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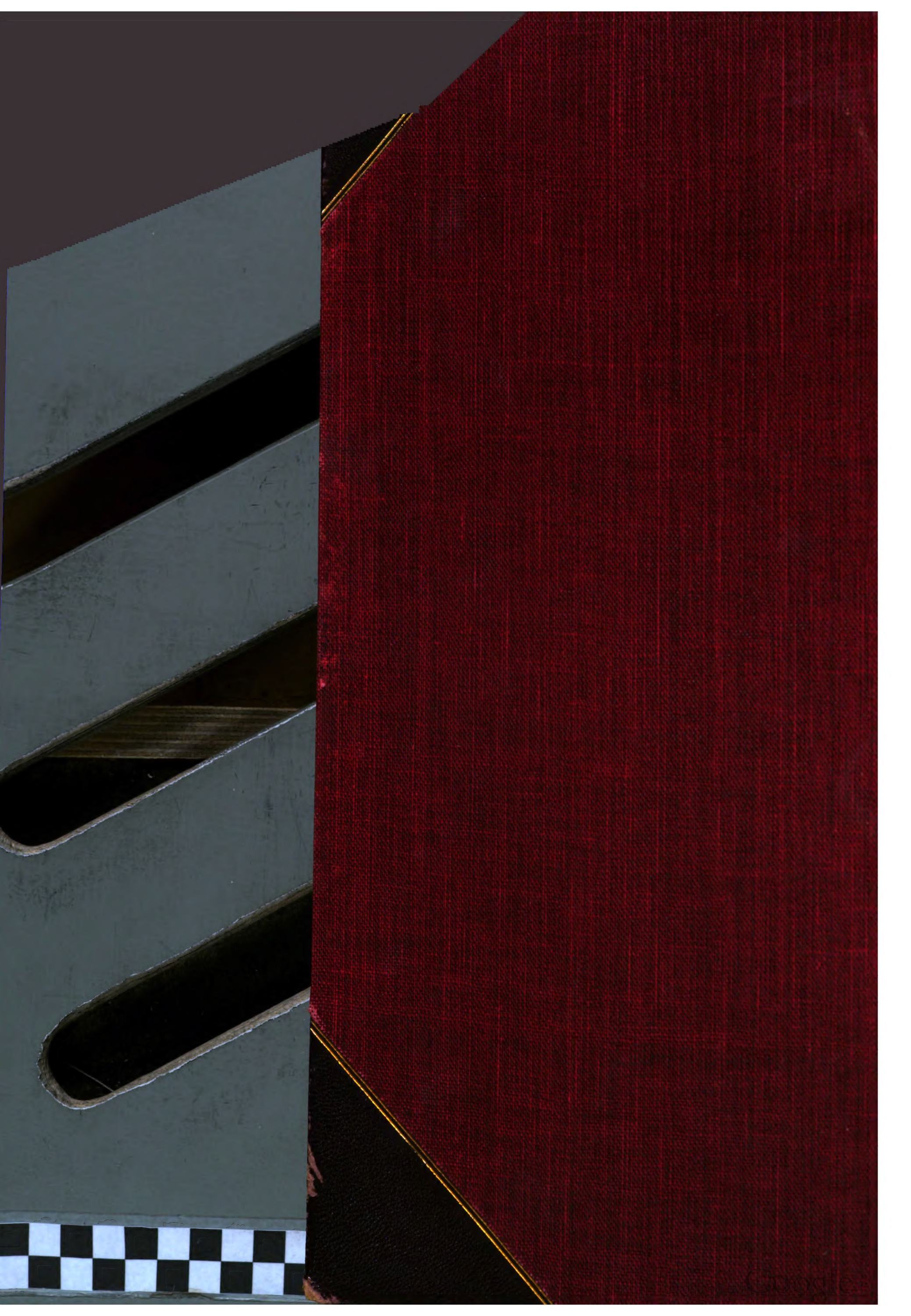
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181

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181

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INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS IN VOL. LXX.

FROM JANUARY 6 TO JUNE 30, 1877.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTS.
FRONTISPIECE—Cross-Country
Coursers, March 31

Abdul Hamed II., Sultan of Turkey,
Reviewing his Troops, Jan. 27
Armourer's Daughter, The, Jan. 20
Avonmouth Dock (The New), near
Bristol, March 3
Bedouin Arab (A) of Moab Retreat-
ing Over the Jordan, Feb. 17
Conference (The) at the Admiralty,
Constantinople, Jan. 6
Counting her Conquests, June 9
Doctoring Old Time, June 2
Eighty-one Ton Gun (Firing the) at
Shoeburyness, Feb. 10
Grinding a Skate in Switzerland,
Feb. 3
Miles, Feb. 24
Musician, The, March 10
Physician, The, May 19
Salutaux Bleads, June 18
Spanish Fruit-Girl, June 23
Treasure of the Family, The, April
14
Troedryhiw Colliery Accident, The:
Sketches in the Mine, April 23
Turkish Parliament (Opening of the)
by the Sultan, at the Palace of
Dolma-Bagthe, Constanti-
nople, April 7
University Boat-Race Dead-Heat:
The Finish, March 31
War (The) Between Russia and
Turkey—
Bashi-Bazouks Marching to Head-
Quarters, June 30
Billeting Circassians on an Hotel
at Nicopolis, June 30
Bulgarian Family (A) Crossing the
Danube, May 23
Prisoners Cleaning the Streets
of Rustchuk, June 30
Captured Cattle in the Konak
Square, Rustchuk, June 30
Circassians Embarking on the
Danube at Nicopolis for a
Raid on the Roumanian Shore,
June 30
Egyptian Troops Constructing a
Battery on the Bulgarian Coast
of the Black Sea, June 30
Enlisting Bashi-Bazouks, June 30
Kars (The Fortress of), in Asiatic
Turkey, May 12
Map of the Ottoman Empire, the
Kingdom of Greece, and the
Russian Provinces of the
Black Sea, April 21
Officials Taking Leave of the Vail
of Rustchuk at the Railway
Station, June 30
Panoramic View of the Seat of
War in Europe, May 5
Reading Official Telegrams to
Sailors of the Fleet at Con-
stantinople, June 30
Risa Bey Watching the Circassian
Raid Across the Danube
through our Artist's Tele-
scope, June 30
Turkish Sailors at Varna, June 30
Volunteers for the Army in Asia
Minor, June 30
Waiting for an Audience with
Robert Pasha, June 30

Altcar Coursing Meeting, The—
Running for the Waterloo
Cup, 176-177
American Fresh Meat Trade (The)
of Glasgow and London, 204
American Sketches—Prairie Travel-
ling: Indians in Sight, 248
Animals Against Men: Feats of
Strength at Lillie-bridge—
Bicycle v. Man, 309
Pony, 309
Camels, Donkey, and Pony Race
Extraordinary, 309
Elephant v. Fifty Men—Great Tug
of War, 309
Elephant Tricks, 309
Horses v. Men, 309
Walking-Match: Elephant v.
Man, 309
Arctic Expedition, The Pandora:
Walrus-Shooting, 93
Arms of—
Baker, Sir E. B., 334
Baker, Sir H. W., 191
Bandon, The Earl of, 191
Bannerman, Sir A., 407
Boston, Lord, 47
Canterbury, Viscount, 623

Arms of (continued)—
Clifford, Admiral Sir A., 167
Cowell-Stepney, Sir J. S., 526
Crobie, Sir W. B., 502
Dundas, Sir D., 311
Earle, Sir H., 143
Erskine, Lord, 502
Fergusson, Sir W., 167
Fletcher, Sir E. J., 47
Gage, Viscount, 94
Gore-Booth, Sir E., 23
Griffiths-Williams, Sir W. L., 550
Harrington, Sir J. E., 191
Hanham, Sir W., 334
Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir J. P., 526
Lindsey, The Earl of, 311
Maxwell, Sir W., 334
Northampton, The Marquis of, 239
Ongley, Lord, 94
Orkney, The Earl of, 502
Pelley, Sir H., 550
Ribton, Sir J. S., 455
Salt, Sir T., 23
Shrewsbury and Waterford, 479
Sudeley, Lord, 431
Ashatula Bridge, The Scene of the
Disaster on the Lake Shore
Railroad, Northern Ohio, 116
Athens, The Carnival at, 236
Agamemnon, the Morning After
the Carnival, 217

B
Barge (The Queen's New) for Vir-
ginia Water, 613
Bath, Foot-Bridge Accident, 553
Bathing Scene at Benares, 165
Bear (Performing) in a Russian
Village, 468
Benares, A Bathing Scene at, 165
Birmingham, Mr. Gladstone at, 545
Procession, The, 545
Boat-Building, A Lesson in, 341
Boatmen on the Malabar Coast, 148
Brighton Aquarium—
Guillemots at the, 13
Sea-Lions at the, 13
Brighton New School of Science and
Art (Opening of the) by
Princess Louise, 133
Bombay New Sailors' Home, 308
Bosphorus, The, 210

C
Cabinet Council (A) in Downing-
street on the Eastern Question,
8-9
California, A Log Hut in, 261
Cavalry Crossing a River, A new
Method of—
Horse Equipped for Swimming
Across a River, 332
Lieutenant Zubovits Swimming
the Danube at the Prince
Rudolf Bridge, Vienna, 332
Caxton Celebration, The—
Burial-Place of Caxton, in St.
Margaret's Church, West-
minster, 621
Caxton's House in the Almonry,
Westminster, 621
Facsimile of a Page of the First
Book Printed in English by
Caxton, "The Recuyell of the
Histories of Troye," 1471, 621
Of a Woodcut from Caxton's
"Reop," 622
German Monument to Gutten-
berg, Fust, and Schoeffer, In-
ventors of Printing, 620
One of the Last Woodcuts Printed
by Caxton, from the Prayer-
book called "The Fifteen
Oes," 621
Printer's Mark Used by Caxton,
620
Title of the First Book Printed
with a Titlepage, Published
about 1493, by Wynken de
Worde, 620
Chamant, Winner of the Two
Thousand Guineas Stakes at
Newmarket, 445
Charing-cross Hospital, The Prince
of Wales Opening the New
Wards of, 308
Children's Home, Metropolitan Con-
valescent Institution, King-
ston-on-Thames, 181
Christmas Pantomimes—
Covent Garden: Scene from
"Robinson Crusoe," 29
Drury Lane: Scene from "Ali
Baba; or, the Forty Thieves,"
30
Christmas with Poor Jack at the
Seamen's Hospital (late
Dreadnought), Greenwich, 5

Churches—
Shanghai, Trinity Cathedral, 220
Truro, St. Mary's Cathedral, 61
Cleopatra's Needle (Proposed Method
for the Removal of) from
Alexandria, 221
Colliery Accident in South Wales,
The—
Plan of the Pit, 407
Rescued! Scene at the Pit's
Mouth of the Troedryhiw Col-
liery, 385
Sketches at the Colliery, 386
Colorado, Silver Mining in, 316
Constantinople, Sketches in—
Admiralty Buildings (The), where
the Conference was held, 68
Basket and Broom Seller, 380
Bear Performers, 396
Brooms to Sell, 386
Building in which the Parliament
holds its Sittings, 349
Buying Sheep for the Koorban
Bairam Ceremony at Stam-
boul, 65
Censorship of the Press, The:
Examining Telegrams and
Despatches, 220
Chestnut Merchant, 380
Conference, The Break up of the:
The Grand Vizier Returning
from the Conference, 77
Crowd Trying to Enter the Porte
to Witness the Taking of Office
by Edhem Pasha, 213
Dervish, 380
Discussing War or Peace, 377
Eclipses of the Moon in: Turks
Firing Guns to keep away the
Evil Spirit, 277
Egg-Seller, 386
Examining Telegrams, 220
Excitement at the Porte at the
News of Midhat Pasha's
Downfall, 213
Extra Soldiers to Strengthen the
State Guard, 188
Feeding Pigeons in the Courtyard
of the Mosque of Bajazid, 149
Gates of, 241, 244
Going to a Minister's Ball, 149
Grand Vizier (The New) on his
Way to Receive the Imperial
Hatt, 173
Hiring a Caique, 381
Installation of Edhem Pasha as
Grand Vizier—Reading the
Imperial Hatt, 169
Lighthouses on the European Side
of the Bosphorus—Entrance to
the Black Sea, 244
Mad Dervishes, 386
Marble Tower (The), Castle of the
Seven Towers, 124
Minister of War (The New) Se-
luted by the Guard on com-
ing out of the Sublime Porte,
213
Night Guardian, 380
Officials Going to Compliment the
New Grand Vizier, 189
Parliament, A Sitting of the New,
344-345
People Going to Hear the Reading
of the Constitution, 36
Porter, 380, 386
Porters Waiting to be Engaged,
386
Proclaiming the Constitution, 20
Recruits from Salonica Arriving to
be Clothed and Armed, 65
Room in which the Preliminary
Conferences were held, 1
Sedan Chair and Men, 380
Softie, A, 380
Soup-Seller, 386
Sultan (The) leaving his Palace to
go to the Mosque, 368-369
Sweetstuff-Seller, 386
Tram-Car, 381
Troops Passing Through Stam-
boul, 73
Turkish Ladies, 380
Jew, 380
Water-Carriers, 380
Convalescents' Home (The Semon)
at Ilkley, Yorkshire, 183
Coursing Meeting, The Altcar:
Running for the Waterloo
Cup, 176-177
Cross Erected by her Majesty to the
Memory of Lady Augusta
Stanley, 292
Delhi Clock Tower, 52
The Jumna Masjid, 52
Derby, The Finish for the, 540

Dinner Given by the Mayor of
Liverpool to the Poor, 108
Dunstable, Volunteer Review at, 338
E
Eighty-one Ton Gun (The) at Shoeburyness: The Target and
Effects of the Shot, 124
Election Troubles in South Carolina:
Scene in the House of Repre-
sentatives at Columbia, 21
Elephant-Shooting (African) by
Moonlight, 343
"Empress" Titles Festivities in
British Burmah—
Burmese Band at the Moulmein
Festivities, 280
Pavilion and Company of Per-
formers at Moulmein, 280
Epsom Races: The Finish for the
Derby, 540
F
Fashions (Paris) for the New Year,
44
Fine Arts—
Breakfast, 289
Christ before Pilate, 296
Christ Taking Leave of his Mother,
297
Coming Through the Eye, 109
Crossing Lancaster Sands, 153
Friends in Council, 537
Interior of a Dutch House, 76
Listening for the Footsteps, 180
Mantilla, The, 249
Montenegrin, A, 392
Our Boys—Settling the Eastern
Question, 152
Spencer (Countess) Portrait of, 49
Valentine's Day: "Which shall I
have!" 156
Waiting an Answer, 373
Fishing Smacks (Yarmouth) in the
North Sea, 200-201
Fires—
Brooklyn Theatre: The Ruins, 4
Egyptian Steamer Latif in the Red
Sea, 356
St. John, New Brunswick, partly
destroyed, 612
Floods—
Eton College from the Datchet
River, 53
Guildford, Scenes at, 37
Hampton Court and Railway
Station, Moulsey, 45
Kingston Bridge, View from, 45
Lincoln, from Bracebridge, 41
A Street in, 41
Lower Ham-road, from Kingston
to Richmond, 45
Nine-Elms-lane, Carrying Passen-
gers at, 23
Prince's square, Lambeth, en-
trance to, 23
Southampton-street, Nine-Elms,
A Room in, 28
Teddington Weir, 45
Foot-Bridge Disaster at Bath, Scene
of the, 553
Freedom of the City of London
(Presenting the) to General
U. S. Grant at Guildhall, 593
Funeral of the late Mr. George
Odger: The Scene in Broad-
street, St. Giles's, 257
G
Gainsborough's Tomb in Kew
Churchyard, 292
Gladstone (Mr.) at Birmingham,
Addressing the Meeting at
Bingley Hall, 545
Procession, The, 545
Glasgow, Uncovering the Statue of
Robert Burns at, 113
Greece, Ancient Sites of—
Eleusis, 268
Marathon, 268
Greece (The King and Queen of)
Visiting Admiral Sir J.
Drummond, K.C.B., in the
Hercules Flag-Ship, 212
Greece, Our Special Artist in—
Pelaegic Masonry at Argos, 357
At Nauplia, 257
Pyramid (Remains of an Ancient)
at Argos, 357
Tomb - Hunters, Isthmus of
Corinth, 364
Wall of Thyrea, Part of the, 357
Greece, Visit of the Princess of
Wales to—
Acro-Corinth (The), Corinth,
365
Parnassus and Helicon, with the
Gulf of Corinth, 365

Greece, Visit of the Princess of
Wales to (continued)
Palace and Gardens (The) at
Athens, the Acropolis in the
Distance, 369
Palace Gardens, Athens, In the,
421
Street Flower-Sellers of Athens,
416
Grosvenor Gallery of Fine Arts, New
Bond-street, 420
Guicowar of Baroda's Wrestlers,
The, 148
H
Home, Bombay Sailors, 306
Hospital for Children (The East
London), Shadwell, 445
Imperial Durbar, Delhi—
Character Sketches at the, 100, 122
General Bird's-eye View of the,
141
Herald (The Chief) Reading the
Proclamation, 137
Imperial Herald, The, 89
Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India,
Passing the Flagstaff Tower,
89
Medal to Commemorate the Procla-
mation of the Queen as
Empress of India, 52
Nepalese Deputation, The, 101
Nizam of Hyderabad (The) Pre-
sented his "Nussur," 137
Proclamation of the Queen as
Empress of India, 128-129
Sketch at the, 140
Standards, One of the Imperial,
Presented to the Feudatory
Princes at Delhi, 18
Viceregal Howdah, The, 140
Viceregal Procession (The) Passing
the Clock-Tower and Delhi
Institute in the Chandnee
Chowk, 92
Indian Sketches—
Cape Comorin, the Southern
Extremity of India, 253
Modern Juggernaut, The, 85
J
Japanese Government Officials Re-
turning from Paying their
Respects to the Mikado, 317
Japan, The Civil War in—
Cavalry Embarking at the Custom
House, Yokohama, 397
Embarkation of Government
Troops for Satsuma at the
Jetty, Yokohama, 353
Street Scene in Yokohama, 421
Troops about to Embark for the
Seat of War, 353
K
Khedive's Expedition (The) to the
Red Sea for the Suppression
of the Slave Trade, 377
Knight of St. Patrick, Installation
of the Duke of Manchester as
a, 245
M
Manchester (Installation of the Duke
of) as a Knight of St. Patrick,
245
Marriage of Miss Northcote and Mr.
Reginald M'Leod at Westmin-
ster Abbey, 397
Meat Trade (The American Fresh)
of Glasgow and London, 304
Men against Animals: Feats of
Strength at Lillie-bridge, 309
Midian (The Land of) from the Gulf
of Akaba, 549
Palm Grove on the Coast of, 549
Monuments—
Burns (Robert) at Glasgow, 113
Cook (Captain) at the Sandwich
Islands, 292
Howard (John) at Kherson, Rus-
sia, 292
In Honour of the late Sir Titus
Salt, at Bradford, 52
Musk Ox, in the Natural History
Collection of the British Mu-
seum, 253
Mycenae, Greece, Antiquarian Dis-
coveries at—
Acropolis of, 230-231
General View of the, 104
An Interior at, 364
Dr. Schliemann's Discoveries at:
Mask, &c., from Agamemnon's
Tomb, 185
Excavations in the Acropolis,
284-285
Entrance Gate of the Acropolis, 97
Forms of Some Articles found at,
282

Mycenae, Greece, Antiquarian Dis-
coveries at (continued)—
New Mycenae, View of, 105
Fourth Treasury, The, 334
Plans and Sections of the Royal
Treasures, 325
Rock-Cut Chambers in the Treas-
ury of Atreus, 305
Ruins and Excavations of the
Acropolis, 104-105
Schliemann's (Dr.) Excavations in
the Acropolis of, 284-285
Second Treasury, The, 334
Sketch-Plan of Dr. Schliemann's
Excavations in the Acropolis
of, 281
Of the Site of Mycenae and of
its Acropolis, 281
Third Treasury, The, 324
Treasury of Atreus, Entrance to
the, 324
Interior of the, 305
N
Naval Artillery Volunteers (The
Royal) on their Way to West-
minster Abbey, 572
O
Odger, Funeral of the late Mr.
George: The Scene in Broad-
street, St. Giles's, 257
P
Pandora Arctic Expedition, The:
Walrus-Shooting, 93
Pantomime, The Adelphi: Scene
from "Goody Two-Shoes,"
the Children's Pantomime, 60
Covent Garden: Scene from "Ro-
binson Crusoe," 29
Drury-Lane: Scene from "The
Forty Thieves," 29
Parliament, The Opening of—
Chinese Ambassador, The, 164
Lord Beaconsfield taking the Oaths
as a Peer, 145
Queen (The) Opening the As-
sembly, 161
Performing Bear in a Russian Vil-
lage, 468
Polar Bears, Fight between two, 125
Polytechnic, Scene from "Hyde-
moor," at the, 60
Portraits—
Belcher, The late Admiral Sir E.,
300
Benson (The Right Rev. E. W.),
Bishop of Truro, 21
Bromley (The late Mr. V. W.),
Artist, 469
Caldwell (The Right Rev. Dr.),
Bishop in Southern India, 300
Changarnier, The late General,
189
Chisholm (The late Mrs.), the
Emigrant's Friend, 349
Clarke, The late Mr. Cowden, 292
Clifford (The late Sir Augustus),
Usher of the Black Rod, 181
Compton (Mr.), the Actor of Shake-
peare Comedy, 212
Constantine (Grand Duke), Ad-
miral of the Russian Fleet, 565
Day (The late Captain G. F.),
R.N., V.C., 21
Doubessoff (Lieutenant T.) who
blew Up the Turkish Monitor
with a Torpedo, 529
Earle, The late Sir Hardman, 156
Edhem Pasha, the New Grand
Vizier of Turkey, 165
Galway (Viscount), Mover of the
Address in the House of Com-
mons, 121
Graham (Mr. F.), A.R.A., 157
Grey de Wilton (Lord), Mover of
the Address in the House of
Lords, 121
Haddington (The Earl of), Seconder
of the Address in the House of
Lords, 121
Haldiday, The late Mr. Andrew,
373
Harper (The late Mr. Fletcher), of
New York, 613
Hayes (The Hon. Rutherford), the
New American President, 198
Henson (The Rev. J.), "Uncle
Tom," 261
Hobart Pasha (Admiral), Com-
mander of the Turkish Fleet,
433
Holland, The late Queen of, 565
Johnson (The Right Rev. E. B.),
Bishop of Calcutta, 21
Kalakana, King of the Hawaiian
Islands, 235

- Portraits (*continued*)—
Kapiolani, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, 325
Kuo-ta-Jen, The Minister of China in London, 185
Landells (The late R. T.), Artist, 61
Leleiohoku, Brother of the King of the Hawaiian Islands, 325
Liu-ta-Jen, The Assistant Chinese Minister in London, 185
Michael (The Grand Duke), Commander of the Russian Army in Asia Minor, 484
Neaves, The late Lord, 4
Nepokoitchitzky (General), Chief of the Staff of the Russian Army on the Danube, 529
Nicholas (The Grand Duke), Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Danube, 464
Oules (Mr. W. W.), A.R.A., 157
Oxenford (The late Mr. J.), Dramatic Author and Critic, 229
Parry (Mr. J.), Vocalist and Comedian, 252
Roumania, Prince Charles of, 529
Rous, The late Admiral, 613
Sargent (The Right Rev. Dr.), Bishop in Southern India, 300
Schliemann (Dr.), the Explorer of Troy and Mycenae, 281
Simon (M. Jules), the New Prime Minister of the French Republic, 28
Shepstone (Sir T.), of Natal, 613
Shrewsbury, The late Earl of, 493
Slaniceanu (Colonel G.), Chief of the Staff of the Roumanian Army, 497
Smee (The late Mr. A.), Consulting Surgeon to the Bank of England, 85
Spencer, Countess, 49
Stirling-Maxwell, The late Lady, 613
Stone (Mr. Marcus), A.R.A., 127
Tilden (The Hon. S. J.), Democratic Candidate for the American Presidency, 209
- Portraits (*continued*)—
Thorold (The Rev. Canon), Bishop Elect of Rochester, 493
Topham (The late F. W.), Artist, 340
Torr (Mr. J.), Seconder of the Address in the House of Commons, 121
Trautschold (The late M.), Artist, 117
Vanderbilt, The late Cornelius, 117
Wyatt (The late Sir M. Digby), Architect, 517
Yorke, Field Marshal Sir C., 565
- Q
Queen, Proclamation of the, as Empress of India, 128-129
Queen (The) Opening Parliament, 161
Queen's (The) New Barge for Virginia Water, 613
- R
Railways—
Accident at Arlescy, The, 12
Lake Shore, Northern Ohio: Ash-tabula, the Scene of the late Accident, 116
Roman Remains lately Found in Camomile-street, City, 252
Russian Peasantry, 404
- S
Sailors' Home (New), at Bombay, 306
St. Albans Abbey, Investiture of the New Bishop of St. Albans by the Archbishop of Canterbury in, 593
Abbey Church, 569
Gate-House, The, 569
Market-Place and Clock-Tower, 569
North-west Entrance to the Abbey, 569
St. Gothard Railway Tunnel Works—
Boring-Machine, The, 597
Bridge over the Albinasca Torrent, 597
Great Reservoir of Compressed Air, 597
- St. Gothard Railway Tunnel Works (*continued*)—
North Entrance, 597
South Entrance, 597
St. John, New Brunswick, Partly Destroyed by Fire, 612
St. Petersburg, Sketches in—
Alexander II. (The Emperor) Driving in the Nevski Prospect, 401
Blind Beggars, 405
Droschky, A, 405
Ice-Cutting on the Neva, 405
Knife-Grinder, A, 405
Monk and Nun, 405
Sledge-Driver (Finn), 405
Tartar Pedlar, 405
Schliemann (Dr.) Giving an Account of his Discoveries at Mycenae before the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, 301
School, Breton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, New, 181
Sea of Aral (The) at Sunset, 588
Sewage of Large Towns: Steam-Barge for the Corporation of Manchester, 70
- Ships—
Cromer (H.M.S.) at Liverpool: Shell-Practice, 525
Delta, Thirty-eight-Ton Gun-Boat for the Chinese Government, 233
Euryalus, H.M.S., 117
Foo-Soo (The), Japanese Ironclad, 572
Hamidieh, The Turkish Ironclad, 413
Latif, Egyptian Steamer (Destruction by Fire of the), in the Red Sea, 356
Lightning Torpedo-Vessel, 340
Lutfi Djellil, Turkish Gun-Boat, 517
Memdounieh, The New Turkish War-Ship, 84
Russian Squadron (The) Passing up New York Harbour, 372
Suez (Wreck of the Norwegian Barque) off Yarmouth, 428
- Ships (*continued*)—
Thunderer (H.M.S.), Fitted with Nettings for Protection against Torpedoes, 436
Warspite (H.M.S.), the Marine Society's Training-Ship at Woolwich, 604
Sketches on Board the, during the Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 617
Silver-Mining in Colorado, 316
Stanley (Lady Augusta), Cross erected by her Majesty to the Memory of, 292
- Statues—
Faraday (Professor), in the Hall of the Royal Institution, 283
Robert Burns, at Glasgow, 113
Uncovering the, 113
Simpson (Sir J.), at Edinburgh: The Unveiling, 548
- Storms—
Bishop's Rock Lighthouse, Scilly Islands, Passing Provisions through the Surf to the, 56
Dover (Destruction of the Admiralty Pier at) on New-Year's Day, 32-33
Eastbourne Pier, Partial Destruction of, 37
Hastings Pier, Partial Destruction of, 69
"Loss-Book" (The): A Sketch at Lloyd's, 57
The Mouth of the Tyne—
Claremont and Fenella (The), Ashore near the South Pier, 17
Entrance to the Tyne after the Gale, 17
Wreck of the Albion at Prior's Haven, North Pier, 17
- T
Tewkesbury Abbey: Proposed Restoration of Choir, 300
Theatre, Olympic, Scene from "The Scuttled Ship," 393
Torpedo Warfare, Illustrations of, 557
Transvaal Territory (The), South Africa—
- Transvaal Territory (The), South Africa—(*continued*)—
Crocodile River Valley, 460
Falls of the Mac Mac, above Pilgrim's Rest, 525
Magaliquain River, The, 205
Pilgrim's Rest, West of Blyde River, View near, 493
Pretoria, the Capital of the Transvaal, 205
Rustenburg, the First Town in the Transvaal where the British Flag was Hoisted, 604
Spekboom River, near Pilgrim's Rest, 460
- Universities—
Boat-Race, Dead-Heat—
At Barnes, 289
At Hammersmith, 289
Boat-Houses, The, 265
Danger Ahead, 289
Portraits of the Crews, 272, 273
Race, The, 265
- V
Volunteers—
Dunstable, Review on Easter Monday at—
Ancient Entrance to Dunstable Borough Goal, 313
Chiltern Hills (View of the) from Tottenham "Castle," 313
Dunstable from the Chiltern Hills, 313
Gateway of the Priory, Dunstable, 313
Incidents of the Review, 329
Old Sculptured Stone in Church-street, Dunstable, 313
Sham Fight at the: The Last Position, 333
Naval Artillery (The Royal) on their Way to Westminster Abbey, 572
Liverpool Brigade of, at Southport: View in Lord-street, 525
Presentation of Medals to Sergeant-Instructors of the 49th Middlesex, 257
- W
Wales (The Prince of) Opening the New Wards of Charing-cross Hospital, 308
"Wales's (The Prince of) Tour in India," Illustrations from, 293
Wales (The Princess of) Presenting the Prizes to the Boys on Board the Training-Ship Warspite, at Woolwich, 601
Sketches on Board during the Visit, 617
Wales (Visit of the Princess to Greece)—
Acro-Corinthus (The), Corinth, 365
Palace and Gardens (The) at Athens, the Acropolis in the Distance, 389
Palace Gardens, Athens, In the, 421
Parnassus and Helicon, with the Gulf of Corinth, 365
Street Flower-Sellers of Athens, 416
Temple of Jupiter Olympius from the Gardens of the Royal Palace, 387
Walking Feat (The Great) between O'Leary and Weston, at the Agricultural Hall, 356
War Materials (Manufacture of) at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich—
Harvey Torpedo, Making and Fitting the, 425
Henry-Martini Bullets, Cutting, 425
Palliser Shells, The Finishing Touch to the, 425
Whydah, The Blockade of: Mail Steamer Africa Sending Mails to H.M.S. Sirius, 548
Wild Bull Shooting in the Galapagos Islands, 229
Wrestlers, the Guicowar of Baroda's, 148
- Y
Yarmouth Fishing-Smacks in the North Sea, 200-201
Wreck of the Norwegian Barque Suez off, 428

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

- Achekaleh, the first Turkish Fortress on the Danube, 464
Anadolou (The Fortress of) on the Asiatic Side of the Bosphorus, 220
- Batum (Panoramic View of) Showing the Line of Coast, 452
Blowing up the Lutfi-Djellil, Turkish Gun-boat, as seen from the Russian Battery at Braila, 485
Bucharest, A Sketch in, 476
Bujuk Liman (The Fortress of), on the Bosphorus, 197
- Cape Kalagria, Bay of Varna, in the Black Sea, 441
Carrying Shells at Varna, 589
Castle of Asia (The), Dardanelles, 81
Europe (The), Dardanelles, 80
Caucasus, The Russian Frontier in the: Mestye, in Independent Swannety, 237
Valley of the Ingour, in the Commune of Kala, 237
Charles (Prince) of Roumania Decorating Soldiers who have been under Fire, 561
Circassians and Bash-Bazouks returning from a Raid on the Enemy's Shore at Nicopolis, 608-609
Consecration of the Banners of the Bulgarian Legion in the Presence of the Grand Duke Nicholas and his Suite, 538
Cossacks at Braila Crossing the Danube under Cover of a Russian Battery, to Destroy Turkish Posts, 438-439
- Cossack Camp near Galatz—
Trumpeters Sounding "Boot and Saddle"—Dobrukscha Hills in the Background, 512-513
On the Road from Galatz to Barbochi, 437
Passing through the Village of Falesti, 276
- Danube (The), at the Junction of the Pruth, 417
First Cannon Shot on the, 461
On the, near Braila, 469
Dardanelles, The Entrance to the, 80-81
Deli Tabia (The Fortress of), on the Bosphorus, 197
- Egyptian Troops in Bulgaria—
Supper-Time in Camp, 541
Enlisting Volunteers for the Turkish Army in Roumelia, 444
- Fil Bournou (The Fortress of), on the Bosphorus, 197
First Cannon-Shot on the Danube, 461
- Hamidieh, The Turkish Ironclad, 413
- Karibjeh (The Fortress of), on the Bosphorus, 197
- Landing Cavalry, 224-225
Lighthouse of Asia on the Black Sea, 197
On the European Side of the Bosphorus: Entrance to the Black Sea, 244
- Mahdjar (Fortress of), Asiatic Side of the Bosphorus, 172
Interior of the, 196
Map of the Black Sea, 501
Country Around Kara, 463
Danube and of the Passes of the Balkans, 477
Delta of the Danube and the Dobrukscha, 429
Part of the Lower Danube, where the Russian Troops crossed into the Dobrukscha, 619
Seat of War in Asia, 453
Showing the Situation of Towns and Fortresses on the Danube, 573
Mestye, in Independent Swannety, 237
Miveanitra (The Fortress of), on the Black Sea, 197
- Nicholas (Portrait of the Grand Duke), Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army of the Danube, 461
Nicholas of Russia (The Grand Duke) Arriving at the Villa Antachi, his Quarters in Galatz, 476
- Oltenitza, North Bank of the Danube, 508
Our Artist's First Encounter with a Cossack: Trying his Mettle, 449
- Papas Bournou (The Fortress of) on the Bosphorus, 197
Polar Bournou, Asiatic Side of the Bosphorus, 172
Prayers offered at the Jewish Synagogue, Constantinople, for the Success of the Turkish Arms, 541
Pruth, at the Mouth of the, 492
Railway Bridge over the Sereth at Barbochi: View from the Plateau of Zighina, the Danube in the Distance, 478
Reading War Placards in Stam-boul, 361
Recruits from Salonica Arriving in Constantinople to be Clothed and Armed, 65
Reni during the Bombardment, 481
Roumanian Priests Blessing the Emperor of Russia at the Ploesti Railway Station, 577
Rumeli Havak (The Fortress of), on the Bosphorus, 197
Running the Gauntlet: Special Correspondents on the Russian Side under Fire from a Turkish Post Across the Danube, 589
Russian Battery (Constructing a) on the Banks of the Danube, at Oltenitza, 560
Column on the March from Chotin to Liptschany, 440
Council of War at the Barbochi Railway Station, 497
Field-Guns Commanding the Danube at the Mouth of the Pruth, 449
Infantry Dancing and Singing at the Ploesti Railway Station, 529
Officers Taking Down the Ottoman Flag from the Lutfi Djellil, Turkish Gun-Boat, sunk near Braila, 509
Outpost of the Advanced Guard in Roumania, 409
- Soldiers of the Line Leaving the Barbochi Station for Braila, 457
Troops at the Railway Station, Jassy, 485
Marching Past the Emperor Alexander II. and the Grand Duke Nicholas at Ploesti, 605
Rustchuk (Town and Fortress of), on the Danube, 516
Above the Town of, 532
Ammunition Train, 533
Arrival of Money at the Konak (Government House) for Paying the Troops, 532
Grain for the Army, 533
Hoisting an Ironclad for Repairs, 533
Looking out for the Enemy, 583
Railway Station at: Inhabitants leaving with their Household Goods, 436
Sentries, 533
Turks Storing Cartridges at Rustchuk, 580
- Shipping Horses at Constantinople for the Seat of War in Asia Minor, 531
Silistria (The Turkish Fortress of), on the Danube, 508
Soukhoun Kaleh, 500
- Torpedo-Vessel (Steel) used by the Russians on the Danube, 556
Trebizond, Sketches at—
Billeting Turkish Soldiers, 521
English Naval Officers, 521
Policeman, 521
Thirsty Turks, 521
Troops Landing, 521
- Tuldscha, on the Danube, 596
Turkish Army (Enlisting Volunteers for the) in Roumelia, 444
Camp, Drill in the Sighting Gun Practice, 564
Cavalry, Encampment of, 412
Commander-in-Chief at Shumla, our Artist Introduced to the, 580
Gun-Boat, Lutfi Djellil (The), Sunk by the Russian Batteries at Braila, 517
Infantry Passing the Marshes of the Dobrukscha, 276
Monitor and the Battery of Hydar Baba Returning the Russian Fire at Rustchuk, 581
Post-House on the Danube, 564
Preparations: Landing Cavalry at Constantinople, 224-225
Prisoner on the Road from the Pruth to Ragatz, 461
Soldiers Passing Through a Village, 412
Troops Passing Through Stamboul, 73
- Valley of the Ingour, in the Commune of Kala, 237
Varna, Called Out to Work at the Fortifications of, 524
Landing Troops and Munitions of War at, 524
Vladikavkaz Road (The), in the Russian Caucasus, 506
- Wallachian Village, A, 469
Watering Horses under Difficulties, 505
Widdin and the Danube, from Kalafat, 584-535

TO THE BINDER.

The Extra Supplements in this Volume are to be placed as insets in their respective Numbers.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

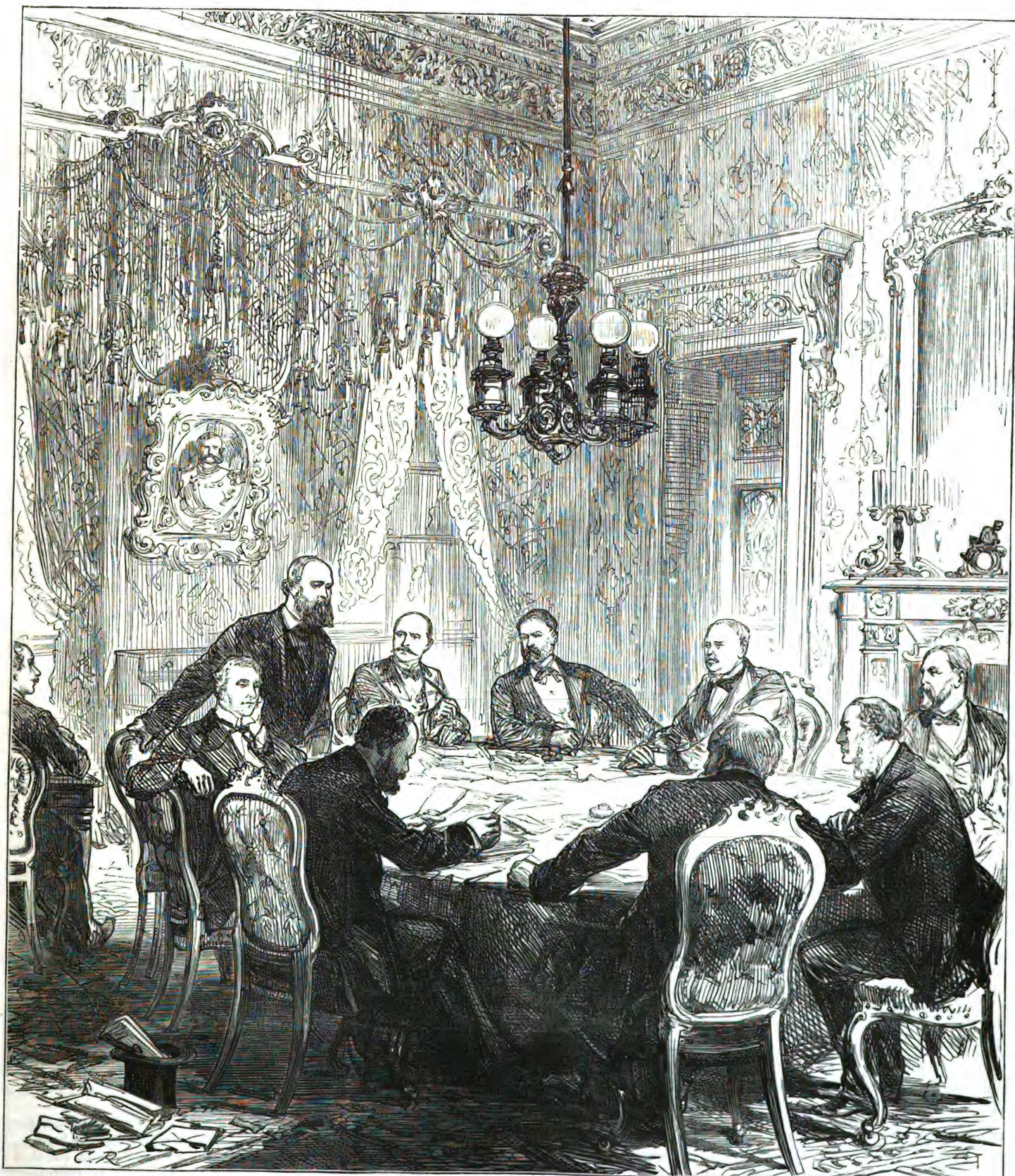


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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877.

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THE EASTERN QUESTION: THE ROOM IN WHICH THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES WERE HELD, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

This is not the way, however, which England should take with any hope of gaining the heart of India. The Orientals may be fond of shows, but then they regard them as shows. They may be slow to appreciate the higher political and moral benefits of Western civilisation

but give them continuously security of property and of personal liberty; give them a free scope for the exercise of such abilities as they can command; protect their native rights from intrusion; and watch over, as far as may be, the external calamities to which they may be exposed;—and experience has proved that, after a time, such a government will commend itself to them by its results. Human nature differs from itself in no parts of the world. Essentially the same motives elicit the same response. This is the real way of England to India's confidence, and this, no doubt, is the normal rule long since adopted and practised by the Government at Calcutta. The main object of the Imperial assemblage at Delhi may be said to have been twofold. The Proclamation of her Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India aimed at linking together into political union all the scattered authorities, great and small, which cover the face of the Peninsula. To evoke something like national life and to stamp unity upon it seemed to be the process best adapted to quicken and nurture national sentiment. For some years to come the task will, no doubt, be found a comparatively unfruitful and certainly a difficult one. However, it is not therefore to be regarded as impossible. There is hope that British dominion conscientiously wielded will succeed in giving to India a history of her own, an ambition of her own, an emergence from the *débris* of former Governments into a oneness of life and purpose to which she can hardly be said as yet to have attained. She comprises many races of people. She has within her many different forms of government. She has many ways—and many of them expert ways—of finding her own ends; and it does not seem improbable that the gentle overruling of all by a mild but irresistible authority may, in course of time, generate and sustain patriotic feelings which will have regard to the Empire as such, and be less restricted to mere local interests and relations.

But there was a second object, no doubt, in the formality of the Queen's Proclamation at Delhi. She is the fountain of honour there, as well as at home, she visibly unstopped that fountain on the occasion, and gratified the social cravings of those who were around her Viceroy. There may have been some reason which we cannot discern for the institution of a second order of merit. At any rate, her Majesty was publicly commended to the Indian people as the sole distributor of political rewards. This will tend to work into the hands of the former purpose to which we have adverted. We hope it will be permitted to us to join our fellow-subjects in India in responding to the Proclamation "*God save the Empress!*"

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Taplow Court, on Saturday last, and visited Lady Caroline Lascelles and Mrs. Grenfell. On the previous day Prince and Princess Christian and the Hon. Thomas G. Grosvenor, C.B. (lately returned from China), dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiated.

Princess Christian, Princes Christian Victor and Albert, and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty at the castle, on Monday, to congratulate the Queen on the New Year. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle, and her Majesty conferred the Grand Cross of the Star of India on his Royal Highness on the occasion of the proclamation in India, on New-Year's Day, of the Queen as Empress of India. Prince and Princess Christian, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lord George Hamilton (Under-Secretary of State for India), and Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. Her Majesty's annual distribution of food to 814 poor persons of the Windsor and Clewer parishes took place in the riding-school of the castle, under the direction of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the clergy of Windsor and Clewer, and the district visitors for the relief of the poor. Under the supervision of Mr. C. Green, the clerk in the Royal kitchen, each recipient selected his or her portion, 3207 lb. of beef being carried away. At the same time, 1196½ cwt. of coals were given away, in parcels of from 3 cwt. to 1 cwt., and delivered at the houses of the poor. The members of the clothing club (established under her Majesty's patronage) received, subsequently, articles of clothing according to the amount of their contributions, as on former occasions, with the additions provided by the Queen.

A concert was given in St. George's Hall on Tuesday by the Windsor and Eton Amateur Madrigal Society, under the management of the Rev. T. M. Everett, hon. secretary. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, entered St. George's Hall at six o'clock, where the ladies and gentlemen in waiting had already assembled, when the concert, conducted by Sir George J. Elvey, Mus. Doc., commenced. The programme consisted of madrigals and part-songs. The following received invitations—Madame Van de Weyer and Miss Eleanor Van de Weyer, Lady Cowell, Major-General H. Ponsonby and the Misses Ponsonby, the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and Mr. Arthur Wellesley. The servants of the household were also present.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn came to London on Wednesday, returning in the afternoon to the castle.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Queen has presented a drinking-fountain to the parish of Esher.

Her Majesty, as president of St. George's Hospital, has appointed the Duke of Grafton, Lord Leonfield, and Mr. Charles Hawkins vice-presidents of this institution, to fill vacancies caused by death. The number of vice-presidents, exclusive of the Royal family, is limited to seven.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Marchioness Dowager of Ely as Lady in Waiting. Lady Ely remains at the castle. Lord Paget and Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., have succeeded the Earl of Dunmore and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Colonel Du Plat and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have succeeded Major-

General H. Ponsonby and Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.B., as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

Captain Hugh Campbell is appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, vice Prince Leiningen, promoted.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, drove to the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds, at Harpley Mills, on Thursday week. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Sandringham House on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess, with Princess Louise of Lorne and their other guests, attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Sandringham church.

On New-Year's Day a deputation of the clergy and tenantry of the Royal estate waited on the Prince and presented his Royal Highness with a silver casket (designed and manufactured by Mr. Emanuel, of Portsea), to commemorate his safe return from British India. The Prince, in acknowledgment, expressed his strong desire for a continuance of the good feeling which existed between himself and the clergy and tenantry on the Royal estate. The day was celebrated with its accustomed meet of the West Norfolk Hounds on the lawn in front of the Royal residence. There was a large "field," and the Prince and Princess entertained the leading members of the hunt. After drawing several woods on the Royal estate blank, a fine run of thirty minutes was begun at Castle Rising and finished at Hillington.

After several days' good shooting through the Royal preserves the party broke up at Sandringham on Tuesday, and the Prince left for Eastwell Park, the Duke of Edinburgh's seat in Kent, for a few days' shooting; the Princess, with her children, remaining at Sandringham. Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Major Russell as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh was christened, on New-Year's Day, at the San Antonio Palace, and the names given to her are Victoria Melita. The British Naval Chaplain officiated at the ceremony. A select party was afterwards invited to luncheon at the palace.

Prince and Princess Christian are about to visit Earl and Countess Dudley at Witley Court.

The Duke of Cambridge presented in person, on Saturday last, his annual Christmas gifts to the keepers and men employed on the Coombe estate. There were a large number of gentlemen present to meet his Royal Highness. The gifts consisted of blankets, flannel, and coats.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States and Mrs. Pierpont have gone to visit Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote at their seat, The Pynes, Devon.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have left town for Lambton Castle on a visit to the Earl of Durham.

The Marchioness of Ormonde, who was safely delivered of a daughter, on Thursday week, at Grosvenor House, is, together with her infant, doing well.

The Duchess of Westminster arrived at Grosvenor House, the next day, from Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Countess of Lichfield has arrived at Lambton Castle.

The Earl of Malmesbury has arrived in town from Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci, accompanied by the Viscountess Dowager de Vesci and the Hon. Miss Vesey, have left Carlton House-terrace for Abbey Leix, Queen's County.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., and Miss Louise Childers have returned to Princes-gardens from North America and the West Indies.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Viscount Maidstone, only son of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, with Louisa Augusta, youngest daughter of Sir George Jenkinson, Bart., M.P., was solemnised, on Thursday week, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

The marriage of Mr. Gerald Cecil Stewart Paget, fourth son of Major-General Lord Alfred Paget, and Lucy Annie Emily Gardner, younger daughter of the late Mr. Richard Gardner, M.P., and Mrs. Gardner (née Comtesse de Mandelsloh), was solemnised at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Tuesday. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Evelyn Paget and Miss Violet Paget, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Gardner, sister of the bride; the Hon. Lily Harbord, Miss Margaret Cadogan, and Lady Isabel Stewart. Captain Arthur Paget, Scots Fusilier Guards, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride, who was given away by the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, wore a dress of white satin trimmed with lace, with plissés of muslin. She wore also a pearl and diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream-coloured brocade; and each wore a heart-shaped pearl ring, surrounded by a knot of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and the Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's. After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left for Dover, en route for Paris.

The *Morning Post* states that the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is about to marry Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau. The Princess is in her twentieth and the Duke in his twenty-ninth year.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Chaplin, M.P., and Lady Gwendolen Talbot is fixed to take place at Ingestre on the 18th inst.

A marriage is arranged to take place early in next month between Sir John Murray, Bart., of Philiphaugh, and Miss Charlotte Burgess, third daughter of the Rev. Richard Burgess, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Ickworth-cum-Horringer, Suffolk.

At the marriage of the Marchioness of Camden and Captain Philip Green, of the 5th Lancers, noted in our last, the Marchioness was given away by her father, the Duke of Marlborough. Among the wedding presents were—from Prince Leopold a pair of silver candlesticks, from the Bayham tenantry a gold bracelet set with pearls and diamond stars, from the Bayham workpeople a gilt inkstand and candlesticks, and other gifts from the servants at Bayham and members of the Bayham Clothing Club.

Captain Hughes, deputy-chairman of the Anglesey Quarter Sessions, was, on Tuesday, elected Chief Constable of Anglesey.

Mr. Bright was present, on Tuesday night, at a soirée in connection with the Rochdale Working Men's Club. In his speech he made a brief reference to the Eastern Question. He remarked that by the latest news affairs were in a very critical position, but he was glad to find that the policy of the Government was more in accordance with the policy indicated by public opinion than it was a few months ago. He did not blame the Government for having adopted that policy originally, although it was one of which he had always disapproved, and he had been much condemned for doing so at the time of the Crimean War; but he rejoiced that it was now abandoned for a course more consistent with the true interests of this country. The right hon. gentleman then reviewed the present position of the working classes, and attributed their prosperity to the abolition of the protective laws which crippled the industry of the country thirty years ago.

CHRISTMAS WITH POOR JACK AT THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.

Few, if any, of the charitable institutions of London are better deserving extended public support than the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich. Established in 1821 as a floating hospital for the use of sick and suffering sailors of all nations, the Admiralty of the day evinced their sympathy with a commendable movement by granting to the society an old 50-gun ship, the *Grampus*. She was soon replaced by the old *Dreadnought*, 104-gun ship, a name which will ever occupy an important position in the annals of the society. This grand old ship eventually gave place to a still larger line-of-battle ship—the *Caledonia*, of 120 guns; but the old name had become so endeared to all who had any concern with the charity that the *Caledonia* was rechristened the *Dreadnought*. So long as the stately hospital-ship lay at its moorings between Deptford and Greenwich the claim of the society upon a maritime country was always tangibly before the public; but when, on sanitary and other important grounds, it was decided, in 1870, to discontinue the hospital afloat and to accept the offer of the Admiralty to occupy the old Admiralty of Greenwich Hospital, the society, though greatly increasing its capacity for good, was placed in one respect in a position of disadvantage. Out of sight, out of mind; no sooner had the removal been effected than it was found that there was an immediate falling off in the donations and bequests on which they had before relied for no inconsiderable proportion of their annual revenue. Though partly due to the absence of the floating hospital, which no one could pass up or down the river without seeing, another cause operated to produce this unfortunate falling off in funds when, from the increased scale of the society's operations, they were more than ever needed, viz., the erroneous belief that the cost of the hospital had been assumed by the Government. Beyond liberally giving the use of the building at a nominal rent, the Government gives no aid to the funds of the hospital. The cosmopolitan character of the charity may be best appreciated by a bare enumeration of the nationality of the in-patients now enjoying the benefits of the hospital:—English, 98; Scotch, 9; Irish, 4; Welsh, 5; Australians, 2; French, 2; Germans, 6; Austrians, 2; Swedes, 14; Norwegians, 17; Greeks, 6; East Indians, 2; West Indians, 7; Americans, 8; Danes, 6; Portuguese, 1; Dutch, 1; Italians, 2; Maltese, 2; Canadians, 2; Russian, 1; Finlanders, 6; Spaniards, 1: making a total of 204.

During the year which recently came to its close 2701 in-patients and 2650 out-patients were treated, with marked success; and when to this is added the fact that, since the opening of the hospital, in 1821, no less than 116,823 in-patients have been received in its wards, ample statistical proof is afforded of the deserving character of this institution.

An opportunity was afforded the patients during the late festive season of visibly testifying their feelings of gratitude in the form of reasonable decoration, and the thoroughness and profusion of the unprompted display showed how completely their hearts were in the work. Every corridor and ward was ablaze with the festive display: holly, evergreens, flags, vases, flowers, and festoons of paper, scrolls, ribbons, and bannerols bearing texts, mottoes, and verses—for amongst the grateful tars were some with the poetic, and others with artistic, instincts well developed—met the eye at every turn. In one of the dining-rooms the prominent feature was the emblazoned text, of letters patiently cut out from coloured paper, "He shall gather his people from all nations"—appropriate enough, considering that twenty-five different nationalities were represented at the Christmas festival. The feeling entertained of the officials found vent in special designs in honour of the surgeons and physicians, the matron and the secretary. These were laboriously written or formed of letters cut out from coloured paper on cardboard which is enframed in evergreen. One man, a Russian belonging to Riga, had expended much time and no mean amount of skill in illuminating texts and mottoes of his choice, surrounding them with painted floral decorations, the design and colouring of which seem to indicate a taste acquired in Japan. An Italian patient had converted the fireplace in his dormitory into a representation of the Nativity. The manger at Bethlehem was the central point of a grotto formed of holly and evergreens, pleasing enough, though hardly a faithful presentment of the somewhat arid characteristics of the Holy Land; the principal figures being cut out of potatoes, while paper sheep and shepherds were perched on impossible slopes of verdure. In the corridor leading to the chapel two well-chosen texts hung on each hand, one being "Let us go to the house of the Lord," and the other, "Walk ye in it." Loyal mottoes were numerous, showing that among the maritime portion of her Majesty's subjects attachment to the reigning family is strong. In one floral sentiment, occupying the post of honour in the dining-room of a ward, every one may fairly join, for it was "May the Seamen's Hospital Society flourish."

The Duke of Northumberland has given £200 to be expended in coals for distribution amongst the poor of Alnwick.

A statue of the late Mr. William Rathbone, the father of the present Liberal member for Liverpool, was unveiled, on Monday, in the Sefton Park. Mr. Rathbone took an active part in public affairs in the borough from about the year 1817 to his death, in 1868. The statue was unveiled by the senior magistrate of the borough, Mr. James Aikin, and was received on the part of the town by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Walker.

The first meeting for the year of the Surrey magistrates took place at the Sessions House, Newington-causeway, on Tuesday—Mr. E. H. L. Penrhyn presiding. The report of the Governor from the County Gaol stated that the total number in custody up to Dec. 22 was 109 males and thirty-three females. The committee had directed the Governor to take the necessary steps for having similar arrangements for the execution of criminals as had recently been adopted at Newgate and other prisons. These alterations had been carried out at a cost of £100. The House of Correction was reported to be in a very satisfactory condition. There were 677 males and 149 females in custody. Six cases of insanity had been removed to Froberton House Asylum. The boys were all healthy at the reformatory school at Byfleet. To the farm school two boys had been sent; to the ship Corwall, two; to the Surrey Reformatory, one girl; and to Amos Court Reformatory, one girl. The finance committee reported that for the quarter ending November the receipts had been £52,596, and the expenditure £22,491. There had been an increase in the county expenditure of £4941 over the previous year, principally caused for services required for the lunatic asylums. The receipts, however, had increased so far as to make the actual increase over the previous year's expenditure not more than £1400. The committee considered that a county rate of three farthings in the pound, which would produce £20,581, would be sufficient. The report from the Brockwood Asylum showed that there were 419 male and 551 female patients. At the Wandsworth Asylum there was reported to be room for forty-six patients. The patients numbered 1037—viz., 421 males and 616 females. These reports were adopted.

LORD NEAVES.

The Hon. Lord Neaves, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, died on the 23rd ult. at Charlotte-square, Edinburgh. He was born in 1800, the son of Charles Neaves, Esq., a Procurator of the Scottish Court of Admiralty, and was educated at the High School and at the University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Bar of Scotland in 1822, and was, successively, Advocate Depute, 1841; Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, 1845; and Solicitor-General for Scotland, 1852. In 1854 he was appointed a Lord of Session, with the title of Lord Neaves, and in 1858 became a Judge of the Court of Justiciary. He was twice elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University—in 1872 and 1873. His Lordship married Miss Macdonald, daughter of Coll Macdonald, Esq., of Dalness. Lord Neaves held a prominent place amongst the literati of Edinburgh. Our portrait is from a photograph taken by Mr. John Horsburgh, of Edinburgh.



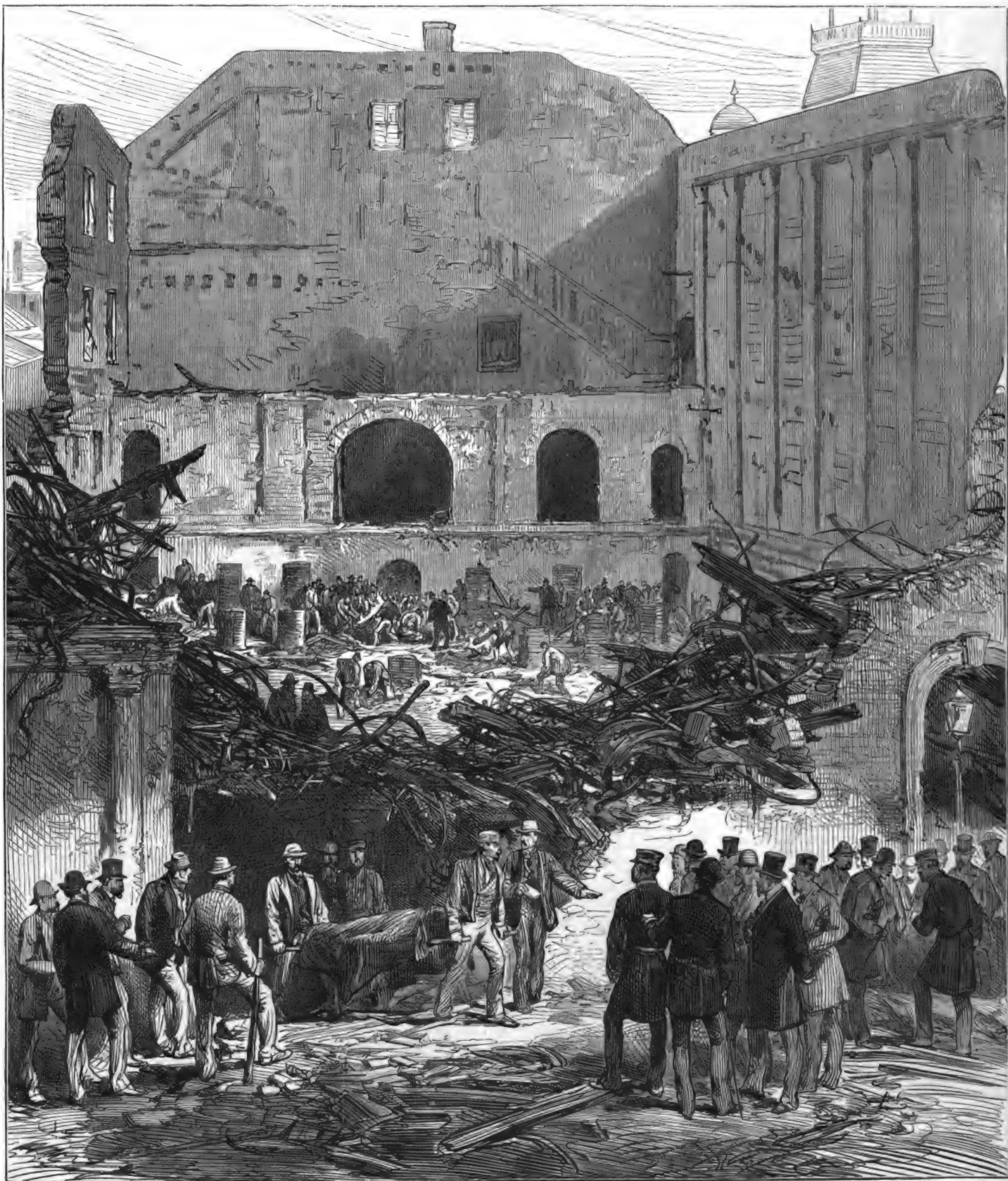
THE LATE LORD NEAVES.

THE FIRE AT BROOKLYN THEATRE.

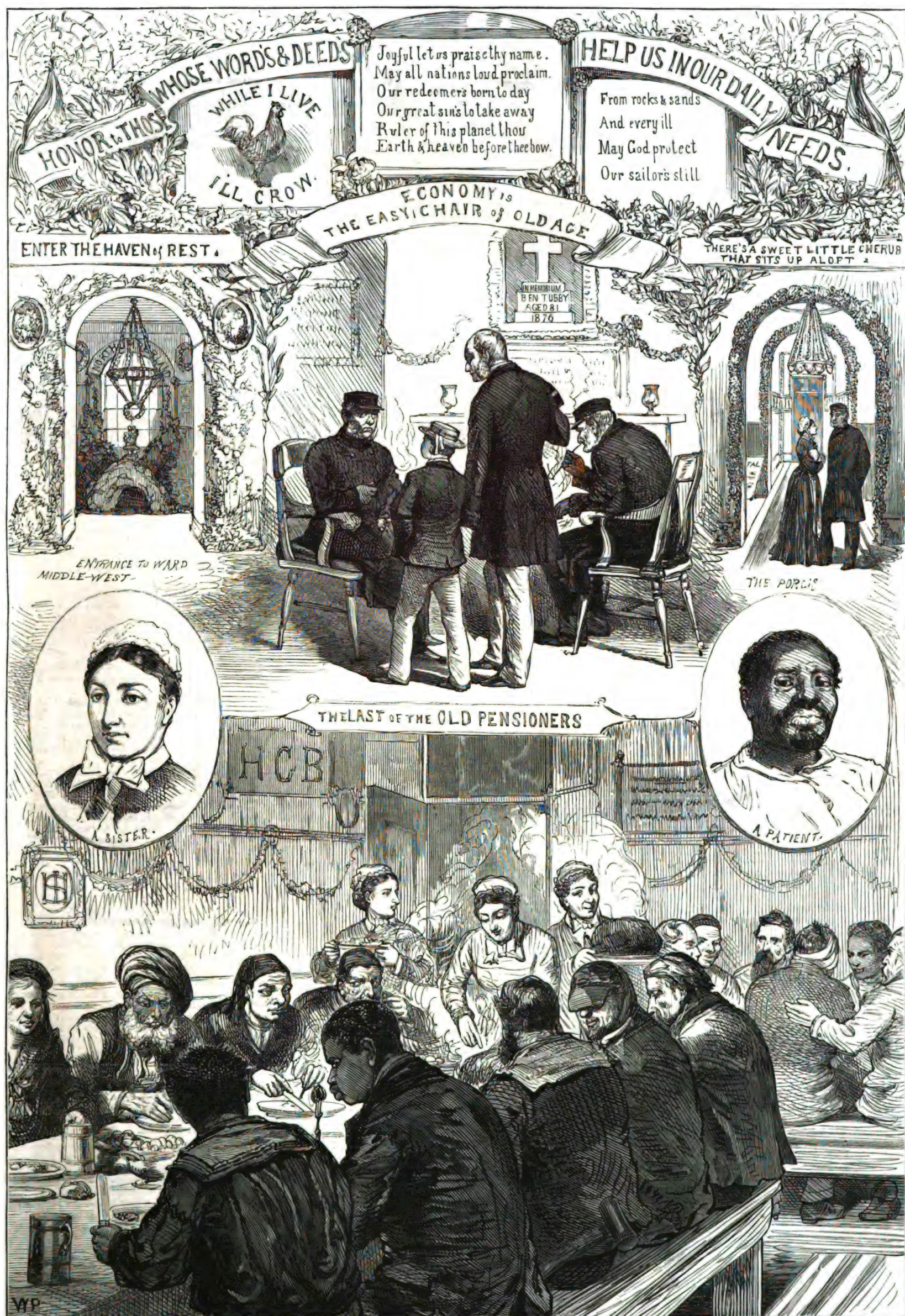
What playgoer has not read and trembled at the details of the terrible fire and panic which threw New York into mourning on the night of Tuesday, Dec. 5 last? The melodrama of "The Two Orphans" had attracted about 900 persons to the Brooklyn Theatre on the night in question, and the fire caught the flies during the last act. Three hundred perished. The gallery contained 425 persons. These, in rushing down a narrow staircase, broke away the balustrade, and were precipitated in a heap to the cellar of the building, where most of them miserably perished of suffocation and fire. More than 200 bodies were found in one charred heap, hardly recognisable. This was in the lobby of the theatre, to which the gallery stairs descended. Two actors, Mr. Claude Burrows and Mr. H. S. Murdock, perished. In one

case an entire family was lost, leaving the house absolutely vacant. In another case, one man who is lost leaves a family of eight, quite helpless. A nurse, who had been permitted to take two small children with her to the theatre, was found with them tightly clasped in her arms, all three burned to a cinder. The scenes at the two Morgues were indescribably horrible and affecting. Thousands of persons stood in a line before the doors eager to enter to identify friends who, it was feared, had perished. Within, there were as many as the rooms would hold—men, women, and children—bending over the charred remains in the hope of identifying some one. Fully one half of the entire number burned were, however, beyond recognition, and in some cases persons disputed the possession of a body. The bodies of the unrecognised victims had a public funeral on Saturday, Dec. 9. One hundred and three bodies were buried in a large circular grave on Battle-hill, in the Greenwood Cemetery, and there were also thirty private funerals. One thousand troops, with a large civic procession, escorted the hearse bearing the coffins. Buildings were generally draped with mourning emblems, and business was entirely suspended. A relief committee in New York reported 177 cases of destitution among the relatives of the victims. Large subscriptions were made for their benefit. A monument will be erected in Greenwood Cemetery. The bodies of Murdock and Burrows, the actors, who were burnt in the theatre, were buried on Sunday, the 10th ult., the theatrical profession attending.

Further portions of the general digest of endowed charities have been issued, from which we learn that the total gross income of charitable endowments in Merionethshire is £1057, of which £558 is devoted to educational purposes; and the total in Denbighshire £6426, of which £2508 is applied to educational purposes.



BURNING OF THE BROOKLYN THEATRE: THE RUINS.



CHRISTMAS WITH POOR JACK AT THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL (LATE DREADNOUGHT), GREENWICH.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 4.

The great annual fête of the Jour de l'An has come and gone. The weather, for a wonder, was extremely fine, and during the afternoon, when the Boulevards were crowded with promenaders, the occupants of the numerous *barraques*, which always make their appearance at this season of the year, did a remarkably brisk trade. In the evening the theatres and masked balls reaped golden gains, and the first day of the new year passed away amidst general festivity. There were the customary official receptions, both at Versailles and Paris; but their only noteworthy feature consisted in the fact that Marshal MacMahon received the visits of the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies without previously calling upon those functionaries. This change in the New Year ceremonial is one of the natural consequences of the Constitution voted last February.

The dispute between the Senate and the Chamber, apropos of their respective financial prerogatives, has terminated by a compromise. Certain credits, which had been negatived by the Chamber and adopted by the Senate, have now been accepted by the former assembly, notably the grant for the maintenance of the military chaplains and the allowance accorded to the Canons of St. Denis. Other credits, including several of a military character, were, however, again rejected by the Chamber; but the Senate did not push matters to extremes, and unanimously adopted the Budget with the alterations consented to by the Lower House. The debate on this subject in the Chamber was an interesting one, and M. Gambetta spoke forcibly in defence of the rights claimed by most of the Republican deputies. M. Jules Simon changed, however, the current of opinion by a remarkably subtle speech, and a compromise was eventually determined on. Of course, the Monarchical organs chronicle the victory of the Senate with no small delight. The Legislature has been prorogued until the 9th inst., and it is expected that the coming Parliamentary Session will open, in accordance with Constitutional usages, with a Message from Marshal MacMahon.

There was an extensive fire on Friday night at a large composite candle manufactory on the road to St. Denis. Owing to the large stock of stearine, palm oil, and other inflammable materials the fire spread rapidly, and soon lighted up the whole of the north of Paris. As on the occasion of the recent conflagration in the Rue Martel, there was a deficiency of water, and many of the fire-engines were from this cause unable to render any assistance. Indeed, the fire was only extinguished late on Saturday morning. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the damage done is estimated at £100,000.

M. de Germiny, who, it is said, has fled to Belgium, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment by default; his accomplice, who is in the hands of the police, being only condemned to a fortnight's confinement.

M. Philippe Ferrari, the son of the late Duc de Galliera, whose princely gifts to the city of Genoa will be well recollected, has sent £800 to M. Greppo, president of the committee organised to succour the families of the transported Communists. It is announced that M. Ferrari, who is a naturalised Frenchman, and refused any allowance from his father during the latter's lifetime—supporting himself by acting as tutor at the College Chapal—will come forward as a Radical candidate when a suitable Parliamentary vacancy occurs.

The Duchess of Galliera has offered the celebrated "Magdalen," by Canova, to the Museum of the Louvre.

The theatrical event of the week is the production, at the Théâtre Historique, of "Un Drame au Fond de la Mer," by M. Ferdinand Dugué, in which the spectator is made acquainted with many of the mysteries of the deep. In the principal tableau of the play, which represents the bottom of the ocean, gigantic crabs, a monster octopus, and other huge denizens of the deep glide onward through arcades of coral and amidst thick vegetation, while shoals of fish with glittering scales dart through the water like flights of birds in the air. The optical illusion is perfect, and the piece is a great success.

Lord Lyons presided, yesterday, at a fête given to the inmates of Miss Leigh's home for English children, 35, Boulevard Bineau. There was a superb Christmas-tree, heavily laden with choice bonbons, the gift of well-wishers to the institution. In addition, handsome dolls and toys were given to all the children, each being called up by name, and Lord Lyons smiled and nodded to them as they defiled before him with their prizes. After a prayer, speeches by the Rev. Mr. Forbes and Mr. Mansel, the singing of "God Save the Queen," three cheers for M. Galignani, the donor of the building, and three more for Lord Lyons, the children (waited on by ladies) had a sumptuous tea.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened on Tuesday. His Majesty, in his speech from the throne, alluded to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Lisbon, which, he said, had a favourable influence upon the relations with England. The speech also mentioned various measures of reform in the Administration of the colonies which the Government will submit to the Legislature in the course of the Session. Queen Maria Pia was present with the King at the inaugural ceremony.

In aid of the proposed scientific expedition for the exploration of Central Africa the Government has granted £20,000.

ITALY.

The diplomatic body presented their felicitations to the King at the Quirinal on Sunday morning.

The Pope has received an address from the Roman nobility presenting their congratulations upon the new year. His Holiness, in the course of his reply, said:—"Formerly I willingly frequented aristocratic circles, but now I am obliged to remain in the Vatican. I cannot enter those circles for social intercourse, because I am prevented by circumstances." The Pope has also received Monsignor Stonor and Captain Teeling, secretary of the Catholic Union of Ireland, who, on behalf of the Irish Catholics, presented to his Holiness a magnificently illuminated copy of the Bull of the Immaculate Conception. It formed a thick folio volume, with a crimson velvet cover, ornamented with medallions and precious stones, and gold clasps set in diamonds. His Holiness graciously accepted the offering, and bestowed his special benediction on all who were in any way connected with the gift.

Accounts from Sicily are worse than ever. Telegrams which have reached Rome from Girgenti announce the capture by three brigands of a child, the son of a certain Antonio Reina, for whom they have demanded a ransom of 5000*l*. They had sent previously a requisition to Reina for a sum of money, and, this not having been paid, the child was captured in revenge. On Tuesday night the postal diligence between Palermo and Sciacca was assailed by brigands. The horses of the vehicle were shot, and a soldier of the mounted escort was killed. The solitary passenger inside was unhurt. The post-bag, containing 4000 *lire*, was carried off by the brigands.

GERMANY.

New-Year's Day being the seventieth anniversary of the beginning of the Emperor William's military career, his Majesty held a reception of all the commanding officers of the German Army. The weather being too doubtful for a parade, the celebration was confined to indoor ceremonies.

The Crown Prince, congratulating the Emperor, addressed him in a speech in which he described his Majesty as the type of all soldierly virtues, and the creator of the military organisation which had contributed once more firmly to consolidate Prussia for the purpose of raising Germany to her former greatness. Some years ago, on a similar occasion, his Majesty had received the congratulations of the army and people of Prussia, but to-day it was the army and the united forces of Germany that paid him honour as a victorious General and her restorer. A retrospective glance at the commencement of his military career recalled times of the most profound distress, but it also brought to their memory the restoration which had come at last, and deeds which in the history of the world will ever be inseparably united with the name of the Emperor William. The German army firmly united for the defence of the Fatherland was the guardian of freedom and unity, and since the introduction by the Emperor of the organisation which had enabled the Prussian army to fulfil its mission, it had become in the last terrible war the common property of the nation. As in those anxious days when a hostile attack was threatening, the German Princes and people had flocked round the King, willing and eager to fight to the death under his leadership, until the German Empire arose again in new splendour and the hereditary Imperial crown was presented to his Majesty on the field of battle, so, to-day, the German people, firmly united and prepared for defence, were inspired by ardent wishes for the preserver and protector of peace.

The Emperor delivered the following reply:—

If all the gentlemen whose presence here to-day affords me especial pleasure agree with the sentiments expressed by my son, I may esteem myself all the more happy, and I first tender you my thanks on that account. When I look back upon the day when I entered the army, I cannot but remember the state of affairs which then existed, and therefore from the moment when my father's hand led me into the army, and throughout my life up to the pleasurable occasion afforded me to-day, my first thought has been to give humble thanks to the Arbiter of our destinies. My position has led to the greater part of my life being devoted to the army. My gratitude is consequently due to all those who have accompanied me in my military career and seconded my efforts. I always remember them with pleasure. I have to thank the valour, devotion, and constancy of the army for the position which I now occupy. From Fehrbellin to the last gloriously-ended war, the deeds of the Brandenburg-Prussian army are enrolled imperishably in the annals of the world's history. Prussia has become what she is chiefly through the army. I beg those who represent the army in my presence to-day to convey to all those whom they represent my personal thanks, which they well merit, as I have been able to convince myself for a long time past of the sentiment and spirit by which the army is animated—a spirit which, in conjunction with that of the German troops, has been successful in creating a united Germany and a united army.

The eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany has received from the King of Portugal, by the hands of the Portuguese Envoy at Berlin, the order of the Tower and Sword, which has been conferred on him.

Dr. Friedberg has been appointed Secretary of State to the Imperial Administration of Justice under the appellation of Actual Privy Councillor and with the title of Excellency.

The Imperial Privy Councillor, Dr. Michaelis, of the Imperial Chancellery, has been nominated director of that department.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Urgent representations by the Hungarian as well as Austrian Minister of Finance were made at a Cabinet Council recently held in Vienna. The condition of both halves of the empire is such that further calls upon taxpayers are strongly objected to.

AMERICA.

The political dead-lock continues. In Louisiana both parties have a Legislature, each of which has named a Governor of the State. Some particulars of the doings in Louisiana are supplied by the *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia in a telegram dated Jan. 2:—

Two Governments are established in Louisiana. Governor Kellogg has organised the State House with police, refusing to admit any members of the Legislature (excepting those holding Returning Board certificates). The Democrats marched to the State House, demanding admission. General Badger, commanding the police, refused to admit them, and the Democrats withdrew, amid cheers from the crowd, after reading a protest.

The Republican Legislature organised in the State House, and the Democratic in St. Patrick's Hall. Each Legislature claims to be a quorum. The Republicans elected Michael Hahn Speaker; the Democrats elected Louis Bush. The Republican Senate being without a quorum, waited till the Democratic Senate sent the usual committee to the Governor to receive his message, when the sergeant-at-arms captured one Democratic senator, and brought him into the Chamber. Thereupon the Republican Senate was organised, and immediately passed resolutions seating two men named Kelso and Baker, provided the Senators returned as elected from their districts did not present themselves.

Governor Kellogg sent his message to the Republican Legislature, which passed a resolution declaring that armed resistance existed in Louisiana, and calling upon the President for military interference. Quietness prevailed. Chairman Hewitt, of the Democratic committee, sent a telegram to New Orleans exhorting the Democrats to maintain a peaceful attitude. The Federal troops remained under arms in their barracks, communicating with the State House by a private passage; but they were not called out. The Republicans declare Packard as Governor, the Democrats announce Nicholas. The taxpayers generally declare they will pay taxes to the Democratic Government only.

Mr. Drew (Democrat) has been inaugurated in the office of Governor of Florida.

Mr. Tilden, in his speech on the occasion of installing the new Governor of New York, dwelt impressively upon the reforms effected in New York. He made no allusion to national political questions.

The public debt of the States was increased during December, 1876, by 3,585,000 *dols*. The coin in the treasury amounts to 96,517,000 *dols*, and the currency to 9,494,000 *dols*.

Another American bank robbery is reported in a despatch from Cincinnati published in the New York papers. On the 13th ult. the banking house of William M. Ream, at Somerset, Perry county, was entered by four masked men, and over 10,000 *dols* stolen. Mr. Ream was awakened about one a.m. by two masked men, who seized his wrists, while two others stood at the foot of the bed with revolvers. He was compelled to accompany three of the men to the vault, and to unlock the door, when the thieves took 10,200 *dols*, leaving gold and silver coin and bonds untouched. Mr. Ream was then gagged and bound to a chair; and the fourth robber, who had been watching Mrs. Ream, to prevent her giving an alarm, having been summoned, the whole party went away. Mr. Ream was not released until nearly daylight, his wife expecting to be killed if she gave the alarm. It is supposed that one of the robbers gained an entrance to the house early in the evening, and afterwards admitted his associates, as no doors were forced.

A disastrous railway accident has happened in Ohio, on the Lake Shore Railroad, at Ashtabula, Northern Ohio. About eight o'clock, on Friday evening, last week, a Pacific express train going west in a heavy snowstorm, with seven cars drawn by two locomotives, was behind time. The train, while on an iron bridge over the Ashtabula Creek, just before reaching the station, broke through, and the entire train fell into the creek, which is here six feet deep. The work of rescue of the hurt and recovery of the bodies had to be prosecuted in intense cold and deep snow. The bridge which fell was an iron truss bridge, eleven years old, 150 ft. span, 69 ft. above the creek.

The train was moving slowly preparatory to stopping at the station. The railway officials declare that the bridge was recently examined and was in sound condition. Of 19 persons in the train only seven escaped unhurt; fifty-two others were saved alive, more or less injured, and 120 were killed on the spot. About fifty bodies were taken from the wreck, burnt and mangled so horribly that only three were recognisable. The stories of the survivors give heartrending details. Except the leading locomotive, every car was wrecked. The ice covering the creek also gave way under the weight of the fallen train, the carriages caught fire, and the wreck burnt till midnight, and the storm raged till the next morning, preventing relief reaching the spot. A train sent from Cleveland, fifty-five miles west, with physicians and nurses, did not reach Ashtabula till next morning. The snow had been falling for two days, and an almost incessant fierce gale blew from Lake Erie. The intense cold of the night—one of the worst ever experienced—caused dreadful sufferings to the wounded and dying.

The British ship *Circassian*, which had gone ashore on the coast of Long Island, went to pieces on Friday night, last week. The captain, the third mate, ten of the crew, and sixteen wreckers were drowned.

CANADA.

The Ontario Legislative Assembly was opened on Wednesday.

A strike of all the engineers on the Grand Trunk Railway has taken place, and at Belleville the military has been called out to assist the civil power. But it is announced from Toronto that the strike is at an end.

CHINA.

The following private telegram, dated Peking, Dec. 16, has been received in London:—"Chung-Shih, Governor of Shung-ching, dead—his brother, Chung-How, succeeding him. Two new Ministers appointed to Yamèn—Li-Hung-Tsao, tutor to late Emperor, and Ching-Lien, personal friend of present Emperor's father. Both are members of Grand Secretariat. All members of Grand Secretariat are now members of Yamèn of Foreign Affairs. Tso-Chung-T'ang making considerable headway against Yakoub Beg."

Sir Thomas Wade, in reply to an address which was presented to him on the occasion of his leaving Shanghai, after having been a British Representative in China for thirty-four years, referred to the Chefoo agreement, and admitted that, in the recommendations submitted to the English Government, he had been influenced by other considerations than those of trade. He wished also to prevent the recurrence of outrages, for it was from such events as the Yunnan affair that they had to apprehend misunderstandings prejudicial to British interests in China, whether moral or material. He felt convinced that, when the barriers between China and foreign nations were removed, there would be nothing to hinder the Chinese from becoming in intelligence and strength the equals of the greatest Powers on earth.

The Melbourne Eleven played the English cricketers, last Saturday, and won.

The Belgian Ministry of War has ordered four cupola ships for the defence of the Scheldt.

It is stated in a special telegram from Egypt to the *Daily News* that the December receipts of the New Public Debt Office amount to £750,000 sterling.

The King of Denmark has consented to become the "protector" and the Crown Prince the "president" of the Geographical Society of Copenhagen.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. F. P. Barlee, Colonial Secretary of Western Australia, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras.

The death of the Russian Rear-Admiral Alexander von Moeller is announced. Admiral von Moeller took part in all the principal naval campaigns of Russia since 1823. He fought in the battle of Navarino and served at the blockade of the Dardanelles. From 1823 to 1826 he accompanied Admiral von Kotzebue in his cruise round the world.

The following emigrant-vessels have been dispatched from London by the Agent-General for New Zealand in December:—The Fernglan, with 254 emigrants for Hawkes Bay, and the Northampton, with 331 for Wellington and Westland. The ships Rangitiki for Canterbury, the Jessie Osborne for Auckland, the Waitara for Hawkes Bay, and the Oamaru for Otago, which were dispatched, during September last, with a total number of 1079 emigrants, are all reported as having arrived at their destinations, all well.

Some particulars are telegraphed by the correspondent of the *Times* at Delhi of the fatal accident to Captain Clayton, of the 9th Lancers, of which we heard last week. Various accounts are given of the cause of the accident. One attributes it to a collision with another player; another statement is that the pony, rearing, threw its rider, who, when picked up, was found to have sustained severe injury to the spine. He lingered in a state of unconsciousness for some hours, and died during the night. He was buried with military honours.

A native merchant, by name Narain Rungiah Chetty, living at Prodaher, in the Cuddapah district, has for more than two months past been feeding at his own expense upwards of 2000 people daily. He commenced by giving cooked rice, and the number of applicants for his bounty rose to 8000. After a fortnight he discontinued giving rice and substituted a paste made of ragib, known in Tamil as "kooloo." This, it is stated, he is continuing to supply at considerable cost. Narain Rungiah Chetty has no stored grain with him, but purchases what he requires in the Madras market at six measures the rupee, and it is carried by rail to Prodaher. The *Madras Athenaeum* expresses its opinion that a kind word or a brief friendly recognition from Government to Narain Rungiah Chetty would not be out of place.

A very exhaustive report on the railway system of New South Wales has been made to the Parliament of the colony by Mr. John Rae, the Commissioner of Railways there. It enters fully into the history of the construction and capacity of the various lines, and deals with the minutest incidents connected with their working in a way which at least serves to measure the pride of the colonists in their possessions. New South Wales has three railways—the Great Southern, the Great Western, and the Great Northern; and at the end of 1875 they had an aggregate length of 437 miles in operation, while a further 251 miles were in process of construction. The cost of constructing these 437 miles of railway, including rolling stock, machinery, and workshops, was £7,215,379, or £16,579 per mile. In 1875 the traffic yielded a net revenue on this capital of £4 7s. 11d. per cent, the gross receipts being £614,648, and the working expenses £296,174. This return does not quite meet the interest which the colony has to pay on its debt raised to build these railways, most of it having been contracted at 5 per cent; but, considering the incompleteness of everything in a newly-opened country, it is not unsatisfactory. If the extensions pay as well, the colonists will have no reason to be dissatisfied, and hitherto each extension appears to have justified itself by results.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A CABINET COUNCIL IN DOWNING-STREET.

We are enabled, through the privileges accorded to our Artists, to print this week faithful pictures of the rooms in which the preliminary and full Conferences have been held in Constantinople, and of the room in which the Cabinet Councils of our own Government take place in Downing-street.

Only second in importance to the momentous Conference of the Plenipotentiaries of the leading European Powers at the Capital of Turkey may the recent deliberations of Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues be considered. The Cabinet Council, on New-Year's Day, was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers save the Marquis of Salisbury, whose despatches on the action of the Turkish Government in all probability formed the principal theme of discussion, if discussion there was. There is something characteristic of the practical and business-like nature of our Government in the plain and unpretentious appearance of the small house in Downing-street, which serves as the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury and as the place where the Cabinet Councils are held. Many in the crowd that assembled in Downing-street on Monday last to watch the Ministers as they arrived must have been struck with the meanness of the exterior of the Prime Minister's residence, compared with the palatial edifices of the adjacent Foreign Office and Treasury. Yet the interior is apparently comfortable and roomy enough, to judge from the illustration, drawn by our Artist, who was courteously permitted to make a sketch of the sanctum sanctorum, and to whom the positions occupied at the table by the Cabinet when in Council were pointed out. So business-like are the appointments of this apartment, that a visitor is reminded of the board-room of an important company. As will be observed, it is of good dimensions and absolutely free from luxury of any kind. Every care is taken, of course, to secure secrecy. Thus there are double doors and double windows, the latter looking upon St. James's Park. A quiet tone pervades the room. The Brussels carpet is neither too new nor too old. The walls are painted a light tint of green; and the two pairs of pillars, with Corinthian capitals, at the further end are white. On the marble mantelpiece are a clock in a plain oak case, an almanack in a plain frame, and a date-recorder. Facing each seat at the green-baize-covered table is a large blotting-pad, with pens and ink, for every Minister; and at each end is a stationery-case, well supplied with note-paper and envelopes. As for the statesmen seated round the table, they look to the full as business-like as their surroundings. They will be readily recognised. On the right hand side sits the Earl of Beaconsfield, having to his left the Earl of Derby (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and to his right Lord Cairns (the Lord Chancellor); next to whom is the Duke of Richmond (President of the Council). The chair at the end of the table nearest the spectator is filled by the Earl of Carnarvon (Colonial Secretary), who is faced by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross (Home Secretary); the Ministers on the left-hand side of the table, counting them from Lord Carnarvon's end, being respectively Lord John Manners (Postmaster-General), the Right Hon. Ward Hunt (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy (Secretary for War).

We may add that, so critical was the state of affairs in the East deemed to be during the last fortnight of 1876, that both the Prime Minister and Lord Derby remained in town over the Christmas Holidays; and that, in fact, ever since the prorogation of Parliament, the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Foreign Secretary have had scant relaxation.

THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Of the representatives of the Great Powers who assembled at the Russian Embassy, to arrive, if possible, at an amicable settlement of the Eastern Question, was unattended by any of the Turkish Ministers. It was confined to the Plenipotentiaries of the Foreign Powers concerned in the Treaty of Paris, and was held, early in December, in the room of the Russian Embassy, sketched by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior. General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, presided, as the senior Minister at Constantinople. The General is represented in our front Engraving seated to the left of the Marquis of Salisbury, her Majesty's special Delegate, who is standing. The portrait above General Ignatieff is a likeness of the Emperor of Russia. The remaining members of this preliminary Conference, taking them from the left of the Chairman, are respectively, the Comte de Chaudordy and the Comte de Bourgoing (the former French Ambassador at Madrid, the latter French Ambassador at Constantinople, joint representatives of the French Republic), Count Zichy (the Austrian Ambassador), Baron Werther (Ambassador of Germany), Baron Calice (the Austrian Agent at Bucharest), Count Corti (the Italian Minister), and Sir Henry Elliot (British Ambassador at Constantinople); behind whom is seated the Secretary of the Conference, M. de Morny.

At the close of the preliminary Conference the recommendations of the Plenipotentiaries are said to have been summed up in the proposal that the insurgent provinces should have "an administrative autonomy, the introduction of which was to be controlled by a European Commission, supported by a foreign armed force, endowed with the functions of an international police." A more particular account states that the union of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the division of Bulgaria into two, were recommended, the three governments to be placed under the authority of Christian rulers, nominated by the Porte, but "subject to the advice and approval of the Powers." A Mixed International Commission was proposed for the purpose of watching over the execution of such reforms as were proposed in the Andrassy Note and the Berlin Memorandum. Another point in the recommendations related to the protection of this International Commission of Supervision by a corps of military gendarmerie, "recruited from volunteers of neutral States, placed under the orders of the provincial governors, wearing the Turkish cockade and badge, paid by Turkey or by her reformed provinces, and destined to complete and reinforce the corps of Zaptiehs."

An earlier despatch from the *Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent had it that "The definite result of the *pourparlers* has been that Russia, in conformity with the views expressed by no Ambassador so strongly as by Lord Salisbury, has abandoned all intention of proposing the occupation by the Emperor's troops of Bulgaria. But General Ignatieff has substituted for this proposition a scheme that includes a temporary occupation by a Belgian force. The project has been discussed by the Ambassadors of all the Powers, and has been approved by all of them—Lord Salisbury's adhesion being understood to be *ad referendum*. The British Ambassador has telegraphed to London for fresh instructions in connection with the new scheme; and Count Schouvaloff, I am informed, has been instructed to go to Brussels for the purpose of conferring with the King of the Belgians. As far as I can learn here, the present decision of the Porte is that the Belgian device is absolutely inadmissible, and the same view has been taken about a Swiss occupation—an idea that has also been contemplated."

THE PLENARY CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

An illustration of the Full Conference, also from the sketches of Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, forms the Extra Supplement issued with this week's Number. It was opened in the grand saloon of the Turkish Admiralty, on Saturday, Dec. 23 last. This palace of the Turkish Minister of Marine was shown in an Engraving printed on page 596 of the *Illustrated London News* for Dec. 23. It is a substantial, square building looking on the Golden Horn; and adjoining it is the naval arsenal. The luxury of the Conference saloon forms the greatest possible contrast to the homely chamber which is the scene of the Cabinet Councils in Downing-street. A mere glance at our two Engravings will make this manifest. Whilst the furniture in Downing-street is studiously plain, this magnificent apartment in the Turkish Admiralty is radiant with colour and embellished to a high degree, the painted ceiling glowing with all the colours of the rainbow; the brilliant chandeliers being of red and white, to match the dark red, and white lace, curtains that veil the windows; the hues of the luxurious Turkish carpet, and of the chairs with red-silk linings, contrasting richly with the cream-coloured walls; and many-hued vases resting on the white-marble mantelpiece, above which is a lofty mirror. Seated at the round table, it will be noted, are Safvet Pasha (Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Edhem Pasha (Turkish Ambassador at Berlin), as representatives of the Sublime Porte; Baron Werther, the Resident German Ambassador at Constantinople; Count Zichy, the Resident Ambassador of Austria; Baron Calice, the Austrian Agent at Bucharest; the Comte de Bourgoing, the Resident Ambassador of France; the Comte de Chaudordy, French Ambassador at Madrid; Sir Henry Elliot, Resident Ambassador of England; the Marquis of Salisbury, the Special Plenipotentiary from England; Count Corti, the Resident Minister of Italy; and General Ignatieff, the Resident Ambassador of Russia. At the small table near the windows are seated the three secretaries of the Conference, one of whom, M. de Morny, is also included in our Special Artist's sketch of the Preliminary Conference.

Coming to the deliberations of the Conference, we were informed by Baron Reuter's agent at Constantinople that, at the first meeting, on Dec. 23,

Safvet Pasha, in opening the proceedings, made reference to the liberal views of the Sublime Porte, which, he said, was ready to grant its subjects all privileges that were not contrary to the dignity and integrity of the empire. The Conference first proceeded to verify the full powers of the Plenipotentiaries. A short time after the opening of the Conference saloons of artillery were heard, and Safvet Pasha explained that the salutes announced the promulgation of the Constitution, which would effect a complete change in the state of Turkey. An analysis of the results of the labours of the preliminary conferences was afterwards presented to Safvet Pasha, who asked for time to enable him to examine the documents.

The description of the first sitting given by the correspondent of the *Daily News* further informed us that

Safvet Pasha read an address to the Powers most conciliatory in its nature, in which he proved conclusively that no atrocities were ever committed in Bulgaria—that Europe has been unfortunately deceived, imposed on by travellers, who had no other object in view but to malign the gentle and compassionate Turk. Hereupon Lord Salisbury interrupted, remarking that he reserved his opinion on these matters, and then begged the orator to proceed. Safvet Pasha proceeded, remarking that Serail was violating the armistice, and doing other very improper things. Whereupon Lord Salisbury again interrupted, and wished to know what this had to do with the question before them. Then the Turkish delegates, seeing no pre-arranged reasons for the measures of the project, asked if no reasons would be given for the strange revolution proposed; but they were informed that the Conference had none to give.

We were next assured by Reuter's agent that

The Marquis of Salisbury, in his audience of the Sultan, on Dec. 23, informed His Majesty that a complete understanding has been arrived at between the Powers during the preliminary Conferences. This agreement had resulted in a programme being drawn up which had already been semi-officially communicated to the Porte. His Lordship recommended the Sultan to accept the proposals of the Powers. His Majesty replied that he greatly regretted to be compelled to decline giving his adhesion, as his powers were limited by the Constitution. The Marquis then observed that in that case Turkey must not count upon either money or men from England, who would leave Turkey to her fate. The Sultan rejoined that it was useless to press him, since if he accepted the proposals he risked his crown and his life. Lord Salisbury asked his Majesty on what he would rely for his defence in the event of war. His Majesty replied that his army and his people would defend him, but he could not count upon them if he opposed the unanimous wishes of his people. At the close of the interview Lord Salisbury informed the Sultan that he would be compelled to withdraw the British fleet, in order to obviate any erroneous idea that the fleet supported Turkey in resisting the will of Europe.

On leaving the Sultan's presence Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Vice-Admiral Drummond to withdraw his fleet immediately from Turkish waters. The Admiral asked authority to winter at Salonica, but his Lordship not consenting, part of the fleet sailed for the Pireus, while the remainder proceeded to Malta.

The second meeting of the Conference took place on Thursday, Dec. 28. According to the *Times'* advices from Vienna, the prolongation of the armistice for two months was accepted almost without a discussion, and the Turkish Plenipotentiaries declared their readiness to enter into the discussion of the points drawn up by the Conference, but only on the condition that they might bring forward their counter-proposals, which should be placed on a par with the proposals of the Powers, and form, not less than the latter, a basis of discussion at the Conference. This condition was taken *ad referendum* by the Plenipotentiaries.

On Saturday last, Dec. 30, when the Conference met again, the Turks were not ready with their proposals. According to the despatches to the *Telegraph* from Pera,

A period of delay necessarily ensued, and the Comte de Chaudordy seized the occasion to read an explanation to the effect that the Porte seemed to have formed an incorrect conception of the European propositions. The idea of an occupation, he said, had been completely abandoned. The proposal to form a military escort, and which would consist of 2000 troops supplied by a neutral Power, could not possibly be called occupation; nor had the Powers suggested anything that would impugn the independence or honour of the Ottoman Empire. General Ignatieff followed, and urged the Porte to accept the propositions as they stood, adding that his instructions from headquarters justified him in saying that Russia had absolutely reached the limit of her concessions. Lord Salisbury and other Plenipotentiaries enforced the line taken by the Comte de Chaudordy. After waiting some time, as the counter-proposals did not arrive, the Conference adjourned until Monday.

The Ottoman counter-propositions were sent to all the delegates late last Saturday night, and the representative held on Sunday an informal meeting at the house of General Ignatieff, to consider what should be done under the circumstances. The *Telegraph* is informed from Pera that—

The Turks propose a system of administration differing but slightly from that drawn out by the Powers; but the Porte ignores the questions of a gendarmerie and an International Commission; it refuses absolutely an amnesty to the Bulgarian prisoners, also the appointment of Governors for five years, subject to the approval of the Powers, the financial arrangements proposed, and a number of other important provisions. The Porte suggests no guarantee. Some of the Delegates—Russia, Germany, Austria, and France—thereupon sharply declared that they could not act further with the Porte, and seemed inclined to cut short the discussion and pass to measures of a decided nature; but, after they had listened to the moderate counsels of the English delegates, calmer views prevailed. General Ignatieff, however, read to the representatives of the European Powers a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff directing him not to listen to any counter-propositions whatever.

The fourth sitting of the Plenary Conference was held last Monday, and of what occurred we have the following brief statement:—

Lord Salisbury expressed the views of the Plenipotentiaries upon the Turkish counter-proposals. During the discussion which ensued, the Turkish delegates enumerated the points upon which they did not consider they could negotiate. These were chiefly—the organisation of a local gendarmerie with foreign participation, the question of an International Commission, and the extension of Serbian territory. The Plenipotentiaries having asked if this declaration was tantamount to an absolute refusal, the Turkish delegates replied that they must refer to the Porte.

The following reassuring telegram, through Reuter's agency, reached us at the time of going to press with our first edition:—"Constantinople, Jan. 3, six p.m.—The apprehensions of a rupture with the Porte continue to diminish, and it is considered probable, from the more conciliatory feeling now prevalent, that the Porte, at to-morrow's sitting of the Conference, will not reject the proposals of the Powers. The Plenipotentiaries, on their side, appear disposed to make some slight concessions. Should these anticipations be realised, negotiations will be resumed, to-morrow, between the Plenipotentiaries and the Turkish delegates, and will regularly continue. It is believed that a pacific solution may yet be looked for."

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

We are likewise indebted to our Special Artist at Constantinople for the animated sketch of the ceremony of proclaiming the new Constitution devised by Midhat Pasha for curing the ills of Turkey. The Turkish Constitution proclaimed on Dec. 23 at Constantinople promises complete religious toleration, liberty of the press, and compulsory education. All subjects of the Ottoman Empire are declared equal before the law. A Legislature is to be formed, consisting of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The "initiative in framing the laws is to rest with the Ministers and the deputies." The provincial Government is to be conducted "on the principle of decentralisation."

The ceremony of promulgation, pictured by our Special Artist, took place in front of the Sublime Porte, on Saturday, Dec. 23, the first day of the Conference. The *Globe's* "own correspondent," who had just arrived at Constantinople, gives the following account of the ceremony:—"The Sublime Porte is situated on an eminence of Stamboul, about half a mile from the bridge across the Golden Horn, and commands a splendid view of the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus, Pera, and Scutari. A narrow street leads up to it, over ankle-deep in mud, and just now soaked with the rain which had been falling at intervals since daybreak. The square in front of the Sublime Porte was already tolerably filled when I reached it. Presently the sound of a military band was heard, and soldiers were formed up by companies to keep the ground. Their work was hardly done when a flourish of trumpets announced, in a deluge of rain, the approach of the Grand Vizier's representative. Accompanied by a brilliant staff, he walked in solemn procession from one of the main gates of the building to the huge crimson-covered chair which had been set up for him in front of the centre façade. With difficulty he climbed up into it, not by steps of pearl, and agate, and diamonds, such as we read of in the 'Arabian Nights,' but—believe it, ye sons of the Prophet—by an ordinary commonplace ladder, and with a green silk umbrella held over him by his secretary, commenced reading the Constitution. A solemn silence prevailed during the time he was speaking, broken only once when the soldiers allowed the mob to surge through their ranks. In clear and sonorous tone, in a voice distinctly heard at a considerable distance, he made known to the people the will of their Sultan. The reading of the document occupied some twenty minutes; at its finish he descended from the chair of state amid the clash of music and the fervid ejaculations of the crowd, and, in as orderly a procession as the drenching rain would admit, moved off again with his suite to the interior of the building."

It is mentioned as a curious fact that Midhat Pasha has been the first to violate his own Constitution by revoking the law suspending the interest on the national debt. A correspondent adds, "There is no money to pay the interest, it is true, but there is no law against paying now, which is a concession the bondholders will appreciate."

The Stalybridge Town Council, on Wednesday evening, resolved to apply to the Education Department for the dissolution of the school board for that town.

The Duke of Marlborough will assume the government of Ireland on the 10th inst., and enter the city with a military and civic ceremonial.

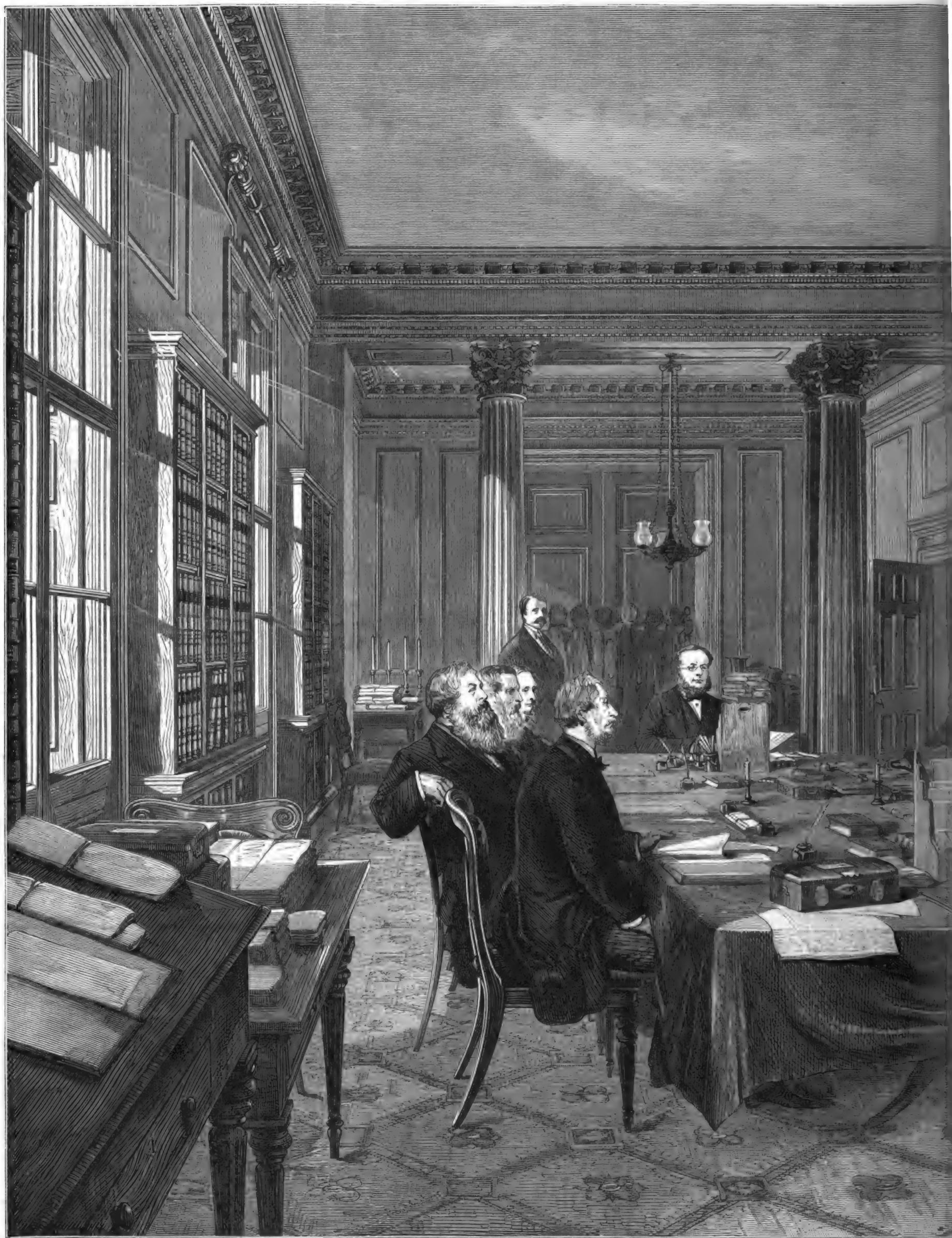
The armour-plated ship *Alexandra*, which was commissioned at Chatham Dockyard, on Monday, by Captain Fitzroy, as the new flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, will be ready for sea about the middle of February.

About a month ago a telegram was received by the Port Admiral at Queenstown, purporting to come from the Admiralty, directing the gun-boat *Goshawk* immediately to proceed to Gibraltar. After she had sailed it was discovered that the order was a forgery, and every effort was made to intercept her. Having put in at Vigo, through stress of weather, the Captain there found a telegram instructing him to return, and telling him that he had been made the victim of a hoax.

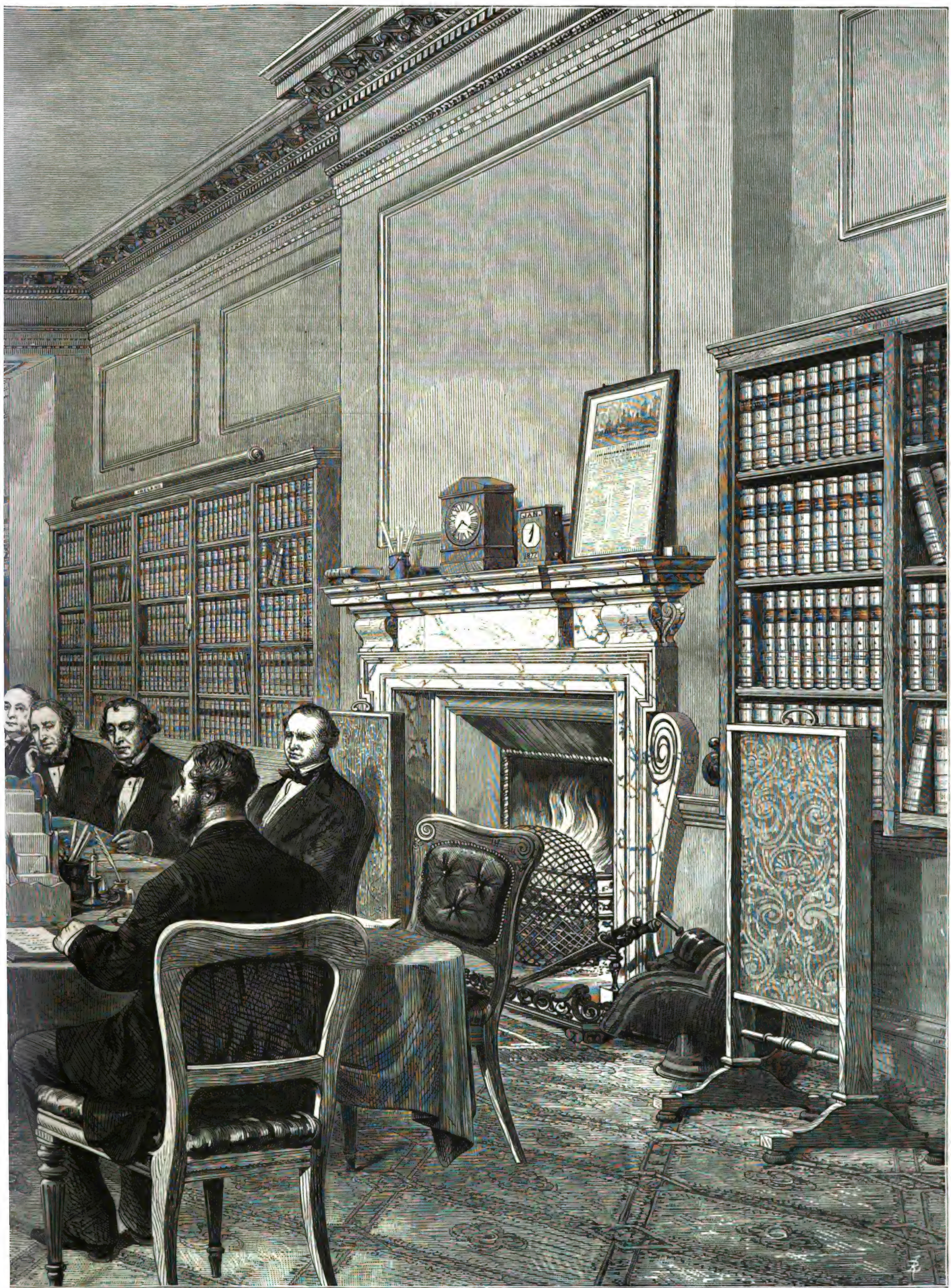
The *Era Almanack* for the present year is, perhaps, the best number of the series. Mr. Edward Ledger improves in the conduct of his interesting annual. It contains loads of advertisements, some of them intensely curious, and many instructive articles by Mr. E. L. Blanchard and others—such as his "History of the Adelphi and other Theatres," many theatrical scraps, and anecdotes without end. Its statistical tables are, besides, really valuable. The present number consists of more than a hundred closely-printed pages on many subjects profitable to be understood by professors of the dramatic art.

A town meeting was held at Birmingham, on Wednesday, for the purpose of deciding upon the most fitting tribute to the memory of the late George Dawson. The Mayor presided, and there was an influential attendance. On the motion of Alderman Chamberlain, M.P., seconded by Mr. Thomas Lloyd, it was resolved that it was desirable to recognise and perpetuate the memory of the great and long-continued services rendered, not only to the borough but to the community at large, by the public life and labours of the deceased gentleman. On the motion of Mr. R. W. Dale, it was resolved that the memorial should take the form of a statue. A committee was formed for carrying out the object.

The Queen has conferred the Albert medal of the second class on Mr. Ernest William Owens, second mate of the ship *Compadre*, of Liverpool, for his gallant conduct in jumping overboard and saving the life of Duncan M'Kay, an apprentice, who had been washed overboard during a severe gale off Cape Horn. The occurrence took place on the morning of Aug. 23, 1875, and was attended with considerable danger, as M'Kay, who had been injured, was in a fainting condition, and Mr. Owens wore oilskins and seaboots besides heavy clothing, which was saturated with water. Mr. Owens, whose hands were benumbed with cold, supported M'Kay until a rope was thrown to them, which he with difficulty wound round M'Kay's body and his own wrist, and both were, after several efforts, taken on board the vessel. Charles Pratt, aged twelve years, the son of Mr. R. C. Pratt, J.P., of Kinsale, seeing a little boy nine years of age drowning near the Long Quay, jumped off the quay, a height of ten feet, caught the little fellow in the water, and landed him safely at a slip close by.



THE EASTERN QUESTION: A CABINET



COUNCIL IN DOWNING-STREET.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrew, William, Vicar of Upton, to be Rector of Paston.
Baker, James, Rector of Lanteglos.
Brodrick, Alan; Rector of Broughton-Gifford, Salisbury.
Burnaby, Robert William; Vicar of St. Barnabas, St. Marylebone.
Davies, John; Perpetual Curate of Llangoven with Penyclawdd.
Hobbs, W. H.; Curate; Vicar of Thimington.
Hopkins, H. G.; Vicar of St. Philip and James, Clifton, York.
Keogh, G. P.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Stratford; Rector of Huzgate, Yorkshire.
Machie, J.; Chaplain Bristol Royal Infirmary; Rector of Fylton, Gloucestersh.
Poole, H. J.; Rector of Stowell.
Rendell, Ralph Thomas; Vicar of Bishop's Tachbrook.
Smith, Albert; Vicar; Rural Dean of Wendover.
Smith, A. F.; Curate of Littlebourne; Vicar of Dethersden.
Steele, William; Vicar of St. Mary's, Knutton; Vicar of Wolstanton.
Wycliff, Charles; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Dudley.—*Guardian*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proposes to leave Addington Park for three weeks. Letters for his Grace to be addressed to the chaplain, Lambeth Palace. All communications respecting the diocese of Truro to be addressed to the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors'-commons.

The *Guardian* has been informed that the Government have determined to bring in a bill for the foundation of four new bishoprics, and that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have been requested to name which, in their opinion, are the most pressing cases.

Christ Church, West Bromwich, was reopened, on Thursday week, after repairs estimated at about £3000, inclusive of a new organ, valued at £500. At the luncheon the Bishop of Lichfield urged the necessity not only of a division of his extensive diocese, but also of the archdeaconry of Stafford.

St. Mary's, Huntingdon, was reopened, on Tuesday week, by the Bishop of Ely, after a restoration which included a splendid stained-glass window in the chancel, given by Archdeacon Bathurst; a new oak roof to the chancel; and a stone pulpit by the lay rector, the Earl of Sandwich. The church has been entirely rescaled, and a new peal of eight bells has been provided by Mr. E. M. Maile, the parish warden.

Lord Ebury has written to contradict a statement which has been published that he intended to join the religious body known as the Free Church of England. The statement seems to have been founded on a letter which Lord Ebury wrote to the Bishop of Rochester refusing to subscribe towards the establishment of the see of St. Albans and the restoration of the abbey on account of the prevalence of Ritualism in the Church. In the letter Lord Ebury had avowed that he had "seen with interest" the rise of the religious body in question.

Two memorial windows have been lately fixed in the old Norman church of St. Mary Hurley, Berks—one of them being in memory of the late Vicar, the Rev. F. J. Wethered, who died in 1867. The glass is painted by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. Another stained-glass window of unusual beauty has been erected in All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. John Dixon. It is a three-light window, representing "The Journey of the Kings," "The Adoration," and "The Flight into Egypt," and is from the studio of Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The chancel of Wickhambreux church, Kent, was reopened, on St. Thomas's Day, after extensive restoration. The walls of the chancel and nave have also been tiled to a height of six feet from the ground, and the nave roof and walls extensively coloured in the style of some old work found. An organ-chamber has been added, and new fittings to the chancel. The works have been carried out under Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., of South-square, Gray's-inn, and a large amount of the money raised has been contributed by the Misses Robertson out of the profits of concerts given by them for the purpose.

The following testimonials to clergymen are reported in the *Guardian*:—The Rev. J. W. Corbet, B.A., on his leaving the sole charge of Newham-with-Mapedurwell, Hants—an elegant inkstand, with glass shade and stand; also a gold pen, with silver telescopic pen and pencil-holder, with an appropriate address. The Rev. Dr. Finch (many years curate in charge of St. James's, Garlick-Hithe)—a silver inkstand, by the churchwardens and parishioners of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, as a testimony of their esteem and affection, and as a mark of their appreciation of his efficient and careful discharge of his duties during his connection with that parish.

St. James's Church, Hatcham, was crowded by an immense congregation on Sunday morning, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Tooth, the inhibited Vicar. During a portion of the service much excitement was caused by a small body of persons shouting "Go to Rome!" "No Popery!" and other cries. Some scuffles took place. It has been ascertained that the Bishop of Rochester will not take any action with reference to the Rev. Arthur Tooth's contumacious defiance of the law, and that he leaves the parishioners to take their own course in the matter. Application will therefore be made by the complainants in the case to the Court of Arches at an early date to enforce obedience to its judgment.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMBRIDGE.

The mathematical tripos examination began on Monday morning. There are 110 candidates, who are distributed among the various colleges thus:—St. Peter's, 4; Pembroke, 6; Clare, 3; Caius, 3; Trinity Hall, 4; Corpus, 6; King's, 2; Queen's, 6; St. Catherine's, 4; Jesus, 5; Christ's, 9; St. John's, 22; Trinity, 22; Emmanuel, 7; Sidney, 4; Downing, 3; non-collegiate, 1. The first part of the examination will extend over four days this week. The candidates deserving honours will go in again for "place" on the 15th inst.

Mr. C. F. Findley, B.A., bracketed tenth wrangler, 1876, has been elected to a fellowship at Trinity Hall.

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the adjudicators of the Hulsean Prize will give a premium of about £75 this year for the best dissertation on "Montanism: its History and Teaching." Candidates, who must be under the standing of M.A., are to send their essay by October.

The late pupils of Canon Farrar at Marlborough have raised the sum of £250 for a testimonial for presentation to their distinguished master. In accordance with his wish, over £100 has been invested to found "the Farrar prize," for the best examination in English language and literature. A full-sized portrait of the late Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, the first master of the college, has been presented to the college. It was painted by Sir William Boxall, and will be placed in the hall. Gilbert Elliot, a pupil at the College School, Stratford-on-Avon, has been elected to a scholarship at Marlborough School, gaining eighth place out of sixty-eight candidates.

The Rev. Edward Harris, one of the higher assistant masters in Clifton College, has been chosen Head Master of the Exeter Grammar School.

Salisbury School has recently been established, under the wardenship of the Rev. W. Baker, M.A. The school is intended "to supply, at moderate terms, a thoroughly sound

education, in accordance with the requirements of the present day." The Higher School consists of a Classical and a Modern side, and every pupil above the age of fourteen is required to decide under which he shall be classed. The Head Master is the Rev. W. H. A. Emra. The religious teaching is in accordance with the Church of England.

A scheme by which several charities at Sevenoaks, Kent, are consolidated as the Sevenoaks Grammar School has been proposed. Provision is also made for an elementary school.

ADDRESS TO CHILDREN BY DEAN STANLEY.

As usual on Innocents' Day, a special service for children was held in Westminster Abbey, and was very numerously attended. Dean Stanley gave an address to the children and to those by whom they were accompanied, selecting as the foundation of his remarks three texts—the second verse of the 8th Psalm, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength;" the fourth verse of the 127th Psalm, "As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man, so are children of the youth;" and the first verse of the 15th Psalm, "Lord, who shall abide in Thy Tabernacle? who shall dwell in Thy holy hill?"

The Very Rev. Dean said.—When, year by year, we see this congregation of children with their parents assembled, it is, or ought to be, a joy and comfort to those who feel the burden of life, the darkening shades of sorrow, and the weight of care. Why is this? Why is the sight of children a consolation? Parents, perhaps, will understand best what I have to say at first, although I shall also have to say something which children will understand for themselves. I have taken these verses from the three psalms which we have sung, to express what I mean.

The first is from the 8th Psalm. That is a psalm which almost certainly was written by David. He wishes to unravel his thoughts, and to have a clear idea of God; and he finds it in two things—in the moon and the stars, which we see in the sky on a cloudless night, and which cause him to think of the order with which He has arranged this great universe, and in the bright faces and the blameless talk of little children. Little children give him an idea of what man, who was born in the image of God, was meant to be. No doubt there are bad children—naughty children; and, even in good children, there is something which may become very bad. Still, in children there is an innocence, a lightness of heart, an ignorance of evil, a joyousness, and a simplicity, which ought to be refreshing to everyone. It was this which made our Saviour so fond of them—taking them up in His arms, and saying, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven;" and it is this which is well expressed by an English poet, who says, as he looks back regretfully to his childhood:—

"Happy those early days, when I
Shined in my angel-infancy;
Before I taught my tongue to wound
My conscience with a sinful sound;
Or had the black art to dispense
A several sin to every sense,
But felt through all this fleshly dress
Bright shoots of everlastingness."

And this it is, also, which gives such a soothing thought to any who have lost their dearest in infancy or in early childhood. Their lives were complete. They had shown us the glory of God in their dear little ways. They have gone to be with Him. We do not count by months or years where they have gone to dwell.

May I read to you the words of a great scholar and philosopher after the death of a sweet daughter? Parents may take the words to themselves, and children may know from them what a comfort they may be for their parents if they have been good and gentle and diligent. "As soon as her last breath was gone I was able to thank God that He had taken my child into His arms, where she is safe for ever from all the troubles and the sorrows of life. The first chapter of her existence has closed. Who knows what troubles might have been in store for her; but she was found worthy to enter the kingdom of Heaven as a little child. Here we have toil for many years, and are troubled with many questionings, but what is the end of it all? We must learn to become simple again like little children. That is all we have a right to be; for this life was meant to be the childhood of our souls, and the more we try to be wiser we are meant to be the better for us. Let us use the powers of our minds with the greatest freedom and love of truth; but let us never forget that we are, as Newton said, 'Like children playing on the seashore while the great ocean of truth lies undiscovered before us.'"

But we must not, in thinking of children, think only of them in the past. We must think of their future; and here let us look at the other Psalm, the 127th, a Psalm which some of the Jewish teachers long ago thought might have been written by the great King Solomon. At any rate, it well expresses what a man of vast experience of human life might well have said. It tells us that we must console ourselves in the sorrows and troubles of the present time by thinking of what the children who stand around us may be in the time which is coming. They are like the arrows which a mighty archer can shoot far away into the distance and the darkness, and which strike a target that we, perhaps, can hardly see, but which, if these little arrows are winged with good thoughts and filled with good resolves, and nurtured in a good training, they will surely reach.

We may sometimes, as we look towards our immediate future, think regretfully, perhaps, of how few there are of any great characters or glorious gifts to enlighten the close of this nineteenth century, as we and our fathers were enlightened by the great characters and the glorious gifts of those who adorned its beginning. But our consolation may be that those who are children of this generation shall grow up to fill this void, and to comfort those who are still unborn. Amongst the children who are now present here, there must be many who will live to the twentieth century. Let them remember, when the first year of the next century shall dawn upon them, that they were called upon in this abbey to take their part in rendering their country a great, a happy, and a Christian nation. Where we have failed, let them succeed; where we have succeeded, let them improve; where we have lost, let them recover. Happy is that country which has its quiver full of good, strong, active, honest, Christian children. She shall not be afraid when she speaks with her enemies in the gate. There is a long, long day before most of you. Make the very most of it. Let us feel assured that when we die and pass away we have left our country, our religion, and our honour safe in your hands.

And this brings me to the third lesson which we may take from these Psalms. The 15th Psalm is also most certainly written by David. It was what he wrote, we may suppose, when he had conquered Jerusalem, and asked who was worthy to live in the holy city. What are the characters that God loves and wishes to be with Him? There is no difficulty in understanding what David says in the verses which follow the first; and, when people talk of the difficulty of teaching religion to children, let them remember these different verses of the 15th Psalm. They will find how very easily they can be learned, and how very easily they can be applied. I will try to apply them now; and so I turn to you, my children, and, having told you how much we and your country expect from you, I will tell you who it is that shall be thought worthy of the house of God and His holy hill, and I will ask those who are parents and friends, or who have any influence over any of these children, to try to make a good atmosphere round about them, so that these conditions may become possible and easy for them.

What, then, is it that we may recommend to all children if they would wish to please their parents, to please God, and to go to Heaven? Love honest work. Love to get knowledge. Never be ashamed of saying your prayers regularly. It will help you to be good all through the day. Always keep your promises. Do not pick up foolish and dirty stories. Never, never tell a lie. Never strike, or hurt, or be rude to a woman or a girl, or to anyone weaker or younger than yourselves. Be ready even to risk your own lives to save a friend, or a companion, or a brother, or a sister. Be ever kind to poor dumb animals. Never put them to pain. They are God's creatures as well as you; and if you hurt them you will become brutal and base yourselves.

Remember always to be gentle and attentive to older people. Listen, and do not interrupt when they are talking. If you have an old father or grandfather, or a sick uncle or aunt, remember not to disturb them by loud talking or rough speaking. Be careful and tender to them. You cannot think what good it does them. And if it should happen that any amongst you have poor fathers or poor mothers who have to get up early in order to go about their business, and to earn their bread and your bread, remember what a pleasure it will be to them to find that their little boy or their little girl has been out of bed before them on a cold winter morning, and lighted a bright, blazing fire, so as to give them a warm cup of tea. Think what pleasure it will be to them, if they are sick, or if they are deaf, or if they are blind, to find a little boy or a little girl to speak to them, to read to them, and to lead them about. But there is not only the comfort which is experienced in being thus helped; there is the still greater comfort of knowing that they have a good little son or a good little daughter who is anxious to assist them, and who, they feel sure, will be a joy, and not a trouble, to them by day and by night. No Christmas present can be so welcome to any father and mother as the belief that their children are growing up truthful, manly, courageous, courteous, unselfish, and religious. And do not think that any of these things are too much for any of you.

I know that many of you may have great temptations. Perhaps you may have homes where it is difficult to be tidy and clean. Perhaps, as you go to school along the streets, there may be wicked people who endeavour to lead you astray, and who try to make you swear. Yet I am sure that, if you do your best, you will find such delight in so doing your duty that you will go on in what is good. Let the good frighten the bad; let the light drive away the darkness; let the whole world know that there are little English boys and girls who are determined to do their duty, whatever befalls them.

Some of you may remember that, last year, I spoke with the gallant boys who behaved so well on board the *Goliath* ship when it was on fire. Well,

these same boys have just begun their training over again. It was only on Tuesday last that they got on board their new ship, the *Exmouth*; and they are working for their country once more. God bless and prosper them, and may they still be examples to all of us. It was only the other day also that I heard a brave, modest little boy—Hammond Parker was his name—who was only just fourteen years of age, but who had saved, at different times, the lives of no fewer than four other boys by plunging into the rough sea after them on the coast of Norfolk.

Now, that shows what you may all do—not, perhaps, by plunging into the stormy sea, but, at any rate, by saving little brothers or little sisters from going wrong. You can do far more for them than, perhaps, any one else, because you are always with them. Stand by them; protect them; stand by each other; and then the foolish, wicked, and cruel people who want to mislead you will very soon run away. Bad people are always afraid of good people, even though the good are much fewer—even, indeed, though the good may be only a little child. I knew once a very famous man, who lived to be eighty-eight years old, and who was the delight of every one about him. He always stood up for what was right. His eye was like the eagle's when it flashed fire against what was wrong; and how early, do you think, he began to do this? I have an old grammar which belonged to him, all tattered and torn, which he had when he was a little boy at school; and what do I find written in his own hand on the first page of it? I find these words, "Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace, to silence vicious tongues. Be just and fear not." That was his rule all through life, and he was loved and honoured down to the day when he was borne to his grave. Be just, be good, and fear not. Let that be your rule; and God and Jesus Christ will be with you now and always.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The *Morning Advertiser* publishes a list of subscriptions to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. The amount is £3225.

The Lord Mayor presided, yesterday week, at the annual dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, when £865 was subscribed towards its funds.

The mortgagees of the Alexandra Palace announce that the palace and park will be sold by auction, with the sanction of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Feb. 8.

The old railway station at Greenwich, which has been in use during thirty-nine years, has been abandoned, a far more commodious station having been opened.

It was resolved at a Grand Lodge of Freemasons, on Wednesday night, to hand over to the National Life-Boat Institution £1000 to establish and endow two life-boats as a permanent memorial of the Prince of Wales's visit to India.

When Vice-Chancellor Hall ordered Dr. Kenealy to give up possession of his chambers in Gray's Inn to the Benchers, he allowed him till Monday last to appeal against his decision. There has, however, been no appeal, Dr. Kenealy having given up possession some weeks ago.

On Tuesday evening the annual gathering in support of the Pastors' College in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle took place at Newington. The tea was followed by an address from Mr. Spurgeon, entitled "Strange Scenes." The number of students in the college is now 353.

On Wednesday evening the theatre of the Society of Arts was crowded, chiefly with young people, who went to hear Mr. R. A. Proctor give a popular explanation of the size, positions, motions, and structure of the Sun and his Family. A second lecture, for the 10th inst., on Comets, Meteors, and the Stars, was announced, amid much cheering.

The Lady Mayoress has issued invitations to a ball at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., in celebration of the coming of age of her sister, Miss Florence White, and she proposes to give the usual juvenile ball on Tuesday, the 20th inst. The Lord Mayor will entertain the officers of his household at dinner, on Plough Monday, Jan. 8, and the members of the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of December, 1876) was 83,531, of whom 38,122 were in workhouses and 45,409 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 4476, 13,825 and 23,348 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 706, of whom 558 were men, 121 women, and 27 children.

The Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus was closed last Saturday. A circular has been issued by the department to the exhibitors to the effect that this step has been taken owing to the funds at its disposal having been exhausted. It is added that arrangements are being made for the safe custody of all objects which may be left on loan to the museum, pending the decision by her Majesty's Government on the offer made by the Royal Commissioners of the exhibition building for the establishment of a permanent science museum.

Two or three bank dividends are announced. The London and Westminster Bank will pay a dividend of 7 per cent for the past half-year, which, the previous dividend, makes 14 per cent 1876. The rest, or surplus fund, will then stand at £770,465. The dividend for the last half of 1875 was 5 per cent.—The Union Bank of London will pay a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum, carrying forward a balance of £10,600. The dividend in the corresponding period of 1875 was 15 per cent.—The National Discount Company (Limited) will pay a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, free of income tax, and carry £10,000 to the reserve fund out of the profits of the past half year.—The directors of the Alliance Bank (Limited) recommend a dividend of six per cent per annum, with an addition of £5000 to the reserve fund, including £3160 realised from the assets of the old bank. These two latter dividends are at the same rate as a year ago.

Last Tuesday and Wednesday, the rank and file, so to speak, of the City of London Police, with their wives and other eligible members of their families, were entertained at a ball in what is called the Great Hall, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate. The necessary arrangements were made by a special committee; Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Mr. Edwin Freshfield (one of the eminent firm of solicitors to the Bank of England), and the Rev. W. Rogers, M.A., Rector of Bishopsgate, acting, as usual, in the capacity of treasurers. On both occasions there was a concert in the Great Hall, lasting, with intervals, until eight o'clock, when dancing began to the music of a quadrille band, led by Mr. Rattray. The ball and general entertainments were honoured on Wednesday by the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and other visitors of distinction. In the course of a brief congratulatory address, Mr. Liddell complimented the body on their excellent discipline and efficient services.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

Last Saturday evening a New-Year's soirée was held at the Artisans' Institute, in Castle-street, Upper St. Martin's-lane, W.C., when there was a large gathering of the members and their friends. The object of the institute—the trustees of which are Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., and Mr. Hodgson Pratt—is to assist skilled workmen and apprentices to pursue the study of history, political economy, moral philosophy, literature, science, and art—including mathematics, physiology, chemistry, drawing, &c.—and foreign languages; and, at the same time, to enable them to complete their technical education, with a special view to the manipulative department of their various trades, thus promoting general

culture, moral improvement, and technical skill. The means employed to attain these ends are lectures, classes, discussions, reading and conversation meetings, a library, workshops, exhibitions of skill and industry, and the fine arts, with conversaziones. The technical classes are under the management of a committee, consisting of skilled workmen and the Principal, with any professional gentlemen competent to promote their usefulness.

The winter term of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution will begin on Monday next. The classes, which are open to both ladies and gentlemen, embrace languages, mathematics; natural, applied, and mental science; law, literature, history, drawing, painting, music, &c. In addition to the prizes which have been already announced, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has offered an English essay prize of 10s.; Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., a prize of 5s. for mental arithmetic; Mr. Douglas Straight two essay prizes of £5 each; the Royal Historical Society an essay prize of 5s.; and Mr. R. J. Quin and Mr. Shirley Shirley prizes for law.

The classes and night schools of the Working Men's College, Blackfriars-road, will resume work next Monday. New classes are forming in drawing, French, German, English grammar, arithmetic, and history. The class for preparing candidates for Civil Service examinations meets three times weekly. It is proposed to establish technical classes especially adapted to various trades—such as masons, carpenters, bricklayers, &c. The night schools for men and women meet three evenings weekly. All the classes are open alike to men and women. There is also a day school for children, and an evening French class for children only.

At the presentation of prizes to the students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classes, which was made at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the chairman, Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., held out a hope that in a short time a project will be issued by the livery companies of London, having for its object the encouragement of technical education.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

Last week 1978 births and 1510 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 195, and the deaths 263, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 21.6 and 21.8 per 1000, further rose to 22.6. The 1510 deaths included 75 from smallpox, 40 from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 235 deaths were referred, against 236 and 237 in the two preceding weeks. During the fifty-two weeks of last year 755 deaths from smallpox were registered in London, of which 7, 26, 110, and 592 were, respectively, returned in the four quarters. During the thirty-one years 1846-76, the annual number of deaths from smallpox in London averaged 808, and ranged from 151 in 1857, to 1864 in 1844, and 2012 in 1863. The fatal cases in the epidemic year 1871 rose to 7876, and in 1872 they were 1781; in 1873-4-5 they declined to 115, 56, and 75 respectively. With respect to the 75 deaths from smallpox in London last week, it is pointed out by the Registrar-General that 31 were certified as unvaccinated, 22 as vaccinated, and in the remaining 22 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information on this subject. The 75 fatal cases included 36 in the hospitals at Hammersmith, Stockwell, and Hampstead, one in Highgate Hospital, and one in the North-street Infirmary, Poplar; the remaining 37, or 49 per cent of the total cases, occurred in private dwellings. Fourteen of the deceased patients resided in Hackney, 12 in Lambeth, 6 in Camberwell, 5 in Poplar, and 3 in Bow; in all (excluding one case of which the previous residence was unknown), 6 belonged to the west, 22 to the north, 18 to the east, 28 to the south, and not one to the Central groups of districts. The hospitals contained 823 patients on Saturday last, against numbers increasing steadily from 185 to 737 in the nine preceding weeks. How to meet the smallpox epidemic, and the action of the Local Government Board thereon, formed the principal subject of discussion at the fortnightly meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums on Saturday last. The reports from the various hospitals were of an alarming nature, and resolutions were passed having for their object the provision of proper means to meet the emergency. A meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums managers was held on Wednesday, when measures were taken for providing additional accommodation for smallpox patients.

Last week, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean temperature was 43 deg., or 5 deg. above the average. Under the influence of the recent unseasonably mild weather only 1254 deaths were, in London, referred to diseases of the respiratory organs during the four weeks ending last Saturday; this number was 682 below the corrected average for the corresponding week in the last ten years.

There were 71 deaths from violence in London last week. Sixty were the result of negligence or accident, including 11 from fractures and contusions, 13 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, and 22 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Two deaths were caused by horses or vehicles.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Severe gales have done great damage on various parts of the coast, as well as inland. Continued rain, together with the melting of snow, has caused the floods to increase; and the combined effect of inundation and furious winds has been calamitous in many districts. At Dover great damage was done to the Admiralty Pier. At Brighton the gale was accompanied by a very high tide, and a previously-existing breach in the sea-wall was thus increased. Many of the shops in the King's-road had to be closed, in order to prevent the windows from being blown in. At Cliftonville, during the height of the storm, the waves washed over the roofs of three-storied houses. At Eastbourne the sea carried away about 150 yards of the pier.

From the Orkney Islands, all along the east coast, from the Channel, from both sides of the Irish Sea, tidings come of a renewed and heavy gale. Piers and sea-walls have been destroyed, vessels wrecked, wharves flooded, and the basement of houses that were thought at a safe distance from the sea have been filled with water by the last tides. In the interior, a heavy rainfall is recorded, while snow has fallen in Yorkshire, and the destruction to the crops has been immense. In many parts the only possible communication is by boat. Wide and low-lying flats, deep valleys, and mountainous districts appear to have suffered in almost equal degree, whether from the rising of rivers, as in Huntingdonshire, or from the descent of torrents, as in Wales and other hilly parts of the kingdom.

The storm which prevailed in Scotland for a fortnight, and which it was hoped had passed away, was renewed, on Wednesday, with great severity. Quite a gale from the east ward raged all along the north coast, and the sea was very rough. In the night snow fell heavily in blinding showers.

The floods which came, on Monday night, into the cellars and lower rooms of the houses on the south side of the Thames in London were renewed at subsequent tides. After the people had made great efforts to get rid of the water their precautions against a return of the calamity have been washed away. All along the southern side of the river there is much suffering. The people are crowding in neighbours' houses, where they cannot be accommodated in the mission churches and school-rooms, which have been opened and soon fitted for the temporary shelter of the homeless. The loss of furniture, clothes, and domestic articles by the poorest classes has been very great. Several local committees, headed by the clergymen of the neighbourhoods, have been formed to collect subscriptions for the alleviation of the distress amongst those rendered temporarily homeless.

A tremendous gale raged, last Tuesday, on the Atlantic coast of France. The cable to this country was broken, houses were destroyed, and some Custom House officers were drowned.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES IN 1876.

The life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution during the storms of the year which has just closed rendered signal services in saving life from shipwreck on various parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom, as will be seen from the following list:—

Barque Ingleborough, of Hull, 13; schooner Margarita, of Newquay, 4; schooner St. Elwine, of Falmouth, 6; s.s. Cybele, of Glasgow, and schooner Exhibition, of Colchester, rendered assistance; schooner Bellalie, of Nantes, 6; brig Union, of Guernsey, 3; schooner Eliza, of Sunderland, and sloop Firm, of London, assisted to save vessels and crews; 8; barque Clifton, of Liverpool, 10; dandy Frank, of Grimsby, 10; brig Speed, of Sunderland, assisted to save vessel and crew, 9; three-masted schooner, George Smed, of Rochester, rendered assistance; barque Brothers' Pride, of St. John's, N.B., 11; schooner Claudine, of Antwerp, rendered assistance; schooner Tweed, of Greenock, 6; brig Fred Thompson, of Dundee, remained by vessel; s.s. Gustaf, of Gothenburg, 14; barque Mignonette, of London, 14; barque Emily, of Shields, 17; brigantine Trader, of Portaferry, 4; ship Turkestan, of Liverpool, 22; schooner Augusta, of Sunderland, 4; brigantine Lapwing, of Liverpool, assisted to save vessel; schooner Iona, of Belfast, 3; s.s. Rubens, of Liverpool, and barque Conanto, of London, remained by vessels; fishing-smack William, of Wexford, 6; barque Walker Hall, of Sunderland, 11; ketch William Pitt, of Poole, 1; fishing-boat Edith, of Lowestoft, assisted to save vessel and 10; schooner Resolute, of Peterhead, 6; brig A. E. M., of Nantes, 8; schooner Lion, of Goole, saved vessel and 6; brig Linwood, of Maryport, rendered assistance; s.s. Belvidere, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 15; schooner Lizzie Morton, of St. Ives, saved vessel and 15; schooner Killin, of Greenock, 5; schooner Anna, of Rendsburg, 4; ship County of Ayr, of Glasgow, 2; smack Victory, of Hull, 5; three fishing-cobles, of Staithes, rendered assistance; schooner Wyre, of Fleetwood, 2; schooner Tobina, of Gode Teken, 5; schooner Elizabeth, of Llanelli, 5; schooner Alana, of Goole, 2; ketch Elizabeth, of Goole, 2; barque Atlantic, of Swansea, assisted to save vessel and 16; schooner Wells, of Goole, assisted to save vessel and 5; Ferryden fishing-boats, rendered assistance; steam-vessel Bavington, of Newcastle, 4; schooner John, of Runcorn, 3; barque Ilmarin, of Finland, 15; Whitley fishing-boats, 12; ship McNeary, of Boston, U.S., assisted to save vessel; barque Roycroft, of Annapolis, N.S., rendered assistance; pleasure-boat Eagle, of Llandudno, 5; brigantine Bridget, of Dungannon, 8; fishing-boat of Llanabhai, 3; fishing-yawl Providence, of Lowestoft, rendered assistance; dandy Dawn, of Grimsby, saved vessel and 3; s.s. Cingalee, of London, remained by vessel; fishing-boat Vivid, of Ferryden, assisted to save vessel and 6; fishing-boat Gem, of Eymouth, saved vessel and 6; schooner Brothers, of Sunderland, rendered assistance; fishing-boat of West Hartlepool, 3; Arbroath fishing-boats, rendered assistance; brig Macedonia, of Blyth, 7; brig Robert Stevenson, of North Shields, 9; brigantine Maxim, of St. John's, N.B., 8; brig Mary Ann, of Whitehaven, 10; Cultercoats fishing-cobles, rendered assistance; brig Leonie, of Charlotte Town, P. E. I., 4; schooner Maid of Kent, of London, assisted to save vessel and 5; yacht Dragon, of Swansea, 2; three-masted schooner Psyche, of Swansea, assisted to save vessel and 7; fishing-coble Morning Star, of Redcar, saved vessel and 3; other Redcar fishing-cobles, rendered assistance; barque Auldredy, of Sunderland, 3; schooner Lady Mary, of Irvine, 4; Prussian schooner Katrina, 4; fishing-coble Palestine, of Cultercoats, rendered assistance; dandy Phoebe, of Great Yarmouth, 6; smack Arics, of Cowes, rendered assistance; schooner Tom Mawr, of Ewney, saved vessel and 5; ketch Germ, of Goole, 4; barque J. W. Fetterwall, of Stockholm, remained by vessel; brig Vulcan, of Whitehaven, 10; schooner Gleaner, of Preston, 3; brig Camilla, of Portsmouth, 4; schooner Emerald, of Montrose, 6; barque Mentor, rendered assistance; brig Sinai, of Nantes, 6; barque Elias, of Spezzia, remained by vessel; Ferryden fishing-boats, rendered assistance; schooner Rover, of Wexford, rendered assistance; fishing-boat of Llanrhystid, saved boat and 3; s.s. Clan Alpine, of Leith, 4; fishing-coble George, of Cultercoats, 1; barque Octavia, of Holmestrand, rendered assistance; schooner Adjuvant, of Stavanger, rendered assistance; schooner Jenny Lind, of Whitehaven, 5; a fishing-boat of Teignmouth, 3; barque Beecher Stowe, of South Shields, 10; barque Excelsior, of Sunderland, 11. This long list shows a total of 468 lives rescued by the society's life-boats during the year, in addition to eighteen vessels saved from destruction. In the same period the Life-Boat Institution granted rewards for saving eighty-five lives by fishing and other boats, making a total of 583 lives saved last year, mainly through its instrumentality.

Altogether, since its formation the society has contributed to the saving of 24,752 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted 988 gold and silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £50,020.

It is most gratifying to know that, notwithstanding the peril and exposure incurred by the gallant crews last year, only one life was lost from the 256 life-boats of the society, although about 12,000 men were out in them during the twelve months. We feel assured that an institution so truly national and benevolent in its character will maintain its firm hold on British sympathy and support; and that, while it continues to pursue its course of usefulness with unabated vigour, the support and appreciation of the public will be proportionately liberal. Contributions in aid of the important work of the National Life-Boat Institution, are received by all the bankers throughout the United Kingdom, and by the secretary, at the Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London.

At a meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Curate of Drumbeg, for going out in the Ballywalter life-boat, during a very strong gale from the S.E. and in a heavy sea, on the 15th ult., when she was the means of saving the crew of five men from the brigantine Jenny Lind, of Whitehaven, stranded on the rocks of Ballywalter; and to Mr. Donald Montgomery, farmer, of Dunglass, N.B., and to Mr. Daniel Dempsey, for assisting to rescue the crew of sixteen men of the barque Faith, of Irvine, which had gone ashore in Pollywellan Bay, Cantyre, during a gale from the S.E., on Nov. 11. The sum of £12 19s. 6d. was granted to pay the expenses of that life-boat service. Other rewards, amounting to upwards of £400, were granted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for gallant services during the late long-continued storms. Several rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks, and payments to the amount of £3700 were ordered to be made on the 256 life-boat establishments of the society. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced. New life-boats have recently been sent by the institution to Lowestoft and New Brighton; the first-named boat was publicly launched at its station on Dec. 21. Its cost had been defrayed from the Plimsoll life-boat funds; and Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., and many of his friends attended the launch, the boat being named by Mrs. Plimsoll. Reports were read from the inspector and assistant-inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Thomas Chapman, and to Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., for their able conduct in the chair at the meetings of the institution during the past year.

Lord Redesdale's elevation to an earldom of the United Kingdom is gazetted.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ARLESEY.

Christmas was ushered in by an accident on the Great Northern Railway, the severity of which recalls that at Abbot's Rinton in the early part of the year. There is a dreadful simplicity about the details. At a quarter to four on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, in shunting a luggage-train at Arlesley siding, four miles from Hitchin, two of the trucks got off the metals; and before the line could be cleared the Manchester express, with thirteen carriages full of passengers, came up at full speed, with results that may only be too readily guessed. The express-engine literally jumped over the truck with which it came into contact, and left many yards in its rear the "bogey frame" upon which its leading portion travelled. Four or five of the carriages were smashed to pieces, and the fragments piled up in a heap 20 ft. high. It would be difficult to convey an adequate description of the scene. For a moment all was hushed, but presently there arose from underneath the ruined carriages the cries of the wounded and imprisoned passengers. In one of the compartments of a leading second-class carriage in the down express was travelling Monk, a police officer in the service of the company, who, not having suffered seriously from the shock, immediately made his way to the signal-box, where he assisted the officers in stopping by signal all up and down traffic, and at the same time kept a crowd of excited though uninjured passengers from invading the signal-box. Help was immediately telegraphed for, but before its arrival the local platelayers who had fled at the moment of the collision, and had thus saved themselves, worked with a will, and succeeded in rescuing several of the passengers. Among the earliest to reach the station was Mr. Percival, a resident in the neighbourhood, and the Rev. R. Ffolliott Scott, M.A., Vicar of Arlesley, both of whom rendered their ready aid. The medical men of the neighbourhood were soon on the spot, and among them may be mentioned as particularly active in their exertions Mr. Shillitoe, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Grellet, of Hitchin, and Mr. Prager, of the infirmary in that town; Dr. Burnett, Mr. Stevens, Dr. Young, and Mr. Fisher, of Biggleswade; and Dr. Swain, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Keble, medical officers of the Three Counties Lunatic Asylum at Arlesley.

Several wonderful escapes occurred. One gentleman was hurled through the roof of his carriage and alighted on a sand-bank, escaping with a severe scalp wound. In the next compartment two were killed. Some passengers in the carriages that were totally destroyed escaped unhurt.

Five persons were killed, namely, the driver and stoker of the express-train, and three passengers—Miss Lucy Thompson, of Grantham; Miss Helen Longstaffe, lady's-maid to Mrs. Lett, of Dulwich House, Dulwich; and Morris Michael, a German tailor, of Gouleton-street, Whitechapel.

An inquiry before a Coroner's court is being held into the causes of the lamentable accident.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON ART-EDUCATION.

Lord Northbrook presented the annual prizes to the successful students of the Ryde School of Art at the Townhall, Ryde, last week. Mr. Clifford, M.P., and Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., also addressed the meeting.

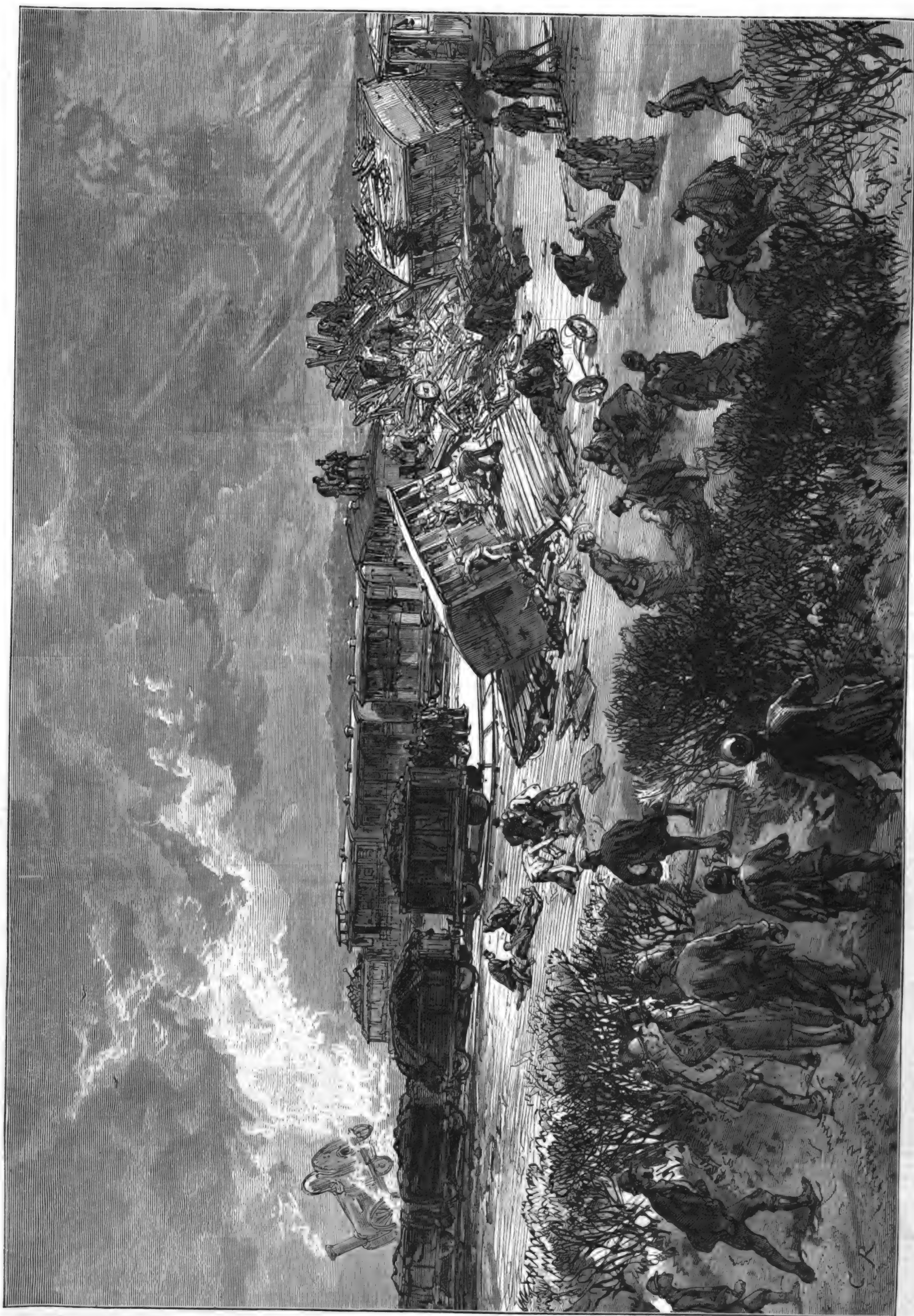
In addressing the large company assembled, Lord Northbrook said he had no technical knowledge of art, and was therefore disinclined to speak on the subject, and his remarks would be in the point of view of an outsider who took an interest in art. He congratulated the school on R. W. Tatey having won the Queen's prize in the national competitions. These schools of art were somewhat new in this country, but deserving of every encouragement from those who took an interest in the welfare of the country generally. Now they existed in almost every town in the country, and appeared to be taking hold of the country. The merit of starting them was due, he believed, in the main, to some artist who lived fifty or sixty years ago, and whose name was well-nigh forgotten. There was an artist named Barry, and a most remarkable man of considerable genius, Benjamin Robert Haydon, whose autobiography by Tom Taylor some might have read. Haydon was not successful in life. But he had held of a grand idea—that there was a necessity for art-education in England—not only the education of painters, but of workmen and artisans. Haydon urged his views with pertinacity on Ministers and the public, and it was remarkable how what he aimed at had been accomplished; for there was a central school at South Kensington, and a collection superior to any, probably, in the world of both old and modern pictures; and there were, besides, specimens of furniture in every kind of art, which would give to the artist or artisan, &c., the fullest information on any kind of art in any period of history. The person to whom the greatest merit was due in connection with this collection was Henry Cole. If any of them went to London and had an hour or two to spare, the best advice he could give them was to go to the South Kensington Museum, and educate their taste by seeing what really good things were. Besides, the loans from the South Kensington School of Art were spread all over the country, which was exactly what Haydon aimed at—that the humblest workman might have a scientific knowledge of the principles of his work. Then the Prince Consort coming from the Continent saw at once that we did not pay sufficient attention to these matters here, and took up the work, applying all his energies to it.

Speaking as an outsider and an amateur, he (Lord Northbrook) could not conceive any country in the world where there was greater inducement to education in art. There never was a country where higher prizes were given for pictures, such as £2500 for an ordinary portrait. It was as much as pictures as was paid during the highest time of art in Italy. He did not think even masters of any schools of art would say that the result was at all adequate to the encouragement of art. There was ample room for great portrait-painters. There was hardly such a thing now in any country, and other painters of great fame in England were not so numerous as not to leave plenty of room for any ambitious young man to get to the top of his profession. To the artisan he would say that, as regarded decorative art, we had made great advances in England during the last ten or fifteen years. He now saw traces of it in furniture and all kinds of decoration, and the improvement was very much owing to schools of art. Let them compare the iron gates made 200 or 300 years ago with those made now, and it must be seen that, though the work was not more in one than the other, there was a fine opening for any artisan who got the mastery of his pencil and colours. There was immense room for improvement in the decorative furniture. Bernini, of Italy, said success in art did not depend on the beauty of the picture or excellence of ideas and conception so much as upon real hard work. He could tell them of a head done so that they could see every single hair drawn, and of a Holy Family done so that each figure appeared as if alive. Still, theirs was genius for design, &c. It was not enough for those before him to think they were very clever and could make beautiful sketches. Work was the only thing by which they could succeed. He was very glad to be told that so many working men in Ryde attended this school. If the foremen of the labourer or clerk of works could show plans and build a good house he became a master. It was not enough to have an idea in one's head. These schools did not give anyone an opportunity of great success in life; it depended on good fortune, but he had a chance more than those who did not come to school. Then, as to amateurs, who did not paint as a profession, he said they received the best instruction in a most agreeable occupation. Twenty years ago instruction for amateurs was as bad as it possibly could be.

He had always been exceedingly fond of art and looking at good pictures, and should like to see English art in a higher condition. It was progressing, he believed. There were pictures which people admired which were not anything like on an equality with those of the first great Dutch or Italian schools. It was well we should feel this, and that it was only by hard work we should acquire a high place in the history of the art. In India there was extraordinary genius for art, which spread over the whole country and extended to other parts of the East. It appeared to be impossible that a mistake could be made either in colour or design in regard to any works of art. By some kind of instinct the design and colour were beautiful, whether it was a shawl or piece of work in gold or silver. There were schools of art in different parts. He had brought with him a couple of specimens of the work of native students to present to the Ryde School of Art—studies from leaves and life. By those specimens they would see that a competition might come from the Eastern Empire, and that we must work hard in England to keep up to the standard in India.

The list of members of the Institution of Civil Engineers now contains the names of fourteen honorary members, 832 members, 1608 associates, and 433 students; together 2937.

Sir Henry Lake, Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Police, has ordered a survey of the city theatres to be made, to ascertain the means of egress possessed by each in the event of fire.



THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ARLESEY.
FROM A SKETCH BY A PASSENGER.



GUILLEMOTS AT THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.



SEA-LIONS AT THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

CURIOSITIES AT BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

A favourite lounge in the Brighton Season is the far-famed Aquarium on the beach. The acute manager, Mr. G. Reeves Smith, keeps up a constant succession of attractions. Now it is a porpoise that he has taken captive and "tanked," then a rare anemone; next he has succeeded in catching a sweet songstress to fill with sweet notes the concert-room, which might be under the sea, so suggestive is it of grottoes and submarine surroundings.

The Sea Lions, from San Francisco, illustrated in our present Number, are old favourites, scarcely so accomplished yet as the docile Sea Lion whom M. Lecomte has trained to go through performances which are the delight of holiday folk at the Zoo, but, nevertheless, intelligent enough when their attendant produces a tid-bit in the shape of a toothsome whiting. These Sea Lions had a long journey by land and water to undergo before they were located in Sea Cave at the Brighton Aquarium. From San Francisco they were taken by rail to New York, thence by sea to Bremen, and therefrom re-shipped and conveyed to Brighton via London. One is a male, the other a female; and they have been at the Aquarium since October, 1875.

The Guillemots (*Uria troile*), later addition to the Brighton Aquarium, are as much at home in the water as penguins, it would appear, from the drawing of Mr. R. W. Moore. They were presented by Mr. E. T. Booth. Natives of the Firth of Forth, and found occasionally on the Bass Rock and the Fern Islands, these interesting birds are quickly disappearing from our shores. Guillemots, as may be generally known, belong to the order of waterfowl, and to that division known as "divers;" but it may not be so generally known to what extent they indulge in the habit of making sub-aqueous peregrinations—a fact which may now be learnt with advantage at the Brighton Aquarium. Plunging beneath the surface, they use both their legs and wings as a means of propulsion, and swim—or fly, should we say?—through the water at express speed, remaining submerged for several minutes at a time. This extraordinary feat can be witnessed at feeding-time. The Guillemots readily respond to the call of their keeper, who has only to fling a sprat or two into the water to induce an "exhibition." The birds are instantly on the scent. Diving with a rapidity that causes their bodies to gleam like burnished silver, they swim hither and thither until the coveted morsel is secured. Their plumage is brown above the body, and a beautiful white beneath; and their heads are small, with a sharp-pointed beak. In the same tank are some cod-fish (as represented in our illustration), and some mammoth skates, caught off Brighton. The Guillemots, however, show no respect even to their colossal neighbours, but dive and play about them without the least signs of dismay or diffidence.

LAW AND POLICE.

As an encouragement to the students of the Middle Temple the Benchers have, in addition to the studentships and prizes awarded by the Council of Legal Education, recently established eight scholarships—four of 50 gs. each and four of 100 gs. each—the competitors being the students of the Middle Temple. The examination for the four 50-gs. scholarships of this year is to be held on Feb. 1 next, and for the four 100-gs. scholarships on June 19.

The number of original applications to be admitted solicitors of the High Court of Justice for the ensuing Hilary sittings are sixty-five, besides a number of renewals. The term "attorney" is abolished.

Alexander Kay, who was charged, a few days ago, with threatening the Lord Mayor and using abusive language to him, was again brought up, on Tuesday, at the Guildhall before Mr. Alderman Carter. The surgeon of Newgate having certified that Kay was insane, he was handed over to the care of a relieving officer of the City of London Union.

Mr. Robert Davey, the proprietor of *Sporting Opinion*, pleaded guilty, at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, to keeping a betting-house, and was fined £100 and costs, besides being bound over in heavy sureties to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

The investigation of the charge against Sir Edward Cunyngame, Mr. Charles de Chastelain, and Mr. Nathan Wetherall, of conspiring to defraud Mr. William le Hunt Doyle by obtaining his signature to an agreement to pay £500 while he was in a state of intoxication was resumed at Bow-street, on Tuesday, by Mr. Vaughan. Evidence was given to show that the defendant Wetherall had overdrawn his account at his bankers, and Mr. Cottam, who was formerly partner with Wetherall in the wine business in Burleigh-street, was examined and cross-examined at some length as to the character of that business. The counsel for the defendants then addressed the Court, contending that Mr. Doyle when he signed the bill was "not more drunk than usual," and that if he had any grievance against the defendants he had his remedy in civil proceedings. Mr. Vaughan said the question whether criminal or civil proceedings should have been taken in the case was not before him. The facts proved in the evidence were simply that three needy persons, without means or credit, had combined to make the prosecutor, a person of weak mind, intoxicated, and then had inveigled him to sign a document by which he would have sacrificed a large amount of money. He was satisfied, even from the evidence of Mr. Cottam, that the wine business was a mere phantom one, and the statement

of Mr. Doyle had been completely confirmed by the evidence of his servant. He committed the three defendants to trial, and accepted bail in £300 personal recognisances, and two sureties of £150 each.

Many of the paupers in receipt of casual relief and shelter at St. Giles's Workhouse were, on Monday, placed before Sir James Ingham, at Bow-street, on charges of destroying the clothes with which they were supplied, in accordance with the regulations of the union. Most of the prisoners were able-bodied men and youths, and they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, with hard labour.

A lady who had taken her maid-servant, when attacked with smallpox, through the streets, with a view of procuring medical assistance for her, has been fined £3 by the Clerkenwell police magistrate, for having improperly exposed a person who was thus suffering from an infectious disease.

Two cabmen were summoned at Clerkenwell Police Court, on Tuesday—one for furious driving and one for demanding more than his legal fare. The former was fined £2, and his license was suspended for a month; the latter was sent to prison to undergo a month's hard labour. At Hammersmith Police Court a cabman's license was suspended on account of the possessor being frequently drunk.

At the Quarter Sessions at Tewkesbury, yesterday week, Henry Thomas Porter, coal merchant, of Bredon, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for receiving £13 14s. 2d., after he had filed a petition in the Cheltenham County Court for liquidation of his affairs under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, and not accounting for the same to the trustee of his estate.

Michael McConnon, the private in the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards who is charged with having murdered Noah Johnson, a private in the 1st battalion of the same regiment, in the guard-room cell at Chelsea Barracks, on Christmas night, was, on Tuesday, committed for trial.

Isaac Marks, who shot Mr. F. Barnard in Penton-place, Newington, was hanged, on Tuesday morning, in Horsefonger-lane Gaol.

MIDHAT PASHA.

The new Turkish Grand Vizier, according to an account taken from a Swiss journal, was born at Constantinople in 1822, and was educated there. His father was a Cadi, and at the age of twelve Midhat entered the public service. When nineteen years old he accompanied Faik Efendi, member of the Audit Office, to Syria, as his secretary. After three years' stay in Syria he returned to his office at Constantinople, and was shortly appointed Secretary to the Governors of Konia and Castamuni, in Asia Minor. He next became Chief Reporting Clerk to the Council of Justice at Constantinople. A few years later he was again sent to Syria on a financial mission; and, on his return, became Second Secretary to the Council of Justice. During the Crimean War he was sent to put down brigandage on the east coast of Roumelia, and was completely successful. In 1857 he was sent to inquire into the conduct of the ex-Governors of Rutchuk and Widin, and to pacify Bulgaria. He now obtained a short leave of absence, during which he visited London, Paris, &c.; and on his return was made First Secretary of the Council of Justice. In the end of 1860 he was made a Pasha, with rank of Vizier, being named Governor of Nish, to which were subsequently added the districts of Uskup and Prizrid. In 1864 he was appointed Governor-General of the Vilayet of the Danube (geographical Bulgaria). Subsequently he became Governor-General of Bagdad, then member and President of the Council of Justice, and later still, for a short time, Grand Vizier. On his resumption of the Presidency of the Council, the part he played in deposing Abdul Aziz and his escape from the assassin of Hussein Avni Pasha are too recent to be forgotten.

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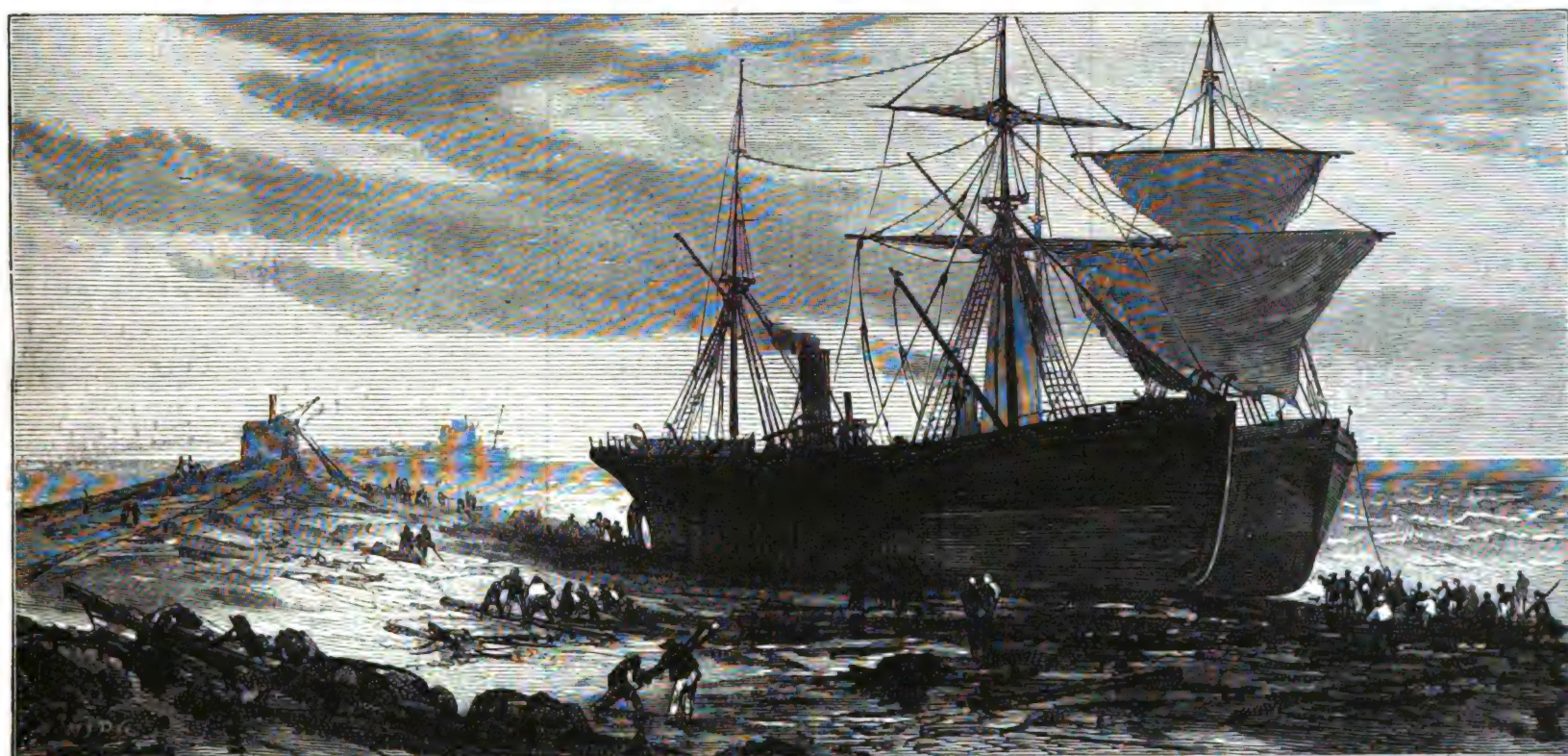
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WRECK OF THE ALBION AT PRIOR'S HAVEN, NORTH PIER.



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ENTRANCE TO THE TYNE AFTER THE GALE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE IN INDIA.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was, on Monday last (New-Year's Day), proclaimed Empress of India at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Delhi. It was at the last-named place, however, that the principal ceremony took place—Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, presiding at a magnificent assemblage, including sixty-three ruling chiefs. But, before describing this grand event, we continue from our last issue some account of the preliminary doings at Delhi at the close of last week.

Lord Lytton received visits, on Thursday week, from the Muscat Embassy, the Prince of Arcot (Prince Azim Jah), and thirteen other distinguished persons. His Excellency afterwards returned the visits of Scindia and Holkar, the Maharajah of Rewa, the Begum of Bhopal, and twelve other native dignitaries. The Maharajahs of Cashmere and Scindia were appointed Generals in the British Army. The Viceroy held a general Levée in the evening, which was attended by upwards of 2000 persons.

On the following day the Khan of Khelat, the Prince of Tanjore, and a number of minor chiefs and rajahs visited the Viceroy. His Excellency paid visits to the Guicowar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Mysore, the Khan of Khelat, and six other native Princes. In the evening medals were presented to the members of the Governor-General's Council and the heads of departments in the Indian Administration at Calcutta. The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Governors of the other provinces were presented with banners and medals. The Maharajahs of Cashmere, Scindia, Holkar, Travancore, and Jeypore; the Rajah of Jheend, and the Maha Rao Rajah of Bhondee were created Councillors to the Empress.

The Consuls-General and Consuls of the foreign European Powers, together with a large number of minor chiefs and rajahs, visited the Viceroy last Saturday. Medals were presented to each prince or chief. The Viceroy afterwards visited the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Prince of Arcot (Prince Azim Jah), and her Highness the Princess of Tanjore.

Each chief got a commemorative medal—gold for greater princes, silver for those of inferior rank. The Viceroy himself hung it round each chief's neck, while the Foreign Secretary made a short speech in Hindustani to the effect that this was a personal gift from her Majesty in honour of her assumption of the Imperial title. The medal, which is large and handsome, bears on one side the Queen's head, and on the other words "Kaiser I. Hind," in Arabic and Sanscrit characters. Each of the greater chiefs also received a heavy and beautifully-worked banner, emblazoned with the arms of his House, and carried on a gilt pole, which bore the inscription, "From Victoria, Empress of India. 1st January, 1877." Two stalwart Highlanders supported the banner before the Throne; and the Viceroy, rising and grasping the pole, addressed to his visitor some such words as these:—"Whenever this banner is unfurled, let it remind you of the relations between your Princely House and the Paramount Power." We give an engraving of this banner, which was designed by Dr. Birdwood, of the India Office (who has been nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India), and executed by Messrs. Elkington and Co.

The culminating scene, on Monday, was one of great splendour. The Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, the State officials, and sixty-three ruling chiefs, attended by their suites and standard-bearers, with magnificent memorial banners, were grouped in a semicircle in front of the throne. Behind them the vast amphitheatre was filled with the foreign Embassies, and the native nobility and gentry who had received invitations; and further in the rear was the vast concourse of spectators who had assembled to witness the ceremony. The whole presented a scene of unprecedented brilliancy. To the south of the dais 15,000 troops were drawn up under arms, including contingents from the Madras and Bombay armies, and the Punjab frontier force. To the north were ranged the minor chiefs, with their troops and retinues. The Viceroy arrived at the Camp at about half-past twelve, and at once ascended the throne. His Excellency's arrival was heralded by flourishes of trumpets and by a fanfare from the massed bands of the various regiments present. A grand march was played, followed by the National Anthem. Major Barnes, the chief herald, then read the Proclamation. This part of the ceremony was preceded and followed by flourishes of trumpets, and the Imperial standard was then hoisted. The Proclamation was followed by a salute of 101 salvos of artillery of six guns each, and a *few de joie* from the troops, the bands playing the National Anthem.

The Viceroy then addressed the assemblage. His Excellency referred to the promises contained in the Queen's Proclamation of November, 1858, and fully confirmed them. The Princes and peoples had found full security under her Majesty's rule. The Viceroy proceeded to explain the reasons for the assumption of the title of Empress, which was intended to be to the Princes and peoples of India a symbol of the union of their interests and a claim upon their loyal allegiance; the Imperial power giving them a guarantee of impartial protection. The Viceroy then severally addressed the civil and military services, and the officers and soldiers of the army and volunteers, conveying to them her Majesty's cordial sentiments of esteem and honour. He announced also that her Majesty, with the object of noting public services and private worth, had sanctioned an increase in the number of members of the Order of the Star of India in British India, and had instituted a new order entitled the Order of the Indian Empire. Addressing the Princes and chiefs, the Viceroy bid them welcome, and said he regarded their presence as evidence of their attachment to the Imperial rule. His Excellency, proceeding to address the natives generally, recognised their claim to participate largely in the administration of the country, and counselled the adoption of the only system of education that would enable them to comprehend and practise the principles of the Queen's Government. Referring to the possibility of an invasion, the Viceroy said that no enemy could attack the Empire in India without assailing the whole Empire, and pointed out that the fidelity of her Majesty's allies provided ample power to repel and punish assailants. The Viceroy concluded by reading the following telegraphic message from the Queen:—

"We, Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Queen, Empress of India, send through our Viceroy to all our officers, civil and military, and to all Princes, chiefs, and peoples now at Delhi assembled, our Royal and Imperial greeting, and assure them of the deep interest and earnest affection with which we regard the people of our Indian Empire. We have witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the reception which they have accorded to our beloved son, and have been touched by the evidence of their loyalty and attachment to our house and throne. We trust that the present occasion may tend to unite in bonds of yet closer affection ourselves and our subjects, that, from the highest to the humblest, all may feel that, under our rule, the great principles of liberty, equity, and justice are secured to them, and that to promote their happiness, to add to their prosperity, and advance their welfare, are the ever present aims and objects of our Empire."

The address was received with general and prolonged cheering, and after three cheers from the troops, the Viceroy declared the assemblage dissolved. The ceremony of the proclamation was performed with all the pomp of heraldry by the

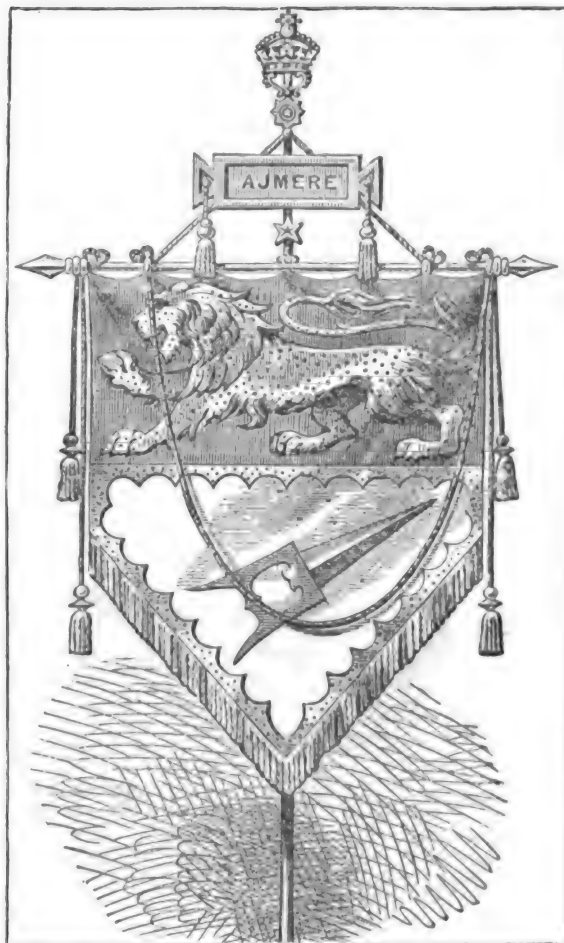
Chief Herald, Major Barnes, and his assistants. The whole assemblage was encircled by an unbroken line of elephants with gorgeous trappings, and the vast masses of spectators presented a brilliant spectacle. The weather was splendid. Most of the camps, in addition to their other decorations, displayed the Danish colours, in honour of the Princess of Wales.

After the great ceremony at Delhi on Monday the Maharajah Scindia and the native chiefs sent a telegraphic message to the Queen congratulating her on the assumption of the title of Empress of India. It is stated that on the occasion of the proclamation of the new title 15,988 good-conduct prisoners were liberated.

There were races on Tuesday at Delhi, which were attended by the principal native chiefs and by the Viceroy in state.

The proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India was made at Calcutta, on Monday, in English, Bengali, and Hindustani, at a durbar which was held on the Maidan, at noon. Mr. O. E. Buckland presided by commission of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Presidency. The proclamation was followed by a *feu de joie*, and the National Anthem was played by the bands of the troops present. An address was then delivered in the three languages, and certificates of honour were presented to sixty-one native gentlemen. The ceremony was concluded by a march past of the troops.

At Madras her Majesty's title of Empress of India was officially proclaimed by the President of the Council, from the steps of the Townhall. The reading of the Proclamation was followed by a Royal salute. A reception was held at the Government House in the evening, and there was a grand display of fireworks, the city being brilliantly illuminated and the streets gaily decorated in honour of the occasion. Loyal addresses to the Empress were drawn up by the Corporation and the Hindoo community. There was a grand parade of the troops on the island.



ONE OF THE IMPERIAL STANDARDS PRESENTED TO THE FEUDATORY PRINCES AT DELHI.

The proclamation of her Majesty's title of Empress of India was made at Bombay by the Hon. Alexander Rogers, senior member of the Council of the Governor. The reading of the Proclamation was followed by a Royal salute. The good-conduct prisoners, and those deserving of consideration, both European and native, of the Poona district and Yerowda gaols have been released. A similar act of mercy has been extended to the Bombay and other Presidency gaols. The houses were decorated and illuminated in honour of the occasion, and all the public offices are closed from Dec. 25 to Jan. 4, inclusive. The Corporation voted 5000 rupees for the festivities and illuminations, and the remainder of the expense was provided for by public subscriptions.

An Extraordinary Gazette, published on Monday night, contains the following announcement of official honours and appointments bestowed by her Majesty on the occasion of the proclamation of her new title at Delhi:—

WAR OFFICE, Pall-Mall, Jan. 1.—The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day at Delhi, of the addition of Empress of India to her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to approve of the honorary rank of General in the Army being conferred on his Highness Jijoi Rao Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.; and his Highness Ranbir Singh, Maharajah of Jammu and Cashmere, G.C.S.I. Jan. 1, 1877. The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day, at Delhi, of the addition of Empress of India to her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to give orders for the appointment of General his Highness Jijoi Rao Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 1.—The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the Proclamation, this day, at Delhi, of the addition of Empress of India to her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to nominate his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the said Most Exalted Order:—

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Highness Ram Singh Maharaj, Raja of Bundi.
His Highness Jawant Singh, Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
His Highness Ishri Prasad Narain Singh, Maharaja of Benares.
His Highness Asim Jah Zahir-ud-dowla Bahadur, Prince of Arcot.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

His Highness Shivaji Chattrapati, Raja of Kohlapore.
James Fitzjames Stephen, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel, late member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.
His Highness Raja Anand Rao Tuar of Dhar.

Arthur Hobhouse, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel, Second Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.
His Highness Man Singjee Raj Sahib of Drangdra.
Edward Clive Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Third Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.
His Highness The Jam Shri Vibhajee of Naunagar.
Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart., C.B., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
Rear-Admiral Reginald John Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Said Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Bunganapilly.
John Henry Morris, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Jowala Sohai, Dewan of Cashmere.
Whitley Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.
Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
George Thornhill, Esq., Madras Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.
B. Krishnalingar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
Augustus Rivers Thompson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Acting Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.
Azam Gowrisanker Ude Sankar, Joint Administrator of Bhaunagar.
Thomas Henry Thornton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Acting Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
Shaahla Shastri, Dewan of Travancore.
Alexander M'Laurin Montesth, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of the Post Office.
Bukachee Khoman Singh, Commander of the Forces of his Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
Theodore Cracraft Hope, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Acting Secretary to the Government of India Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.
Husrut Nur Khan, Minister of Jowrah.
Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Acting Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Govind Das, Seth of Muttra.
Major Thomas Candy, Bombay Invalid Establishment.
Deobhai Framjee, Second Police Magistrate, Bombay.
Major Robert Groves Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Leopold John Herbert Grey, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavaignar, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Esq., M.D. Edin., late Bombay Medical Service.
George Welsh Kellner, Esq., Accountant-General, Military Department, Calcutta.
Edwin Arnold, Esq., late Principal, Poona College, Bombay.

WRECKS AT THE MOUTH OF THE TYNE.

The severity of the gales which ushered out the Old Year is illustrated by the sketches we have engraved of the effects of the late storms at the mouth of the Tyne, the Volunteer Life Brigade whereof particularly deserved the seasonable wish of a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" for their strenuous endeavours to save life while the tempest was at its height. About three o'clock on Thursday morning, Dec. 21, the steamer *Claremont* (Captain Worth), from Hull for Newcastle, drove ashore on the south side of the South Pier at Shields. The crew, consisting of nineteen hands, with the second engineer's wife and child, were rescued by the Life Brigade. About seven, a large steam-ship was observed making for the harbour, when suddenly she drove against the pier end and carried gearing away. The Life Brigade proceeded to the vessel, and on reaching her found that the sea was making a complete breach over her. Striking heavily on the rocks, she heeled, filled, and sank, drowning several of the crew. The remainder took to the rigging, calling piteously for help. Rockets were repeatedly fired over the steamer; but, owing to the position of the vessel's crew, they were unable to make use of the apparatus speedily. The masts were carried away, and those of the crew who were in the rigging, were drowned. The vessel was the steam-ship *Tyne*, belonging to George Otto, North Shields, from London. The captain was Andrew Lunnen. The vessel had a crew of sixteen, all of whom perished. The casualty caused great excitement, and the pier was crowded with thousands of persons. Shortly afterwards the steam-ship *Fenella*, of London, while making for the Tyne, drove ashore on the south side of the South Pier. The *Fenella* and the *Claremont* are shown in one of the Engravings as they appeared on the morrow, side by side, high up on the sands, whither they had been carried by a gigantic wave; and in the same view the wreck of the *Tyne* is indicated at the end of the South Shields Pier.

Further casualties and loss of life are recorded in connection with the gale off the Tyne. A schooner, in endeavouring to enter the harbour, was overwhelmed at the entrance by the huge seas, and foundered with all hands. She was the *New Cornwall*, belonging to Barnstaple. While the schooner *Albion*, of Faversham, Captain Paris, from Gravesend, in ballast, was running to the Tyne, she was struck by heavy seas and driven ashore at Tynemouth. The crew were rescued by the brigade, but the captain and Charles Willox (a seaman) were injured. The wreck of the *Albion* is also represented by our Artist.

The remaining sketch of the entrance to the Tyne was made from the South Shields Pier when the great storm had partially subsided, though it was still somewhat difficult to make the harbour. A glimpse of Tynemouth, with its castle and priory, is given; and our Artist has included in his view the north pier, one of two which have been in course of construction upwards of twenty years, for the protection of the mouth of the Tyne.

The sergeants of the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Portsmouth Division) recently presented to Colour-Sergeant W. Wood, who served in the Alert on the late Arctic expedition, with a handsome ormolu timepiece, "as a mark of esteem, and in admiration of the gallantry and fortitude displayed by him when on a sledging expedition for eighty-four days."

Sir Richard Baggallay, one of her Majesty's Judges of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Judicature, was presented with an address, last Saturday, by the Mayor of Hereford, Mr. Philip Ralph, on the part of the Corporation magistrates of the city and county of Hereford and a number of influential citizens. The presentation was made in a waiting-room at the station on Sir Richard's arrival from London. It is nearly twelve years since his Lordship represented Hereford in Parliament in the Conservative interest.

The proprietor of the *Publishers' Circular* has completed a synoptical table of the publications of the last year, by which it appears there were issued:—Theology, sermons, Biblical, 477 new publications, 216 new editions; educational, classical, philological, 278 and 192; juvenile works, tales, &c., 244 and 175; novels, tales, and other works of fiction, 452 and 405; law, jurisprudence, &c., 101 and 63; political and social economy, trade and commerce, 271 and 106; arts, sciences, and illustrated works, 152 and 100; voyages, travels, geographical research, 177 and 93; history, biography, &c., 288 and 119; poetry, drama, musical, &c., 170 and 152; year books, serials in volumes, 157 and 136; medicine, surgery, &c., 108 and 73; belles lettres, essays, monographs, &c., 100 and 76, miscellaneous, including pamphlets not sermons, 116 new publication, and 60 new editions. The fortnightly issue of the *Publishers' Circular* gives the full title, amounting together to nearly 6000 new books and new editions and importations issued during the past year.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

OLD AND NEW IDEAS OF FIRE.

Dr. John H. Gladstone, F.R.S., the Fallerian Professor of Chemistry, gave the first of the Christmas course of six lectures on the Chemistry of Fire on Thursday week, Dec. 28. Beginning his experiments with the production of a large flame of ignited wood-shavings, he observed that it was very natural that our ancestors should imagine fire to be something which came out of the consumed body; and, in fact, the early philosophers of China and India regarded it as one of five elements. In the earliest Chinese classic, the "Shoo King" (about 1000 B.C.), we read of water, fire, wood, metal, and earth as elements; while the Hindoo lawgiver, Menu, gives ether, air, light or fire, water, and earth. The Greeks adopted four elements, which Dr. Gladstone illustrated by the combustion of wood, in which fire, moisture, air or gas, and ash or earth were shown to be produced. After alluding to the notions of the alchemists respecting sulphur and mercury in relation to fire, he described how the phenomena of combustion came to be regarded as the key to the composition of bodies, which eventually led to the promulgation of two rival theories—one, that when a substance is burnt, something (termed phlogiston) goes out of it; the other, that something goes into it. Hooke and Mayow, in the seventeenth century, discovered that this latter something was a material existing in the atmosphere and in nitre; and that metals were increased in weight by burning, through combination with this unknown material. The problem was solved in 1774, when Priestley separated from the calx of mercury a gas now termed oxygen, and which was proved to be the supporter of combustion and respiration. Lavoisier soon after obtained it from our atmosphere, and proved that fire is only a result of intense chemical combination. The lecture was elucidated by numerous experiments. Sulphur, phosphorus, charcoal, and other substances were shown to burn with far greater brilliancy in oxygen than in air; coal-gas was burnt in oxygen and oxygen in coal gas; and the power of some bodies to separate oxygen from its compounds was illustrated. Thus charcoal extracted it from nitre, and a piece of potassium laid on ice burst into flame by abstracting its oxygen. The lecture concluded with the brilliant combustion of molten iron in oxygen.

PROPERTIES OF OXYGEN.

Professor Gladstone began his second lecture, on Saturday last, by experiments proving that oxygen is not necessary for the production of fire, although the combustions with which we are most acquainted are due to its chemical agency. Thus, light and heat were evolved by the combination of sulphur with copper, and chlorine with antimony. He then exhibited a jar of oxygen, describing its character as a colourless gas, without taste or odour, and which has resisted every attempt to liquefy it. It is one tenth part heavier than air, of which it forms nearly a fourth part; and constitutes eight ninths of water, and about one half of the solids of the earth and of most animal and vegetable bodies. After showing how oxygen may be readily obtained from some of its compounds, especially from chloride of potassium and oxide of manganese, he gave several examples of its remarkable power of combination. Very finely divided lead and iron, liquid zinc-ethyl, and phosphuretted hydrogen, took fire when poured into the air at the ordinary temperature; while other bodies needed to be more or less heated in the first instance, after which they continued to burn by the agency of the oxygen in the air. It was next shown that some of the combinations of oxygen cause changes of colour without the evolution of much heat. The heat of the pale flame of hydrogen-gas was shown to be greatly increased when fed with oxygen, which enabled it to burn steel; and the intensely brilliant lime-light was produced by placing in the flame a piece of lime, which could be neither melted nor burnt. The explosive character of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen was especially shown by means of soap-bubbles brought in contact with flame. The lecture was concluded with experiments upon the properties of the chlorate and nitrate of potassium, salts which contain a very large amount of oxygen. When these are mixed with combustible substances and heated they burn with great violence, producing large quantities of gas, and causing explosions, of which gunpowder is an instance. Gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine are not mixtures, but true chemical combinations, and may be made to burn slowly or quickly, or detonate, according to the mode of ignition.

NATURE OF FLAME—THE SAFETY-LAMP.

Professor Gladstone, in his second lecture, given on Tuesday last, after exhibiting on the screen the moving shadows of heated gases, explained how flame is produced when a gas is so strongly heated as to become luminous. Taking an ordinary gas flame as an example, he demonstrated that the flame consisted of three parts—1, the interior, which contained unconsumed gas or vapour, and which was so cool that phosphorus and gunpowder remained unburnt within it; 2, the luminous envelope (blue below and white above) where the chemical combination of the gas with the oxygen of the air took place; and 3, the outer film, consisting of the products of combustion, watery vapour, and carbonic acid gas, which, being heavy, descended, while the hot flame rose, being lighter than the atmosphere. The combustion of candles of tallow, wax, and paraffin was shown to be due to the liquefaction of the solid material, its absorption by the wick by capillary attraction, and its transformation into gas by heat; and the improved light of the Argand burner was shown to be due to the introduction of air into the middle of the flame, whereby smoke, due to unburnt fuel, is prevented. Mr. Silber's improved gas-burners were also exhibited and explained; and the powers of the blow-pipe were shown. In the Bunsen burner very great heat is obtained by air being well mixed with the gas; and what has been termed "a solid cone of fire" is produced. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to an interesting description of the way in which Sir Humphry Davy succeeded, after many experiments, in inventing a method of, in some degree, preventing the awfully destructive accidents in mines, occasioned by flame coming in contact with the explosive gas fire-damp. After ascertaining that flame will not pass through narrow tubes, through the dispersion of the heat, he constructed his first safety-lamp, in which the air entered and the products of combustion went out through such tubes. Further research taught him that wire gauze of a certain thickness was sufficient to prevent the passage of flame; and he then formed a lamp by inclosing the wick in a cylinder of such gauze, the prototype of the "Improved Davy," still in use. Professor Gladstone exhibited much of Davy's original apparatus, plunging one of his simplest lamps, with a flame, into explosive gas with perfect safety; and he illustrated the principle by literally filtering burning turpentine. When he poured it on wire gauze the flame was extinguished, and the liquid passed through.

Professor W. F. Barrett, F.C.S., lectured, last Saturday evening, to a crowded audience at the South Kensington Museum, aided by a large collection of scientific instruments from the recently-closed loan collection, which, it is to be hoped, has suggested the propriety of having a national gallery

for science as well as for art. The learned gentleman chose for his subject some practical applications of electricity, illustrating it by experiments, and delighting the assembly by making visible on the screen, by means of oxy-hydrogen light, some of the most interesting of the processes.

On Monday evening Professor Barrett lectured, at the London Institution, on the subject of the analogy of sound and light. The lecture was illustrated with many beautiful experiments, in which the electric lamp and sensitive flames were employed. After remarking on the differences between the vibrations of light and those of sound, Professor Barrett passed on to treat of the analogy of law which they displayed. The extinction of luminous and sonorous sounds was effected in a similar way to that in which two pendulums swinging in opposite directions from a bar mutually counteracted, with regard to the bar, the effect which either would have produced. Two luminous waves of different direction uniting would produce darkness, two sonorous waves would produce silence, and two water waves would produce stillness. Light reflected from a mirror gathered into a focus, and sounds also had their focal distance from which they affected a sensitive flame. There was a striking analogy between music and colour; the rate of vibration in sounds gave rise to the gamut, and in colours the rate of vibration, in like manner, gave rise to the notes forming the spectrum. The colours of the spectrum showed a sequence analogous to the sequence of pitch in the gamut. Newton thought that there might be a correspondence between the length of the spectrum colours and the vibrations of musical sounds; but the true relationship was between the vibrating pitch of colour and the vibrating pitch of sound. The extreme limits of the spectrum embraced an octave in music. Calling red 100, the proportionate vibration of orange was 89, that of yellow 81, that of green 75, that of blue 69, that of indigo 64, that of violet 60, that of ultra-violet 53, and an obscure or extreme violet 50. The vibration of C in music corresponded to that of red in colour, and taking C as 100, the vibration of D was 89, that of E 80, that of F 75, that of G 67, that of A 60, that of B 53, and that of C 50. The vibration of unison, rendered visible, produced on a screen the figure of a circle, that of an octave formed a figure resembling 8, and combinations of figure formed by the visible reflection of intervals of a fourth, a sixth, &c., were proportionately complicated. This was shown by the lecturer by means of tuning forks and sensitive flames; and it was noteworthy that the figure of a discord was as perplexing to the eye as the sound was objectionable to the ear. The exquisite colour produced by permanganate of potash was composed of red and blue, colours which were in harmony, and this corresponded to a fifth in music. One experiment was specially worth recording. Newton's rings had been referred to, and the explanation had been given of the interference of one wave of light, half a wave length behind another producing no effect of light—i.e., darkness—and the successive concentric dark lines thus produced were pointed out. The experiment was the usual one shown on a screen. The analogy of this in sound, the way in which one sound-wave half a wave length behind another produced no sound was thus illustrated. There were two notes sounded with wave lengths exactly coinciding, the sounds being produced in each case through a sort of trombone sounded from a wind-bag. The drawing out of one of the tubes caused one to give out sounds half a wave length behind the other, and the result of this interference of sound was silence. Drawing the tube still further out, till again one was a whole wave length behind the other, the wave lengths again coincided and a note, as before, was produced. In concluding his lecture, which was listened to with great attention, Professor Barrett said that one of the most pregnant results of scientific investigation was the revelation it contained of order in all phenomena, so that the student of nature felt sure that its right interpretation could never put anyone to intellectual confusion.

"CABBY."

Mr. John Dennistoun, honorary secretary to the Cabmen's Shelter Fund, writes to us, under date Dec. 28:—"The introduction of the cabmen's shelters in the west end of London has been very successful. Fifteen are now established, and are all self-supporting. The committee are endeavouring to raise a fund to enable them to erect some in the east end of town, where there are none at present. Donations or annual subscriptions (however small) will be thankfully received by me at the Union Club, Charing-cross. Bankers—Union Bank of London, Chancery-lane, and Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co."

An appeal is also made on behalf of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association. The society will have completed its seventh year in April next, and has now to its credit and in capital invested upwards of £2300. Since its operations have begun about £60 has been given as gifts; £225 has been paid to pensioners, of whom there are eleven at the present time on the society's books, their ages varying from sixty-six years to seventy-nine; and £375 granted as loans, which are regularly and punctually repaid by the borrowers. The loans so granted are much appreciated by the men, who prefer this mode of obtaining help to that of receiving a gift. Nor is the latter ever asked for unless the applicant is in the extreme of distress. Another object the committee have in view is the establishment of a Cabman's Home, where those drivers who are aged and unable to work may pass their remaining days. The cabmen are most anxious to see this object accomplished, and, in response to an appeal from the committee, are daily paying their subscription of ten shillings each member towards this fund. Upwards of £150 has in this manner been received; and a gentleman has kindly promised £100 to supplement the drivers' efforts, provided all the members subscribe. Contributions in aid either of the annuity fund or the building fund of the Cabman's Home may be sent either to the society's bankers, Union Bank, Charing-cross; or to Mr. G. Stormont Murphy, hon. sec., 15, Soho-square, W.

The official return respecting deserters from the Army places the number at 7759 during the year 1876. The number of men who enlisted at Woolwich during the past three years were respectively, 1295, 610, and 897.

During the past year the total receipts of the three Masonic charitable institutions amounted to £39,335 7s. 6d. Of this sum £15,359 5s. 4d. was received by the boys' school, £12,540 15s. 7d. by the benevolent institution, and £11,435 6s. 7d. by the girls' school. These are the largest totals ever yet reached, and the aggregate amount exceeds that of the former year by £7000. Great efforts are being made by the secretaries of the institutions to obtain in the present year even a larger total, and they come before the craft with an excellent plea that the claims on their institution are daily increasing. The benevolent institution paid in the past year £2972 in annuities to ancient Masons and widows; the boys' school maintains, clothes, and educates 189 boys; and the girls' school 162 girls. These figures, however, do not represent a fixed maximum, but are constantly increased.

EDUCATION.

A circular has been sent by the Lords of the Committee on Education to the clerks of the various School Boards, to the effect that the Education Department have had under consideration the regulations to be made by them with respect to certificates of age, proficiency, and school attendance. These regulations will be laid on the table of both Houses when Parliament meets; and, when approved, will be communicated to the school boards throughout the country. The circular further reminds the boards of the duty which devolves upon them (under the 7th section), to "publish the provisions of the Act within their jurisdiction in such a manner as they think best calculated for making these provisions known," and adds that the Lords of the Committee would be glad to be informed in what way the boards have provided, or propose to provide, for the fulfilment of the requirements of the 7th section.—The Education Department has also issued a circular to boroughs without school boards.

In connection with the invitation of the London School Board to the other school boards of the county to join them in asking the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of English spelling with a view to simplifying it, we understand that the following school boards have already agreed to co-operate with the London School Board in this matter:—The School Boards of Liverpool, Birmingham, Bradford, Wolverhampton, Rochdale, with many other boards in the smaller towns and country districts. The council of the Society of Arts have also resolved to join in the requisition; the National Union of Elementary Teachers having, some months since, at their annual conference at Liverpool, adopted a resolution to the same effect. In consequence of the encouragement received so far to the proposal, it is contemplated to hold a conference on the subject at the Society of Arts as soon as arrangements can be completed. Several eminent persons have given in their names as conveners of the proposed conference, among whom may be mentioned Professor Max Müller, of Oxford, and Sir Walter O. Trevelyan. The conveners are not committed to any particular scheme of reform, the object being a thorough ventilation of the question. The Bristol School Board has resolved that it is inexpedient that the question of the present method of spelling should be referred to a Special Commission, and that they are not prepared to unite in any representation to the Education Department on the subject.

A resolution was passed by the Preston Town Council, last Monday, appointing a school attendance committee to carry out the Elementary Education Act of 1876. It was stated that Captain Elgee, Government Inspector of Police, had given it as his opinion that the police ought to assist the committee in enforcing the attendance of children at school.

Mr. Thomas E. Smith, M.P., presided at a public meeting held at North Shields, yesterday week, in connection with the Tynemouth School Board election. He expressed himself favourable to the adoption in this country of the system of education established in Boston, U.S., where public elementary schools were attended by every class of society.

The Warrington Town Council, on Tuesday, appointed a school attendance committee, consisting of twelve members of the Council, to carry out the provisions of the Elementary Education Act.

We have already given the instructions issued by the School Board explaining the liabilities of parents under the amended Education Act. The Board has also intimated to employers the regulations affecting them, it being premised that, in the eye of the law, a parent employing his own child for any purpose of "trade" or "gain" is an employer. The summary of the statute is as follows:—

No person may employ, in the year 1877, any child who is under the age of nine years, or in subsequent years any child who is under the age of ten years. No person may employ a child within certain limits of age, unless the child shall have obtained either a certificate of proficiency that he has reached the fourth standard of the Code of 1876, or a certificate that he has previously made 250 attendances, at least, in not more than two schools, during each year for a certain number of years, whether consecutive or not, as follows:—In 1877, children between nine and twelve, with the exception of those who were eleven before Jan. 1, 1877, who have attained the fourth standard of 1876, or made due attendance for the previous two years; in 1878, children between ten and thirteen, with the exception of those who were eleven before Jan. 1, 1877, who have reached the fourth standard of 1876, or made the two previous years due attendance; in 1879, children between ten and fourteen, with the exceptions before stated, and they must also have attained to the fourth standard or have made the three previous years due attendances; in 1880 children between ten and fourteen, with the exception of those who have passed the fourth standard or have made the four previous years due attendances; in 1881 and subsequent years, children between ten and fourteen who have passed the fourth standard or have made the five previous years due attendances.

The penalty incurred by an employer who acts in contravention of the above provisions is a sum not exceeding 40s., but no penalty will be incurred by the employer—(a) if the child was lawfully employed on Aug. 15, 1876; (b) if the child obtains efficient instruction by attendance at school for full time or in some other equally efficient manner; (c) if the employment be during a specified time allowed by the school board for the purposes of hui-bandy, &c., and if the child be over eight years of age and be so employed; (d) if the child be employed and be attending school in accordance with the provisions of the Factory Acts, or of the by-laws of the School Board; (e) if the employer be bona fide deceived as to the age of the child or as to his having obtained a certificate, or if some agent, without the knowledge of the employer, shall have employed the child, in which latter case the agent will be liable to the penalty. Although the employer be exempt from penalty when the child is lawfully employed under the above regulations, the parent will still be liable for any breach of the by-laws where the latter are more stringent.

Under the head of "Regulations as to the Payment or Remission of Fees," it is stated, "If a parent is unable, from poverty, to pay the school fee of his child, he may apply either to the guardians of the poor for the parish where he lives, or to the School Board. The guardians, if satisfied of the poverty of the parent, must pay the school fee, not exceeding three-pence a week, of the child in any public elementary school which the parent may select. If the parent select a board school, the school board, on his application, may, if they think fit, remit the school fee. The payment or remission of the school fee will not submit the parent to any disability." In respect to "free instruction," it is stated:—"Subject to conditions to be made by an order of the Education Department, a child under eleven years of age who obtains a certificate that he has attended a public elementary school 350 times a year, for two, three, four, or five years, according to circumstances, and also that he has attained a standard (to be fixed by the department) in reading, writing, and arithmetic, will be entitled to have his school fees paid for him by the Education Department at a public elementary school for three years more."

It appears from the annual returns of the volunteer force for the year just ended that the enrolled strength has increased from 181,080 in 1875 to 185,501 in 1876, the number of efficient being raised from 163,709 to 174,184, and the percentage of efficiency to enrolled strength from 93.16 to 93.89. The number actually present at the official inspections was 151,753, being 81.80 per cent of those enrolled. The officers and sergeants holding certificates of proficiency have also increased from 14,869 last year to 15,525 at the present time.

The Times began yesterday (Friday) to issue a weekly edition of the Times, price twopence, "containing all that is of special or permanent interest in the editions of the six previous days, and printed in a form suitable for binding as an annual volume, or for postal transmission abroad." Two other weekly papers, *Mayfair* and *Truth* (said to be offshoots from the *World*), begin their existence this week.—Another of those powerful machines, the Walter press, has been added to the machinery by which the *Daily News* is printed, being the seventh Walter press now in that office. These seven machines work at the rate of 12,000 per hour each.



THE EASTERN QUESTION: PROCLAIMING THE CONSTITUTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE RIGHT REV. E. W. BENSON, BISHOP OF TRURO.



THE LATE CAPTAIN G. F. DAY, R.N., V.C.



THE RIGHT REV. E. R. JOHNSON, BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE BISHOP OF TRURO.

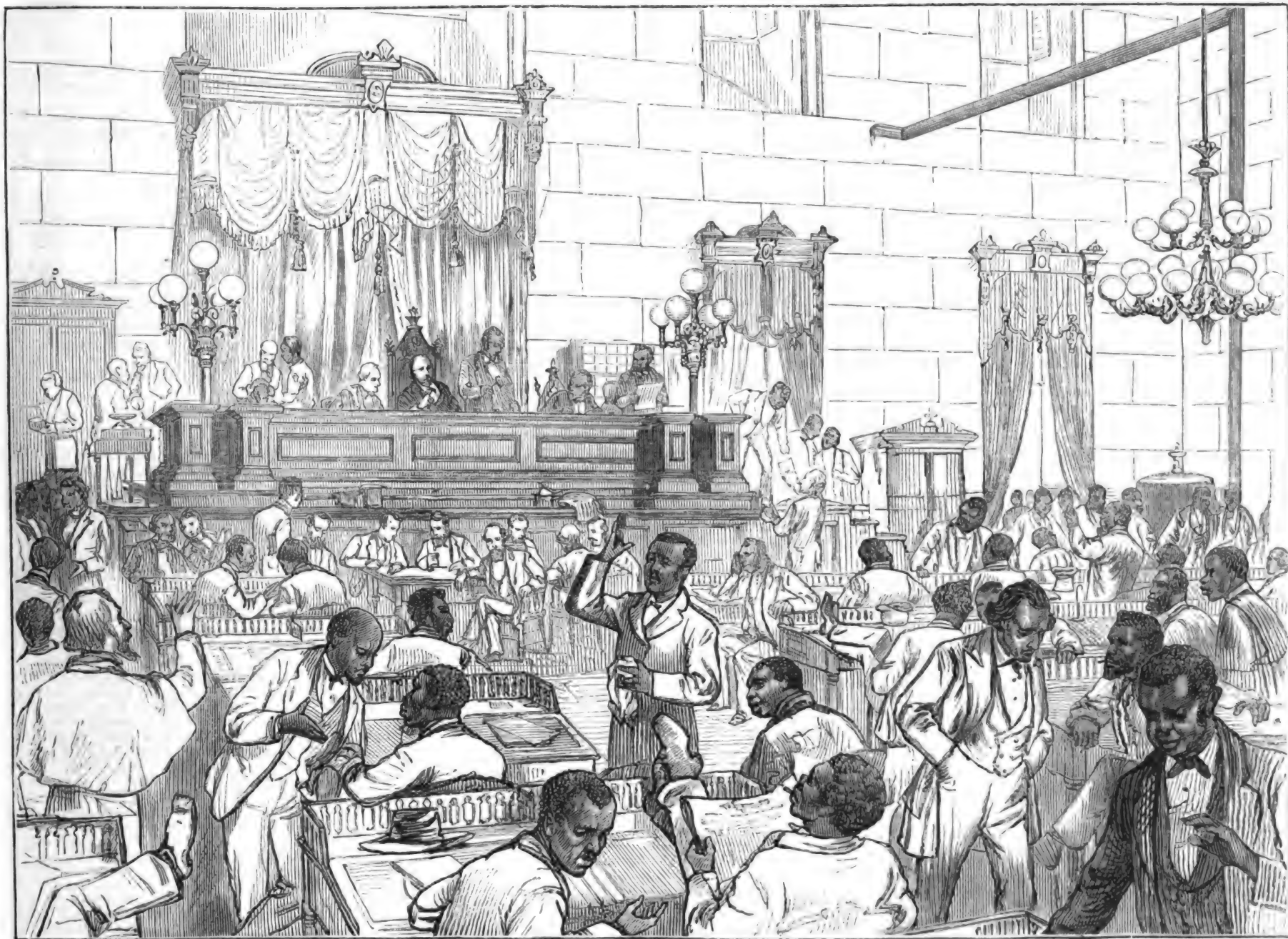
The Order in Council respecting the Bishop of Truro having been duly published in the *London Gazette*, the nomination of the Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, as first Bishop of Truro, soon followed. The Right Rev. Dr. Benson was born about the year 1830, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. in 1852, as a first class in Classical Honours, and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, obtaining also the place of a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos. He was ordained deacon in 1853, by the Bishop of Manchester, and admitted into priest's orders four years later by the Bishop of Ely. He was for some years an assistant master in Rugby School, and held the head mastership of Wellington College from its first opening down to 1872, when he was appointed to a residentiary canonry in, and the

chancellorship of, Lincoln Cathedral, having been a prebendary of the same cathedral for three years previously. He was a select preacher at Cambridge in 1864-71, and again appointed in 1875. He was nominated Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty in 1873. He was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and is known as one of the contributors to the "Speaker's Commentary." Dr. Benson married, in 1859, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Sidgwick, of Skipton, Yorkshire. Our portrait of the first Bishop of Truro is taken from a photograph by Mayall, of King's-road, Brighton.

CAPTAIN DAY, R.N.

Captain George Flott Day, V.C., C.B., &c, entered the Navy in 1833. Before he obtained his commission as Lieutenant he saw active service on board the *Benbow*, Captain Houston Stewart, in the Mediterranean, and commanded the barge of

his ship in the attack on the town of Tortosa, on the coast of Syria, and was present in the *Benbow* at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He was appointed Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1845, and, after various services was, in November, 1851, appointed Lieutenant-Commander of H.M.S. *Locust*, with which he served in the Baltic Fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, in 1854. In the following year he joined the Mediterranean Fleet, where he was appointed Lieutenant-Commander of the *Recruit*, in which ship he gained the highest distinction for his gallantry. He distinguished himself by his gallantry performed, on Sept. 17 and 21, in the Sea of Azov, for which he was decorated with the Victoria Cross, and was among the first recipients of that honoured decoration, and was promoted to the rank of Commander. In May, 1856, he was appointed Commander of H.M.S. *Firefly*, in which he was employed on the West Coast of Africa. He subsequently commanded H.M.S. *Sphinx* during the Chinese War. He was promoted Post Captain in August, 1861; but, in consequence



THE RECENT ELECTION TROUBLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA: SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT COLUMBIA.

of impaired health, was compelled to decline active employment, and, in February, 1867, was placed on the captain's retired list. In further recognition of his valuable services, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath in May, 1875. He would have shortly attained flag rank. He married, in 1858, Mary, third daughter of the late James Ruddell-Todd, Esq., formerly M.P. for Houniton, who survives him, and has left a family of three daughters. Captain Day's portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Wootton, of Taunton.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Right Rev. Edward Ralph Johnson, fifth son of William Ponsonby Johnson, of Castlesteads, in the county of Cumberland, was born at Castlesteads, on Feb. 17, 1828; was educated at Rugby, and at Wadham College, Oxford; graduated Bachelor of Arts, 1850, and Master of Arts, 1860. He was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Worcester—deacon, with a title to the curacy of Farnborough, in the county of Warwick—in 1851. He was appointed, in 1860, to a minor canonry in the Cathedral of Chester, and to the curacy of the cathedral parish of St. Oswald. In 1866 the Dean and Chapter appointed him to the rectory of Northenden, in the county of Chester, where he succeeded the late Archdeacon Woolrough. He was selected by the Bishop of Chester, in 1871, to fill the post of Archdeacon of Chester, upon the resignation of the late Archdeacon Pollock. It was towards the close of 1876 that he was appointed to the bishopric of Calcutta, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Robert Milman. The portrait of the new Bishop is taken from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Piccadilly and Cheapside.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

Our American cousins have found it a difficult task to decide "under which king" or President—Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hayes—they will serve during the next four years. The election of electors to decide this vexed question caused the Constitution of the United States to be stretched to its utmost tension in South Carolina. It is one of the critical scenes in the State Legislative Assembly of South Carolina at Columbia which our Artist illustrates. South Carolina became, in fact, the battle-ground of the Democratic and Republican parties; and the political contest was waged with great fury in November last. A special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Columbia, Dec. 16, says:—"In the cases of the counties Laurens and Edgefield the Democratic candidates, had, on the face of the returns, majorities of votes which gave them a *prima facie* right to take their seats in the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Board of Canvassers 'went behind' these returns, and decided, on evidence obtained independently and outside of them, that the majorities were due to fraud and intimidation, and refused to make the usual statement which would have entitled the candidates to certificates of membership." Thereupon, it will be remembered, the Board of State Canvassers were committed to prison for contempt of the Supreme Court, "on account of having assumed judicial functions in defiance of the decisions and orders of the Court, and issued certificates of election to the Hayes presidential electors and to the Republican members of the Legislature in those cases where grave questions had arisen, and adjourned *sine die* at the very instant almost that the Supreme Court was issuing a peremptory mandamus directing the board to issue certificates of election to the senators and representatives of the General Assembly ascertained by the board to have received the highest number of votes. A fine of 1500 dols. was also imposed on each member of the Board of Canvassers. Party excitement then ran so high that the House of Assembly at Columbia was guarded by United States troops on Nov. 28 and 29. On the latter date the scene pictured in our Illustration occurred. The Democratic members, headed by the representatives from Edgefield and Laurens, were refused admission to the House on the 28th, when the Republicans, were in possession, and elected Mr. E. W. Mackey, of Charleston, as their Speaker. Retiring to the space in front of the Capitol, the Democrats read aloud a protest against the action of the military, whereupon the vast concourse of citizens outside showed signs of agitation, and General Hampton, "the handsomest man of his State," had to appeal to the people to preserve the peace. In the evening the Democrats held a caucus in the South Carolina Hall, and appointed General Wallace as their Speaker; on the morrow, Nov. 29, the troops admitted them to the House of Assembly, which they entered in a body, after a vain resistance on the part of the doorkeepers. General Wallace forthwith took the chair. The scene of confusion that ensued is delineated in our Engraving, and is described in those terms by an American contemporary:—"Another lull now ensued, and the hour was about eleven a.m., when all eyes were attracted to the door of the House by the entrance of E. W. M. Mackey, who was accompanied by the coloured Clerk of the House, A. M. S. Marshall, and Detective Hubbard, of the State Constabulary. Mackey's face turned ghastly white with rage when he took in the situation. He proceeded to the stand, trembling with excitement as he went, and, running up the steps, followed by the Clerk, demanded that General Wallace should vacate his seat. Each speaker claimed to have been legally chosen by legally elected legislators, and, as neither would retire, the singular spectacle was presented of two deliberative assemblies attempting to conduct public business in the same room and at the same time. The Sergeant-at-Arms of each party was ordered to clear the hall, but they were unable to do so. The Speaker of each party called upon members who had not been sworn to come forward for that purpose, but none advanced. Alleged members, rising and addressing their respective Speakers, were called to order by their antagonists, but refused obedience. Mr. Thomas (coloured), Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in response to Mr. Mackey's request, succeeded in sandwiching between the outbreaks a prayer, and a few men got in either exciting or calming speeches. The session of the dual Legislature continued all day and night, and up to noon on Friday, when motions were offered by each side to adjourn, and, each being put by the Speakers, was carried."

The gold medal for the Royal Artillery Institution prize essay has been awarded to Colonel H. A. Smyth.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., brought before the Birmingham Town Council, on Tuesday, his scheme for a new licensing system, and replied to Mr. Lowe's article in the *Fortnightly Review*. A resolution approving of the scheme was adopted.

At the quarter sessions of the county of Huntingdon it was stated that, while the population of the county has decreased, the amount of lunacy within its boundaries has increased. It was resolved to take steps, in conjunction with the counties of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, to enlarge the Three Counties Asylum at Arlesey.

BOOKS ABOUT FLORENCE.

As the honest Athenian was, by his own confession, provoked into ostracising Aristides, whose praises had been sung even to nauscouness, so, it is to be feared, a long-suffering generation may be goaded into flat blasphemy by the incessant eulogies heaped upon that fair city, whose glorification is the theme of *The Makers of Florence*, by Mrs. Oliphant (Macmillan and Co.), a handsome volume, with upwards of fifty-five illustrations, themselves sufficient to claim no little attention and to excite no reluctant admiration. And, perhaps, a better case might be made against Florence than was forthcoming in the case of the just man of Athens. A great deal depends upon the circumstances under which, and the state of mind in which, you proceed to form your estimate. Say that you are at Florence in the month of May—such a May, in all its soft loveliness and with all its freshness of verdure as, notwithstanding Mrs. Oliphant's insinuations, has been known, even within the memory of living men, in Merry England; say that you are not pressed for time or money; say that you have the leisure and the intelligence to indulge in quiet, regulated contemplation of whatsoever is most beautiful, where nearly everything is beautiful, in architecture, and in sculpture, and in painting; say that you are possessed by the spirit of veneration for antiquity; say that you are well primed with reminiscences, poetical and romantic, from the works of Dante and Petrarch and Boccaccio; say that you are familiar with what has been written by Guicciardini and by Vasari; and say that, on some morning of such a May as has been supposed, you have mounted to the celebrated hill whence there bursts upon your gaze a full view of the fair city and the glories of it, with the Duomo and the Campanile, and the Arno, flowing like a stream of silver beneath its bridges;—then, indeed, as the recollections of many ages crowd upon you, mingled with the grand reality beneath your eyes, you may be touched by an enthusiasm similar to that of Mrs. Oliphant, and may fancy that what you see is a vision of the earthly paradise. But let your visit be at another period—either when the Arno has dwindled down to a few spoonfuls of what looks like pea-soup, whence the dire mosquito ascends to sound his nightly trumpet in your ears and plunge his venomous weapon into your skin; or when the river, swollen past restraint, overleaps the parapets of its bridges, whilst the bitter wind sweeps down the Lung' Arno, as if it were fain to cut you in two; and Florence will wear a different aspect. Especially if your time be short and you have fallen among friends with lionising propensities. Then you will compare the Duomo unfavourably with St. Paul's Cathedral; then the grim palaces will remind you of Newgate prison; then the churches will appear to you overdone, both in number and decoration; then you will have your eyes opened to the nuisances of the streets; then the sturdy beggars will impress you rather with their importunity than with their picturesqueness; then the Florentines will appear to you to make but a poor show either in the way of gardens or of a racecourse; and, as for their painters, you will think that it had been good for you if Andrea del Sarto, at any rate, with his perpetual Madonna and Child, had never been born. If you would be constant in your love of Florence—a love, that is, without alloy—it were best to remain at home and read such books as Mrs. Oliphant's, wherein the tone is enthusiastic and affectionate even to a pathetic extent, and the colour is almost altogether rosy, save where historical fact requires that the rosiness should be deepened to the crimson hue of blood. She has not written a history of Florence, but biographical sketches of those whom she is pleased to term "the makers of Florence." First comes the poet Dante; then we are introduced to the "cathedral builders," to Arnolfo, Giotto, Ghiberti, Donatello, Brunelleschi. Under the title of "a peaceful citizen," Agnolo Pandolfini is held up as an example of how a good citizen and shopkeeper could manage to "increase and prosper, and add scudo to scudo, and get himself a peaceful villa in the neighbourhood," amidst "all the turbulence and agitation of such a life as that of Florence" in the fifteenth century. Then come the "monks of San Marco," beginning with Fra Angelico and ending with Fra Bartolommeo—the tragic story of Savonarola, of course, intervening. And, lastly, there is a short account of the stupendous Michel Angelo; an account which, if it had seemed good, might have been made more complete and more interesting by supplementary information derived from the most recently published life of that mighty genius, of whom it may be said that there were giants in the land in his day, and that he stood as conspicuously high among the giants as Saul among the men of Israel. Whether Savonarola can be properly classed with the "makers" of Florence, and whether, as he was not a native Florentine and has had his memory kept pretty green by works as popular as the "Romola" of George Eliot, he may not be considered to occupy an unnecessarily large number of Mrs. Oliphant's pages, is a question about which there will probably be a difference of opinion, though there can be no such difference touching the excellence of the narrative and the sympathetic spirit in which it is written. If to that or to any other portion of the book an objection were to be made, the burden of it would most likely be a charge of verbosity.

For a full, true, and extremely particular account of Florence and her fortunes, as affected by the family of the Medici, the inquirer must be referred to the two huge volumes entitled *Lorenzo de' Medici*, translated, by Mr. Robert Harrison, from the German of Herr von Reumont (Smith, Elder, and Co.), two volumes in which it is clear that the author works with a double portion of that spirit of minute research, patient industry, microscopical investigation, and methodical arrangement which has made his countrymen proverbial. That such a writer, if he did not begin his task of biography from Genesis, would go very gradually and preparatorily to work, was only to be expected; and therefore no astonishment is likely to be felt at the announcement that Lorenzo the Magnificent is not even born until one arrives at the hundred and sixty-eighth page of the first volume, the preceding pages having been devoted to paving the way for a proper appreciation of that event by an elaborate essay relating to "Florence and the Medici to the Death of Cosimo the Elder," who was gratefully commemorated as "pater patriæ." When Cosimo died he left but one legitimate son, Piero the Gouty, whose eldest son was Lorenzo, to be known afterwards, and perhaps for ever, as the Magnificent. "Nature," it appears, had given Lorenzo "strength, but not beauty;" and, "to judge from his exterior, one might have promised him a long life, but not a brilliant one." The promise, however, would have been rash; for his life was, on the contrary, brilliant but short, inasmuch as he died at the age of forty-three, having lived but a brief span "for such manifold activity and such lasting fame." When Herr von Reumont has once started us upon the pursuit of Lorenzo's career, there is still no symptom of hurry; the pace is as deliberate as ever; and constant halts are made for the thorough investigation of the smallest details appertaining to the family of the Medici and to the influence which that family exercised over the fate of Florence, as regards domestic matters or foreign affairs, in peace and in war, in the various domains of politics, finance, literature, and

art. The best idea of the comprehensive manner in which Herr von Reumont has dealt with his subject may be gathered from a bare statement of the plan upon which he has divided his work. The first volume contains three "books" and the first part of a fourth, devoted, respectively, to a study of "Florence and the Medici to the Death of Cosimo the Elder;" of "Piero de' Medici and the first years of Lorenzo the Magnificent;" of "the conspiracy of the Pazzi and the war with Rome and Naples;" and of "the Medici in relation to literature and art." The second volume begins with a continuation of the fourth "book," the literary and artistic theme whereof is prosecuted continuously, and exhaustively completed in three distinct parts; and a fifth and sixth "book," bringing the volume to a conclusion, save for the additional information afforded by chronological, genealogical, and other appendices, are appropriated respectively to tracing the "development of the supremacy of the Medici," and to reproducing the picture presented by the "later years of Lorenzo de' Medici's life." There are, moreover, the usual subdivisions into chapters, in each of which some particular event or group of events, whether it be Lorenzo's appearance at a tournament, or his marriage, or his behaviour at his brother's murder, or anything else, are entered into and set forth with the most unsparring pains and diligent accumulation of facts; whilst the general aspect of contemporaneous history, so far as it has any bearing upon Florence and the Medici, receives an ample amount of consideration. Herr von Reumont, in fact, worked with that circumstantial regard for the smallest detail which is noticeable in those who perform a labour of love and gratitude; nor is the secret of the feelings which prompted him difficult to discover. It is revealed in the words of his own preface, words in which he acknowledges how much he owes to Cino Capponi, the historian, to whom he has inscribed his book, and through whom Florence became to him "a second home." The character of Lorenzo the Magnificent has given rise to no little disputation, but it is summed up by Herr von Reumont, at considerable length, with a reasonableness, if not an impartiality, which can hardly fail to command acquiescence, if not assent. That Lorenzo was "the most brilliant representative of a remarkable time" nobody, perhaps, would care to deny; that "he had all the qualities of poet and statesman, connoisseur and patron of learning, citizen and prince," is a statement which contains so much of truth that it is hardly worth while, at this distance of time, to call any part of it in question. And certainly no contradiction will be given to the assertion that "he was not without the weaknesses and vices of his time," which are pleaded as the obstructive influences which "cramped his policy." As for his "arbitrary proceedings in money matters," the best excuse that can be offered is but a lame one; and not much more can be said for the defence made against those who have accused him of aiming "at becoming a recognised prince." Touching the latter point, the early age at which he was removed is not without significance. As to the religious sentiments of Lorenzo, and the two contradictory stories concerning his dying interview with Savonarola, the reader will not appeal to Herr von Reumont's pages in vain, though no satisfactory conclusion may be derived therefrom. Perhaps one of the most astonishing facts recorded about Lorenzo is contained in the following passage:—"He was entirely destitute of the sense of smell, and his voice was harsh. These natural defects he conquered with equal skill and perseverance." What amount of skill and perseverance can supply the absent sense of smell—though they can, no doubt, reduce a harshness of voice—it is impossible to conceive; and, what is more, the sense of smell is just that, perhaps, which one would be most content to lack in Florence.

MUSIC.

The suspension of our important serial concerts, usual at Christmas time, has been but brief, some being already resumed, and others on the point of renewal.

The earliest performance of 1877 was that of "The Messiah," under the direction of Mr. William Carter, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday evening; the solo-singers announced having been Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli.

Yesterday (Friday) evening "Elijah" was to be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Misses Jessie Jones and Hancock, Mr. Wilford Morgan, Mr. Carter, Mr. Chaplin Henry, and Mr. George Fox as solo vocalists.

This (Saturday) afternoon, the London Ballad Concerts, directed by Mr. John Boosey, open their eleventh season at St. James's Hall, where the nineteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed on Monday evening.

At the Crystal Palace the attraction of the pantomime will prevent the resumption of the Saturday afternoon concerts until Feb. 3, when the occasion will be rendered commemorative of the birthday of Mendelssohn by the performance of a selection from his works.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Songs composed, and in part written, by the late Rev. John Park, D.D." (Leeds, Archibald Ramsden; London, Hutchings and Romer), is a goodly-sized and handsome volume, containing upwards of sixty vocal pieces (with pianoforte accompaniment), in various styles, sacred and secular. The composer of the music and author of some of the words, was minister of the first charge of St. Andrew's; and his estimable, amiable, and intellectual character, and unobtrusively pious career, are eloquently sketched by Principal Shairp, of St. Andrew's, in a prefatory memoir. The music is generally far above the average of amateur productions, being of a very melodious character, and written with evidence of a sound study of the laws of harmony. The original words, too, flow smoothly, and reflect much poetical feeling. The borrowed lines are from various great poets, ancient and modern.

Mr. Lonsdale, of Old Bond-street, has just published Handel's "Water Music," arranged for the pianoforte and edited by Mr. Pittman, the eminent organist of the Royal Italian Opera. This *pièce d'occasion*, which was composed in 1714 for performance during a Royal progress on the Thames, consists of an overture followed by a series of movements, some in dance form (including a hornpipe), all impressed with the power of the master. It has been asserted that this was the first work in which French horns were used. Mr. Pittman's arrangement is excellent, and enables the player to realise all the essential features of the score.

Mr. Charles Salaman's setting of Mrs. Hemans's lines, "Oh, linger on the oar" (Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.), and of Lord Byron's verses from "The Corsair," "Without thine ear to listen to my lay" (Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co.), are distinguished by much grace of character both in the vocal portion and in the accompaniment. The singer in each case need not possess a voice of very extensive compass, but some declamatory power is desirable.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR R. GORE-BOOTH, BART.

Sir Robert Gore-Booth, fourth Baronet, of Lissadell, in the county of Sligo, M.P. and Lord Lieutenant for that county, died at Lissadell, on the 21st ult. He was born Aug. 25, 1805, the elder son of Sir Robert Newcomen Gore-Booth, by Hannah, his wife, daughter of Henry Irwin, Esq., of Streamstown, in the county of Sligo, and succeeded his father, when only nine years of age, Oct. 23, 1814. He was educated at Westminster, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., 1822, being subsequently admitted, ad eundem, at Trinity College, Dublin. Sir Robert sat in Parliament for the county of Sligo, in the Conservative interest, from 1850 to the time of his death, and served as High Sheriff for that county in 1830. He married, first, March 23, 1827, Caroline, second daughter of Robert Edward, first Viscount Lorton, by whom (who died in the January of the following year) he had no issue. He married, secondly, April 2, 1830, Caroline Susan, second daughter of the late Thomas Gould, Esq., of Dublin, Master in Chancery, by whom (who died Jan. 16, 1855) he had two sons—Robert Newcomen, who died 1861, and his successor, now Sir Henry William Gore-Booth, fifth Baronet, who was born in 1843; married, in 1867, Georgina Mary, only daughter of Colonel and Lady Frances Hill, of Tickhill Castle, Yorkshire, and niece of the present Earl of Scarborough; and has a son and three daughters. The Gores, represented by the Baronet Gore of Lissadell, are a branch of the noble house of Gore, whose chief is the Earl of Arran.

SIR TITUS SALT, BART.

Sir Titus Salt, Bart., of Saltaire and Crow Nest, both in the county of York, died at his seat near Halifax, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-three. He was the son of Daniel Salt, of Bradford, by Grace, his wife, daughter of Isaac Smithies, of The Manor House, Morley, and succeeded, after a career of energy and honourable dealing, in raising himself to be head of the great manufacturing firm of Messrs. Titus Salt, Sons, and Co., of Saltaire, near Bradford. Of that town he became senior Alderman, and served the office of Mayor. From May, 1859, to February, 1861, he was its M.P., and in 1869 was granted the title of Baronet, in recognition of his high commercial position and his extensive philanthropy. The flourishing town of Saltaire is a creation of Sir Titus's munificence. It is stated that he spent more than £100,000 in the promotion of the happiness of his people there, building schools and endowing churches. He was J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Sir Titus married, Aug. 21, 1830, Caroline, daughter of George Whitlam, of Great Grimsby, and had six sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest, now Sir William Henry Salt, second Baronet, was born Dec. 5, 1831, married, Dec. 7, 1854, Emma Dove Octaviana, only child of John Dove Harris, Esq., of Ratcliffe Hall, in the county of Leicester, and has a son, Shirley Harris, and a daughter, Constance.

The deaths are also announced of:—

The Hon. Rachael Borthwick, daughter of Archibald Borthwick, banker in Edinburgh, *de jure*, seventeenth Lord Borthwick, on Dec. 28, aged ninety-one.

William Clayton Clayton, Captain in the 9th Lancers, on the 26th ult., from the effects of a fall at polo during the recent great celebrations at Delhi.

Lieutenant-General George Campbell, C.B., late 52nd Light Infantry and Colonel of the 85th Regiment, on the 22nd ult.

Captain George Flott Day, R.N., C.B., V.O., Knight of the Legion of Honour, on the 18th ult., aged fifty-six, fourth son of the late Charles Day, Esq., of Bevis-hill, Southampton.

Edward Dalton, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law, of Dunkirk Manor House, a member of the Archaeological Institute and other literary societies, at his seat near Amberley, on the 28th ult., in his ninetyeth year.

George James Farsyde, Esq., of Fylingdales, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L., Barrister-at-Law, on the 27th ult., aged seventy-three; second son of the late J. Farsyde, Esq., J.P., of Bilton Park, North Riding, who assumed the surname of Watson.

Isabella, Lady Fremantle, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, G.C.B., on the 26th ult., in her eighty-first year; she was daughter of David Lyon, Esq., and was first married to James Wedderburn, Esq.

Lady Charlotte Sophia Gordon, second daughter of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, K.T., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., on the 21st ult., in her eighty-first year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Augustus Gould, at The Bury, Herts., on the 24th ult., in his eighty-first year.

General Robert Hawkes, late of H.M. Bengal Cavalry, on the 18th ult., in his eighty-seventh year.

Robert Hills, Esq., of Colne Park, Essex, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1856, on the 18th ult., in his eighty-first year. He was grandson of Thomas Astle, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, and son of Philip Astle, Esq., of Colney Park, who assumed the surname of Hills, in 1790, on inheriting the estate of Michael Robert Hills, Esq.

The Rev. Luke Jackson, M.A., at Hucknall, Torkard, Notts on the 23rd ult., in his ninetyeth year.

James John Kinloch, Esq., late of Kair, Kincardineshire, D.L., for many years attached to her Majesty's household, on the 27th ult., aged seventy-two.

Colonel Peter W. Luard, Bengal S.O. and late Colonel 21st Punjab Light Infantry (grandson of the late Captain Peter John Luard, 4th Dragoons, of Blyborough, in the county of Lincoln), on the 21st ult., aged fifty-nine.

John Rolt, Esq., of Osleworth Park, Gloucestershire, from a fall out hunting, on the 23rd ult., aged forty-three. He was eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Rolt, M.P., Attorney-General and, finally, Lord Justice of Appeal.

The Rev. John Henry Augustus Rudd, formerly Chaplain in Bengal, and for fifteen years Rector of Elstow, Bedfordshire (youngest son of the late Rev. Eric Rudd, Vicar of Thorne, Yorkshire), on the 23rd ult., aged sixty-seven.

Mrs. Thomson-Sinclair, of Freshwick, and Dunbeath Castle, Caithness, widow of William Thomson-Sinclair, Esq., J.P. and D.L., and eldest daughter of William Sinclair, Esq., of Freshwick, on the 28th ult., in her sixty-seventh year.

Annie, Lady Waller, wife of Sir Edmund Arthur Waller, Bart., and daughter of George Parsons, Esq.

CHESS.

J.B. (Borford).—We cannot undertake to examine problems unaccompanied by the author's solutions. There would be a grievous waste of time if, as frequently happens, there is no solution according to the conditions. If you send the solution your problem shall have our best attention.

GULMAO.—Your Knight's tour is a very elementary one; and, besides, although it is a highly interesting and even scientific problem, it is not chess.

DELTA (Dulkeith).—We have inquired about the game referred to and hope to receive it in the course of a week or two.

T.B. (Clevedon).—Thanks for the games. They shall have early attention.

A READER OF TWENTY YEARS (Leicester).—Please to furnish us with the names of the players. We require such information, not for publication, but for our own satisfaction.

A.B. (West Brompton).—We shall be obliged if you will forward us copies of the problems referred to.

PROBLEMS received from W. Coates, J. Pierce, C.M. Baxter, G.L. de Boer, J.G. Finch, and J.W. Abbott are acknowledged, with thanks.

CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1715 received from T.L. Radwaner, B. Caril, Mibudad, B. Lewy, T. Shippen, Timmins.

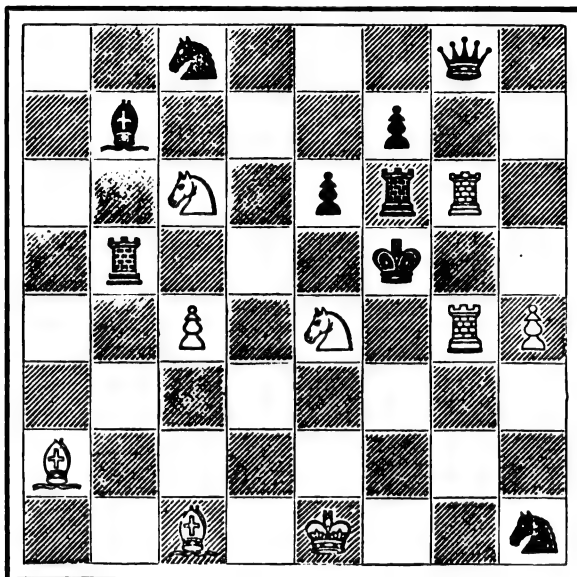
CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1716 received from J.K. Woolwich Chess Club, Olive Cray, J. de H. Cant, East Marden, J. Northwich, W.F. Payne, Bailey Zion, Honny Dundee, W. Thomson, W. Nelson, S. Lamb, J.S.W. J.B.T. Yankee, and Alfred. The correspondents who assert that there is a solution to this problem by K to Q 3rd, K to K 3rd, &c., have apparently overlooked Black's resource on the second move, B to Q 7th, after which White cannot mate on the next move.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K 3rd B takes B (ch) S. Q or Kt mates accordingly.
2. K takes B Any move.

PROBLEM No. 1716.

By J. PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The two following Games were played at Simpson's Divan between Mr. BODEN and the late Herr LOWENTHAL in December, 1872.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Herr L.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K 4th P to K 4th
3. Kt to K 3rd P to Q 3rd
4. P to B 3rd B to Kt 5th
5. P to Q 4th
On the third move White might have resolved the opening into a variation of the Vienna Game by playing 3. Kt to Q 3rd. At this point it is advisable to play B to K 2nd before advancing the Q P.
6. P takes P P takes Kt
7. P takes B B takes Kt
8. K to K 2nd B to Kt 3rd
9. B to K 3rd Kt to K 2nd
10. Q to Q 2nd P to K 4th
11. P to K 2nd Q to R 4th
12. P to K 5th P takes P
13. K B P takes P Q Kt to B 3rd
Mr. Boden's method of conducting this phase of the King's Gambit declined is always marked by originality and vigour. He now threatens to castle on the Queen's side, with an overpowering attack on the adverse centre.
14. Kt to R 3rd
This is plainly inefficient, but already White's game appears to be hopeless.

WHITE (Herr L.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
14. Kt to B 4th Castles, Q R
15. Kt to B 4th B takes P
16. Q to B 2nd Kt to Q 4th
17. B to Kt 3rd K R to K sq
18. B to Kt 2nd P to K 3rd
19. B to B 2nd Kt takes P
20. Kt takes Kt
Apparently his best move. If he play B takes B, White takes Kt with Kt, discovering check, and wins easily.
21. K to B sq Q takes Kt (ch)
22. B takes Kt Kt to K 6th (ch)
23. Q to K 2nd Q to Kt 4th (ch)
24. K takes Q B takes P (ch)
25. K to B sq R takes B (ch)
26. B to K sq R to Q 7th
27. B takes B P takes B
28. P to K 3rd R to K 7th (ch)
29. K to Kt sq B to Q 5th
30. K to R 2nd B to K 4th (ch)
31. K to Kt sq B to Kt 6th
The coup de grace. White is absolutely without resource, and consequently resigns.

Between the same Players.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr L.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K 3rd Kt to Q 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q 4th B takes Kt P
5. P to B 3rd B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles P takes P
8. Q to Kt 3rd Q to K 3rd
9. P to K 5th Q to Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes P K Kt to K 2nd
11. B to Q Kt 2nd
White may also play R to K sq, or B to R 3rd, or better than either, Kt to K 2nd. The move in the text is frequently played by Mr. Boden, and here the engineer appears lost with his own petard.
11. Castles
12. Q R to Q sq P to Q Kt 3rd
13. B to Q 3rd Q to R 4th
14. Kt to K 4th
Kt to K 3rd appears stronger, because the Kt can then be posted at B 4th or Kt 3rd, as may be found expedient.
14. Kt to B 4th

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

An offhand Skirmish in which the well-known Scottish amateur, DELTA, gives the odds of Q R.

(King's Gambit declined. Remove White's Q R from the board.)

WHITE (Delta). BLACK (Capt. L.).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K 4th P to K 4th
3. Kt to K 3rd P takes P
The opening moves of a player receiving the odds of a look scarcely call for comment of any kind. The young player may be bold, however, that the correct move at this juncture is P to B 3rd.
4. P to Q 4th B to Kt 3rd
5. B takes P Kt to K 3rd
6. P to K 5th Kt to Kt 5th
7. B to B 4th Q to K 2nd
8. Castles Castles
9. Kt to Kt 5th Kt to K 3rd
10. P to Q 3rd B to R 4th
11. Q to Q 3rd P to K Kt 3rd

WHITE (Delta). BLACK (Capt. L.).
12. Q to R 3rd K to Kt 2nd
13. R to B 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
14. B to K 2nd
B to Q 3rd would be more effective against better play; but White obviously anticipates the worst.
14. Q takes Kt (ch) B to Kt 2nd
15. Kt to K 6th (dis. K to B 4th ch)
Black's game is, of course, past surgery, and P to Kt 4th would be of no avail against K to B 3rd (ch), B to Q 3rd (ch), &c.
17. R to R 3rd. Mate.

DEATH OF HERR KLING.—We regret to announce the death of one of our oldest contributors, Herr Jacob Kling, the famous problem composer. Herr Kling was a native of Mainz, Hesse-Darmstadt, where he achieved some local celebrity as a practical musician. He came to England in 1844, and practised for some years in London as a teacher of instrumental music. His chess problems—some of the earliest of which appeared originally in this column—rank among the first productions of our time in that branch of chess; and the collection of "Chess Studies" he produced, with the co-operation of Herr Horwitz, is universally regarded as the best work of the kind that has yet been issued from the press. Herr Kling died on Dec. 9 last, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, all dated Feb. 9, 1875, of Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart., late of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, who died on the 2nd ult., at No. 4, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Sir Charles de Hoghton, Bart., and Richard de Hoghton, brothers of the deceased, and Richard John Flowerdew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator confirms the settlements made on his wife, whereby she takes £1200 per annum for life in the event of her surviving him; and bequeaths upon trust for his daughter, Eleanor Isabel de Hoghton, £10,000; to Florence, Lady Eardley, an annuity of £1500; to his brother Richard an annuity of £600; to Thomas de Hoghton a legacy of £10,000; to his brothers Charles and Richard, £5000 each; and there are other legacies and annuities to half brothers and sisters, executors, servants, and others. The testator devises all his real estate to the use of his brother Charles (who has succeeded him in the baronetcy) for life, with remainder to his first and every other son successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail male. All his copyhold and leasehold estates and the residue of his personality are settled upon trusts similar to the uses declared of his real estate. In the directions which the deceased Baronet gives respecting his funeral he desires that the usual shell inclosing his body may be inclosed in a leaden coffin weighing not less than seven pounds to the square foot.

The will, dated Sept. 7, 1876, of the Chevalier Francois de Rosaz, late of No. 51, Upper Bedford-place, and of No. 1, Arundel-terrace, Brighton, who died on Sept. 21 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Mr. Henry Abbey, the present Mayor of Brighton, the Very Rev. Henry Rymer, the Rev. John Julius Hannah, Francis Bradley Archer, Hamilton Ross, Thomas William Womfor, and the Rev. Samuel Johnston, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator, in speaking of the several members of his family, says:—"I beg and supplicate our merciful Redeemer to receive every one of us in his holy paradise. I supplicate our very holy mother, the Virgin Mary, the very holy mother of God, and all the angels and archangels, all cherubim and seraphim, all the thrones and dominations, all the dominions and virtues of the heavens, all the saints, and the seven million martyrs, of the prosecution (so in will) against our very holy religion, and all the inhabitants of the heavens, to obtain pity, mercy, and pardon of God for all our beloved family." The will is long and intricate. So far as can be gathered from a single perusal, he bequeaths to his wife, Madame Julia de Rosaz, all his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, horses, and carriages, absolutely; certain of his books to the Public Library at Brighton; and all his valuable astronomical and other instruments to the Museum of Brighton. The rest of his property he gives to his wife for life, and upon her death certain French and Italian Five per cent Rentes are to be set aside as a provision for seven charities at Montmelian, in France, including the asylum for thirty orphan girls, all of which have either been founded or supported by him; and the entire residue of his property is then to be applied in founding at Brighton a Catholic asylum for thirty orphan girls, a Protestant asylum for thirty orphan girls, and charities for the relief of the infirm and distressed in the order named; and he particularly wishes that the Catholic asylum for thirty orphan girls shall hereafter be established at his house, No. 1, Arundel-terrace.

The will of Mr. John Broughton, late of Peterborough, who died on May 24 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Sarah Broughton, the widow, and George Wyman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to his wife all his real estate, his furniture and household effects, and £1000; to the Peterborough Infirmary £200, free of legacy duty; and there are numerous legacies and annuities to relations and others. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife for life, and then, subject to her power of appointment over one third, to certain of his nephews and nieces.

The will, dated Oct. 14, 1859, and one codicil, dated July 5, 1876, of Robert Burnett Brander, Esq., of Belmore, West Grinstead, Sussex, who died on Nov. 7, was proved on Dec. 8 by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward John Bunney, Percy Sanden Godman, Esq., and Nathaniel Philip Tyrwhitt, Captain R.N. The personal estate was sworn under £35,000. Among other legacies, testator gives £200 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £500 each to his nieces, Maud and Charlotte St. John; and all the remainder of his real and personal property on trust to his only child, Mary St. John Bunney, of Slinfold, in addition to her settlement. He also directs that his son-in-law should take the surname of St. John (his wife's maiden name).

The will, dated April 1, 1874, of Mr. Gilbert Robert Blount, late of No. 1, Montagu-place, Montagu-square, who died on Nov. 15 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Mrs. Sophia Margaret Blount, the widow, and Charles Joseph Brown, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £100 each; and the income of the whole of the rest of his property to his wife for life; in the event of her marrying again she is to have the interest of £5000 only. Subject to these bequests, he gives the residue of his property to his children.

The will, dated Oct. 18, 1875, of Mr. Alfred Chapman, late of No. 91, Eaton-place, who died on Nov. 9 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Stuart Macnaghten and Abel Chapman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. With the exception of legacies of £100 each, free of duty, to his executors, the trusts of the will are entirely in favour of testator's children.

The Leeds Town Council decided, on Monday, to have the accounts of the Corporation audited for the past ten years, at a cost of £500. This step has been taken on account of recent defalcations at Hull. Mr. W.P. Denison, M.P., was appointed borough treasurer.

The Yorkshire Post mentions a proposal of Dr. Carr, a native of Leeds, well known in London as an eminent medical practitioner, to establish in perpetuity four free medical scholarships for educating as medical men foundation scholars of the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom. The sum required is £7000, of which £5000 has already been contributed.

A fracture has been discovered in the steel lining of the 81-ton gun. The thickness of the steel at the point of injury is about 4 in.; and the crack, which is at present scarcely perceptible, is situated at some distance from the powder-chamber, and is of small extent. The fracture will not interfere with the conclusion of the experiments against the armour-plate at Shoeburyness.

Alderman Tarpey was on Monday duly constituted Lord Mayor of Dublin with the usual ceremony. Alderman Campbell was constituted High Sheriff, and Sir George B. Owens, the retiring Lord Mayor, was, according to custom, appointed president of the Court of Conscience. In Waterford, Alderman Purcell; in Clonmel, Alderman Edmund Woods; in Limerick, Mr. James Spaight; in Wexford, Alderman J. J. Walsh; in Cork, Mr. Barry J. Sheehan; in Belfast, Alderman J. Preston; in Drogheda, Alderman George Knaggs; and in Kilkenny, Mr. Simeon Morris, were sworn in as Mayors.

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JOHN HOOPER has just received the largest Parcel of FRENCH ORGANDI GRENADINES, in the most brilliant range of colours, for Evening Wear, at an unprecedentedly low price. Price 4d. yard, wide width.—John Hooper, 23, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.

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ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, Regent House. ALLISON and CO. beg to announce that their ANNUAL SALE has COMMENCED. The whole of their Stock will be offered at greatly reduced prices. Each department has been carefully revised, and all fancy goods marked very cheap. A special parcel of 21 in. and 26 in. coloured Gros-Grain Silks at 3s. 11d. and 5s. 11d., considerably below their present value. Regent House, Nos. 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street.

HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE purpose OPENING their NEW PREMISES (those lately in the occupation of the Cheque Bank) early in the coming Spring; and, in order that they may then do so with Goods of the latest manufacture and most fashionable description, they have marked a great portion of their Stock at prices which will command a rapid diminution in it; their ANNUAL WINTER SALE is therefore being conducted on a more important scale than heretofore, and will be continued until the end of the present month. No discount will be allowed on Goods purchased during the Sale. Waterloo House, Cockspur-street and Pall-Mall East.

J. PARTON and SON'S ANNUAL SALE of DRAPERY will commence on MONDAY, JAN. 8, when the surplus stock will be greatly reduced. An extra Discount of 5 per cent allowed on cash purchases above 25s. 41 and 43, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly, S.W.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL and BURT'S WATERPROOF SHOOTING BOOTS, &c. Illustrated Catalogues post-free. Thomas D. Marshall and Burt, 192, Oxford-street, London, W.

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TOM-BOY!—See above.—P. and L.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

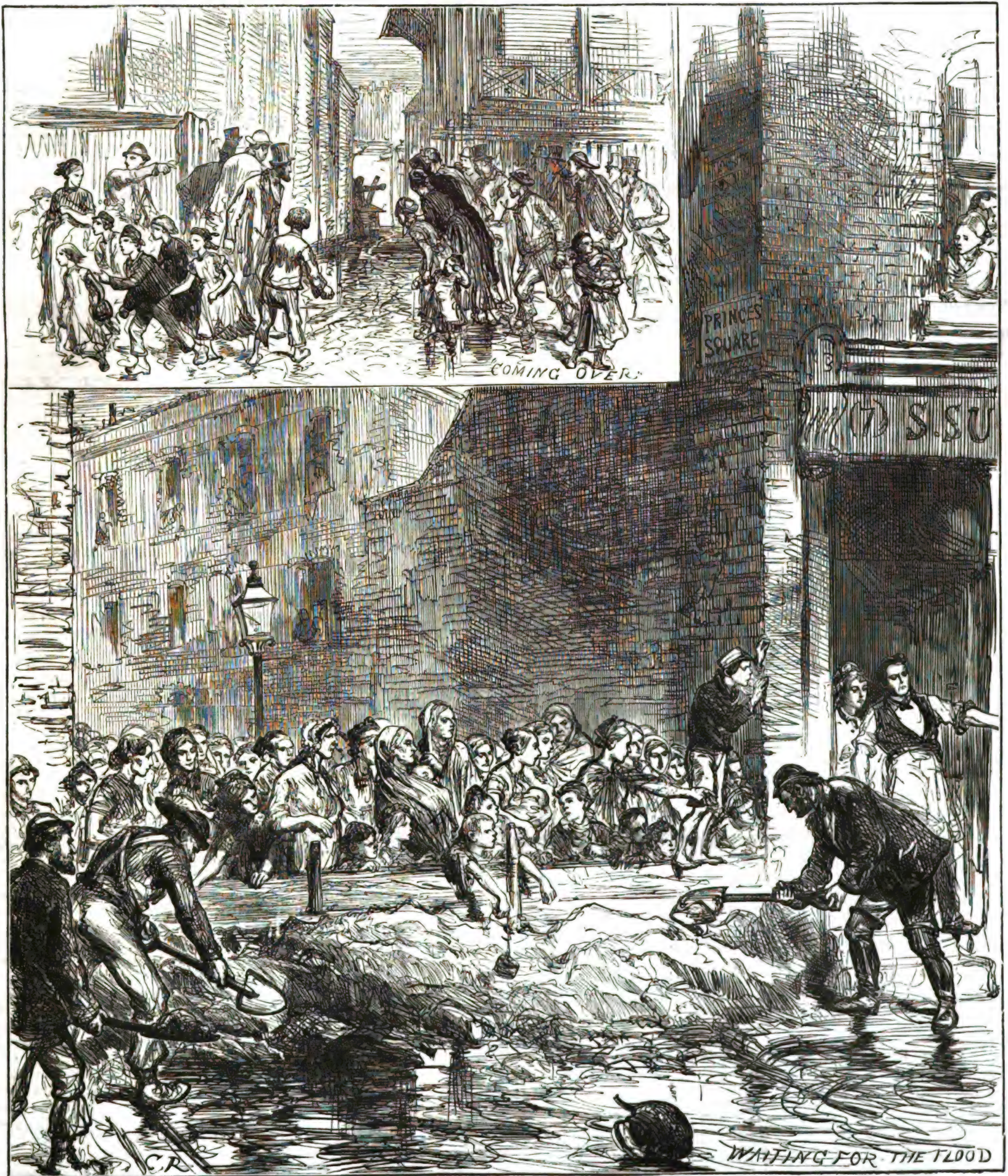


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No. 1957.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND SIXPENCE.
TITLEPAGE AND INDEX } By Post, 6d.



THE THAMES TIDAL FLOOD: ENTRANCE TO PRINCE'S-SQUARE, LAMBETH.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at 24, Grafton-street, the Marchioness of Headfort, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at 6, Upper Brook-street, Lady Guendolen Ramsden, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Folkestone, Lady Rachel Sanderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Septimus Hansard, Rector of Bethnal-green, the Rev. J. Clough Williams Ellis, Rector of Guyton, Northamptonshire (late Fellow and Tutor of Sydney College, Cambridge), to Ellen Mabel, daughter of J. W. Greaves, Esq., of Bericotes, Warwickshire, High Sheriff for the county of Merioneth.

On the 4th inst., by special license, at 78, Harcourt-street, Dublin, Charles O'Connor, Assistant Commissary-General (Commissariat Staff), to Maud, youngest daughter of Joseph Manning, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Christleton Old Hall, Chester, Theodosia Fanny, wife of J. Vane L. Luce, Esq., aged 42.

On the 21st ult., at her residence, Summerhill, Birmingham, Rebecca Ann, relict of the late Commissary-General Henry Cockesedge, in her 89th year.

On the 31st ult., at Bibbeh, on the Nile, Egypt, Henry Waite, of 3, Victoria-street, Fimlico, and 27, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, aged 58.

On Nov. 7, at Fairfield House, Victoria, British Columbia, Charlotte Hannah, relict of the late William Trutch, of Ashcut, Somersetshire, and only child of the late Hon. Joseph Barnes, of Kingston, Jamaica, aged 77 years and 1 day.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, 7, Finsbury-circus, Alfred Smee, F.R.S., aged 58. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 20.

SUNDAY, JAN. 14.

Second Sunday after Epiphany. New Moon, 1.28 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. M. Robertson. Lord Mayor's Chapel; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Very Rev. Dr. Burdon, Dean of Chichester.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich.
St. James's, noon, uncertain.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Francis J. Jayne, Oxford Preacher.
Bavoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis J. Jayne.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

Oxford Hilary Term begins.
Royal School of Mines, 10 a.m. (beginning of Dr. Frankland's course of thirty lectures on Organic Chemistry).
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly court, noon.
Anatolic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. Howarth on the Kin or Golden Tartars).
London Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Health Improvements in Great Cities).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Lias on Christianity as a Moral Power).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. Armitage on Painting).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. T. Marriott on Riparian Rights).
Royal School of Mines, lectures to working men, 8 p.m. (Professor Warrington Smyth on Minerals: beginning of the course).
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Serjeant Cox on Reform in the Procedure of Magistrates' Courts).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. S. J. Mackie on Cotton Gunpowder).
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, evening.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, elections, Cannon-street Hotel.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).
National Indian Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Fhear on the Employment of Native Indian Gentlemen in Public Service of India).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alexander McDonnell on Repairs and Renewals of Locomotives).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Fielden on some Arctic Birds; Professor A. H. Garrod on Solid-hoofed Pigs; Mr. H. Durnford on Mammals of the Argentine Republic; Mr. G. Krefft on a Young Cassowary from North Australia).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. F. G. Neilson on Statistics of the Affiliated Orders of Friendly Societies—Odd Fellows and Foresters).
Graham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Dalin on Rhetoric), four days.
Fakenham Poultry, Pigeon, and Rabbit Show, &c. (two days).

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m., anniversary.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Grover on the Suez Canal, Ancient and Modern; Mr. H. L. Cuning on Seiburg Stoneware).
Meteorological Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. C. T. Bartley on the Cultivation of Common Fruits in England; Mr. Hyde Clarke on Railway Waste and Reclamations).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Ballad Concert).

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. C. A. Wright on Metals and their Uses).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on English Midrival Composers, with Illustrations).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. Armitage on Painting).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Messrs. C. T. Kingzett and H. W. Hake on Some New Reactions in Organic Chemistry; papers by H. E. Armstrong, Dr. J. Stenhouse, and Mr. C. E. Groves).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Chemists' eleventh annual ball, Willis's Rooms.
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation").
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Jubilee Ball, St. James's Hall.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Accession of William I., Emperor of Germany, 1871.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Philological Society, 3 p.m. (Dr. Weymouth on "Here" and "There" in Chaucer).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on a Combat with an Infective Atmosphere, 9 p.m.).
Medical Microscopical Society (at the Century Club, 6, Pall-mall East), annual meeting, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent, on the Military Geography of European Turkey).

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on the Nature of Music, with Piano-forte Illustrations).
Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, Loan Collection, 8 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Instruments exhibited by M. Marey, especially with reference to the Flight of Birds and Insects).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Force.	Direction.			
January	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
	3	29.872	47.1	45.3	94	10	50.4	38.8		S. S.	423	0.380
	4	29.131	49.3	46.4	91	9	50.8	47.8		S. S.W.	388	.015
	5	29.194	47.1	43.6	89	7	51.2	45.3		S.W.	396	.170
	6	29.148	47.5	44.0	89	10	50.6	41.3		S.W. S.	558	.305
	7	29.206	48.2	44.5	88	—	51.7	45.9		S.W.	529	.610
	8	29.494	48.6	47.7	97	10	50.4	46.3		S.W. S.	215	.560
	9	29.849	47.9	44.9	97	6	52.2	44.5		S. S.W.	178	.015

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.85	29.151	29.219	29.278	29.183	29.503	29.751
Temperature of Air	46.5	49.7	47.0	46.7	48.6	47.1	48.4
Temperature of Evaporation	45.4	48.7	46.7	46.6	46.6	44.6	47.7
Direction of Wind	S.	S.W.	S.W.	S.	S.W.	S.	S.W.

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TUESDAY AFTERNOON... JAN. 23, at TWO.

TUESDAY EVENING... JAN. 23, at EIGHT.

THE TWELFTH

ANNUAL BENEFIT
OF
MR. FREDERICK BURGESS,

on which occasion the following Eminent Artists will appear:—

Miss E. PARREN (of the Gaiety and Opera Comique Theatre, by kind permission of John Hollinghead, Esq.).
Miss ELLA CHAPMAN (of the Folly Theatre, by kind permission of Alexander Henderson, Esq.).
Mr. J. G. TAYLOR (Royal Strand Theatre).
Mr. W. J. HILL (Royal Olympic Theatre, by kind permission of Henry Neville, Esq.).
Mr. J. D. STOYLE (of the Royalty Theatre, by kind permission of Miss Kate Santley).
Mr. FURNEAUX COOK (Primo Baritone, Royal Covent Garden Theatre, by permission of C. Rice, Esq.).
Mr. GEORGE CONQUEST (his first and only appearance at the West-End this season).
Miss PATTI LAVERNE.
Miss RUSSELL.
Miss FANNY LESLIE (of the Princess's Theatre, by the kind permission of F. B. Chatterton, Esq.).
Mr. HARRY COX (Royal Strand Theatre).
Mr. JOHN CLARKE.
Mr. HARRY JACKSON (Princess's Theatre, by kind permission of F. B. Chatterton, Esq.).
Mr. G. W. MOORE, in an entirely new Comic Character on this occasion, and the marvellous (by kind permission of F. Loader, Esq., and the whole of the Directors of the Royal Alhambra).
Miss JULIA MUSCHAMP.
Mr. EDWARD TERRY (of the Gaiety and Opera Comique Theatre, by kind permission of John Hollinghead, Esq.).
Mr. LONEL BROUGH (of the Folly Theatre, by kind permission of Alexander Henderson, Esq.).
M. MARIUS (Royal Strand Theatre, by kind permission of Mrs. Swanborough).
Mr. EDWARD RICHTON (Criterion Theatre, by kind permission of Alexander Henderson, Esq.).
Mr. JAMES FERNANDEZ (Theatre Royal Drury Lane, Adelphi, and Princess's).
Mr. GEORGE HONEY.

Fantouille, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.
Doors open for the Afternoon Performance at 1.30. Doors open for the Evening Performance at 7.30.
The Plan of the Reserved Seats is now open at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Tickets and places may be obtained of the Attendants in the Hall.
THE PLAN IS FAST SELLING UP FOR BOTH PERFORMANCES, rendering immediate application for Reserved Seats imperative, in order to prevent disappointment.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Last Extra Morning Representation NEXT TUESDAY, at Three. MATCHES AND MATCHES, OUR TABLE D'HOTE, and OUR DOLLY'S HOUSE. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE MARBLE RINK, 143, Clapham-road (near Kennington-gate).—In consequence of the great satisfaction expressed by the visitors to this magnificent Rink during the holidays, the Proprietors take this opportunity of thanking their numerous Patrons and the Public generally for their kind support, and beg to announce that they have accorded to the general wish, and have determined to keep the RINK OPEN from Ten a.m. to Ten p.m., until further notice without any additional charge. Admission, One Shilling. Hire of Plimpton's Skates, Sixpence. Band twice daily.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House.
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the Old Masters and Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 55, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed, each 33 by 22 ft.), with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, will OPEN in APRIL NEXT, for the EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Eminent Artists. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Prize Medals will be given for the Best Pictures Exhibited Next Season. Receiving Days, Feb. 10 and 20, when the present Exhibition will Close. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WOOD.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. Artists:—Madame Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, and Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Watkinson, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Piano-forte, Madame Arabella Goddard. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker. Conducted by Mr. Naylor. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 4s.; and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 25, Regent-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, a Popular Farce, THE FORTY THIEVES. The Celebrated Vokes Family: Misses H. Conway, C. Jones, M. Miller, E. Miller, &c., and Mrs. Boucote. Harlequinade—Clowns, C. Laurie and F. Evans. Harlequinade in Watteau. Miss Amy Reddall. Morning Performances at Two o'clock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Children and Schools at Half Price to all parts of the Theatre, Upper Gallery excepted.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—EVERY EVENING, the Grand Fantastique, ROBINSON CRUSOE. With Scenery and Transformation by Mr. Tibbitt. The most powerful company ever collected. Children and Schools Half Price to Day Performances on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Two. Box Office open from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.

QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENDISH and her Grand Company in a New and Picturesque Comedy-Drama. EVERY EVENING, ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted) at 7.45, MACBETH.—Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. Edwin Boorne, Brooke, Bond, Bentley, James Archer, Emma St. Aubert, Mr. L. Hunter, Mr. J. and Mrs. Boucote. Mrs. G. W. Moore, accompanied with all the original effects. Scenery by James G. G. Moore. By Mr. Stoppel, &c. Free and at Seven, by DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. Messrs. Gorton, Lyons, Bentley, Phipps, &c. SATURDAY, JAN. 20. Morning Performance of FAZIO. Bazaar, Mrs. Buchanan (Mrs. Crowe), at 1.45. Saturday Evening, 1.45.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. OPEN SEASIDE, or Harlequin the Forty Riders of the Magic Cave. New Grand Comic Farce, at Seven, EVERY EVENING. Morning Performances at Two. Box Office open from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.

TWO COURSES OF LECTURES ON ROCKS and METALLIC MINERALS will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, by Professor TENNANT. One course is given on Wednesday and Friday evenings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, commencing FRIDAY, JAN. 18, and terminating at Easter. The other course is given on Tuesday evenings, from Eight to Nine, commencing JAN. 16, and terminating on JAN. 23. The lectures are illustrated by a large series of coloured specimens, and slides from his private cabinet. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY is given by Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 20

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 0 2 1	2 35 2 35	2 10 2 25	2 42 2 58	3 13 3 40	4 45 5 05

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

The talk of the week has been of the weather, more even than of the Conference at Constantinople. Both have the same element of uncertainty in them, but the one is nearer to us than the other. We think it was Adam Smith who said that the least hurt of an Englishman's little finger would be more feelingly regarded by him than the loss of the Chinese Empire. The saying is hyperbolic, of course; but at the bottom of it is a truth which hardly needs denial. It is rare, indeed, for imagination to exert the same force as even a trivial fact just at hand. The facts of the week which have most interest for us are the most palpable, and make the directest appeal to our senses. There are floods everywhere—North, South, East, and West. The beds of all the rivers and rivulets are too narrow to contain within their banks the streams which are poured into them from the overcharged skies, and the neighbouring country has been turned into inland seas. We get but a glimpse of the sun now and then, and just when we begin to hope our hopes are extinguished within us by a succeeding downpour. We are all made to feel our helplessness. We have no resource but in patience, and we are bound to take what has been provided for us in superabundance with this sole alleviation, that, possibly, we shall be better for it some day.

It must be allowed that there is something quite exceptional in the atmospheric condition of the winter this season. What the cause of it may be we must leave to scientific meteorologists to determine—if they can. It seems to affect, more or less in the same way, the whole Northern Hemisphere. It is no mere local disturbance. Some trace it to a default in the Sun; some to a deflection of the Gulf Stream; some to frigid currents from the Pole coming in contact with supersaturated south-western airs, and precipitating their excess of moisture, as men may squeeze a sponge. For ourselves, we have no great faith in the general causes said to rule these atmospheric changes. They are interesting themes of speculation; they can hardly be set down among the items of trustworthy knowledge. One conclusion, however, rests upon more solid evidence than any of the conjectures to which we have adverted. It is a fact ascertained by actual experience that, whatever may be the cause or causes of the excess of moisture in the air, rain does not pass away from the sur-

face of the earth as quietly as it once did. The immense extent to which land-draining has been carried gives a more concentrated direction to the form in which it finds its way to the sea. Percolation is, in great part at least, superseded by the more artificial methods now in use, and every stream that comes down from the higher regions of cultivated property pours itself unspent, because unabsorbed, into the channels furnished for it by the natural courses of the river beds. We are in a state of transition. We have interfered, and wisely so, with the distribution of waters as originally provided by nature. We have not yet completed our experiment. We have not succeeded as yet in separating the good from the evil of it. We realise more than we may hope some day to do of the latter, and the present effect, undoubtedly, may be seen in the swift and wide inundations by which parts of the country are swept.

The effects produced by the persistency of wet weather are already grave, and cast a gloomy hue over the year upon which we have just entered. We take no note now of the local distress the graphic accounts of which crowd our daily journals. There are localities in which floods do but little harm; but, alas! in how many are not only the broad acres, but the snug homes of agriculturists, submerged beneath the spreading floods! There is something rare and picturesque in the inhabitants of urban outskirts finding their way from house to house in boats, and receiving their daily necessary supplies into their first-floor windows—where, indeed, first floors avail them. But, after all, the reality is a disastrous one, and, besides the anxieties it inflicts, commonly leaves behind it an ample seed-plot of sickness. Nay, the very fields, we understand, have already sustained immense injury. Springing corn has been torn from the soil. Seed has rotted where it had already begun to germinate. There is a bad look-out for the next harvest. Large breadths of wealth in the shape of autumn labour and early preparations have been destroyed, and one does not feel at all confident that political quiet will come to restore productive enterprise during the course of the present year, or, indeed, if it do, that it will succeed in obliterating the traces of the mischief which has already been done.

It is a not uninteresting fact connected with the present meteorological disturbances that, apart from what may be regarded as local and accidental, the public health has not suffered as might naturally have been anticipated. Members of the medical profession, we believe, will admit that their practice during the passing winter has not been by any means heavy. The physical energies of all are depressed, and hence a readier susceptibility than usual to infectious complaints. But nervous depression, however hard to bear, may be borne generally without fatal result; whereas, if the season had been a pinching cold one, or even if it should become so, which is not at all impossible, all those diseases which affect the respiratory organs would have had, or may have, full scope for their deadliest assaults. Even relief, therefore, for the majority may come in the shape of suffering and death to a much larger minority. Happily, the choice of an alternative is not ours, for we should scarcely dare to exercise the responsibility of making one. We must do as men and women have done before our time—resign ourselves to such ills as are inevitable, and try to lessen them with such watchful assiduity as may be available. We may trim the fringes of our present condition to a small, and perhaps an appreciable, degree. The substance of it we cannot alter. Brighter days, in a physical sense, certainly, are yet in store for us; and in the sunlight of the coming summer it is by no means impossible that we shall forget the wretchedness to which we are now exposed.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the good-service pension of £150 a year for Captains of the Royal Navy on Captain John Clark Soady, R.N., in the room of Captain the Hon. F. Foley, promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

After an eloquent address from the Earl of Carnarvon, at a meeting in the Newbury Corn Exchange, on Tuesday, a resolution was proposed and carried with the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a monument to Lord Falkland, who fell in battle close to the town.

The Isle of Man Archaeological Commission was lately appointed by Mr. H. B. Loch, Lieutenant-Governor, to investigate the monuments of antiquity in that island, the Runic crosses and inscriptions, the barrows, and other Celtic or Norse remains. It began its work at a preliminary meeting last week, Mr. T. M. Jeffcott being chairman of the commission. We may here notice the publication of a new "Popular Guide to the Isle of Man," with a map and seventy illustrations. It is published at the office of the *Isle of Man Times*, at Douglas, but it is the joint work of many contributors particularly well acquainted with the several districts, or with special departments of local knowledge.

The senate of the University of Dublin, at a special meeting, last Saturday, discussed and adopted a scheme for the retirement of Fellows incapacitated by age or infirmity from discharging their duties. It provides that such retirements are not to be compulsory, and that to each Fellow so retiring there shall be given annually, out of the sum paid to Trinity College under the Church Disestablishment Act, as compensation for loss of the right of presentation to the livings formerly in its gift, a sum equal to the emoluments of his fellowship, not including those of any professorship or other collegiate office he may hold. Arrangements are also made for the retirement of incapacitated Professors on two thirds of their salary. The retirements are to be in all cases voluntary, and to be approved by the visitors. The senate also adopted a congratulatory address to the Duke of Marlborough on his assuming the Viceroyalty of Ireland.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday week, included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Abercromby, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and Lord Bagot. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Prince of Leiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar (who came from London) went out shooting the next day in Windsor Great Park. The Prince of Leiningen left the castle in the afternoon for London.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present, yesterday week, at a small entertainment given by Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph. Count and Countess Gleichen arrived at the castle, and, with Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to New Lodge and visited Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, who are staying there. Count and Countess Gleichen left the castle. Prince and Princess Christian and the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service, on Sunday, in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. F. Ponsonby, M.A., Rector of Brington, Northants, officiated. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn left the castle, on Monday, for Sandringham. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote also left the castle.

Captain Hugh Campbell, R.N., was presented to the Queen on Tuesday by Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, on his appointment as Captain of her Majesty's Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, in succession to the Prince of Leiningen, who resigned the command of the Royal yacht on promotion. The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, his Excellency Sir T. Wade (her Majesty's Minister in China) and Lady Wade, and Major-General H. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty.

The Queen is one of the sponsors to her grand-daughter Princess Victoria Melita of Edinburgh.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Hon. Mary Pitt and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan have succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales and Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. Prince Albert Victor of Wales attained his thirteenth year on Monday. The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham from Eastwell Park, Kent, where he had passed several days shooting. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn also arrived at Sandringham from Windsor Castle. The birthday was celebrated at Sandringham with the customary festivities. The Prince and Princess and the Duke of Connaught drove to Houghton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, on Wednesday, and attended a meet of the West Norfolk Hounds.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Witley Court last Monday, on a visit to Earl and Countess Dudley.

His Excellency Count Beust returned, on Thursday, to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, from the Continent.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, with Lady Rosamond Churchill and the younger branches of the family, accompanied by Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill and Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest, entered Dublin in state, on Wednesday, and were escorted with the customary pageant to the castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny entertained a distinguished party at Eridge Castle, on Thursday week, at some private theatricals. In "Cinderella," the Ladies Alice, Idina, Rose, and Violet Nevill, with their cousin, Miss Perry, as the Baroness, took a prominent part, and Lord William Nevill was the Fairy Godmother. In the comic farce of "The Area Belle" Mrs. Eastwood, Lord William Nevill, Lord George Nevill, and Mr. Hodgkin took part. A grand tableau, in which a ship arrived laden with New-Year's gifts for the audience, terminated the performance. The entertainment ended with a supper, followed by a dance.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Adderley had amateur theatricals last week, at Hams, their seat in Warwickshire, the second night ending in a ball.

The High Sheriff for Bucks and Lady Clayton gave a fancy-dress dance at their country house on Thursday.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Villiers Lister, Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, son of the late Mr. Thomas and Lady Theresa Lister, with Miss Florence Selina Hamilton, second daughter of the late Mr. William J. and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, was solemnised, on Wednesday, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The Hon. Henry Elliot acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Meta Hamilton, her sister; the Hon. Beatrix Lister; Miss Mary and Miss Lillian Hamilton, her nieces; Miss Borthwick, Miss Florence Halford, and Miss Mary Stephenson. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Hamilton (late Grenadier Guards), wore a dress of ivory satin, trimmed with lace flowers and bouquets of orange-flowers; a wreath of orange-flowers and lace veil. The elder bridesmaids wore cream-coloured damask princess dresses, trimmed with pale blue and Valenciennes lace, cream-coloured Rubens plush hats and blue feathers. The younger bridesmaids were attired in white angola dresses, trimmed with fur, and white fur caps. The religious rite was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Algernon C. Stanley, M.A., cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. Villiers, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Robert Eytton, M.A., Curate of St. Paul's. After the breakfast at Eaton House, Colleshill-street, the bride and bridegroom left for Combe Hurst, Kingston-hill. The bride's travelling-dress was of ruby velvet trimmed with dark fur.

The marriage of Hugh Maitland Fitzroy, youngest son of the late Rev. Augustus Fitzroy, and grandson of the late Lord Henry Fitzroy, to Bertha, only child of the late Major J. F. Kearney, of the 15th Hussars, was celebrated, on Thursday week, at Hatfield church, by the Hon. and Rev. William Whitworth Chetwynd Talbot, assisted by the Rev. Gilbert Coventry, uncles of the bride. The wedding party was confined to the nearest relatives of both families, owing to a recent death in the bride's family. She was given away by her uncle, Mr. G. Coventry. The breakfast was given at the rectory, Hatfield, by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, uncle and aunt of the bride. The bride and bridegroom left for London en route for the Continent.

The *Morning Post* states that the marriage of Captain

Drummond Moray to Lady Georgina Seymour will take place at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.; and that marriages are arranged between the Hon. Robert Marsham, uncle of the present and brother of the late Earl of Romney, and Miss Clara Paley, second daughter of the Rev. G. B. Paley, Rector of Freckenham, Suffolk; and between Sir Edmund Hardinge, Bart., of Boudes Park, Tunbridge Wells, and Miss Maberly, second daughter of General Maberly, C.B., Royal Artillery, of Avonmouth House, Christchurch, Hants.

M. JULES SIMON.

The new Prime Minister of the French Republic, chosen by the President, Marshal MacMahon, to put an end to the perilous crisis of that Government in the middle of December, is a man of thorough Liberal principles, and a philosophical advocate of social reforms, but not the enthusiastic champion of any Utopian democratic schemes. He has been a distinguished Professor in the University of Paris, and is the author of several treatises upon moral philosophy, the condition of the labouring classes, and political science. He told the Chambers in his short and well-poised address on assuming office, that although his Ministry had no programme, yet he was profoundly Republican, but at the same time profoundly Conservative; that he had a profound respect for religion, yet one equally profound for liberty of conscience. These were *beaux sentiments*, suited to both sides of the Chamber, and they elicited cheers alternately from each party. But whatever M. Jules Simon may be, he is not a dangerous man, in a political sense. Violent measures are no part of his character, which inclines him more to be complaisant to all parties than to incur the sharp hostility of any. Still, it will be difficult, even for a man of his temperament, to maintain his equilibrium under the influences to which he will be subject, and with which he will have to reckon. There is a caricature exhibiting just now on the boulevards, in which M. Thiers, M. Gambetta, and M. Jules Simon are represented, during the late crisis, pulling with all their might at the strings behind the scenes; the common object, for the moment, of the two former being to force their colleague, or their instrument, M. Jules Simon, upon the unwilling acceptance of the Marshal-President of the Republic. "For the moment" the object was common, and the success has been complete. But how long will the understanding last? And how long will the "profound Republican" and the "profound Conservative" be able to turn the balance between the exigencies, which, in the views of some at least of his supporters, those two phases of opinion exact? The portrait of M. Jules Simon is from a photograph by Pierre Petit, of Paris.

THE PANTOMIMES AT DRURY-LANE AND COVENT-GARDEN.

We present this week Illustrations of the Pantomimes at Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, both of which have been produced on a scale of splendour which has ensured the approbation of exceptionally large audiences. Neither of the pictures represents a sensible portion of the story of either production, and prefers to the general action some comic scenes which are supplied rather by the artistes engaged than by the dramatist. In the group presented of the Drury-Lane pantomimists, the most distinguishable figure is that of Mr. Frederick Vokes, whose legs fly over the heads of his companions, and are a perpetual surprise to the audience. His sisters are also distinctively engaged, pirouetting in the most marvellous manner, suggesting all manner of ideas to the excited spectator. Here, moreover, is the wonderful donkey, but in a state of quiescence which he seldom is, indeed, in the actual representation itself. We may suppose him admiring the superior agility of his owners and taking an interest in their proceedings. So much for the lively episode in "The Forty Thieves," supplied by this clever family. In like manner, the tale of "Robinson Crusoe" is varied and enriched by the introduction of the savages discovered on the island, and who are so cleverly depicted by Mr. Ted Lauri, Mr. J. H. Doughty, and Mr. J. H. Rogers. No description of this is contained in the book of the play, which refers the reader for information to "the principal performers," who can be seen "every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday morning, and every evening, until further notice." We are compelled to imitate the example of the writer of the libretto, simply stating that our Picture gives only a slight symbol of the great variety of business composing the scene to which it belongs. The whole is full of bizarre incident, merely indicated by the group before us, who surprise and entertain poor Crusoe, and thus relieve the solitude of his island hut. The spectator will be more amused even than the celebrated hero of the wild scene which our Artist has endeavoured to suggest, leaving the greater portion of necessity to the imagination of the reader.

The annual meeting of the members of the Birmingham and Midland Institute was held, on Monday night, in the lecture theatre; Mr. J. Thackray Bunce, vice-president, in the chair.

Colonel Steble, the late Mayor of Liverpool, has offered to present to the town a fountain of the value of £1000, to be placed opposite the Art Gallery and the Picton Reading-Room.

It was reported, last week, that a crack had been discovered in the inner tube of the 81-ton gun; but careful subsequent investigation has shown that the flaw is unimportant.

Three of the crew of a Whitby life-boat were drowned, on Wednesday, by the capsizing of their boat while they were rendering aid to a stranded ship.

The income of the National Bible Society of Scotland last year amounted to nearly £14,000; and by its agencies upwards of 100,000 complete copies, or parts of copies, of the Scriptures were put in circulation.

The prizes connected with the Romsey district of the Labourers' Encouragement Association were distributed, on Wednesday, in the Corn Exchange of that town. Lord Shaftesbury presided, and there were present many of the gentry of the neighbourhood, including Mr. Cowper-Temple and the Hon. Ralph Dutton. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Cowper-Temple, and afterwards the prizeholders were addressed by Lord Shaftesbury. He counselled them to be economical and prudent, and they would not be obliged when sickness came upon them to depend upon charity for help.

In presenting the prizes to the successful students at the Dover School of Art, on Wednesday, Earl Granville addressed himself to a refutation of the Rev. Mark Patteson's opinion that taste in art is decaying in this country. As proofs that taste is improving, the noble Earl pointed to our churches, country houses, manufactories, needlework, children's books, and bouquet arranging, as so many indications that much positive progress has been made within the last thirty years.—At the annual meeting of the Dover Hospital, on Wednesday, a new wing was opened by Earl Granville, who presided. There being a deficiency of £200 in meeting the cost of the enlargement, Mr. Freshfield, M.P., gave £100, and the other £100 was guaranteed in the room.



M. JULES SIMON, THE NEW PRIME MINISTER OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

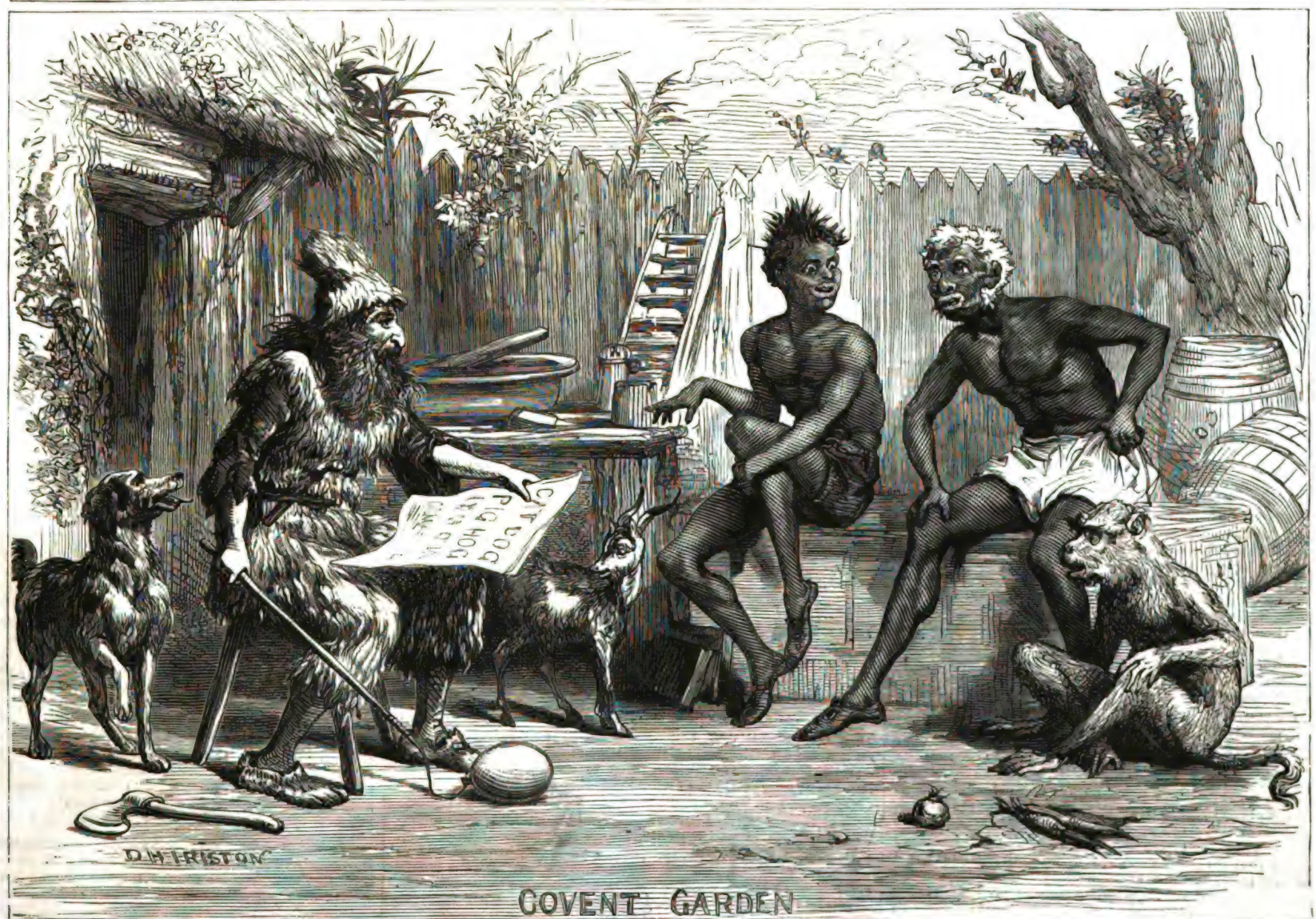


CARRYING PASSENGERS AT NINE-ELMS-LANE.



A ROOM IN SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, NINE ELMS.

THE TIDAL OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES.



CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the European Powers at Constantinople has been almost brought to a dead-lock by the steadfast refusal of Turkey, in the sittings held each day since our last week's report, to assent to the joint resolutions of Great Britain and Russia and the other Foreign Powers. Thursday last was expected to be the crisis of this momentous diplomatic conflict; but it was impossible at the time of our going to press with the sheet now before our readers to say what would be the immediate result of that day's sitting. It was rumoured that the Turkish Government would endeavour to meet the proposals of the Conference with a new project based on Count Andrassy's Note for the pacification of Bosnia and the Herzegovina a twelvemonth ago. The Ministers of the Sultan, represented by Safvet Pasha, object to the appointment of an International Commission, for one year, to superintend the execution of the proposed reforms; and they also resist the employment even of a very small number of foreign troops, either to serve as a nucleus for the creation of a native armed police force, consisting equally of Christian and Mussulman subjects of Turkey, or to serve as a body-guard for the International Commission visiting the different provinces of the Empire. The leading part in advocating the resolutions already sanctioned by the Foreign Powers, but disputed by Turkey, has latterly been sustained by Count Corti, the Italian Special Envoy; while General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, has preserved an attitude of studied moderation, and Lord Salisbury has warmly supported those resolutions, urging the Sultan, in a spirit of friendly candour, not to oppose the will of united Europe. The German Ambassador seems to have displayed a certain degree of indifference, at least of coolness, which has led some French politicians to accuse Prince Bismarck of wishing to provoke a European war. The French Envoy Extraordinary, Count Chaudordy, is reported to have said that Turkey, in his opinion, would be justified in her refusal of the measures proposed by the Conference. But the general disposition of the foreign members of the Conference is still most conciliatory, and the Russian Government shows a less warlike inclination than before.

General Ignatieff is stated to have recently suggested that the reforms proposed by the Powers should be extended to Macedonia, Epirus, and Thessaly. The British Plenipotentiary is understood to have replied that such a proposal did not come within the scope of his instructions.

It was stated a few days since that Roumania had withdrawn her allegiance from the Porte on account of an article in the new Turkish Constitution infringing her rights. This statement is now, however, modified. Roumania, it appears, has merely protested against the article in question, and declared that were any attempt made to enforce it, she should consider herself released from her vassalage to the Porte. We at the same time learn that the attempt is not likely to be made. The Turkish Government has officially declared that the provisions of the Constitution are not meant to apply to the Principality, the rights of which are guaranteed by international treaties. In a late sitting of the Roumanian Senate a motion was carried affirming the determination of the House to maintain all the rights of the country as guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris, and calling upon the Government to act in this sense.

Prince Milan of Serbia has withdrawn his troops from the Bosnian frontier, having received an intimation from St. Petersburg that he must renounce his pretensions to that province. The action of Austria, on account of which this withdrawal is thought to have taken place, will also be aroused by the threatened expulsion of the Jews from Semendria.

In Bulgaria, it is said, the Christian inhabitants are still plundered and ill-treated by the Turks; while the author of some of the worst massacres, Chekret Pasha, acquitted by the Court of Philippopolis, has come back triumphantly to Constantinople. Proofs of his wilful murder of many inoffensive persons, even independently of any orders he may have received by the Government, could easily be brought against him in any mixed or international court of law free from intimidation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 11.

After a brief New-Year's holiday, the Legislature has again assembled, and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and M. Grévy have been re-elected Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The message which was expected from Marshal MacMahon has not been forthcoming, the Government considering that the communication of a formal Ministerial programme is unnecessary after the emphatic declarations made by M. Jules Simon on taking office. These declarations have been followed by the removal of ten of the most obnoxious préfets, and in a few days fresh decrees will appear eliminating the Bonapartist element from other branches of the public service. The Marshal, who has recently been shooting at Sully-sur-Loire with the Count de Bethune, has been also persuaded, it is said, to sacrifice Admiral Fourichon, the Minister of Marine, whom the Republican party propose to replace by Admiral Pothuan or Admiral Jauréguiberry. The Chief of the State appears to have completely reconciled himself to the situation, and the hopes which the anti-Republican party founded on his reported aversion for M. Jules Simon are now scarcely likely to be realised.

Billoir, the man who has been under arrest for some weeks past on suspicion of being the murderer of the woman Le Manach the discovery of whose mutilated remains in the Seine caused such a profound sensation in Paris, has at length made a partial confession of his guilt. He pretends that one evening, at the commencement of November, the deceased returned home intoxicated, and during a quarrel which ensued broke a glass which he greatly prized. Losing all control over himself, he gave her a kick as she stooped down to pick up the fragments. She fell to the ground insensible, and all his efforts to restore her to animation proved unsuccessful. He spent the night with the corpse, and it was only late on the following day that he resolved to cut up the body and throw it into the Seine. He strenuously endeavoured to impress upon the Judge d'Instruction that the crime was unpremeditated, and that when he kicked the unfortunate woman he had no intention whatever of causing her death. Whether this is true or not we shall perhaps learn hereafter; but at all events his confession, incomplete as it may be, shows that the police were correct in their surmise. The discovery of the culprit was beset with innumerable difficulties, and it is greatly to the credit of M. Jacob, the chef de la sûreté, that he should have succeeded in pointing upon the right man.

A celebrity of the so-called "generation of July," Henri Monnier, author, actor, and artist, has passed away this week, at the ripe age of seventy-eight. As a caricaturist Monnier was the rival of Gavarni, and as a writer many of the types he portrayed were worthy of Balzac's pen. His most celebrated creation, "M. Joseph Prudhomme," the narrow-minded, egotistical, serio-comic bourgeois of the reign of Louis Philippe,

will certainly survive him, for since the time of Molière there has probably not been so humorous, and withal so truthful, a delineation of the middle class Frenchman. Monnier identified himself in a measure with this celebrated character, acting the part of Prudhomme in a play he wrote descriptive of his grandeur and decay, and which was performed at the Porte St. Martin 150 consecutive nights. Among Monnier's other works, especial attention may be called to "Le Roman chez la Portière" and his "Scènes de la Vie Intime." He was unconscious for three days prior to his death, and for some time back his faculties had been reduced to a low ebb. The funeral service, at the Church of St. Roch, was attended by numerous representatives of the literary, artistic, and theatrical worlds of Paris.

M. Clement Duvernois—a clever journalist under the late Empire, who became the mouthpiece of Napoleon III., and worked his way into the last Ministry formed before the catastrophe of Sedan, and who under the Republic was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for certain financial escapades—is about to publish a history of the Second Empire, in which some curious revelations are looked for.

ITALY.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that Menelik, King of Shoa, has written a letter to King Victor Emmanuel acknowledging the gifts sent to him through the Marquis Antinori, and promising protection to the Italian exploring expedition while in his dominions, also volunteering assistance on the way to the equatorial lakes.

Count Luigi Mastai, the nephew of the Pope, died on Monday afternoon at San Benedetto, near Sinigaglia, whither he had gone in quest of health. The Count, who was born in 1814, was the son of the Pope's brother Gabriel, and was married to one of the Princesses del Drago.

The Pope has received an address from some pilgrims, to whom he made a speech, asserting that Italy was not so prosperous now as she was before her unity.

Sir A. Paget, the British Ambassador at Rome, has fallen from his horse while hunting and dislocated one of his wrists.

Professor Palmieri, writing from the Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, says that for the last two days the instruments have shown evident signs of agitation. The smoke from the mountain is issuing with greater force and increased volume.

SPAIN.

The session of the Cortes closed yesterday week, the bill relating to the re-establishment of constitutional guarantees having been passed without any amendment. There was no speech from the Throne, but Señor Canovas del Castillo read a Royal decree proroguing the Chamber.

It is stated that the Minister at Peking has broken off diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government, and that a fleet has, in consequence, been ordered to China.

GERMANY.

The general election for the new Imperial Parliament was held, on Wednesday, throughout Germany.

This year's German squadron of evolution, which is to begin practice on May 7, will be composed of the ironclad frigates Kaiser, Deutschland, Preussen, and the aviso Falk.

AMERICA.

Subsequently to a Cabinet Council at Washington, on Tuesday, orders were sent to the Federal commander at New Orleans to preserve peace without recognising either the Democratic or the Republican Governor. The Republican Governor and the Legislature of New Orleans are blockaded by the Democratic militia in the State House; but no bloodshed has occurred. Both the Republican and Democratic Legislatures have elected United States senators. The rival Governors of Louisiana were inaugurated in office, on Monday, by their respective partisans. No disturbance occurred. On Sunday Democratic mass meetings were held at Washington, Richmond, and several northern towns, when resolutions were passed that the counting of the presidential electoral roll lay with both Houses of Congress, and that the President of the Senate had no power in the matter.

The Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to examine the question of the Presidential electoral returns has decided that the President of the Senate has no power in the matter, and that the counting of the returns can only be made in the manner approved by the House, whose authority in this respect is equal to that of the Senate.

President Grant has sent to the European Governments a report urging the desirability of constructing an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama by the Nicaragua route.

President Grant is said to have expressed an opinion that the United States should retain the nine millions of dollars, the balance of the Geneva award after paying all the direct claims. This surplus, he thought, should be devoted to the restoration of the American mercantile marine. The original award of 15,500,000 dols. was invested in American Five per Cents, and the interest increased it to about 18,500,000.

There were 22,408 applications at the United States Patent Office for grants of patents in the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, and the number issued in the year (including reissues and designs) was 15,911, being 1681 more than in the preceding year. There were also 1029 trade marks and 499 labels registered in the year 1875-6.

Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, fought a duel, on Monday, in the State of Delaware with Mr. Frederick May. Neither combatant was wounded.

Mr. Vanderbilt, who is better known as Commodore Vanderbilt, is dead.

The American journals contain details of the disastrous accident on the Lake Shore Railway on the 29th ult. Some particulars will be found at page 46.

INDIA.

As a penultimate scene in the Delhi fête there was, on Thursday night, Jan. 4, a display of fireworks, witnessed by an immense concourse, on the plain between the fort and the Jumna Musjid. It is understood to have been the "largest and grandest spectacle of the kind ever seen in India." The chief feature was a set piece having reference to the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India. Delhi was illuminated. The final scene was a grand review on the following day, attended by the Viceroy, the civil and military authorities, and a number of native Princes, with their retinues. All the troops assembled at Delhi, numbering 20,000 men, were on the ground. A salute of artillery was fired at sunset, and with this the festivities terminated.

The Punjab College has been raised to the status of a University, and is empowered to grant degrees.

The Canadian Government has issued orders that no trains are to be run on Sundays, except in cases of great emergency, of which the authorities are to be the judge.

We learn by telegraph that the English cricket team in Australia played a drawn match with the Ballarat eleven on Thursday week, and that on Monday last they played the Geelong eleven, winning easily.

Mohammedans settled in the Russian Caucasus are reported to be emigrating in great numbers into Turkey.

The Court of Aix has set aside a lady's will because she was under the influence of a belief in Spiritualism.

At the general meeting of the Suez Canal Company, held in Paris on Wednesday, the convention with the maritime Powers was sanctioned, by which the company undertakes to expend one million francs annually for thirty years on the improvement of the canal.

The results of the Census of Paris have been published. The total population is 1,986,748 persons. In 1872 it was 1,852,792 persons. The increase has been chiefly, as was to be expected, in the outlying arrondissements, and is strongest in Popincourt, Montmartre, Batignolles, Monceau, and Passy.

Intelligence from Mexico reached New York, on Monday, to the effect that five more States have declared in favour of Porfirio Diaz, in whose absence General Mendez is acting as President; and that several regiments have deserted from Iglesias.

It is officially announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. William Wellington Cairns (now Governor of Queensland) to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia and its dependencies; and of Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy (now Governor of Hong-Kong) to be Governor of Queensland.

A special telegram to the *Daily News* from Alexandria says that, the contractors for the harbour works not having been paid a large sum due, Sir George Elliot has attached the money remitted to England for the January coupons. By the same means we learn that the Post Office, Telegraph Office, and other buildings at Cairo have been destroyed by fire. The documents were saved, and no lives were lost.

The Cape mail, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, brings news from the Transvaal that a field cornet named Erasmus, with a party, attacked some friendly natives, killing about forty of them; it is added that others not of the party protested against this conduct. Sir T. Shepstone was on his way to the Transvaal. The appointment of Colonel Eustace as Resident with Krelh had been well received by the native chiefs and people. Krelh had, however, postponed the consideration of the boundary question.

Letters from Zanzibar, dated the 11th ult., report everything quiet there and on the mainland. An Arab slaver had shown itself near the island of Pemba, and had fired on one of our cruisers' boats, slightly wounding four men. Legitimate trade was on the increase, and promised further extension. His Highness the Sultan, having been made acquainted with the African scheme under the presidency of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and also with the meeting held at Glasgow about two months ago for promoting commercial enterprise and civilisation on the African continent, has written to England expressing his cordial approval of the design and stating that he will afford the agents authorised to carry it out every assistance in his power. He is also causing inquiries to be made as to the best point on the coast of the mainland, within his own territories, for making a highway to the inland lake district.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Erema" remains the leading feature of the *Cornhill*, and a very attractive feature too, replete with the interest of character as well as of incident, and thoughtful as well as stirring writing. From this highly-developed stage of the novel it is suggestive to look back, as the writer of an excellent paper on Spanish *picaresque* fiction invites us to do, to the novel in its early and by no means precocious immaturity. It is, nevertheless, easy to show that the rich complication of modern fiction exists in such compositions as "Guzman de Alfarache," rude and artless as they appear in the evolution of feeling from incident; and we are quite prepared to accept the writer's suggestion that stories of the "Guy Livingstone" class indicate reversion to a primitive type. "From Stratford to London" is a meritorious attempt to reproduce the aspect of English highway travel in Shakespeare's day; and "Heroes and Valets" embodies an emphatic and, unfortunately, a seasonable protest against recent invasions of the sanctity of private life by low-class newspapers. "Dual Consciousness" is an investigation of the perplexing question whether the brain is actually double, illustrated by some well authenticated instances of abnormal cerebral states in which the patient seems to have alternately led two lives, forgetting while in one condition what he had acted or thought in the other.

The inexhaustible Mrs. Oliphant commences a new fiction in *Macmillan*, and it must be said displays in "Young Musgrave" no declension from the very respectable level of merit which she has now for so long maintained. There is none of the power exhibited in the first chapters of her romance in the *Cornhill*, but neither is there any such subsequent lapse into anything lower than the cheerful, winning cleverness which it seems ungracious to style mediocrity. In a forcible essay, Mr. Goldwin Smith considers the probable effect of the acceptance of the doctrine of evolution and its corollaries upon the average morality of mankind. There is much that well deserves attention in Mr. Smith's remarks; while it may be thought that he overlooks the new and potent reinforcement to the ordinary motives to right-doing contributed by the discovery of the hereditary transmission of character. Such a motive, it may be said, would have no influence on inferior samples of human nature; but neither would any other, short of the legal and social restraints which are not likely to be impaired by any progress of scientific discovery. Dr. Petermann, in a letter on "The Eastern Polar Basin," addressed to the President of the Royal Geographical Society, volunteers a handsome certificate to Sir George Nares. Mr. T. Hughes answers Mr. Crosskey on the subject of national education. Neither party to the controversy seems to have grasped the principle that the question is rather municipal than Imperial; that, subject to certain obvious conditions, each district has a moral right to educate its children as it thinks best. "Two Sonnets by Two Sisters" are full of touching beauty.

Fraser has one very remarkable contribution—the autobiography of a modern Icelander, written in English, pretty and piquant, with its quaint imperfection. The narrative is also a very interesting one: the history of an honest, industrious, intelligent, ingenious man; admirable in his struggle with the conditions of a hard and unprosperous lot. It also conveys a vivid picture of the inclemency of the Icelandic climate, even in favourable circumstances, and, though not written or published with that end in view, should do much to stimulate compassion for the people in their present heavy trials. A singular contrast is afforded by another paper describing with great picturesqueness the rich strips of tropical cultivation in the watered ravines which intersect the arid table-land of Southern India. The plateau itself is sufficiently wild and barren, and dotted with ancient sepulchres, resembling Druidical cromlechs. There are also interesting papers on

the trade of the Austrian Empire, on La Fontaine, and on the "tree of existence" of Teutonic and Scandinavian mythology.

"The Shadow of the Door" is a welcome accession to the already long and brilliant series of "Tales from Blackwood." The scene is laid in America; the subject is a cunning and ruthless murder; and it is impossible not to admire the art by which the criminal, without a single extenuating circumstance in his crime, is yet kept sufficiently within the pale of human sympathy for the novelist's purpose. By far the most interesting of the miscellaneous articles is an admirable criticism on George Sand, distinguished by true insight and generous sympathy. The number is concluded by a review of the political prospects of the new year, from which we learn, at any rate, that her Majesty's Ministers may alter their foreign policy as often as they like without the slightest fear of appearing inconsistent in the eyes of *Blackwood*.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham has already familiarised the public with the keen criticism on the Gothenburg system of making public-houses over to the municipality conveyed in Mr. Lowe's article in the *Fortnightly Review*. Without sympathising with Mr. Lowe's cynical tone, we must say that his arguments against Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, on the ground of the facilities it would offer to jobbery and undue political influence, appear to us absolutely unanswerable. The remedy would be far worse than the disease. Mr. Chamberlain, however, appears to advantage in a powerful and logical plea for gratuitous primary instruction; and the cause of small landowners is no less ably supported by Mr. Shaw Lefevre. Mr. A. C. Lyall contributes an able and learned paper on the formation of clans in India, and the transition from clanship into caste under the influence of religious ideas. He thinks that symptoms may be discerned of the decay of caste prejudice, and a reaction in the direction of the religious mysticism which regards all external distinctions as immaterial. Sir H. Havelock is so deeply impressed with the importance of Constantinople to England, that one wonders to find him contemplating the arrival of a Russian army under its walls as a desirable contingency, in any case.

The *Contemporary Review* opens with an article on "Modern Atheism: its attitude towards Morality" full beyond all precedent of the "simplys," "surelys," "quite clears," and the like phrases which betray the writer's instinctive misgiving that his argument is neither simple, clear, nor sure. Professor Clifford, from the opposite point of view, reads believers a lecture on the exceeding sinfulness of belief in certain cases; which is probably intended seriously by the writer, but which will be received by the audience as a *mauvaise plaisanterie*. By far the most important contribution to the number is Mr. Rhys David's analysis of the vexed problem of the Buddhist Nirvana. In Mr. David's opinion Nirvana does not, as usually understood, denote annihilation, but a holy and blessed state in the present life: involving, however, exemption from re-birth, and consequently implying the cessation of existence. Mr. Edwards' paper on friendly societies is also very valuable; and Sir A. Musgrave's heresies on free trade and protection deserve attention as a sample of the political economy which finds favour in Australia.

There is little worthy of note in this month's *Atlantic Monthly*, except pretty pieces of verse by Longfellow and Russell Lowell; nor anything in *The Month*, save the continuation of the biography of Columbus and a history of the Greek Revolution. "The Captain's Last Love," in *Belphevre*, is a striking story, and "Finding His Level" an amusing one. "An Amateur Assassin" has nothing to do with murder, but is a lively record of the experience of a hashish-eater. The *Argosy* and *Tinsley's* are fairly readable, but contain no matter of special mark.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* inaugurates the new year with a story of unusual promise by Mr. Justin MacCarthy. "Miss Misanthrope" is a young lady who, in spite of her unprepossessing designation, captivates the reader's sympathy by her genuine love of liberty and the intrepidity with which she launches forth upon the great world of London. The other moiety of the plot is at present less interesting, but in every passage we have occasion to admire Mr. MacCarthy's consummate skill and literary practice. "Personal Adventures in War Time," understood to be from the pen of Colonel Valentine Baker, illustrate the catastrophe of the French army at Sedan. Mr. Thornbury's sketch of Athens under King Otho was never worth printing, and is still less worth reprinting. Dr. Hueffer's interesting essay is rather a contribution to the study of Prince Bismarck's personal character than of his "literary faculty," which seems nowise different from that of other strong men whose imperious despotism is tempered by a dash of humour of the grim sort. "Deep-Sea Exploration" is a highly interesting account of the problems in marine zoology solved or raised by the researches of the Challenger.

London Society also begins the New Year with a new serial story. "Proud Maisie" is in some sense a counterpart of "Miss Misanthrope," the leading motive being here again the longing for freedom and impatience of conventionality which animates the accomplished young ladies of the period quite as powerfully as their male relatives. Maisie is a most captivating heroine, and her adventures are so far narrated with a most unusual degree of gaiety and sprightliness. The other contents of the magazine are also very entertaining.

We have further to acknowledge Good Words, Cassell's Magazine, Aunt Judy, the New Monthly, the Churchman's Monthly, Potter's American Monthly, Golden Hours, the Monthly Packet, and the Victoria Magazine.

The Admiralty will appoint a Committee, under the presidency of Sir James Hope, to inquire into the outbreak of scurvy in the Arctic Expedition.

The following are the names of the committee appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the cause of the outbreak of scurvy in the recent Arctic Expedition:—Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B. (president), Admiral Sir R. Collinson, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral E. A. Inglefield, C.B., Dr. James Donnet (Inspector of Hospitals, R.N.), and Dr. Fraser, F.R.S.E. Mr. Vansittart Neale has been appointed secretary.—The relics of the Polar Expedition, which were brought to England by Sir George Nares, have been forwarded by the Foreign Office to the United States Government.

The annual report of the Dover National Sailors' Home shows that the heavy gales of last winter brought many destitute crews to this refuge. A curious fact is mentioned with regard to eight distressed sailors who were at the Home on one recent occasion; they were all of different nations—there being a Welshman, an Englishman, a Norwegian, an Austrian, an American, a Russian, a Spaniard, and an Italian. They could not understand each other; but they all knew the signal for breakfast, dinner, and supper. Since the home was established no less than 452 crews, consisting of 4194 men of various maritime nations, have been welcomed within it. They are lodged, boarded, clothed, and sent to their various destinations.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

For the eighth year has the Royal Academy made its welcome gathering of Old Masters, the continuance of which display amply attests the art-wealth of the private collections in this country, and the liberality with which such treasures are used for the public good and enjoyment. Though containing no one work of absorbing interest, this selection is marked by an unquestionable quality of tone, which, whilst sustaining the general character of these exhibitions, falls somewhat short of the exceptionally elevated standard attaching to one or two of the early collections seen in these rooms.

As from the schools of Italy and Flanders are mainly drawn the supplies of works for these exhibitions, so, in proportion as the one or the other shall preponderate, have we placed before us the lofty abstractions of the ideal, or the felicitous renderings of realistic nature. In the present instance the latter prevails; and as on the features of the Flemish school the principles of our own are mainly founded, the comparison evoked by the juxtaposition of the works of that school with those of our deceased masters becomes the more exciting. That the result is not unsatisfactory to our position as artists a survey of these galleries will show; and, notwithstanding that Reynolds, Gainsborough, and other high names among us have been seen to better effect than on the present occasion, and some entirely absent, the comparison between the "old" masters and our own "deceased" cannot be drawn to the prejudice of the latter.

In future memories of this collection will be associated the fine examples of Dutch and Flemish art, and the two names of Raeburn and Vincent. Of Sir Henry Raeburn, Limner to the King in Scotland, 1823, little is heard on this side the Tweed, for, though a full member of the English Academy, he painted but few pictures from English sitters, visiting London but thrice in his life; hence the rarity in this country, except among Scottish families, of those examples of his powerful brush by which he is so well known in the northern capital.

Not the least of the services rendered to art by the Royal Academy is the judicious gathering under one roof a sufficient number of the works of some one artist, so as to afford the opportunity for that comparison and analysis of his principles and style essential to the due estimate of his power and rank. For such purpose the portrait works of Raeburn as here seen, though not exceeding twelve in number, are, happily, so selected as to embrace and illustrate the leading elements of his style, manner, and mode of work, and in his powerful sense of individuality, perception of character, breadth of treatment, vigorous precision of handling, and fidelity to local detail, as seen in the pictures here placed before us, are comprised qualities that render the best heads of this artist worthy of rank with those of Reynolds. That the first president of the English school distances the Scottish painter in elegance and variety is beyond doubt; but it is very questionable if, for masculine vigour of brush work and breadth, the hardy Northerner does not surpass the more courtly occupant of the English presidential chair.

In respect of the Flemish and Dutch pictures, for which this exhibition is notable, the Academy have been privileged by her Majesty in the loan of several works from the Royal collection. Other subjects have likewise been graciously lent by the Queen, to the number of eleven.

The selection of works by deceased British artists extend over a list of thirty names, embracing many of world-wide and increasing fame, together with others who, never having risen above the dull level of mediocrity, are now rapidly losing the slender tenure they once held on public interest. Largely contributing to the contents of Gallery No. 1, they attract not only by force of absolute merit, but from the comparison and contrast there offered between them and the product of other schools, and still more from associations identified with the circumstances of their execution. Representative works like Turner's "Lake of Geneva" (8), Constable's "Dedham Vale" (34), Vincent's "Greenwich Hospital" (12), and Wilson's "Cicero's Villa" (16), reflect much of the embodied life work and its surroundings of their respective authors, and in such opportunity as here afforded of viewing them side by side, we learn to recognise the idiosyncrasy of their producers, and read the handwriting of each in his art. Hence the great value of these collections as a means of art-education. A painter is never so well understood as when in parallel or contrast with his fellows—a position most favourable for our acquiring a knowledge either of the morale or technique of the artist.

Exquisite in certain elements of atmospheric effect, though changed in parts by oil-stain and discoloration, Turner's "Lake of Geneva" is highly characteristic of the period of its production, though marred in topographic value by the false proportions of the pine-trees on the foreground in their relation to the rest of the picture. In giving height to the mountains he dwarfed the trees for the sake of contrast. How far the end justifies the means is a question in art as in ethics. In close proximity to Turner's canvas is a work certain of welcome greeting. George Vincent, of the Norwich band of painters, a pupil of old John Crome, in painting "Greenwich Hospital," enlisted our sympathies by his subject and commands our admiration by his power. The Sailors' Home, of other days, has long been a favourite theme with English painters; and, when viewed in connection with its picturesque surroundings of craft and river, is fully worthy, as seen in the work before us, of the best resources of landscape art. At some distance in the picture the building is seen through a luminous atmosphere enveloping grandly drawn cloud forms, while the effulgent gleams of the noon-day sun, coloured to richness by the varying density of the air they penetrate, convert the water immediately beneath into a sheet of shimmering light. Boats and other incidents of the ever-varying traffic on this highway of the Thames are arranged with masterly power of composition and effect, completing a picture of a very high order, but from which we turn with regret and pity at the thought that but two or three others, somewhat similar in type, make up the life work of their gifted but unfortunate author. Pleasant memories arise before John Constable's "Dedham Vale," a spot he so well loved and often painted. Never is he seen so much at ease as in his transcripts of these truly English scenes of his early life, and rarely in greater power than in this, one of his most complete efforts. On an upright canvas of about 5 ft. high he spreads a glowing picture, full of light and freshness, of a locality supplying to him *matériel* for some of his most important and best-known works. Seen from a grassy height surmounted by a picturesque group of trees, the winding stream, under a showery sky, gleams in its course through meadow and hamlet on to the purple distance far away. Villages nestle on its banks, the church tower peeps from among some neighbouring trees, and his father's mill, where he himself had worked, stands in the middle of the canvas, the whole invested with a feeling of quiet and repose, typifying the peaceful disposition of the man. In texture and effect the work is firm and rich, and, though in its execution the palette knife has been freely used, as was common with Constable at this date, it is free from the eccentricities he frequently practised with that instrument at a later period. The works of Wilson, as in numbers

16 and 40, though interesting as marking the transition from the conventionalisms of their time to a later and more enlarged study of nature, have but little to recommend them when judged by a healthy standard of landscape art, beyond the remarkable facility in executive power acquired by the practice of the large number of canvases that passed from his easel.

Grand in impressive power and academic style, Hilton's fine altar-piece, "Christ Crowned with Thorns" (63), stands alone among the British contributions of the year. Should Vandyke's large work, in Gallery No. 3, be placed in rivalry against it, the verdict will, we think, be in favour of Hilton. Unfortunately for the higher walks of art, no demand for such work now exists, and even in the time of its production little more encouragement was offered. In the face of such circumstances we can only the more admire the energy by which the artist carried such an undertaking to completion. It was, however, bought for £1000, in 1823, by the British Institution, a body of gentlemen who performed many generous acts to striving artists in those days, and by whom it was presented to St. Peter's Church, Pimlico. At the destruction of this building, by fire, in 1835, it was saved by being cut from its frame. Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney are seen in average power, the last rather to disadvantage by contrast with his more robust competitors. Gainsborough's fondness for a mass of colour of sufficient quantity to give a title to the work, as in the "Blue Boy," may be seen in the "Portrait of the Marquis of Donegall" (23), by the use of a green dress; in that of "The Fifth Duke of Hamilton" (94), red is chosen for a similar purpose; whilst in (123) "Anne, Marchioness of Donegall" supplies the subject for a study in pale blue. Of this artist nineteen works are here shown, of which the portrait of Johan Christian Fisscher (22), the hautboy-player, is in many respects the most remarkable. Gainsborough was a musician as well as a painter, and gave his daughter in marriage to the original of this picture, in the execution of which, viewed by the evidence of the work itself, he bestowed the greatest care. Other noticeable works by this painter are 104, 225, and 69, a small full-length of Thomas Sandby, R.A., and his wife.

Sir Joshua's twenty-one canvases naturally include varying degrees of power; but among the valuable contributions of Lord Methuen are several showing the painter at his best, whether in the simplicity of childhood, the charm of feminine grace, or the dignity of manly vigour. The colour of "Surgeon Percival Pott" (221) points to his study of Titian, as others exhibit to what extent he was held enthralled by the magic of Rembrandt. His "Nelly O'Brien" is charming in its aspect of winning beauty, as the head of Dr. Burney (116) by its vivacity and life. The portrait of himself (210) and Burke (207) have an interest of daily increasing extent. Lawrence in 7, or in the head of Benjamin West (255) is not seen to advantage by contrast with the more vigorous portraiture around. His picture of John Abernethy (7), placed immediately over Raeburn's head of "Mr. Wardrop" (9), and in close proximity also to that of William Broadwood (13), suffers by the comparison. Still finer, by Raeburn, is "John Pitcairn, Esq." (251)—a head which, for lifelike aspect, breadth of modelling, and purity of local colour, is unsurpassed in the exhibition. Of female heads by Raeburn there are three, all especially commendable; but the sweet maternal aspect of the painter's wife (47) tells of her gentle heart and the home she brightened. The painter's old friend, John Clerk, Lord Eldin (15), supplies another admirable work; and the portrait (full length) of Dr. Spens (268), in the costume of the Royal Archers, shows the artist knew how to draw a good bow.

Entering Room No. 2, we are at once arrested by Rubens's powerfully-brilliant sketch of "Cymon and Iphigenia" (45), wherein all the voluptuousness of Boccaccio's story is heightened by the masterly drawing and colour of the great Fleming. Rarely is it so small a work of Rubens's wrought to such high completion, its undoubted authorship contrasting strikingly with a much larger example of very equivocal ascription. Further on is a widely-different example of this painter, in Lord Methuen's "Wolf-Hunt" (55); and in the "Portrait of a Gentleman" (65) is seen a head vividly recalling the manner of Vandyke's treatment of the "Gevartius" in the National Gallery. The post of honour in the great Room No. 3 is occupied by Lord Darnley's large Rubens, "Queen Tomoyris with the Head of Cyrus" (99), a grand gallery picture, well calculated to display the wealth of art its author has lavished upon it. In the "Virgin and Child" (105), also by Rubens, may be seen the influence of surrounding nature on that master in the face of the Virgin—purely Flemish, and one with which we are familiar in his works—doubtless the portrait of his model, and uninfluenced by any attempt at idealisation. Nothing could be more exquisite than certain passages of colour in this work—most notably so the right hand of the Virgin as placed on the side of the Infant Saviour, which figure, though modelled and coloured with the utmost charm, is not divine.

From Rubens to Vandyke the transition seems easy, notwithstanding the distance between the respective genius of each. Power is stamped in every touch of the one, as Refinement marks the work of the other. In the "Allegorical Subject" (284), by Rubens, the impetuous dash of brush is as far beyond the reach of Vandyke as the gentle tenderness of "Henrietta Maria" (100) is without the pale of the sterner mood of his master. This last-named head is one of the most characteristic, as it is one of the finest, works of the painter—an opinion inapplicable to 98, where her Royal husband is represented in armour with the insignia of kingly power. No. 136 represents the same unfortunate Monarch in an equestrian subject of small size, contributed by her Majesty. In the "Henrietta Maria," as in Vandyke's best portraits, is to be seen a quality of flesh-tint rarely found in any other painter, conveying a sense of the delicately varied surface of the skin. Also, as in 138, "Portrait of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox," the objects in Vandyke's pictures are seen as under the effect of open daylight; hence their clear, agreeable, silvery tone, as opposed to the coloured medium of Rembrandt. For such large scriptural subjects as "The Betrayal of Christ" (109), Vandyke scarcely proves his competency; the style of composition recalls that of his master, but the handling is his own. To much greater advantage is he seen in "Don Livio Odascalchi" (56), a highly characteristic head, and well deserving of attention; as are also the two representative works of Velasquez—a head of the painter (101), and that of his patron, "Don Gaspar de Gusman, Duque d'Olivares" (96). Here we pause for the present.

Lord Aberdare presented the prizes, on Monday evening, to the school children at Mountain Ash. During the course of an address on the subject of education he said it must be a source of great satisfaction to them, as it was to him, to live in times when the Government showed such a hearty desire to assist in the education of the people, and did so much for the masses in assisting them to overcome difficulties which surrounded poverty. It was a matter of the greatest importance to the nation that a clever boy, whether the son of a poor man or a rich man, should come to the front, so that the nation should have the benefit of his ability.



THE STORMS AND FLOODS: DESTRUCTION OF PART



OF THE ADMIRALTY PIER, AT DOVER, ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

HEAVY RAINS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The day appointed by the Sultan's Government for the proclamation of the new Constitution for the Turkish Empire was not favoured with auspicious weather. This ceremony, of which we gave an illustration last week, from the sketch by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, took place in front of the "Sublime Porte," in Stamboul, the Turkish capital, divided from Galata and Pera by the Golden Horn. The first meeting of the European diplomatic Conference was held on the same day at Pera. There was a crowd of people, whose curiosity was excited by these important events, passing to and fro upon the wooden drawbridge between Galata and the suburb of Stamboul. Having arrived at the other side, the crowd was brought to a sudden stoppage by a large quantity of water, evidently caused by the heavy rains of the night before, which entirely prevented those on the bridge getting to terra firma without walking through it, or being carried over it on men's backs. Such, at least, was the awkward plight of the foot passengers. As our Artist passed over in a carriage he could not resist the opportunity of sketching the scene. The Turkish ladies were carried over by men, loudly quarrelling for the fares, and striving who should earn the most money. In the left-hand corner, some one had thrown down a couple of planks; but this was not enough to enable the immense crowd to pass by. Some ladies picked up their petticoats and bravely walked through the flood.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Fishmongers' Company have made a grant of a hundred guineas to the building fund of Girton College.

At the meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Ferdinand Praeger delivered a lecture on Richard Wagner's Tetralogy.

A pigeon show held at the Crystal Palace this week numbered 1100 specimens, and the value of the birds was appraised by their owners at £10,000.

The following donations, among others, have been received by the treasurers of the Middlesex Hospital:—Lady Louisa Percy (for an hydraulic lift), £500; Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, £50.

The jubilee ball of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will take place, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, the 18th inst. This excellent institution consists of 170 houses, chapel, and chaplain's residence.

The annual New-Year's entertainment at the Metropolitan District Asylum for Imbecile Children, Lower Clapton, will be given on Thursday, the 25th inst. A novel feature in the proceedings is that the patients themselves take part in the entertainment.

At the first meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, after the Christmas recess, Sir Charles Reed, the chairman, read a letter from Mr. E. N. Buxton expressing regret at the paucity of scholarships to be given away this year and inclosing a cheque for £200 as a partial stop-gap.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held the first meeting of the year in its new apartments on Monday—Mr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair. Several new members were elected. Papers were read on Materialistic Philosophy by Dr. J. M. Winn, and on the Forms of Causative Energy for Material Creation, by R. Laming, Esq. A discussion followed.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first in January, 1877) was 82,956, of whom 38,331 were in workhouses, and 44,625 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 3755, 15,164, and 22,839 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 832, of whom 628 were men, 168 women, and 36 children.

A conference of tea-dealers, scientific gentlemen, and others was held in London on Tuesday, when it was resolved that strong representations should be made to the Board of Trade and sanitary and other authorities, with a view to procure the destruction of all adulterated, faced, or otherwise spurious teas now in bond, and also to induce the Custom House authorities to use due vigilance to prevent such teas from being taken in bond at any future time.

The Council of the Society of Arts have made arrangements for the delivery of six lectures on various scientific subjects, which will take the place of the usual papers and discussions at six Wednesday-evening meetings during the session. The following gentlemen have consented to deliver lectures:—Sir John Lubbock, Bart.; Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P.; Professor W. K. Clifford, Professor Alexander Kennedy, Dr. B. W. Richardson, and Mr. James Baillie Hamilton.

The annual meeting of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Frith-street, Soho, was held on Monday last. The Secretary read the report for the past year, which showed an increase in the number of patients to the number of one hundred, the total of those who had attended the dispensary during the past year being 3000. The death of the senior surgeon, Mr. William Harvey, was announced; and Dr. Urban Pritchard, F.R.C.S., was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. Matheson was appointed assistant surgeon. The new premises at 66, Frith-street, have been permanently secured.

On Wednesday evening the prizes gained by the members of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers were distributed in St. James's Hall by Lieutenant-Colonel Tolmé, in the absence of Lord Truro, who is the Colonel of the regiment. A ball followed. The programme contained twenty-four dances, the regimental band supplying the necessary music.—The regimental ball of the 9th Middlesex Volunteers was appointed to be held, last evening, at the St. James's Hall—dancing beginning shortly after nine, to the inspiring music of the Grenadier Guards band, conducted by Dan Godfrey.

The winter conversazione of friends and members of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, was given on Thursday evening; the classes reopened for the ensuing term on the following night. In addition to the various classes already existing in mathematics, in languages ancient and modern, in history, and in physical science, new classes will be commenced in Spanish, Italian, French, chemistry, moral philosophy, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. The drawing classes, we understand, have been recently placed under the superintendence of Mr. Arthur Hughes.

On Wednesday evening the Lady Mayoress gave a ball at the Mansion House in celebration of the coming of age of her sister, Miss Florence White. The guests, about five hundred in number, included the aldermen, sheriffs, and others in authority in the City, and the principal families in the county of Essex, where the Lord Mayor has long resided. Dancing, to the music of Gates's band, from Brighton, began about ten o'clock, the Lord Mayor opening the ball with Miss Adelaide White, of South Shields, the Lady Mayoress with Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hadley, and Miss White with Mr. Sheriff East.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister, Count van Bylandt, has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, on Wednesday, March 21.

On Wednesday was laid the memorial-stone of a new chapel and school, in connection with Mr. T. B. Stephenson's good work, the Children's Home, Bonner-road, at the east end of London. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hadley presided.

The annual meeting of the committees of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund was held, on Wednesday, at the General Post Office—Mr. W. H. Haines in the chair. A highly satisfactory balance-sheet was laid before the committee by Mr. Charles Turner, and the report of the proceedings of the fund for the year 1876 was read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Charles Dibdin. From this it appears that the name of Lord Hampton has been added to the list of vice-patrons, and that the number of subscribers for the past year has been 3263—an increase of 652 on that for 1875. The life-boats, Civil Service and Charles Dibdin, presented to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution by the fund and still fully supported by it, have up to the present time attended twenty wrecks, saved three vessels and the lives of ninety-eight persons.

The Christmas and New-Year's meetings of the Tonic-Sol-Fa College have been concluded at the Literary Institute, Aldersgate-street. The subjects discussed were chiefly of a practical kind, including voice training, the classification of voices in choirs, the elementary teaching of the pianoforte, the musical training of pupil teachers, conducting, and the various appliances of the tonic-sol-fa method. There were also lectures, illustrated by music, on the Musical Form of the Rondo, Minuet, and Sonata; on Wagner, and on the employment of harmony in congregational music. At the first meeting the corporate seal of the college was attached to the conveyance of a piece of land at Forest-gate, which has been bought for the purpose of erecting buildings, which are imperatively needed for the classes conducted by the college.

A public dinner was given, on Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, in support of the Borough Jewish Schools in Walworth-road. Baron Henry de Worms was in the chair. The schools contain 160 children, of whom the majority are girls—a fact due to the success and popularity of the school-mistress, Miss Samuel. The school earned the favourable report of her Majesty's Inspector last year, and also that of Dr. Hermann Adler, who examined the children in Hebrew. The Government grant earned was £80, the school fees come to an equal amount, and the yearly subscriptions are £190. The total annual expenditure, however, is £650, and there is a periodical deficiency, which last night's appeal was designed for a time to supply. In the course of the evening the treasurer, Mr. A. Montefiore Sebag, announced that over £900 had been collected, about half of it by a past president of the committee, Mr. Barnett Meyers.

Seven hundred boys and girls belonging to the training-ships Chichester and Arethusa, farm schools, and London refugees, assembled at the Boys' Refuge, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, yesterday week, to have their annual New-Year's dinner and receive the prizes which had been awarded them. The inmates of the various institutions at the close of 1875 numbered 1597. In 1876, 483 boys had been placed in situations, and sent out as emigrants, or engaged in the Royal Navy and the merchant service; 64 girls had in 1876 been placed out at service, making a total of 547. Nearly 500 children had been gratuitously educated in the ragged, day, night, and Sunday schools, and in the winter months about 6000 dinners had been given to the ragged-school children. Admiral Sir W. King Hall presided at the distribution, after which he addressed the meeting.—The annual breakfast to above 800 destitute persons, in connection with Gray's-yard Ragged Church, was held on Sunday morning at the Princess Concert-Rooms, Castle-street, Oxford-street, at ten o'clock, when Mr. F. A. Bevan took the chair.

The annual meeting of the governors and subscribers to the British Orphan Asylum, Slough—which is under the patronage of the Queen and several members of the Royal family—was held, on Tuesday, at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. C. Woolston, J.P., the deputy-chairman. The report stated that the year 1877 was the jubilee year of the asylum, and the directors considered that the event ought to be marked by decided efforts to place upon a more permanent basis its usefulness. They recorded with gratitude that the health of the children had been very good during the past year. The report of the official examiners on their education continued to be favourable. Legacies had been received during the year amounting to between £3000 and £4000. The chairman, while moving the adoption of the report, said there were on that occasion eighty-three candidates seeking election to the benefits of the asylum, but the financial condition of the institution would admit of the election of only twenty, and after that day's election there would be 214 orphans on their books. He earnestly appealed for help.

The half-yearly general court of the Royal Humane Society was held, on Tuesday, at the offices in Trafalgar-square—Mr. W. Hawes (treasurer) in the chair. Mr. Lambton Young (secretary) reported that during the year the number of persons who had bathed in the Serpentine was estimated at 305,000, and of these only one had been drowned. At the Waterloo Bridge receiving-house thirty-nine cases were received, and twenty were successfully treated, making, since the foundation of that dépôt, seventy-four persons saved out of nearly 150. The election of officers was then proceeded with, the Duke of Argyll being re-elected president for the ensuing year. The number of persons who had distinguished themselves in the saving of life amounted to five, and in accordance with the rules of the society one of them was awarded the Stanhope Gold Medal. The recipient was Mr. G. W. B. Storey, of Henbury, Tasmania, who rescued three persons from a flood which occurred at that place in August, 1875. Mr. Storey had to swim seventy yards, and succeeded, after battling against the stream for three hours, in conveying each of the persons separately on to dry land. He then with great difficulty managed to reach the house of a friend, distant about two miles, on the opposite side of the river.

According to annual custom on the first Monday after the Epiphany—Plough Monday, as it is generally called—the Lord Mayor went in state from the Mansion House to the Guildhall, to preside at a Grand Court of Wardmote for the reception of the returns from the several civic wards of the results of the election of Common Councilmen on St. Thomas's Day last. The returns showed that in the twenty-six wards 208 Common Councilmen, in all, had been elected—namely, for Farringdon Within and Without, 30; Cripplegate, 16; Bishopsgate, 14; Aldersgate, Aldgate, Billingsgate, Broad-street, Bridge, Broad-street, Castle Baynard, Cheap, Coleman-street, Langborn, Portoken, and Tower, eight each; Candlewick, Cordwainer, Cornhill, Dowgate, Queenhithe, Vintry, and Walbrook, six each; and Bassishaw and Lime-street, four each. There are only six new members of the Court—namely, Mr. J. L. Cross, Mr. Frederick Stanley, Mr. John Corke, Mr.

Walter H. Wilkin, and Mr. John R. W. Luck. There was no opposition to the returns. The City Marshal (Major D. J. P. Campbell) was sworn in the fulfilment of his duties, and the ward beaules, market officers, and other special constables were appointed. In the evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the officers of their household and others at a dinner at the Mansion House.

The fourth meeting of the present session of the Royal Geographical Society was held, on Monday, in the theatre of the London University, Burlington-gardens—Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., presiding. On the reading of the minutes Sir Mordaunt Wells complained of the arrangements made for the meeting in St. James's Hall. The president ruled that the speaker was out of order, and he added that as there were 6000 persons entitled to be present on the occasion referred to, while it was impossible to accommodate one half the number, inconvenience was unavoidable. Mr. Robert Michell then read a paper on the Russian Expedition to the Alai and Pamir, compiled chiefly from letters written by a Russian officer. The range of country surveyed lies between the seventy-third and seventy-sixth degrees of longitude, on the borders of Turkestan. The features of this mountainous country and the chief characteristics of the tribes that inhabit it were described very fully by Mr. Michell, and a protracted discussion of a technical kind followed the reading of his paper, in which Colonel Yule, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Douglas Forsyth, General E. Strachey, and Sir George Campbell took part. In his concluding remarks the president said that the part of Asia that had been under discussion was, perhaps, less known than any other, and any small modicum of knowledge with regard to it must be gratefully received.

The half-yearly meeting of the governors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, and Margate, Kent, was held, on Monday, at the Cannon-street Hotel—the Rev. Prebendary Evans in the chair. The subscribers were informed that the venerable treasurer, Mr. Beriah Drew, had recently asked the committee to accept his resignation; and, bearing in mind Mr. Drew's great age, and that the duties of the office involve much attention to the affairs of the charity, the committee had most reluctantly complied with the treasurer's request. A special vote of thanks to Mr. Drew for long and valuable services to the charity was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Drew, it may be mentioned, has been a governor of the charity between seventy and eighty years, and has filled the office of treasurer more than twenty-five years. Mr. Charles Few, a member of the committee, was elected treasurer. During the last year seventy-six children were admitted and sent to the branch asylum at Margate, which was made use of for the first time in August last. The progress made by the children at the branch asylum has been perfectly satisfactory to the managers. Mr. Richard Elliott, an assistant at the Old Kent-road Asylum for thirteen years, has been appointed to the head mastership of the branch asylum. Eighty-one children left the London asylum last year, and thirty-five were apprenticed to various trades. It has been resolved to have the children at both asylums periodically examined by independent examiners. The charity now consists of two large asylums, requiring a considerable annual outlay. The past year had not been, in a financial point of view, so satisfactory as usual. The committee hope that during the year now opening there may be no necessity to limit the operations of the charity for the want of pecuniary assistance from the public generally. The ordinary receipts in 1876, including a balance from the previous year of £1296, amounted to £9354, and the general expenses to £12,055, the deficit having to be met by absorbing the sum of £334 bequeathed as legacies, instead of being funded. After appointing officers for the ensuing year, the election of fifteen boys and ten girls was proceeded with.

PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The desirability of evening training classes being instituted, whereby persons who desire to become successful teachers, and who possess a natural aptitude for the office, as well as the indispensable culture, can receive the requisite technical training, has frequently been advocated in several leading journals.

To meet this desideratum, the Rev. John Rodgers, M.A., vice-chairman of the London School Board, has opened evening classes, under the superintendence of the Rev. Charles Westly Groves, M.A. (Wrangler), at which, for a comparatively small fee, aspirants to the teachers' work can attend nightly lessons and lectures given by six experienced tutors.

The course of instruction is especially designed to aid those who essay to pass the Government examinations, and who subsequently propose to become (if not already) middle-class or elementary public school teachers.

This opportunity is not intended to be embraced by those who can enter a recognised training college, but for such as unfortunately are unable to avail themselves of the privilege.

The new session will be opened at seven p.m. on Monday next, the 15th inst.

LECTURES ON CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

A course of four lectures to the members of working-men's clubs and others, similar to those which created so much interest last winter, will be given by Professor Leone Levi, on Saturday afternoons, at four o'clock. At the close of each lecture an hour will be occupied in discussion and in reply to questions; and, after the conclusion of the course, there will be a written examination for such members of the club affiliated to the Club and Institute Union as may desire to attend. To those who distinguish themselves prizes will be awarded by the council of King's College, in the theatre of which institution the lectures will be delivered. The first lecture will take place next Saturday, the 20th inst., the subject being the Use of Capital in Industry; and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., will preside. Tickets of admission for those who are not members of working-men's clubs may be obtained at the office of the Club and Institute Union, 150, Strand.

Yesterday week several members of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union were received at a conversazione by the Dean of Westminster in the Jerusalem Chamber. Amongst these present were Professor Tyndall, Professor Seeley, Sir W. Dainton, Mr. G. Grove, the Rev. H. Solly, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, and several members of the council.

CANADIAN PRODUCE.

There is now to be seen at the offices of the Canadian Government Agency, Canada-buildings, Queen Victoria-street, a collection of the agricultural products of the province of Manitoba, in the dominion of Canada. These consist of specimens of wheat, barley, rye, hops, beet, turnips, onions, mangold wurtzel, and various other items of farm produce, together with some specimens of mineral wealth, including silver, lead, iron, the Canadian amethyst, and other mineral productions. The object of the agency has in view in exhibiting these products is to stimulate British emigration to the north-west territory, where, it is stated, land is to be had for a few shillings an acre. The various specimens of farm produce are represented as emanations from the unmanured and virgin soil of the country, and will repay a visit of inspection. The statistics of the produce are, of course, those furnished by the

agency. Taking some of the leading specimens promiscuously, there are some Swedish turnips yielding, it is said, 35 tons to the acre, ranging from 7 lb. to 24 lb. in weight; there are also some white Dutch turnips yielding from 25 to 30 tons per acre. There are globe and long red mangolds, some gigantic horse-radish, blood-red beets, kohlrabi, red and brown onions, yielding 500 bushels to the acre, without weeding or thinning; specimens of oats, marsh hay, yielding 4 tons per acre; prairie-grass, broad beans, wild hops, early horn carrot, &c. A specimen of the soil of the district, a rich black loam, is also exhibited by Mr. Whellans, at the request of the agent of the Canadian agent in this country.

This is the first occasion on which the farm products of the north-west of the Dominion have been introduced into England, and their inspection might well form an element in determining intending emigrants upon the choice of a locality to which to proceed.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The total number of births registered in London last week was 2819, and there were 1507 deaths. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 200, whereas the deaths were 243 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 116 from smallpox, 28 from measles, 25 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 253 deaths were referred, against 237 and 235 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 6 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of measles, scarlet fever, and whooping-cough were in the aggregate 83 below the corrected average. The deaths from diphtheria showed an excess. The deaths referred to fever were 18 below the corrected average; 3 were certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 low or simple fever. The 298 deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs showed a decline of 54 from the number in the previous week, and were 163 below the corrected average weekly number.

The deaths from smallpox, which had been 75, 97, and 75 in the three preceding weeks, rose last week to 116, the highest weekly number during the present epidemic; 45 were certified as unvaccinated, 40 as vaccinated, and in the remaining 31 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information as to vaccination. The 116 fatal cases included 47 in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals at Homerton, Stockwell, and Hampstead, 5 in the Highgate Smallpox Hospital, 2 in the North-street Infirmary (Poplar), 1 in an ambulance, and 1 in the House of Correction; the remaining 60, or 52 per cent, of the total cases, occurred in private dwellings. The fatal cases showed a marked increase in East and South London. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals contained 859 smallpox patients on Saturday last, against numbers increasing steadily from 185 to 823 in the ten preceding weeks; about 200 cases were necessarily refused admission during the week, all the available beds being occupied. In consequence of the increase of smallpox in the metropolitan district, and the inability of the existing hospitals to admit all the applicants, the Asylums Board on Saturday resolved to rent premises in Limehouse for a year, if an agreement can be arranged with the landlords.

Eight deaths were caused by horses in the streets. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week, the mean temperature was 46 deg., or 10 deg. above the average.

A YEAR'S BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

In the course of the fifty-two weeks of the year 1876 there were 127,015 births registered in London, a number which is equivalent to an annual rate of 36.5 per 1000 inhabitants, that for the previous year being 35.7. Going back to the year 1856, the total is found to be 86,833, so that, in other words, the births in London in 1876 were nearly half as numerous again as they were in 1856. The births in the past year show an excess of 49,604 over the registered deaths; this number, therefore, represents the year's natural growth of the population of the metropolis. In round numbers, it may be said that there were 15 children born in London in every hour, and 9 persons ceased to exist.

During the fifty-two weeks of 1876 there were 77,411 deaths registered in London, a number which is equal to an annual rate of 22.2 per 1000 inhabitants. The rate for 1875 was 21.5, but with this exception there is no earlier record of a satisfactory rate until the year 1856. Of the total deaths in London in the past year, 13,925 took place in workhouses, hospitals, and other public institutions; 5278 were inquired into before coroners; and 2885 represents the number of fatal accidents, or, more strictly, violent deaths. There were 19,893 deaths of infants under one, and 15,512 of adults aged sixty and upwards. The fatal cases of zymotic diseases were:—Smallpox, 735; measles, 1741; scarlet fever, 2297; diphtheria, 359; whooping-cough, 2739; fever, 1176; and diarrhoea, 3518. As compared with the totals of the previous year smallpox shows an increase of 660, measles of 314, and diarrhoea of 320. On the other hand, scarlet fever has declined by 1354 fatal cases, other fevers by 106, diphtheria by 187, and whooping-cough by 493.

According to the Registrar-General's annual report for the year 1876, the date of the last return, there were 33,248 marriages celebrated in London. Of this total 28,910 took place according to the rites of the Church, while 4338 were not in conformity to the rites of the Establishment. Of the 28,910 Church marriages 10 were by special license, 3323 by the ordinary license, 25,514 by banns, 37 were on production of the superintendent registrar's certificate, and in 21 cases the particulars were not stated. Of the 4338 Nonconformist marriages, 1108 were of Roman Catholics, 1285 related to other Christian denominations, 1634 took place in the registrar's office, 4 were of Quakers, and 307 of Jews. The marriages are thus distributed according to seasons:—In the March quarter, 6500; in the June quarter, 8689; in the September quarter, 8883; and in the December quarter, 9176. As to the "civil condition" of the married, it appears that 27,032 marriages were between bachelors and spinsters, 1604 between bachelors and widows, 2907 between widowers and spinsters, and 1705 were of widowers with widows. Altogether there were 4612 widowers married, and 3309 widows. As to the age of the married, it is stated that there were 1531 men married under twenty-one, and 5532 women. There were 1284 cases in which both the man and woman signed by mark, and there were 4488 instances where one of the parties signed in a similar manner. Altogether there were 2708 cases where the man signed by mark, and 4438 of women.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has contributed £300 to the fund for providing a new building for the British Horological Institute.

Mr. Richard Daft, captain of the Nottingham County Eleven of Cricketers, was on Tuesday, entertained at a dinner at Nottingham, and presented with a service of plate, £500, a silver tankard, and a silver hunting-flask. The plate service and money were chiefly the outcome of a match played at Nottingham, in July last, for the benefit of Mr. Daft.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bennett, J. W., to be Vicar of St. Paul's, Hampstead.
Bulstrode, George; Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.
Copley-Brown, George James; Rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury.
Dowland, Edmund; Rector of Tarrant Keystone, Dorset.
Gardner, Thomas James C.; Perpetual Curate of Baddeley Ennor, Warwick.
Gibson, Hugh Harries; Bishop's Vicar in St. David's Cathedral.
Barrett-Lennard, John; Rector of Crawley, Sussex.
Lumley, W. L.; Chaplain to the Chelmsford County Gaol.
Martin, Walter Willasey; Rector of Shepperton.
Mathwin, J.; Vicar of Tanfield; Vicar of West Pelton, near Chester-le-Street.
Morphe, John Cross; Vicar of Stradsett, Norfolk.
Pelle, W. O.; Rector of Markshall, Essex.
Peplow, Hammer William Webb; Vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow-square.
Philpott, Newman George; Rector of Thwaite All Saints, Norfolk.
Purton, H. B.; Rector of Kinwarton with Chapel of Great Alne.
Richards, H. W. P.; Vicar of Isleworth; Rural Dean of Ealing.
Robinson, Eustace; Vicar of Grimley.
Roxly, Wilfrid; Rector of Thornford, Dorset.
Sharland, George E.; Vicar of Easton-cum-Stow, Songa.
Slaw, John; Minister of St. John's, Chelsea.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Exeter is to be presented with a pastoral staff in recognition of his generosity in diverting £800 a year from his income to the see of Truro.

The Rev. Edward Tucker Leake, of Cambridge, has been appointed Canon and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, in the room of Dr. Benson.

A memorial church to the late Bishop Sumner was consecrated, at Farnham, on Tuesday. The Bishop of Winchester and the Bishop of Guildford took part in the ceremony.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, Incumbent of St. James's, Marylebone, has received a special licence from the Bishop of London to officiate at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, during the repairs in his own church.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Durham consecrated St. Andrew's Church and burial-ground at Stanley, which is part of the newly-formed parish of Beamish. The total cost has been about £4500, and all the money, except £50, was subscribed before the consecration. The church provides accommodation for 400 people.

The Rev. J. J. Glendinning Nash, M.A., has been elected (out of eight candidates) by the parishioners to the Thursday morning lectureship of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, founded in 1669. Mr. Nash has arranged for the delivery, on Thursday, of a course of lectures on "The History of St. Paul, viewed in connection with Modern Life."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, on Saturday last, laid the foundation-stone of a new church, at Cheltenham, to be dedicated to St. Matthew. The Bishop of Gloucester was present. At a subsequent luncheon Sir Michael expressed his belief that never was the Church of England stronger in the affections of the laity, and that, whatever evils might be in store for her, she would come out purified, strengthened, and enlarged.

A handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver salver, a pair of candelabra, and a set of corner dishes, in value about £300, was presented, on Monday evening, to the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, the recently-appointed Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, by his old and attached parishioners of St. George's, Bloomsbury. A testimonial from the ladies of Bloomsbury had been previously presented to Mrs. Capel Cure.

Castleacre church, one of the noblest of the Norfolk churches, was reopened by the Bishop of Norwich, on Thursday week, after a thorough and costly restoration. The parish is an interesting one, having been the stronghold of the De Warennes from the time of the Conquest till the reign of Edward III. The ruins of their fortress and of the Cluniac Priory, built by them, are extensive and picturesque, and serve as massive mementoes of departed feudal power.

At a public meeting held in Bristol, on Tuesday, it was resolved to memorialise the Home Secretary to bring in a bill for the reconstitution of the ancient see of Bristol by dividing it from that of Gloucester. It is proposed that the new Bishop should also be Dean of Bristol, by which an income of £1500 would be secured. Dr. Ellicott offers £500 a year, and it is intended to raise £25,000, so as to secure another £1000, or a total of £3000 a year.

Considerable tumult interrupted the ritualistic ceremonies in St. James's Church, at Hatcham, on Sunday. The singing of the Introit was drowned by a chorus of "God Save the Queen," and the noise of an angry crowd outside the edifice continually disturbed the services within. At Blackburn an inhibited clergyman caused some trouble by continuing to preach, and by refusing to give up the keys of his church; but a conflict was averted by the action of the police.

The church of Weston-under-Lyzzard, near Shifnal, having been recently restored, at considerable cost, from plans by Mr. Ewan Christian, by the Earl of Bradford and the Hon. and Rev. J. R. O. Bridgeman, Rector, was reopened by the Bishop of Lichfield on Thursday week. The early portions of the church are of the fourteenth century, and it contains the effigies of two Knights Templars from whom the Earl of Bradford is descended.

The Bishop of Worcester has lately consecrated the new Church of St. George, Redditch. The building, which consists of a nave and aisle, with a chancel, will accommodate 400 worshippers. It is in the Early English style. His Lordship preached on the occasion, and at the lunch congratulated the Vicar of Redditch, the Rev. G. F. Fessey, on the success of his exertions to increase the efficiency of the church in his parish. Till now, Redditch, with a population of 8000 souls, had possessed but a single church.

The Rev. Arthur Majendie, Rector of Woodstock, makes an appeal for help towards the restoration of the church of Woodstock, which, he remarks, is interesting not only on account of its historical associations, but also on account of the beauty it had before it was marred by the bad taste and neglect of ages. The Duke of Marlborough and other members of his family have given nearly £1000 towards the work. The architect, Mr. Arthur Bloomfield, says that £5000 will be required for the proper restoration of the building.

Chiefly through the liberality of Captain Whitmore, the parish church of St. Helen, Gumley, Leicestershire, has been brought into a condition not unworthy of its sacred character. The spire, which had been struck with lightning, has been restored to the perpendicular, and the shabby little chancel of fifty years ago has been rebuilt upon its ancient foundation. In other respects the church has been greatly improved and adorned under the care of Messrs. Bodley and Garner, of Gray's Inn. The church was reopened, on the 1st inst., by the Bishop of Peterborough.

St. Luke's Church, Kilburn, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, on Tuesday, in the presence of a good congregation, composed chiefly of the working classes. It is to provide for the spiritual need of this largely increasing neighbourhood that the church has been built, upwards of 500 persons now living in the district. The church, which has been completed at a cost of £4500, contains 800 free sittings. The building is in the early English style of architecture. All the work has been

carried out by Messrs. Dove Brothers, the church builders, under the direction of Mr. John T. Lee, architect. The Incumbent appointed to the new church is the Rev. Ralph Williams, formerly in charge of Christ's Church, Stepney.

Last Saturday afternoon the Dean of Manchester opened a new church, which has been built at Wilslow by Mr. George Fox, in memory of his wife. It has cost about £3000, and will furnish accommodation for nearly 400 persons. The pastoral care of the district has been assigned to the Rev. W. J. Scarlin, but the services will be conducted alternately by the Rector of St. Bartholomew's and the rev. gentleman until the church is endowed and consecrated. All the sittings are free, and the services are to be kept up by the weekly offertory, it having been the desire of the founder "to provide means of worship and instruction, and, having so done, to leave their maintenance to those who use them."

The trustees under the will of the late Mr. Thomas William Hill have paid over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the sum of £10,000 in augmentation of the living of St. Silas, Bristol. They have also paid £25,000 to the trustees of Hill's Almshouses, Berkeley-place; have made arrangements to pay £20,000 to the trustees of the Bristol Royal Infirmary for the maintenance of the wing erected by Mr. Hill; and have also set apart a sum of £5000 as a permanent endowment for providing a curate or curates for the parish of St. Silas. There is, after providing for these bequests, a considerable balance remaining, which, it is understood, will be applied for the benefit of the schools of St. Silas and St. Luke's, Badminton.

The scheme started, last year, by the Rev. Canon Hill, Vicar of Sheffield, to build nine additional churches in that town within five years is making good progress. At a meeting held on Monday the rev. gentleman stated that two churches had been promised, besides donations of money to the amount of £20,000. He also mentioned that a gentleman had purchased the moiety of the advowson of the parish church of Sheffield, with the intention of handing it over to the Simeon trustees. The Archbishop of York presided at the meeting, and expressed himself full of hope at the advance being made by the Church of England in Sheffield.—Yesterday week Sir Gilbert Scott paid a visit to Sheffield for the purpose of inspecting the parish church, with a view to its restoration. The *Sheffield Telegraph* understands that Sir Gilbert expressed himself confident that the edifice could be made worthy of the commanding position it occupied in the centre of the town. The cost of making the necessary alterations is to be borne by Mrs. Thornhill-Gill, of Stanton-in-the-Peak, Derbyshire, whose contribution of £10,000 has been already lodged in the bank.

The well-known excellent little work, "Who's Who," published by A. H. Baily and Co., Cornhill, has been thoroughly revised, and the information contained therein is brought down to the latest possible date.

We announce with regret the death, yesterday week, of Mr. Robert Landells, who was for many years one of the Special Artists of this Journal. A portrait of Mr. Landells will be given in our next issue.

A provision-dealer in Bristol, whose father compounded with his creditors about twenty-five years ago, has just paid not only the balance due on his father's death, but interest up to the time of payment.

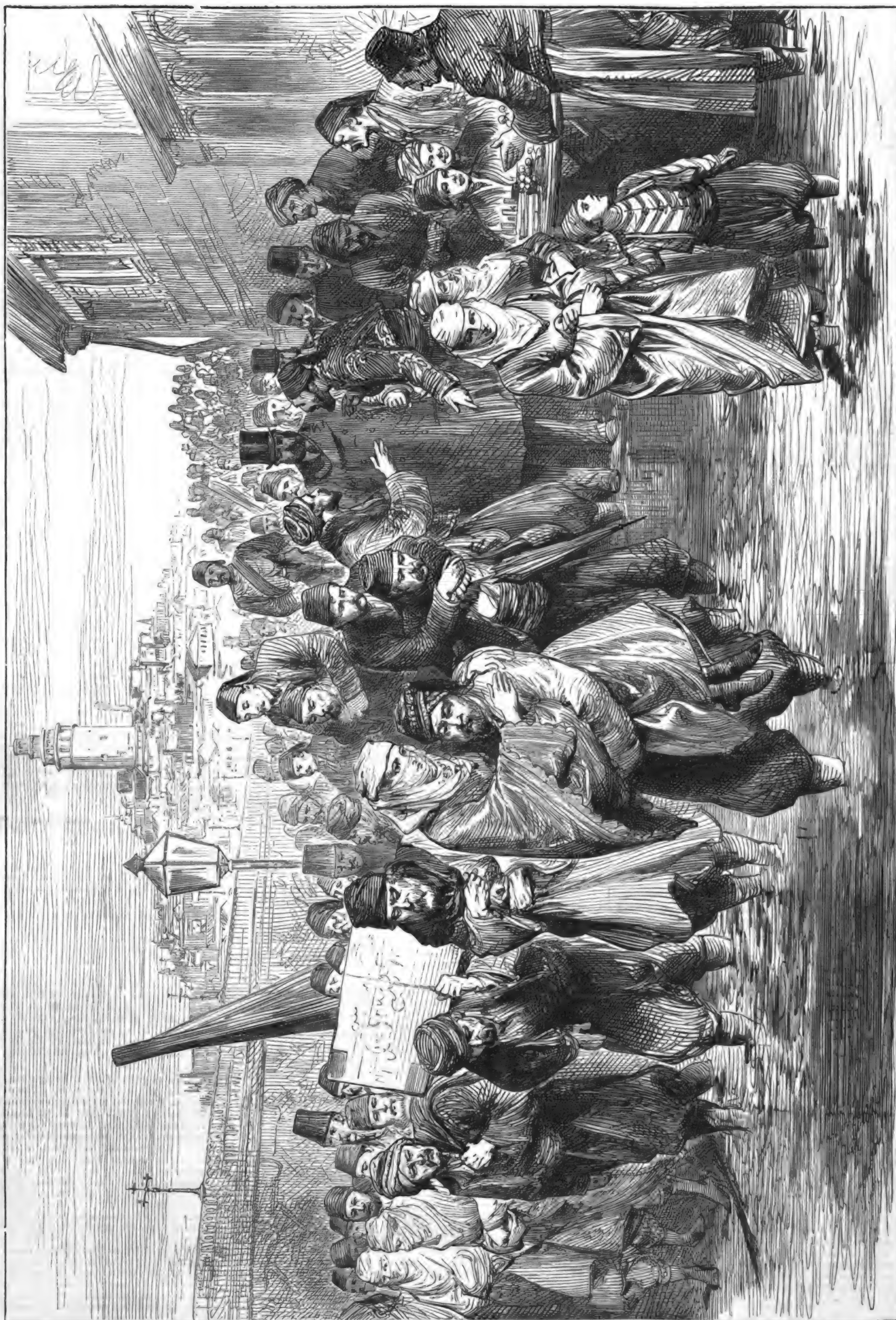
The Dorset rifle battalion, under the command of Colonel Steward, met at the Dorsetshire Corn Exchange, on Tuesday, and presented to Colonel G. Mansel, who is retiring from the command, his portrait, painted by Mr. Stephen Pearce, of London. Lord Eldon made the presentation.

Mr. John Morley, in addressing a meeting of the Miners' Association at Hanley, on Monday evening, confined his observations chiefly to the subject of trades unions, pointing out the aims and objects of these organisations, their bearing upon the development of capital and upon the rate of wages, and the unsound nature of the charges brought against them. He strongly advised his hearers to assist the agricultural labourers in forming similar organisations amongst themselves.

The first number of a new weekly penny journal, *The Colonies*, which has grown out of the fortnightly circular hitherto issued under that name by Messrs. Silver and Co., emigration agents, of Cornhill, made its appearance on Saturday last. It contains eight pages of interesting and instructive matter concerning the affairs of each of the British colonies and of India, editorial comments, summaries of colonial news, descriptive essays and sketches, and original correspondence. We consider it likely to be very useful, more especially to intending emigrants and to commercial men.

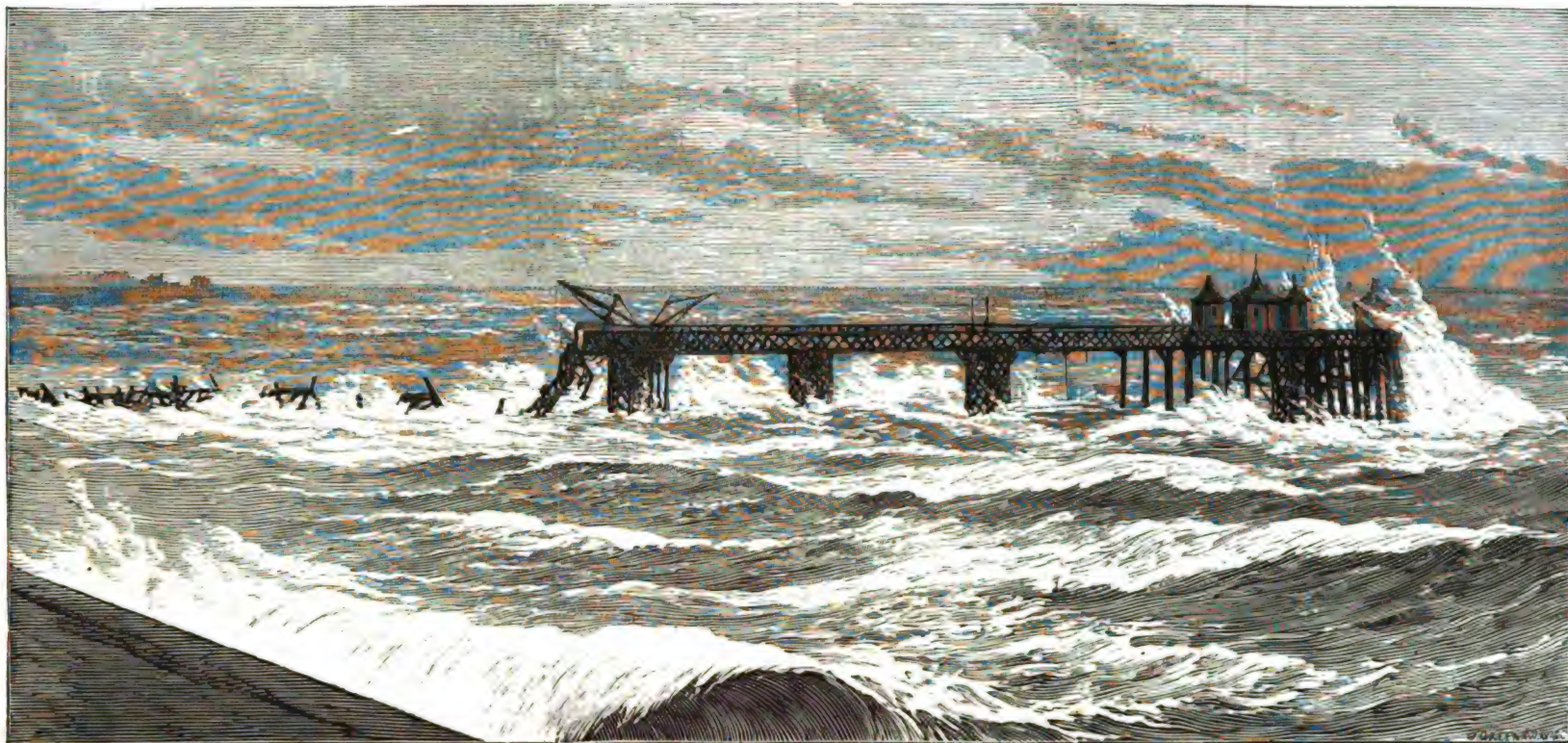
The following, in the order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition, held in December, 1876, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—S. Davidson, P. L. O. Roper, R. Leigh, A. S. Wedderburn, S. L. Norris, W. E. Fairholme, P. B. Taylor, E. A. P. Hobday, H. J. Du Cane, C. D. Learoyd, W. W. Baker, J. H. L. Dallas, J. E. Harvey, H. R. Butler, G. R. Darley, E. W. W. Beecher, A. G. Drummond, G. V. Kemball, F. E. Cooper, G. D. A. Alexander, J. H. Balguy, R. L. Heygate, N. D. Findlay, B. B. Russell, L. J. D. Hepenstall, D. A. Mills, A. H. Block, the Hon. R. Tyrwhitt, J. H. Thompson, F. C. L. Manning, H. K. Jackson, H. Mullally, H. E. W. de Roebeck, F. H. Hornblow, J. G. Turner, J. A. Labalmondiere, Viscount Feilding, H. H. Beaver, E. F. Nelson.

The great sea serpent will not be ignored. He has now appeared, by affidavit, in a police court. The captain and crew of a vessel called the *Pauline*, which has arrived in the Mersey from Akyab, report that in July, 1875, off Cape San Roque, on the north-east coast of Brazil, they saw the great sea serpent. On Tuesday the captain, whose name is Drevar, appeared before the stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, Mr. Raffles, and expressed a wish, on his own behalf and that of his crew, to make a declaration affirming the truth of their statements respecting the serpent. Mr. Raffles desired Captain Drevar to prepare a written declaration and bring it before him. This Captain Drevar did, on Wednesday, accompanied by a number of his crew. The declaration is to the effect that he and others on board the *Pauline*, on July 8, 1875, while in latitude 5 deg. 13 min. S., longitude 35 deg. W., observed three large sperm whales, one of which was gripped round the body with two turns of what appeared to be a huge serpent. The head and tail appeared to have a length, beyond the coils, of about thirty feet, and the girth seemed to be eight or nine feet. The serpent whirled its victim round and round for about fifteen minutes, and then suddenly dragged the whale to the bottom, head first. Again, on July 13, a similar serpent was seen about 200 yards off the *Pauline*, shooting itself along the surface, its head and neck being several feet out of the water. Subsequently the head of the animal was shot sixty feet into the air. The declaration was signed by Captain Drevar, Horatio Thompson (chief officer), John Henderson Landells (second officer), William Lewarn (steward), and Owen Barker (seaman).



HEAVY RAINS AT CONSTANTINOPLE: PEOPLE GOING TO HEAR THE READING OF THE CONSTITUTION.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE STORMS AND FLOODS.



PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF EASTBOURNE PIER.



SCENES AT GUILDFORD.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The coming Session of Parliament is casting its shadows before. We learn that the Address of the House of Lords in reply to the Queen's Speech will be moved by Lord Grey de Wilton and seconded by the Earl of Haddington; and that in the House of Commons the Address will be moved by Lord Galway, member for North Nottinghamshire, and seconded by Mr. Torr, member for Liverpool.

There are other signs of the quickening of political life. Members of Parliament are addressing their constituents, probably rehearsing some of the arguments they intend using in the House of Commons. Most of these addresses were given on Tuesday last.

Addressing his constituents at Kensington Vestry-Hall, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke expressed a partial agreement only with the criticisms passed on the Government by many Liberals, and said he had marvelled much to see the old denouncers of Russian autocracy now favouring the immediate adoption of the policy of Canon Liddon and the Emperor Alexander. Sir Charles commented strongly on the inconsistent course which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright have pursued.

Mr. J. Holms and Professor Fawcett, the members for Hackney, delivered their annual addresses to their electors in the Shoreditch Townhall. Mr. Holms confined himself chiefly to the questions of the cost of carrying on the business of the country and the condition of the Army. He protested against any increase in our national expenditure, and considered the Army in an unsatisfactory state. Mr. Fawcett's speech was devoted principally to the Eastern Question, respecting which he considered the greatest danger that now hung over Eastern Europe was that a settlement which was not a real settlement might be patched up, and that nothing would be done to remove from the Turkish provinces the misgovernment that had so long afflicted them.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, speaking at the dinner of the Oxford Liberal Associations, declared that the foreign affairs of England have been glaringly mismanaged by the present Government, particularly with regard to the Slave Circular and the Extradition Treaty with America. As to the Eastern Question, he not alone justified the agitation of the past few months, but asserted that it has had the effect of making the Government reverse their policy about Turkey. Now that the Government had been guided into the true path, all that remained was to wish them Godspeed and proper courage to bring their efforts to a right conclusion. He admitted that the conduct pursued by the Marquis of Salisbury had been in every way worthy of that nobleman's high character and his great position. The ultimate problem which still remained for European statesmen to solve was not how the Government of Turkey may be maintained, but how it can be most safely replaced.

Mr. Chamberlain delivered an address on education and the disestablishment question at Leeds. He contended that the Church had been the greatest obstacle to the establishment of a national system of education, and advocated that some of the vast revenue of the Church should be applied to securing a free education for every child in the land, and in doing something to provide better homes for the poor both in cities and villages.

At the annual dinner of the Tynemouth Conservative Association, presided over by Earl Percy, M.P., Mr. J. Lowther defended the policy of the Government.

Several speeches were made by members on Wednesday.

Mr. Lowther, Under Secretary for the Colonies, addressing a gathering at York, denied that the Government ever had any intention of going to war on behalf of Turkey, and maintained that, when the history of the foreign policy of the past six months came to be impartially written, it would be seen that the course pursued by the Administration was calculated to secure the best interests and thoroughly to maintain the dignity of the country.

Sir John Lubbock and Sir Sydney Waterlow met their constituents at Maidstone. The former Hon. Baronet, noticing the statements which have been published respecting the policy of England towards her colonies and other countries, believed that there had hardly been a year in which England had not been at a large and continuous expense for the benefit of those countries; and, so far from England deriving any benefit in the way of revenue, the colonies had gained greater advantages from their connection with us than we had from them.

Mr. Ferguson and Sir Wilfrid Lawson addressed their constituents at Carlisle, and Sir Wilfrid made an amusing speech upon the questions of the day.

Sir J. Hogg, in an address to his constituents at Truro, remarked, respecting the Eastern Question, that the anxieties of the Government had been greatly increased by meetings which had much better not have been held, and far better let alone. He hoped that the Government would take care that no other Power, especially Russia, should take possession of Constantinople, the key to India.

Mr. Marten and Mr. Smollett, made speeches at the annual dinner of the Cambridge Junior Conservative Club, in which they reviewed the events of the past Session, referring specially to the Eastern Question.

LAW AND POLICE.

In consequence of Easter falling so much earlier this year than last, it has been arranged to hold the spring circuits on or about Feb. 15, to enable the Judges, if possible, to finish the business before Good Friday, in which event they will secure a short vacation prior to the commencement of the succeeding sittings, which begin on April 16.

When the Session of the Central Criminal Court was opened, on Monday, the calendar contained the names of fifty-eight male and nineteen female prisoners for trial. Amongst the cases disposed of was a charge against Alicia Smith, a married woman, who pleaded guilty to having obtained £350 by false pretences from the Lombard Deposit Bank. The prisoner took a house belonging to Miss Reed in Frankfort-terrace, Harrow-road, and she and Miss Reed subsequently became very friendly. The prisoner induced Miss Reed to allow her to have possession of the deed relating to the house in Frankfort-terrace, and this she took to the Lombard Bank, and, representing herself to be Miss Reed, obtained a loan of £350. She was sentenced to ten months' hard labour. A bankrupt chemist, named Appleby, who carried on business in Tottenham-court-road, was found guilty of fraudulently concealing property from his creditors; and sentenced to nine months' hard labour. A young woman named Burke was found guilty, on Tuesday, of obtaining £50 from the Post Office by forging the name of a neighbour, whose savings-bank book had been stolen. Sentence was deferred. On Wednesday, a man and his wife, named Jones, who lived at Leyton, were sentenced to eighteen and twelve months' imprisonment for cruel neglect to their infant, which caused its death. Thomas W. Christian, who attempted to poison his landlady, at Charlton, by pouring prussic acid into her mouth as she lay asleep one night, was found guilty of attempting to administer poison, and sentence was deferred. The trial of Sir Edward Cunynghame and his associates for alleged conspiracy was postponed on account of the illness of one of the defendants.

The Assistant Judge, in his charge to the grand jury at the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, remarked upon the fact that a hundred more persons were convicted at these sessions during the last year than in 1875; that the chief increase is to be found in the number of larcenies and embezzlements by clerks and servants, and that public exhibitions of drunkenness have never been of more frequent occurrence in the metropolis than at the present day. Owen Duffy was, for robbing the Great Western Railway Company of a large quantity of property, sentenced to penal servitude for six years. Thomas Green, charged with assaulting a constable, was declared to be of unsound mind, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Samuel Jones, previously convicted, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, to be followed by seven years' police supervision, for breaking into a dwelling-house and stealing articles of the value of £9. The grand jury made a presentment pointing out the evil results of goods being exposed outside shops. The Assistant-Judge expressed his concurrence with their views, and promised to forward their presentment to the Home Secretary. On Wednesday a greengrocer, named Jubb, who lives in Tottenham, gave an amusing account of a spirited encounter he had with some burglars in his own house, one night in December. He caught one of them, who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Throble, an omnibus conductor, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for not accounting for fares received by him for the London General Omnibus Company.

A German, who gave the name of Robert Phillips, was yesterday week sentenced to nine years' penal servitude at the Surrey Sessions for a series of extensive and impudent swindles. He came to this country at the close of the Franco-German war, and, being required in Germany for misdeeds committed there, he promised, on leaving England, to come back and "show them a trick or two," because "England was the place for swindling." At the expiration of his sentence he returned and kept his promise, cheating and defrauding in every direction. A detective said during the trial there were about 500 men of this description now in this country, and added that he could name a dozen of them who rode in their own carriages. Last Monday a sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude was passed upon a man named Charles Cole, well known to the police as the receiver of stolen property.

Cabby is not always in the wrong. Last Saturday a cabdriver was summoned to Guildhall for refusing to take a fare. The defendant stated that the complainant had as luggage two immense boxes, more fitted for a van than a cab, and these he objected to carry unless he received something extra on account thereof. The magistrate held that the cabman was right, and dismissed the summons.—A man who had violently assaulted a cabdriver because the latter had refused to take him as a fare, was, on Wednesday, fined £5 by the Clerkenwell magistrate, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Dramatic copyright was brought into question at the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, when Mr. Baylis, the Judge, after having heard the case for Mr. John David Bessemer, a dramatic author, against Mr. Alexander Henderson, said he should reserve his judgment in order to consider whether only one penalty should be given. It appeared that the defendant had played a certain piece at

Liverpool in ignorance of the fact that its author, the plaintiff, had left the Dramatic Authors' Society.

Mr. B. Warr, a farmer, of Benthill, Buckingham, was fined £6 and costs at Marylebone, on Tuesday, for having supplied adulterated milk to the Aylesbury Milk Company.—George Shaw, of 9, Richmond-street, St. Luke's, has been fined 7s. 6d. for selling milk adulterated with 25 per cent of water; and Joseph Love, of 26, Ironmonger-row, has been ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., with the cost, for selling as butter an article "the fatty matter thereof being entirely a foreign ingredient."

Remarking on the wonderful fact that victims of such barefaced and old-fashioned impostures as the confidence trick are still to be found, Mr. Hannay, the Worship-street police magistrate, on Tuesday, remanded two men on the charge of stealing a silver watch from a groom, named Robert Jones, in service at Lower Clapton.

Frederick W. Jennings was charged, on remand, at Worship-street, on Wednesday, with stealing a young woman's gold watch. The prosecutrix had for a length of time "kept company" with the prisoner, who took her watch, as he alleged, by way of a joke; but, after being repeatedly asked to return it, admitted that he had pawned it. Since the remand another young woman came forward to say that she also had been courted by the prisoner, and he, in a similar way to that described by the first witness, had taken 16s. from her pocket, which he could never be persuaded to return. As it was said that other ladies might come forward to complain of the conduct of the prisoner, he was remanded.

Defalcations to a considerable amount having been discovered in the accounts of a Foresters' lodge at Brixton, the charge of embezzlement has been preferred against Gilbert Goldfinch, the late secretary, who was brought up on remand last Wednesday, at Lambeth, on a former charge of attempting to commit suicide. He was committed for trial on the evidence of persons connected with the lodge.

The two silly youths who recently put a coat of paint on the statue of the late Lord Derby at Preston were, yesterday week, sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, the cost of restoring the statue, and the amount of the reward offered for the detection of the offenders (£20), and also to find sureties for their future good behaviour.

James Williams, a deaf and dumb man, who, at the last Guildford County Bench, was charged with unlawfully soliciting alms, by the presentation of a cleverly-written appeal, and with whom it will be recollected Lord Midleton held a conversation by means of the digital alphabet, which ended in the discharge of the prisoner, was again brought before the Bench, on Saturday, charged with a similar offence. The evidence was communicated to the prisoner with great promptitude by Lord Midleton. In reply, the prisoner said he had broken no law and he relied upon the legal knowledge of the Bench to do him justice by discharging him. Lord Midleton told the prisoner that he feared he was a professional mendicant. The prisoner, with great alacrity, replied on his fingers, "In that you are mistaken. I am an object of sympathy, and kind hearts take compassion upon me." Lord Midleton, with equal digital dexterity, replied, "My former leniency to you was misplaced. You will go to prison for a month." The prisoner, with great animation, replied, "You are an accomplished magistrate; but you have no compassion for an afflicted fellow-creature." He then bowed to the Bench and was removed in custody.

Mr. Stephen Allaway, a deputy lieutenant for Herefordshire, was, yesterday week, sentenced, at the Merionethshire Quarter Sessions, to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for obtaining credit under false pretences. He visited an hotel at Barmouth, running up a bill which he paid with a cheque on a Gloucester bank for £80, which was dishonoured.

The Recorder of Dublin, in opening the City Sessions, on Tuesday, drew the attention of the grand jury to the importance of providing wholesome and innocent recreation for the people, and of effecting a radical reform in the mode of constructing their dwellings.

SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Its climate is mild and genial, so that vegetation is exuberant, myrtles growing in the open air to a size large enough to form walking-sticks. Here we find the renowned Laine, and an Esplanade with a sea-wall without a rival on the island. First class Hotels, comfortable Lodging-Houses, excellent shops, and, above all, ample Church accommodation.

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MALVERN COLLEGE.—The First Term for 1877 will begin on MONDAY, JAN. 29.

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The flag that ever has carried the day,
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THE FLOODS AT LINCOLN.



LINCOLN, FROM BRACEBRIDGE.



A STREET IN LINCOLN.

THE LATE STORMS AND FLOODS.

A brief account was given, in our last week's publication, of the destructive effects of the storm, on New-Year's Day, along the south coast, and on other shores of the British Islands; and likewise of the inundation caused by high tides and high winds, meeting the swollen current of the Thames, in the low-lying quarters of London; as well as the extensive inland floods, which prevailed during several days, in different parts of the country traversed by large rivers. We have selected for the subjects of our Illustrations a few of the more conspicuous disasters upon the late occasion: first, the partial demolition of the Admiralty Pier at Dover, and of the Eastbourne Pier, by the fury of the sea; next, the distressing scenes that took place at Nine Elms, in Lambeth, and in other metropolitan districts, when the river, at high tide on the following day (the 2nd inst.), poured into the lower rooms of many humble dwellings; thirdly, the wide-spreading floods above Richmond, in the meadows about Hampton Court, Teddington, and Kingston-on-Thames, also the inundation of the Wey near Guildford; lastly, the floods at Lincoln, besides which there were similar visitations of the plague of waters at Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, and in many other towns and counties of provincial England. Windsor and Oxford, as usual, saw the low lands in their neighbourhood become a vast lake, to be ultimately discharged through London.

Our large Engraving, which occupies the two middle pages of this Number, represents the tremendous havoc which the waves of the Channel made of the Admiralty Pier at Dover, in a south-westerly gale of extreme violence, which blew in the forenoon of Monday week. It began about eight o'clock in the morning, but two hours later the full force of the storm was experienced. The Admiralty Pier was almost hidden by the heavy seas, which swept its entire length, and the blinding spray was carried far in shore around the Lord Warden Hotel. The low-lying streets of the town, inhabited by the poorer classes, were completely flooded; many of the residents had to make their escape in boats. At high tide, about noon, the force of the sea was at its height. The massive masonry of the Admiralty Pier suffered great damage. Several hundred yards of the handsome granite promenade were washed away; the repairs will cost at least £30,000. The wreck which the storm produced was an extraordinary sight. Masses of stone and concrete lay about in all directions. One piece of massive masonry, twelve feet in length, by five feet in thickness, and twelve feet in width, was torn off, and hurled upon a block of similar proportions ten yards away—its weight being about sixty tons. The iron rails on which the trains go to take up Continental passengers were twisted and turned as though they were of wire. Happily, the lighthouse recently erected was not injured. The South-Eastern Railway Company's station was completely flooded, and as the tide went down gangs of men were busy clearing away the shingle and rubbish which covered the permanent way. At the Lord Warden Hotel, near the pier, a number of fire engines were kept at work pumping out the water from the basement. Strong timber defences were also erected, as the gale showed but little diminution; and it was feared that at high tide there might be further mischief. At East Cliff very serious injury has been done to the roadway beyond the revetment, where similar damage was sustained last year. It appears that ever since the removal of Round Down Cliff by the South-Eastern Company the sea has been gradually infringing upon Shakespeare's Cliff, and the result is inundation of the western portion of the town. It is considered that some effective mode of sea defence will have to be undertaken here, as well as at East Cliff, where the road has been again destroyed.

At Eastbourne, on the Sussex coast, in the gale of that same morning, crowds of residents and visitors were watching the huge breakers as they neared the shore, and, dashing against the stonework, threw up spray high into the air, sending showers of water upon the spectators. The gates leading to the pier were closed, and the public were not allowed upon it. The pier-master was, however, there at his post, and two men named Barber and French, employed as labourers in the work of enlarging and improving the structure, were standing near the office, about twenty yards from the pier gates. Suddenly the people on shore were startled by a loud crash, followed by another still louder, and in a few moments the sea lifted about 150 yards of the pier—built a few years since at a cost of £13,000—bodily from its supports, the pillars giving way rapidly one after the other. The end to seaward sank, but, rising again, was carried to the eastward at a fearful speed, the waves smashing it up like matchwood; the iron-work was twisted about as if it were merely string or wire. When the first sign of this destruction was observed those upon it ran to the entrance-gates. Before the gates were reached, however, the mass had given way, and was swept out of its position by the waves, which followed in rapid succession. All three men fell with the deck of the pier, which happily parted from the brickwork at the entrance on to the stone parade beneath. In a moment, however, they were scrambling up the woodwork, and, a score of willing hands being held out to assist, they were lifted on to terra firma only a few seconds before the advance of a monster wave. The man Barber was rescued with some difficulty, owing to his leg being jammed in the woodwork. When he was hauled on shore it was found that his thigh was severely injured. The sea was beating furiously upon the parade, and a huge hole, ten yards long by five wide and ten feet deep, had been formed by the sea during the time the destruction of the pier had been going on. At several parts of the parade the sea threatened to undermine and destroy it. The stout iron rails at Splash Point, a favourite spot for visitors to watch the sea, were twisted and broken by the waves; the steps leading to the beach were tossed up on to the parade as if they were so many feathers. All the houses at Marine-parade were more or less damaged by inundation; and Seaside-road was under water and impassable. On the eastern side of the Redoubt the sea made a breach in the sea-wall, and the whole of the Crumbles for a mile and a half was under water. At various parts might be seen large heaps of the wreckage of the pier, which found its way in after being thrown ashore to the westward of the Redoubt. The glacis of the Redoubt also suffered slightly, and a road leading from Christ Church to the fort was entirely swept away.

The gale made itself felt in an alarming manner at Folkestone, where the sea ran very high, and the waves broke with great violence. A breach was made by the sea through the East Pier Head, and some of the rocks which have formed a portion of the foundation since the formation of the harbour were washed away. The new pier which the South-Eastern Railway Company had erected for the Continental traffic was nearly destroyed, and part of the one now standing was greatly damaged, a large quantity of the woodwork and material support of the railway metals being broken and washed away by the sea, and leaving the pier quite unsafe for traffic. The toll-taker's box was broken away from its supports and washed down to the Old Harbour. Several windows of the lighthouse were broken in by the force of the wind and the waves, and a part of the building itself was seriously damaged.

The tidal inundation of the Thames in South London, on

the morning of Tuesday week, was a calamity still more deplorable; causing destruction to house and other property to the amount of, it is estimated, half a million of money, and producing great consternation and actual suffering. The recent heavy rains had swollen all the tributaries of the river to such an extent that, following closely on the heavy gales of Friday and Saturday, a rise of the waters was deemed probable, and was, indeed, looked for on Sunday night. The wind, however, still continuing in the south-west, the tide, though high, was not then sufficiently so to cause any fear; but there was a change in the direction of the wind on the Monday night; it became northerly, which brought the tide up at an alarming rate. At half-past two in the morning the river began to overflow, simultaneously at all points of its course, and a scene of great excitement ensued. In the Nine Elms district of Lambeth, when the water first made its appearance in the roadways, the police and any persons they could get to assist them commenced a vigorous knocking at all the doors of the houses likely to be flooded, at the same time shouting, "Water's over!"—a cry too well known in the neighbourhood. Within ten minutes, where there had before been not a dozen persons, several thousand were to be seen imperfectly clad, many of them striving to put up barriers at the doors of their houses, or at the entrance to narrow streets, lanes, and alleys. The roadways of Nine Elms-lane and the Wandsworth-road were covered, and in the former thoroughfare especially the water was running down the street with the rapidity of a mill-stream. The Nine Elms goods'-yard, which abuts on the river, was soon covered. All the porters engaged there had to retreat, and the place became one pool of water, with boxes, barrels, and all sorts of goods intended for transit floating about. Flowing through the gates, the water crossed the road and poured into the adjacent streets. On all occasions of flood there is a particular street in this district which suffers more than others—Southampton-street—opposite the goods'-yard and below the level of the river. Here the poor people had barely time to get out of the houses when the water rushed in and speedily rose to the ceilings of the first floor. Some persons had moved the little furniture they possessed to more secure quarters, but in most cases their beds and bedding and furniture were destroyed. The houses are now uninhabitable, and must continue so for a long period. In the Wandsworth-road the inhabitants were soon aroused. As the neighbourhood has among its residents several hundreds of men and lads employed in the sheds of the London and South-Western Railway Company, a large number of women and children took shelter in these buildings, having been obliged to leave their homes. Other women and children, not so fortunate, took refuge in coffee-shops or in the houses of kind friends. In Portland-street the water entered at least a hundred houses, and caused a vast amount of distress. Vigorous efforts were made by many on the first appearance of the water to put in practice the schemes which had been devised to resist it; but in no single case, in this district at any rate, do they appear to have been successful. The tradesmen suffered very heavily, most of the cellars having eight and ten feet of water in them; all sorts of goods were destroyed. All the horses belonging to the London and South-Western Railway, whose stables were adjacent, were safely removed. The whole of the works of the London and South-Western Railway Company were covered with water, and hundreds of men were temporarily thrown out of work. During that night numbers of persons, rendered homeless by the floods, had to seek shelter in the workhouses, but many were received in the school-houses in the neighbourhood, which were thrown open to them by the clergy. Here not only was sleeping accommodation provided, but food. By this means much distress, especially among women and young children, was alleviated, and the same shelter was made available so long as the distress continued. Throughout the entire district the clergy have exhibited the heartiest interest in the work of mercy. They visited all the parts inundated, and sought out and obtained full information of the distress, in order to concert measures for its relief. To render their efforts successful, further aid both in money and kind is still greatly needed. Along the whole tidal course of the river great misery has been caused, many persons having lost nearly everything they possessed. Besides the efforts of the clergy, local committees are being organised; and at public meetings strong influence is brought to bear to induce the Metropolitan Board of Works to take such measures as will prevent a recurrence of such a sad disaster.

The inundations of the Wey in the neighbourhood of

Guildford, and of the Thames between Kingston and Richmond, are shown in several of our Illustrations. On Wednesday week the view beheld from Kingston Bridge was very striking. The towing-path was completely submerged; the Home Park, which is Crown property and extends to Hampton Court, was covered with water as far as the eye could reach. It appeared like an immense lake, the surface of which was broken by numerous trees. River traffic was almost entirely stopped. The town of Kingston, being situated on a rather higher level, escaped much damage from the inundations, but the cellars of most of the houses were flooded. A large portion of the parish of East Moulsey was under water, the floods extending from Hampton racecourse to Hampton-Court Bridge, a distance of about a mile; the damage done is considerable. The aits or islets in this part of the river were also submerged. At a meeting of the East Moulsey Local Board, Mr. Harwood, one of the members, stated that he had waded thigh-deep through the water in order to ascertain the extent and probable cause of the mischief. He believed that if an embankment opposite Garrick's Temple, at Hampton, which had been washed away, were kept up, the parish would be almost, if not entirely, preserved from such a disastrous inundation in future. It was resolved to call the attention of the Thames Conservators to the matter. At Richmond many acres of the Old Deer Park were flooded, and the grounds of houses on the banks of the Thames were inundated. At Teddington the tide rose so high as to surround the parish church, a portion of the churchyard being flooded. Watermen drove a brisk trade in conveying City gentlemen to and from their residences in that village.

The floods in the city of Lincoln are thus described by the

Lincolnshire Chronicle of last week:—

"On Saturday both the Witham and Fossdyke were so full

that an overflow appeared imminent. On Sunday the rivers

began to overflow their boundaries, and in the east and west

parts of the city the water found its way into the streets. It

continued gradually to rise; consequently those who inhabited

houses near the water-side became anxious about their own

welfare and also the safety of their goods and chattels. In

many instances the lower rooms were abandoned, and all

movable articles removed to safe quarters. On Monday morn-

ing the water had made great headway, and many persons

awoke to find the lower part of their dwellings flooded with

water. This was more particularly the case along the water-

side in the east and south adjoining the Witham and Sincil

Dyke. The inhabitants of the Great Northern-terrace were

entirely inundated; and such was the case along the banks of

the Sincil Dyke for a considerable distance north and south of

the Monson-street bridge. The roadways in the quarters

mentioned were covered with water to a considerable depth,

and as the water continued rising the excitement of the

inhabitants became more and more intense. In close proximity to the Stamp End Locks matters had assumed even a much more serious aspect, the water rising in some instances up to the window-sills of the houses. Owing to the back-yards of the houses being flooded, some disagreeable sights were to be witnessed in this quarter. Ripon-street and Canwick-road were flooded for a considerable distance, traffic, except by means of vehicles, being entirely stopped. In the west part of the town the state of affairs was not quite so bad, notwithstanding many of the streets leading from the river-side into the principal thoroughfares were quite blocked up with water. The Mayor visited the places flooded on Monday afternoon, and gave instructions for carts and horses to ply along the streets where the water was out, in order to convey working men and others to and from their homes, and to remove those families, resident in the flooded houses, who wished to be taken away. On Monday evening some alarming rumours were afloat, which had the effect of greatly increasing the excitement in many parts of the city. It was reported that, owing to the exceptionally high tides, the large body of water passing from the rivers could not find an outlet in Boston, consequently the extraordinary pressure upon the numerous dykes would cause the banks to give way, and so greatly increase the flood. Fortunately, however, on Monday night the rain abated and a frost set in, and throughout the whole of Tuesday the weather was fine overhead. This, however, had very little effect upon the floods in the city, probably owing to the high tides referred to, for in the morning, in some parts, the depth of water was greater than ever. From an elevated position, the scene presented on Tuesday morning was one without parallel, so far as Lincoln is concerned. In the flooded districts the streets presented the appearance of tributaries of two turbulent streams, whilst below the Stamp End Locks, in the direction of Washingborough, the country was covered with water, the trees alone serving as landmarks. Traffic on the railway in that direction was almost stopped, and the company wisely adopted the plan of discontinuing the heavy goods-train traffic, for fear of an accident. The Witham, in the direction of Bracebridge, had overflowed the bank on both sides, and the fields were flooded for a considerable distance. Some time must elapse before it can be got away, seeing that there is only a very small outlet. The bulk of the water will have to be got rid of by means of pumping, and this cannot be commenced until the lower parts have been relieved. After midday, on Tuesday, the water subsided considerably in the lower part of the city, and hopes were entertained that the climax had been reached. The quick fall of the water, however, was attributed in a great measure to the bursting of the Branston Delf; consequently, the whole of Branston Fen was soon flooded. This appears to be the real solution of the sudden subsidence of water, inasmuch as the height of the water in the Witham, near to Bargate Weir, had not diminished in the least. No rain fell during Tuesday, and the night set in frosty, which was looked upon as a very hopeful sign. On Wednesday, however, the rain again commenced, and continued, with very slight interruption, until about three o'clock on Thursday morning. Indeed, the flood ultimately reached a point 14 in. higher than the inundation of 1852."

According to a statement made by Mr. Glaisher, the rainfall in the month of December was very nearly six inches, there having been no previous instance for sixty-two years of so large a fall during the same period of the year.

A committee at the Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor of London, has opened a subscription for the relief of distress caused by these floods throughout the country. The Royal Bounty Fund has contributed a donation of £250, and the Common Council of London has voted a sum for this purpose. Her Majesty has contributed £50 to the local fund at Windsor.

THE ARLESEY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Coroner's inquest upon the bodies of the five persons who were killed in the railway collision at Arlesey, on Dec. 23, was brought to a close yesterday week, the jury returning the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that Thomas Pepper and John Lovell, the driver and fireman of the 2.45 express on the 23rd ult., met their deaths by jumping from the engine of the said train at Arlesey; that Lucy Thompson, Abigail Longstaff, and Maurice Michael, passengers by the 2.45 express, lost their lives, on the 23rd, at Arlesey, in a collision occasioned by the neglect of the driver to observe his signals, and at that time the inefficient carrying out of the block system on the Great Northern Railway. We beg further to state that, in our opinion, Philip Walters, the station-master, William Graves, the signalman, and the other servants of the company at Arlesey are exonerated from all blame in the matter, as they did all they could under the regulations which they worked." Captain Tyler read his report prepared for the Board of Trade to the jury. The report censured some of the company's regulations, or rather the absence of regulations, for working the block system; and Mr. Henry Oakley, the general manager of the Great Northern Railway, who was one of the witnesses, said that the lesson taught by the accident should not be disregarded, and he detailed some very important emendations and extensions of the absolute block system which had been introduced by the directors since the previous sitting of the jury. Before the court closed the foreman said that the jury wished publicly to thank those medical gentlemen who had so kindly and promptly rendered aid to the wounded at the time of the accident.

Captain Tyler has reported to the Board of Trade that the collision that occurred on the 6th ult. on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, and by which twenty passengers were injured, was caused by inefficiency of the signals at the Upper Abbey Mills Junction. The collision that occurred on the 9th ult. at the St. John's-wood-road station of the Metropolitan and St. John's-wood Railway was caused by a stupid mistake on the part of the signalman.

At a meeting of the Wolverhampton School Board, yesterday week, it was resolved that fifty girls from the board schools should be sent to the School of Cookery for instruction during a term of twenty lessons, at a cost of £20.

It was announced, some few weeks ago (says the *Morning Post*), that the only son of a noble Irish family had enlisted into "a crack cavalry regiment." Lord Berhaven was the nobleman alluded to, and the regiment the 2nd Life Guards, in which his Lordship remains, and has recently been promoted to corporal.

The funeral of Sir Titus Salt took place, yesterday week, at Saltale. There was a procession of upwards of seventy carriages, and amongst those who followed were Mr. Forster, M.P., Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., and Mr. Ripley, M.P. The officiating ministers were the Rev. R. D. Cowan, of Saltale; the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Bradford; and the Rev. R. Baggallie, of Scarborough. A memoir of Sir Titus Salt was given in our last Number; and his portrait appeared in this Journal Oct. 2, 1869, at the time he was created a Baronet.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

COLOURED FLAMES.—SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

Professor Gladstone, F.R.S., began his fourth lecture on the Chemistry of Fire, on Thursday week, by showing, by means of wire placed between the poles of a voltaic battery, how some solid bodies, strongly heated, become successively red hot and white hot and then burn; after which he exhibited several combustions of gases and vapours which gave flames differing not only in brightness but also in colour. The flame of sulphur was blue and feebly luminous, that of the metal potassium was violet-coloured, and that of magnesium was an intensely brilliant bluish white. He next showed that various salts impart a special colour to ordinary flames, such as that of coal-gas or spirits of wine; producing green flames by compounds of barium, blue or green by copper, red by lithium or strontium, and yellow by sodium. After exhibiting the beautiful colours produced by passing the electric discharge through tubes containing rarefied gases—such as oxygen, hydrogen, ammonia, and common air—he availed himself of the electric lamp to cast a powerful light upon certain bodies, termed fluorescent, which absorbed light and retained it for a time after the electric light was withdrawn. By means of the lamp he projected a beautiful prismatic spectrum upon a screen, and, after explaining how the different coloured rays which make up white light are bent out of their course in different degrees by passing through a prism, he showed how the gases and the vapours of different bodies, placed between the glowing carbon-points of the lamp, gave different spectra as well as flames; thus, silver vapour gave a green band, and sodium a yellow one. He then illustrated the way in which this "spectrum analysis," by means of which the presence of excessively minute particles of a metal, such as sodium, may be detected in a flame, had become a valuable method of research; since by its means five new metals had been discovered—cesium and rubidium, by Kirchhoff and Bunsen; thallium, by Mr. William Crookes; indium, by Reich and Richter; and gallium, by Lecoq de Boisbaudran (all between 1860 and 1875). The coloured flames and spectra of several of these metals were beautifully shown. Dr. Gladstone further explained how by spectrum analysis we had been enabled to detect the presence of hydrogen, sodium, magnesium, iron, and several other substances in the atmosphere of the sun and of the brighter fixed stars, and even to form some idea of what is taking place in them, such as the rise and fall of excessive brilliancy. His remarks were illustrated by the exhibition of various slides of spectra, lent him by Dr. William Huggins, F.R.S., who has devoted much attention to the spectrum analysis of the light of the heavenly bodies, including the nebulae, comets, and the aurora.

HEAT.—GUNPOWDER.

Professor Gladstone devoted the first part of his fifth lecture, given on Saturday last, to experimental illustrations of the heat produced by chemical combination, especially showing that the temperature at which combining bodies become luminous varies with their nature; that the heat necessary for the ignition of various substances differs greatly (as shown in lighting a fire with paper, wood, and coal); that some flames are much hotter than others; and that the combustion of bodies is much affected by their differing power of conduction of heat. Thus, finely divided iron took fire when cast into a flame, while gunpowder passed through unburnt. A little gun-cotton was set on fire without burning some gunpowder on which it was placed. The pale flame of hydrogen was referred to as much hotter than that of coal gas. Paper enveloping a poker did not ignite on the application of fire through the good conduction of the metal, and our stoves were said to be preserved from combustion through the formation of an oxide and the conducting power of the metal. After showing that a little water poured upon a red-hot body rolled about, not coming into actual contact through the formation of a layer of vapour (which is termed the spheroidal condition of liquids), the Professor said that this explains how the fingers when moist may be dipped with impunity into molten metals, and how red-hot bars may be touched without hurt, adding that this may probably account for the result of many of the ancient ordeals by fire, which he illustrated by bearing some red-hot coal in his hand covered with asbestos, and by dipping his fingers in some melted tin. To do this with safety, the metal must be sufficiently hot to convert moisture into vapour. In the latter part of the lecture Dr. Gladstone illustrated the properties of gunpowder, which was shown to vary in its effects according to the proportions in which the nitre, charcoal, and sulphur are mixed, and the mode in which it is granulated; and he referred to its use in warfare, in the blasting of rocks, and in the manufacture of fireworks. He adverted to its probable use by the Greeks, and to the Chinese fire, probably made about the beginning of the Christian era. Beautiful coloured effects in fireworks were shown to be produced by mixing the powder with various salts. He stated that ordinary gunpowder by explosion is converted into gases, which when cold occupy about 280 times the original bulk, but which are enormously expanded by the heat of ignition. To this is due the propelling force of gunpowder. Gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine are now employed for explosions of great local violence. Many interesting experiments were given after the lecture was concluded. A heated iron ball retained its redness for some time under water. When it cooled the water boiled.

PRODUCTION AND EXTINCTION OF FIRE.

Professor Gladstone began his sixth and concluding lecture, on Tuesday last, with illustrations of the earliest known methods of procuring fire, such as striking flints and the friction of two pieces of wood, and exhibited and used the now old-fashioned flint, steel, and tinder-box, with sulphur-tipped matches. He then explained some of the chemical means invented to obtain a light in the first half of the present century, which were eventually superseded by various forms of the lucifer. These consist essentially of a match tipped with a paste containing a combustible, such as phosphorus, and bodies which readily give up to it their oxygen on friction, such as chlorate of potash. In Bryant and May's matches, which ignite only on the box, the two elements are separated. After commenting on the various ways in which man has made fire his servant, for warmth, light, cooking, reducing ores and working metals, producing and working machinery, the Professor showed how flames, by vibrating tubes, may produce musical notes; and he alluded to the pyrophone, a keyed instrument, resembling an organ, on which tunes can be played, and which has been recently exhibited at South Kensington. He also exhibited the sensitiveness of gas-flames, which literally danced to a tune performed by a musical box. Convincing demonstration was next given of the extreme necessity of proper ventilation, both to supply sufficient air to the fuel in our fires and lamps and to carry off the injurious products of combustion, such as carbonic acid and carbonic oxide. Accidental fires having been noticed and dangerous carelessness censured, some remarks were made on spontaneous combustion, and examples were mentioned of this occurring in hay, cotton-waste, small coal, and iron pyrites; by the slacking of lime, the friction of machinery, lightning, intense sunshine, leakage of gas in houses, domestic animals, and the concentration of the sun's rays by bull's-eyes and globes of water. In

conclusion, the Professor described how fire may be extinguished: either by cutting off the supply of oxygen or by cooling down the burning substance. For both these purposes water is of immense value, because of its remarkable power of absorbing heat while still liquid and while being converted into vapour, and because as steam it excludes the air. Among other illustrations, the Professor set fire to the muslin dress of a large doll, and immediately extinguished the flames by enveloping it in a rug. Another muslin dress was shown to be unflammable, having been steeped in a solution of tungstate of soda. After various chemical processes for producing large quantities of gases that will not support combustion had been noticed, Mr. Sinclair instantaneously put out a large artificial conflagration by means of his "extincteur," one of the processes referred to.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod will, on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., begin a course of ten lectures on the Human Form, its structure in relation to its contour; Dr. C. R. Alder-Wright will, on Thursday next, begin a course of four lectures on the Metals and the chief industrial uses of these bodies and their compounds; and Mr. Ernst Pauer will, on Saturday next, give the first of two lectures on the Nature of Music, the Italian, French, and German schools, with illustrations on the piano-forte. At the first Friday evening meeting of the season, on Jan. 19, Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on a Combat with an Infective Atmosphere.

LONDON INSTITUTION LECTURES.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL.

Professor Henry Morley gave the first of two lectures on the History of the English Novel, at the London Institution, on the 4th inst. The origin of the modern novel was, he said, a very respectable one, the first novelists being a philosopher and a Bishop; the one an African, who laid his scene in Thessaly, and the other a Thessalian, who laid the scene in Africa. About the middle of the second century the story of "The Golden Ass" was produced by Apuleius. It included the story of "Cupid and Psyche," and was worked in to some extent by Boccaccio and by Cervantes, and was also part of the robber's episode in "Gil Blas." The "Ethiopica" of Heliodorus, Bishop of Thessica, was, in fact, a novel, and began, as G. P. R. James might begin, with:—"On a certain morning on the coast of Egypt certain banditti might have been seen." The origin of the "novel" was traced through "novus" to the diminutive "novella" or "small news." In the twelfth century the romances of Arthur came in, and during the reign of Stephen, Geoffrey of Monmouth made it his province to give the charm of a novel to his "British Chronicle." In the reign of Henry II., Walter Map spiritualised the animalism of these old romances by the introduction of the legend of the "Holy Grail," and from that time the religious element in the Arthurian Romances was impressed on the hearts of the people. Glancing at the Italian poets of the fourteenth century—Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio—the lecturer attributed to the "Decameron" of the last mentioned the first general use of the word "novel" in the present sense. Between 1350 and 1400 the line of Spanish romances of chivalry began with "Amadis of Gaul," by Vasco de Lobeira, a Portuguese, and was based on an old Welsh legend. It was the romances of this class that "Don Quixote" was intended to laugh out of Europe. Up to the Elizabethan period novels were all short stories told with amusing simplicity, and were innocent of any analysis of character or description of scenery. Travelling in Italy being the fashion at that time, Englishmen came home imbued with the spirit of the Italian "novella" and the desire to talk like Italian gentlemen, a fashion that was rebuked in Roger Ascham's "Schoolmaster." The Elizabethan novel, "Euphues," by Lilly, was a great favourite in that day, and gave rise to a considerable group of similar works. The "Arcadia" of Sir Philip Sidney was quoted as another illustration. The lecture was enlivened by the felicitous recital of some of the most naively entertaining stories of the old romances, and was received with much approbation by the assembly.

The second lecture, which was given on Thursday last, will probably be noticed in our next issue.

HEALTHY HOMES.

Dr. B. W. Richardson (who has projected, under the title of "Hygeia," a city which shall show the lowest mortality—a site on the Sussex coast having been secured for the said City of Health) gave, on Monday evening, the first of two addresses on Health Improvement in Great Cities. Having sketched in a lucid manner the progress of sanitary science since the treatise of the Rev. Stephen Hales, Rector of Teddington, appeared in 1733—from which time all our new knowledge of a sanitary kind might be dated—the lecturer summed up the matter in the following requirements:—Pure air, pure water, freedom from damp, sunlight, and equable temperature, which were the five fingers of the right hand of health.

He then described the arrangements with respect to sanitation of a middle-class house, which style of residence, though comparatively new, had in it all the errors of which he complained. He especially condemned the basement, the rooms being condensing-chambers for water, which, evaporating during the day, was carried, with sundry emanations, over the house. The basement was even used for sleeping, every dark nook and cupboard being sometimes the receptacle of a shut-up bed; and he had seen a house in which sixteen servants slept underground, where they could not see to dress themselves without artificial light. The staircase was the great source of draught, and it rendered equable temperature impossible. Dr. Richardson then drew a picture of the sort of house which he should like to see take the place of the one that he condemned. He would build a house on a basement of three arches, which should be thoroughly ventilated and applied to various purposes, but which should have no direct communication with the house. His staircase he would have in a separate shaft at the back, each floor communicating with it by a door, so that the floors would be what might be called flats, and each of them could be ventilated independently. A lift and the water-closets he would dispose in a similar manner. On the third floor he would place the kitchen at the front and the servants' dormitories at the back, and from a pipe in the kitchen hot water could be conveyed to every floor, which should have its separate sink and dust-shaft, so that there would be no going up and down stairs with pails and dust-boxes. At the top of the house he would have, on a firm, almost level, asphalted roof, a brick and glass-covered garden, equal in extent to the area of the house. Into this the staircase would finally enter, and any emanations from the lower part of the house would be eaten up wholesomely by the living vegetation. Heated readily from the kitchen, the garden might have at all times a summer temperature; the children could engage in luxurious and healthful play; the ladies would find occupation in the cultivation of flowers and evergreens, and in it the sterner sex might spend those hours which were now found so unacceptably dull, owing to the monotony of one or two rooms. In this garden, with the pleasant, the natural,

and the beautiful, Health would be trained, and Happiness, her dependent sister, nourished.

Professor Ella being compelled by ill health to abstain from lecturing this season, the vacancies thus created on the evenings of Jan. 18 and Feb. 15 will be filled by Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac. Oxon, joint author of Stainer and Barrett's "Dictionary of Musical Terms." His first lecture will be on English Madrigal Composers, and will be illustrated by a choir of twenty voices, selected from the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Lincoln's-inn Chapel, &c., who will render eleven compositions by Edwards, Byrde, Wilbye, Dowland, Morley, Bennett, Bateson, Gibbons, Linley, De Pearsall, and Walmisley. The second lecture will be on English Glee Composers.

THE POWER AND DUTY OF WORKING MEN.

Mr. William Rathbone, M.P. for Liverpool, gave, last Tuesday, an address in the Concert-Hall, Liverpool, on the power, responsibility, and duty of the working men of this country; who must decide whether our national greatness and well-being are to decline or whether the country is to become more happy and prosperous. Our country was now having greater foreign competition than it ever had before; and he remarked that France, owing to the saving habits of her people, was in a fair way to take the place of England as the financial centre of the world. The working classes were now receiving a much larger proportion of the earnings and income of the country than had hitherto fallen to their share, and if they prudently saved a due proportion of their increased wages, then not only would those higher wages be a real and permanent benefit to themselves, but to the country at large. But if they went on spending unproductively so large a proportion of their earnings, the country would lose the command it had hitherto had of the trade and manufactures of the world. He believed that a considerable portion of the wages of the working classes of this country had during the last two years come out of capital and not out of income.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The mildness of the season has somewhat retarded the advent of veritable "toilettes d'hiver" in Paris. For "costumes de promenade" the time-honoured *rotonde* is this year altogether discarded, and is replaced by long mantles edged with fur and adjusted to the shape. Tight-fitting *paletots Russes* are also worn on the Boulevard and on the Bois; and long trains are more than ever in vogue for outdoor as well as indoor wear. The "robe princesse" still reigns supreme both for ordinary "toilettes d'intérieur" and for "toilettes de bal;" but it is now worn laced behind, and trimmed with galons of passementerie embroidered with flowers or arabesques in gay-coloured tints. The chapeaux, this winter, are almost exclusively trimmed with feathers, and feathers and awns-down are also largely employed for the adornment of "toilettes de bal." At recent gatherings of the grand monde a few *élégantes* appear to have inaugurated a new mode—that of trimming ball-dresses with fur; an innovation against which all the leading critics of fashion vehemently protest. Specimens of the various styles of feminine costume which have inaugurated the New Year will be found in the accompanying Engraving, to the annexed description of which we refer our fair readers for further information concerning the latest novelties of "La Mode Parisienne."

THE ILLUSTRATION.

Fig. 1. Toilette d'intérieur of dark blue faille and velvet. Over the velvet jupe à traine is worn a faille drapery, edged with a galon of brocaded velvet. The "corsage cuirasse" is of faille, with velvet collar and sleeves, the latter being trimmed with cuffs and bows of faille.

Fig. 2. Toilette de bal of rose-colour satin, the corsage princesses of which is laced behind with a cordon of white silk, and edged with lace and guipure, while a garland of tea-roses and leaves borders the upper jupe, which is caught up on either side. The under jupe, which is à traine, is trimmed with three superposed flounces of lace. A bouquet of tea-roses is worn on the crown of the head, with a sprig of the same flowers dropping behind.

Fig. 3. Costume de promenade, in maroon-colour fancy tissu, the "tunique princesse" of which is edged with a deep grelot fringe. A similar fringe ornaments the broad velvet sash and the bottom of the jupe, which is à demie-traine. The chapeau of black velvet is trimmed with bows and feathers of the same colour as the robe.

Fig. 4. Toilette de promenade, composed of a robe of black velvet, over which is worn a dark-green double-breasted *paletot* of fancy stuff, lined with wadding and edged with fur, and having side pockets of the prevailing pattern trimmed with large bows. The Chapeau Diavoli is of green faille with a large black ostrich-feather falling behind.

Fig. 5. Toilette d'intérieur for a little girl, in white cashmere, with epaulettes, cuffs, and sash of blue satin, and the skirt of which is plaited. The stockings are striped blue and white, and the boots are of white satin.

Fig. 6. Toilette de visite, composed of a robe of violet velvet with "corsage cuirasse" and "demie-traine" of grey brocaded silk, edged with a band of passementerie embroidered with roses and foliage. The velvet jupe is trimmed in front with flounces of brocaded silk, cut en biais, and edged with fringe. The chapeau, which is covered with velvet, is caught up on each side with silk bands, and trimmed with ostrich-feathers falling behind.

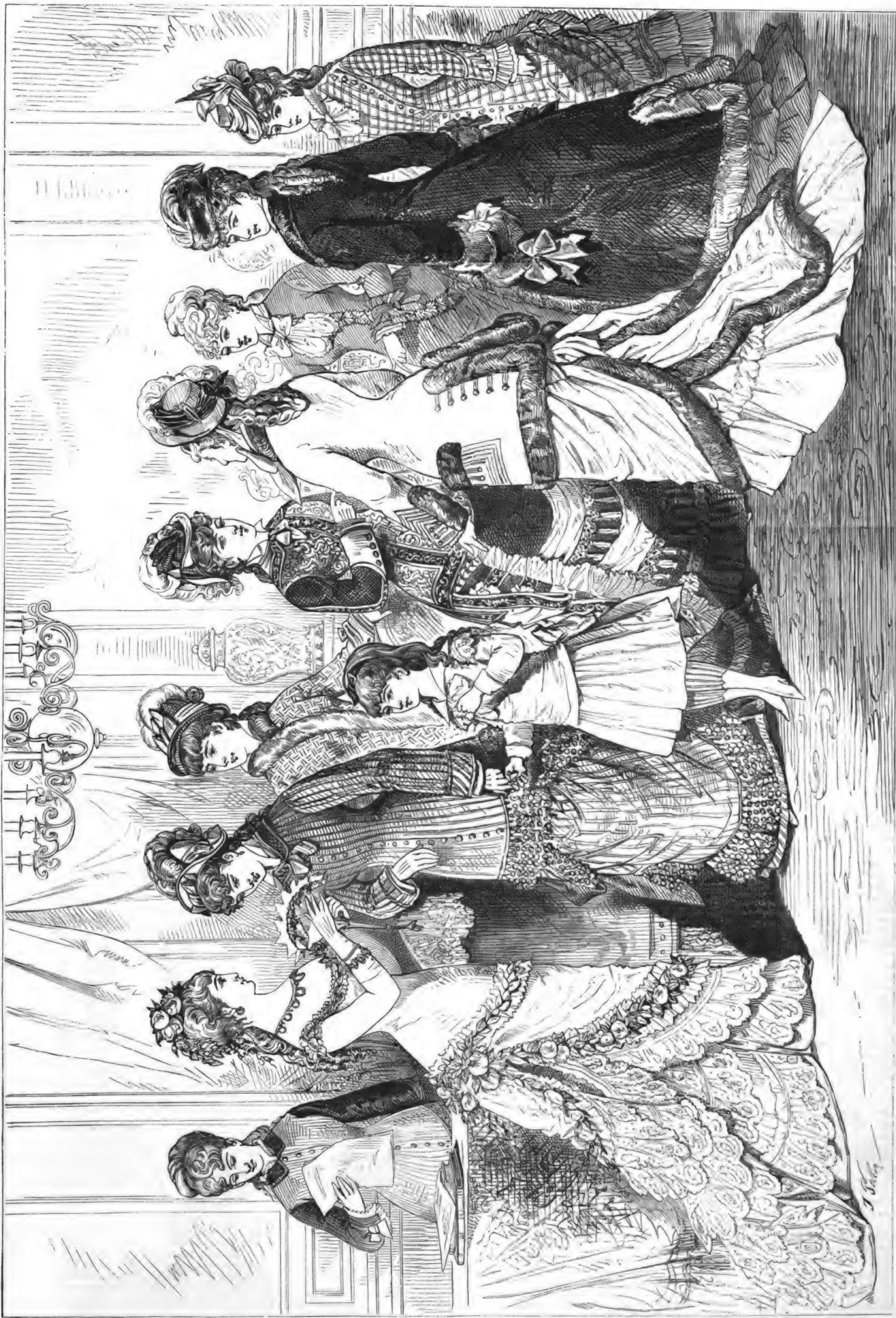
Fig. 7. Costume de promenade, composed of a *paletot Russe* in light brown tissu, cut to the shape and edged with black fur. The cuffs and side pockets are trimmed with fur and passementerie; while the upper jupe, also edged with fur, falls over a train of dark-brown silk. The chapeau has short strings, and is trimmed with ostrich-feathers.

Fig. 8. Toilette d'intérieur, in grey cachemire de l'Inde, with a tunique princesse, cut en biais in front, and edged with a *chicorée* of guipure.

Fig. 9. Costume de promenade, composed of a long mantle in black silk, cut to the shape, and edged and lined with fur. Chapeau rond, trimmed with cocks'-feathers.

Costume de promenade for a young girl, in grey plaid, composed of a tight-fitting double-breasted *paletot*, and upper and under jupe edged with pleated flounces. Chapeau Tyrolien, caught up at the left side, and trimmed with bows and coques of ribbon.

A year ago Mr. Robinson, editor and proprietor of the *Garden*, began the issue of coloured plates with every number of his journal. They are from original drawings, by the best flower and fruit painters, of the most valuable new or rare plants. Each plant chosen for illustration is usually a member of some important family, and the plate is accompanied by an article enumerating and describing all the kinds and embodying all that is known up to the present day concerning each great family of cultivated plants. These coloured plates greatly enhance the beauty and value of the periodical.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.



FLOODS ALONG THE THAMES.

MUSIC.

The earliest performance of the new year was that of "The Messiah," at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday week, under the direction of Mr. William Carter, whose large and efficient choir gave the choruses with excellent effect; the principal solo-singers having been Mesdames L. Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd and Signor Foli. Mr. T. Harper's trumpet obbligato was, as usual, an important incidental feature. Mr. E. Bending presided at the organ.

On the following evening, "Elijah" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall; the choruses having been rendered with immense power by the large choir engaged here. The grand climax to the first part of the oratorio, "Thanks be to God," produced a special impression. The principal solo vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Wilford Morgan and Mr. G. Fox; Miss Jessie Jones having been the soprano in the duet (with Madame Patey) "Zion spreadeth her hands." In some of the concerted pieces, efficient aid was rendered by this lady, Miss Hancock, Mr. Carter, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. De Lacy. Madame Patey was encored in the contralto air "O rest in the Lord," and the quartet "Cast thy burden upon the Lord," had also to be repeated. Sir Michael Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual. The next performance will take place on Jan. 26, when Handel's "Solomon" will be given.

On Saturday last the London Ballad Concerts, under the direction of Mr. John Boosey, opened their eleventh season at St. James's Hall, which was filled to overflowing. Mr. Sims Reeves fulfilled his engagement, and sang, in his usual admirable manner, Pinsuti's new song, "Smile, and bid me live," "The Pilgrim of Love," and (in reply to the encore of this) "Come into the garden, Maud." Other successful vocal performances were contributed by Mesdames Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. A. Kenningham, and Mr. Wadmore, besides some capital part-singing by the gentlemen of the London Vocal Union. Madame Arabella Goddard played with brilliant execution, Thalberg's fantasia on the serenade from "Don Pasquale," and Jules Sivrai's "Balmoral Fantasia" on Scotch airs. The pianist was encored in each of her performances. Mr. Sidney Naylor accompanied the vocal music with care and skill. The second concert takes place next Wednesday evening.

This week the Monday Popular Concerts were resumed, after the usual brief Christmas recess. The performances began with Mozart's divertimento in B flat, for two violins, viola, violoncello, contrabass, and two horns—one of several such works by the same composer. It was given on this occasion for the fifth time, and received an admirable rendering from Herr Straus, MM. L. Ries, Zerbini, Piatti, and Reynolds at the stringed instruments, the horn parts having been worthily rendered by Mr. Wendtland and Mr. Standen. The closing piece of the concert was Haydn's string quartet in C (No. 2 of op. 50), which had not before been heard at these concerts. Its genial beauty will, doubtless, secure its early repetition. Mdlle. Marie Krebs played, with great effect, Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata for pianoforte solo, and was associated with Signor Piatti in a fine performance of the same composer's first duet-sonata for piano and violoncello, in F. Vocal pieces were rendered by Mdlle. Thekla Friedlander, with her usual success. Mr. Zerbini was an efficient accompanist. The first afternoon performance of the new year takes place to-day (Saturday).

The New-Year's Festival and Concert of the London Sunday-School Choir was held, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Monday evening, when a selection of pieces, sacred and secular, was effectively sung by about 1800 voices—selected from various Sunday schools attached to the association—conducted by Mr. Luther Hinton. The institution has been formed for the purpose of promoting and improving part-singing amongst Sunday-school teachers and scholars, and seeks to cultivate Christian unity amongst Sunday-school workers of all denominations. Classes, under the direction of seventy-four local conductors, meet for the practice of Sunday-school pieces. The full choir consists of 6958 members, from 119 schools.

THEATRES.

It will be recollected that last year a Parisian play, entitled "Les Danicheff," was acted at the St. James's by a French company, including Madame Fargueil, Mdlle. Hélène Petit, Mdlle. Antoinette, and M. Marais, and rose at once, on the score of its intrinsic merits, to popularity. It was reproduced on Saturday in an English version, with a thoroughly competent cast, including Mrs. John Wood, Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Fanny Addison, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. John Clayton, and Mr. Charles Warner. There are several unimportant variations from the original, probably made to conciliate the supposed prejudices of an English audience, but which had better never been attempted. It is gratifying to be able to say with truth that the characters were one and all ably supported, Mr. Charles Warner especially shining in the rôle of Vladimir. Mr. Hermann Vezin was really great in De Taldi, and pronounced the satirical speeches with great elocutionary discrimination. Mr. Clayton, as Osip, gave a pathetic interpretation of the character. Mrs. Wood's Princess Lydia was perfect, and Miss Addison's Fargueil extremely good, if not brilliant. In Anna, Miss Lydia Foote proved singularly effective. The curtain fell to vehement applause.

Miss Annie Lafontaine had an opportunity on Saturday morning, at the Haymarket, of again challenging public opinion on her performance of Hester Grazebrook in Mr. Tom Taylor's remarkable comedy of "An Unequal Match," to which the finished acting of Miss Amy Sedgwick gave, for so long a time, such well-deserved celebrity. We can conceive nothing more difficult than a successful assumption of the character of the heroine after that of her original representative; but Miss Lafontaine justified the attempt, and, if not quite equal to her predecessor, at any rate comes off second best.

Mr. John S. Clarke commenced, on Saturday, a new engagement at the Strand. The characters assumed by him were the old ones of Toodles and Babington Jones, "Among the Breakers." He was well assisted by Miss Sally Turner as Mrs. Toodles. His reception was cordial; and he is likely to contribute to the hilarity of the audience for some weeks.

The Attorney-General, on Saturday last, attended a banquet to celebrate the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Conservative club at Preston.

A conference of municipal representatives was held at Birmingham yesterday week, presided over by the Mayor, at which a resolution was passed urging upon the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 the propriety of realising the property under their control, and of applying it in part to grants in aid of building local museums, and in making provision for the purchase of objects suitable for exhibition therein.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte works: Lamborn Cock. We have here the first two volumes of a collection of the charming compositions of the deceased master who distinguished himself alike by his admirable pianoforte playing and his excellent productions for the instrument. The edition now referred to is in a handy large octavo form; the engraving and printing are distinguished by neatness and accuracy; and the price places the work within the reach of purchasers of the most moderate means. The office of editor has been carefully and conscientiously fulfilled by Mr. Arthur O'Leary, a pupil and friend of the composer, from whom he received various suggestions as to the order and arrangement of the pieces. The forthcoming volumes of this publication will complete what has long been a want in the pianist's library.

Mozart's concertos, vol. 1: Messrs. Augener and Co., Newgate-street and Regent-street. This is the commencement of an octavo edition of the numerous charming works composed by Mozart—mostly for his own public performance—with orchestral accompaniments. The volume now referred to is beautifully engraved and printed, and contains six concertos, for the price of as many shillings—edited by Mr. Pauer, who has supplied a second piano part (over the solo part), containing the chief features of the orchestral score. The concertos here given are those in E flat, D minor, B flat, and C major (composed in 1785); in G (1784), and in A major (1786). The continuation of the series will supply a want long felt by pianists of the classical school.

From Messrs. Ashdown and Parry we have some brilliant pianoforte pieces by Mr. Sydney Smith, well written for the display of executive power, while yet not making excessive demands on the performer. In fact, they are all showy and effective without presenting any very great obstacles to a player of moderate attainments. The titles of Mr. Smith's recent productions of this class are:—"Il Trovatore" (an operatic fantasia), "Le Bivouac" (a piece in the martial style), "Airs Ecossais" (variations on well-known national tunes), and "Mosé in Egitto" (founded on Rossini's biblical opera). "La Danse des Sauterelles, Fantasy for the Pianoforte," by Boyton Smith, has much pleasing character; and three pieces by Mr. L. Diehl—"La Maja" ("Mauresque"), "The Magic Harp" (morceau de salon), and "Coraline" (caprice)—may likewise be commended as agreeable and showy; similar praise applying to Mr. E. M. Lott's two fantasias, entitled respectively "Snowdon" and "In the Highlands," the first treating Welsh airs, the second Scottish tunes. All these are likewise published by Messrs. Ashdown and Parry.

"The Musical Directory Annual and Almanack" and "The Professional Pocket-Book" (both published by Messrs. Rudall, Carte, and Co.) are admirably adapted to their special and general purposes. The first-named publication contains a large amount of information specially referring to musical matters, including a record of last year's events of interest; besides which there are the business and official tables usually given in non-professional almanacks and directories. The Pocket-Book has also many of the features last specified, in addition to a daily and hourly calendar for the entry of engagements, and a specification of the principal forthcoming performances, so far as yet known. Both the works referred to will be highly valuable alike to the musical professor and the amateur.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

The new order of the Indian Empire will make the 146th order of knighthood in existence, and the seventh British order. The vast majority of orders, it should be observed, date from modern and even very recent times, few indeed being able to trace their origin to the days of chivalry. The oldest is the "Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem," founded in the year 1048, which still boasts a Lieutenant of the Grandmastership and a Sacred College residing at Rome. The Spanish order of Calatrava dates from 1158 and the reign of Sancho III. of Castille. Of the better known orders, however, the Garter is first in point of antiquity (1338), and the Golden Fleece second (1429). The order of St. Andrew, which may be called the Russian Garter, dates only from 1698, when it was founded by Peter the Great. The order of the Black Eagle of Prussia was established by Frederic I. on Jan. 18, 1701, when the Prussian Monarchy was also proclaimed. The first non-Christian order of chivalry—a strange portent it would have seemed to Edward III. or Philip the Good—was created by the Shah of Persia, Feth Ali Khan, in 1808, and is known as the Order of the Lion and Sun. This Prince wished to decorate certain foreigners, and had instituted an order in honour of a French Envoy, which he subsequently offered to a subject of his Britannic Majesty; but he was informed that the dignity of England required that he should institute a new order by way of compliment to that country. Sir John Malcolm was one of the first knights. The French order seems to have died out. China now has its Order of the Dragon (1863), and Japan its Order of Civil and Military Merit. The Order of Kaméhaméha (1865) is an object of legitimate ambition to the natives of the Sandwich Islands. Among Republican orders may be cited those of San Marino (1859), founded by the "Grand Sovereign Council of the Republic" of St. John of Nicaragua, and of St. Rose of Honduras—all probably purchasable at reasonable rates.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NEW KNIGHTS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., Second Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, is the youngest son of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Huddersfield House, Somersetshire, many years Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, by his marriage with Harriet, sixth daughter of the late Mr. John Turton, of Signal, Staffordshire. He was born in 1819, and was educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in classics in Michaelmas Term, 1840. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1845, and obtained silk in 1862. He was appointed one of the Charity Commissioners in 1866, and a Commissioner under the Endowed Schools Act in 1869. He married, in 1848, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Farrer.

Mr. James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., late member of the Governor-General's Council, is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge (who died in 1859), and grandson of Wilberforce's great friend, Mr. James Stephen, M.P., one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery. He was born about the year 1829, and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1852. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, 1854, and joined the Midland Circuit. He was made a Q.C. in 1858, and was appointed Recorder of Newark in 1859.

Rear-Admiral Reginald John James George Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Indian seas, is the only son of the late Reginald George Macdonald, Chief of Clanronald (who died in 1873), by his marriage with Lady Caroline Anne Edgcumbe, younger daughter

of Richard, second Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. He was born about the year 1816, and entered the Royal Navy in 1833. Having served in the Mediterranean as mate of the Howe, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1842; he afterwards served in the Albion, off Lisbon, and subsequently in the Collingwood, bearing the flag in the Pacific of Sir George F. Seymour, to whom he became Signal-Lieutenant in 1847. He became Captain in 1854, and obtained flag rank in 1870. He married, in 1855, the Hon. Adelaide Louisa Warren Vernon, second daughter of George John, fifth Lord Vernon.

Mr. Edward Clive Bayley, C.S.I., third ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General, was born about the year 1823, and he entered the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in 1841. He held for some time the post of Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab. He was afterwards joint magistrate and deputy collector at Azimghur, and was subsequently appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service, is the eldest son of the late Colonel Sir George Couper (many years Equerry and Comptroller of the Household to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent), by his marriage with Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Sir John Wilson, of The Howe, Westmorland. He was born in the year 1824, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and afterwards at Haileybury College. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1846, and in 1856 was appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces in 1858, and Judicial Commissioner in Oude in 1863. He was made a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1860, in recognition of his services during the Mutiny. Sir George Couper, who succeeded to his father's title in 1861, married, in 1853, Caroline, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Every, and sister of the present Sir Henry Every.—*Globe*.

THE OHIO RAILWAY DISASTER.

The *New York Herald* of Dec. 30 gives the following account of the terrible railway accident at Ashtabula, Ohio:—

"One of the most furious snowstorms ever known in this vicinity has been raging nearly all day, and deep drifts made every roadway impassable. So severe was the storm that very few of the business places in Ashtabula kept open doors after four or five in the evening, and the trains from all directions were several hours behind time. At about eight o'clock p.m. the whole village was aroused by the general fire alarm, and the word soon spread that passenger-train No. 5, from the east, had gone through the high bridge over Ashtabula with a large number of passengers, and that the whole train was on fire. A lurid glare in that vicinity confirmed the report, and in spite of the terrible night nearly the whole village and all of the fire-engines were soon en route to the dépôt, which is situated about one mile distant from the village. The train was due at Ashtabula at a quarter past five, and was nearly three hours late. It had eleven cars, including one drawing-room car, three sleepers, one smoking-car, two first-class coaches, and four baggage and express cars. It was drawn by two engines—the Socrates ahead, followed by the Columbia, No. 360. Daniel Maguire, engineer of the Socrates, relates that the train was running at a slow rate, and just as they had fairly crossed the high bridge, which is not more than forty rods distant from the dépôt, they felt a violent jar, and in an instant the coupling between the Socrates and the Columbia had broken, and the whole train was precipitated from the bridge into the river, some 65 ft. below. The bridge over Ashtabula river was an iron truss-bridge, and had been in use about eleven years. It is supposed that the heavy droughts must have thrown the cars from the track, causing the cold irons to snap. The horrible scene below beggars all description. The span is about 100 ft. wide, and through the space between flows the river, about 4 ft. or 5 ft. deep, at this time thickly covered with ice. Into this space were the eleven cars and one engine and tender precipitated. The fall of 60 ft. of course broke through the icy covering, and shivered the cars. The seven passenger coaches altogether contained about 165 adults, besides a number of children. Most of those in the forward car are saved, with injuries more or less severe. Within a very few moments after the crash the flames burst out simultaneously from nearly every car, and before help was at hand the flames were striving with the icy torrent as to which should devour the greater number of human lives. Mr. Frank Belknap, who was one of the earliest at the scene, says that the piteous cries for help from all the victims were enough to wring the stoutest heart. Here was a young and finely-dressed girl of about ten years of age struggling in vain to release her hip from the weight which was crushing her slender form; close behind her were the flames shooting out their forked tongues, which in another instant had enwrapped her in their furious embrace. Here was a fine gentleman of middle age sitting bolt upright in his seat and unable to extricate himself, calmly awaiting the flames, which soon claimed their victim; there were bodies floating out from the wreck, and others not yet suffocated by the icy flood were attempting to make their way to the shore. A crowd soon made their way to the burning debris, and, with the aid of axes and ropes, many were extricated, placed on stretchers, and taken to the top of the hill, where the best of assistance awaited them. The hotels at the dépôt were soon filled, and private houses were thrown open throughout the town. The surgeons of the town rendered all the assistance in their power; but many perished, notwithstanding the best of care, during the night. Others are now lying in a suffering condition in the hotels and private residences. It is estimated that fully one hundred persons have been killed."

The Railway Commissioners have, on the application of the Mayor of Rochester and a number of men of business in that district, ordered the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company and the South-Eastern to provide a train service connecting the railways at Strood, and a through traffic for both passengers and goods; and have directed that the companies shall pay in equal parts the costs of the application.

It is stated that the Palestine Exploration Committee, after a year of work on the laying down and preparation of that portion of the map already executed, have decided on sending out an expedition to complete the survey of Western Palestine. The command will be assumed by Lieutenant H. H. Kitchener, R.E., who was with Lieutenant Conder in 1874-5. He will have a staff of four non-commissioned officers, including Sergeant Armstrong, who has been with the survey from the beginning. He will survey the northern portion, including Galilee, and will then take up one or two unfinished portions of the south, and execute a general revision of the whole country. He proposes to clear out and restore Jacob's Well, for which purpose Miss Peache, of Wimbledon, has given £100, and Dr. Nathaniel Rogers, of Exeter, £50. Lieutenant Conder remains at home working at the reduction to shape of his voluminous notes and the memoirs which will accompany the sheets.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD BOSTON.

The Right Hon. Sir Florence George Henry Irby, Baron Boston, of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, and a Baronet, died at at Portlambert, his seat in Anglesey, on the 3rd inst. His Lordship was born March 9, 1837, the only son of George Ives, fourth Lord Boston, by his first wife, Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William R. Hopkins-Northey, Esq., of Oving House, Bucks, and succeeded his father as fifth Baron, Dec. 22, 1869. His Lordship was educated at Eton; he was J.P. for Bucks, J.P. and D.L. for Anglesey, and High Sheriff of the latter county in 1865. He married, Oct. 17, 1859, Augusta Caroline, second daughter of John St. Vincent, third Lord de Saumarez, and leaves three sons and two daughters. His eldest son and successor, George Florence, now sixth Lord Boston, was born Sept. 6, 1860.

SIR RICHARD JOHN FLETCHER, BART.

Sir Richard John Fletcher, second Baronet, of Carrow, in the county of Cork, formerly a Captain in the Army, died on Christmas Day, at Pitchcombe House, Stroud, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, Chief Engineer during the Peninsular War, who was created a Baronet for his distinguished services in 1812, and who terminated his gallant career before San Sebastian in 1813. The Baronet whose death we record was never married. He was born on the 9th of February, 1805. Charles Orlando, his brother, born in 1806, succeeds him in the baronetcy.

SIR ROBERT WESLEY, K.C.B.

General Sir Robert Wesley, K.C.B., Knight of the Order of St. Ferdinand of Spain, First Class, died, on the 5th inst., at his residence, Richmond Lodge, Blackheath. He was eldest son of Robert Wesley, Esq., M.D., of Cove, in the county of Cork, for many years Staff Surgeon to the Naval Hospital at Haulbowline. He entered the Marine Artillery in 1809, became First Lieutenant in 1816, Captain in 1837, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1852, Colonel in 1855, Major-General in 1857, and Lieutenant-General in 1862. So far back as 1810 he served at the capture of Guadaloupe, and in 1811 and 1812 was employed in a force co-operating with the Peninsular Army on the north coast of Spain. From 1813 to 1815 we find Wesley engaged in the coast operations on the Canada frontier, and the brilliant defence of La Cote Mill. In 1835, when a British marine force was sent to Spain, under the command of Lord John Hay, to assist the army of Queen Isabella during the Carlist war, Captain Wesley acted as Adjutant, and was decorated with the order of St. Ferdinand. Finally, he filled for many years the office of Deputy Assistant General of the Marine Forces, and was rewarded for his services as head of the department, at the time of the Crimean War, with the insignia of K.C.B. He married, in 1834, his cousin Mary, daughter of the Rev. Robert Butt, Incumbent of Stranorlar, in the county of Donegal, and sister of Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CARON.

René Edouard Caron, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, died on the 13th ult. Born at St. Anne, and educated at Quebec seminary and at the College of St. Pierre, he was called to the Bar in 1827, made Queen's Counsel in 1848, and raised to the Bench of the Superior Court in 1853. In 1855 he was transferred to the Queen's Bench, where he remained till he was transferred to the Governorship of his native Province. From 1834 to 1836, he represented the Upper Town of Quebec in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and from 1841 to 1857, was member of the Legislative Council of Canada, having been, for four years, Speaker of that Assembly.

PERSONAL STATISTICS.

The oldest member of her Majesty's Privy Council is Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, G.C.B., aged eighty-nine; the youngest, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, aged twenty-four.

The oldest Duke is the Duke of Portland, aged seventy-seven; the youngest, the Duke of Montrose, aged twenty-five. The oldest Marquis is the Marquis of Donegal, aged eighty; the youngest, Marquis Camden, aged five. The oldest Earl in the House of Peers is Earl Bathurst, aged eighty-six; though the oldest bearer of that title is the Earl of Kilmorey, an Irish Peer, aged eighty-nine; the youngest is the Earl of Hopetoun, aged seventeen. The oldest Viscount is Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, aged eighty-nine; the youngest, Viscount Clifden, aged fourteen. The oldest Baron is Lord Chelmsford, aged eighty-three; the youngest, Lord Southampton, aged ten.

The oldest member of the House of Commons is the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, M.P. for Oxfordshire, aged eighty-four; the youngest, the Hon. William O'Callaghan, M.P. for Tipperary, aged twenty-five.

The oldest Judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, aged eighty-one; the youngest is Sir Nathaniel Lindley, Justice of the Common Pleas Division, aged forty-nine. The oldest Judge in Ireland is the Hon. James O'Brien, of the Court of Queen's Bench, aged seventy-one; the youngest, the Right Hon. Christopher Pales, LL.D., Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged forty-six. The oldest of the Scotch Lords of Session is Robert Macfarlane, Lord Ormidale, aged seventy-five; the youngest, Alexander Burns Shand, Lord Shand, aged forty-eight.

The oldest Prelate of the Church of England is the Right Rev. Alfred Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff, aged seventy-nine; the youngest is the Right Rev. Edward Parry, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, aged forty-seven. The oldest Prelate of the Irish Episcopal Church is the Right Rev. John Gregg, Bishop of Cork, aged seventy-nine; the youngest is his son, the Right Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, aged forty-three. The oldest Prelate of the Scotch Episcopal Church is the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, aged seventy-three; the youngest, the Right Rev. George K. Mackarness, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, aged fifty-four.

The oldest Baronets are Sir Richard John Griffith and Sir Moses Montefiore, each aged ninety-three; the youngest, Sir Henry Park Carew, aged seven.

The oldest Knight is Field Marshal Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, G.C.B., aged ninety-one; the youngest, Sir Ludlow Cotter, aged twenty-four.—*Who's Who* in 1877.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

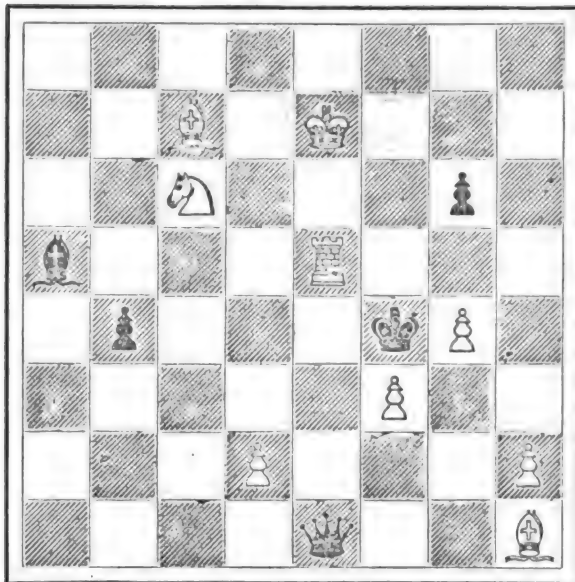
B HAVES.—If you will examine our issue of the 30th ult., you will find you have made a mistake. The solutions were regularly acknowledged.
E FARR (Lyons).—We have attended to your request.
H B (Brierly-hill) and J O S (Sheffield).—Copies of Wormald's "Chess Openings" can be procured from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London.
W L.—There seems to be a fatal flaw in both versions of the problem. When Black plays 1. K to Q 4th, White can then continue with either 1. to Q 3rd or Kt to Kt 6th. We shall be glad to hear from you on this point.
H K (Covent-garden).—A King cannot castle if an adverse piece or pawn attacks any square over which it is passed in the move. The pawn's privilege of capturing a Pawn en passant is of great antiquity. See Staunton's "Handbook," page 16.
J G F (Ramsgate).—Until we received your letter we had no problems of yours in hand. The two included shall have early attention, and if you will favour us with copies of those referred to, they shall be examined and reported on without delay.
W B C (The Hamlet).—We will endeavour to get you the information you require before our next issue.
W H R.—The solutions of Nos. 1711, 1712, 1713 were acknowledged to Drapers' College, Highfield (Southampton).—Wherein lies your difficulty? In the laws of chess there are several such anomalies, springing from a loose mode of expression on the part of the old writers, but tradition and custom furnish a safe guide to the intended meaning. A rule that the King cannot be moved to any square within the scope of action of an adverse piece, whether that piece is what is called "pinned" or not, has existed from time immemorial; and, although Philidor failed to set it forth clearly, he always observed the regulation in practice.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1712 received from Ansur and J G Finch.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1713 received from Sussex, E B, Deep Ho, W H Gibson, Ladbrough, and Highfield.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1714 received from T Guest, J G F, Tredunnock, E L G, Emile Frau, Knight Errant, Owllet, A Wood, Littlejohn, E Clarkson, Deep Ho, Drapers' College, Rotomago, P S Shenale, R H Brooks, H Roe, W Lesson, Carl Eggert, J S W, and Kichequer. All others are wrong.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1715 received from H B, Carl Eggert, X V I L, T Guest, H E Tudor, H Roe, C Akhurst, Woolwich Chess Club, Buck Knight, Z Ingold, Arty, Lily, B B, Drapers' College, J Balford, T E Webb, E L G, Emile Frau, Cant, W S B, J K, Little, W Lesson, W F Payne, J de Houtteyn, Knight Errant, Owllet, East Marden, E H V, H M S "Brasier," T W Slorpy, Horeward, A Wood, E Clarkson, B H Brooks, Rotomago, Jno C Skinner, W A Colard, G A Messenger, P S Shenale, Robin Roughhead, Grange, Sumpster, Light, and J Stephen. All others are wrong.
GAMES received from E T, S H, S S B, and G A M; and Problems received from I O H T, C Eggert, J A W, Hunter, J G Finch, and C W, of Sunbury, are acknowledged, with thanks.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1715.
WHITE. 1. P to K 6th
BLACK. P to B 3rd (best)
WHITE. 3. Kt to B mates.
BLACK. K moves

PROBLEM No. 1717.

By CARL EGGERT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM CHESS ASSOCIATION.
 A Game played at a meeting of the above Association, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 26th ult.—Messrs. ARCHDALL, PRATT, NEWTON, and NICHOLSON consulting on the one side; and Messrs. CHARLTON, GREEN, HOPKINSON, and WOODMAN on the other.—(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE. (Mr. A. & Allies). 1. P to K 4th
BLACK. (Mr. C. & Allies). 1. P to K 4th
 2. Kt to K 3rd
 3. Kt to K 3rd
 4. Kt to K 3rd
 5. P to Q 4th
 6. P to Q 3rd
 7. Castles
 8. P to B 4th
 9. P takes P
 10. Q to K 3rd
 11. Kt to B 3rd
 12. P takes Kt
 13. B to R 3rd
 14. Q R to K sq
 15. Kt to Kt 5th
WHITE. (Mr. A. & Allies). 16. Q takes Q (ch)
BLACK. (Mr. C. & Allies). 16. K takes B
 17. K takes P (ch)
 18. Q takes P (ch)
 19. K takes B, winning a piece.
 20. Q takes P (ch)
 21. R takes Kt
 22. K to R sq
 23. K R to K sq
 24. P takes B
 25. R takes R
 It is obvious enough that they cannot take the Queen.
 17. Q takes Q (ch) Kt takes Q
 18. P to K 4th B to B 4th
 19. B to B 4th
 The White Allies display commendable promptitude in taking advantage of Black's weak moves.
 20. B takes B (ch) Kt takes B
 21. R takes Kt B takes P (ch)
 22. K to R sq B to K 3rd
 Threatening B takes Kt and R takes R. &c. A forlorn hope, as White can so easily provide against it.
 23. K R to K sq B takes Kt
 24. P takes B R takes R
 and, after a few moves, Black resigned.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game occurred in the recent Match between the St. George's Chess Club and the new West-End Association.
 (Queen's Bishop's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE. (Mr. Mocatta, West-End). 1. P to K 4th
BLACK. (Dr. Ballard, St. George's). 1. P to K 4th
 2. Kt to K 3rd Kt to K 3rd
 3. P to Q 3rd Kt to K 3rd
 4. P to Q 4th Kt takes K P
 5. P to Q 5th Kt to Kt sq
 6. Kt takes P
 The German "Handbuch" gives B to Q 3rd, and Jaenisch condemns White's last move on account of the reply in the text, Q to K 2nd.
 7. Q to Q 4th Q to K 2nd
 8. B to K 3rd P to Q 4th
 9. P takes P Kt takes P
 10. Kt takes Kt Q P takes Kt
 11. B to K 2nd Q to K 3rd
 12. Castles B to K 2nd
 13. B to Q 4th B to K 3rd
 14. B takes B Kt takes B
 15. P to K 3rd Kt to K 3rd
 16. Kt to Q 2nd Castles K R
 17. K R to K sq Q to K 3rd
 18. Q to K 6th Kt to Q 4th
 19. P to Q 4th Kt takes B
 20. Q takes Kt B to Q Kt 5th
 21. P to Q Kt 3rd Q B to Q sq
 22. K R to Q sq K R to K sq
WHITE. (Mr. Mocatta, West-End). 23. Q to B 2nd
BLACK. (Dr. Ballard, St. George's). 23. B to B 6th
 24. Kt to B sq
 Apparently his best move. Black now threatens B to Q 5th, winning the Queen.
 25. R takes B B takes R
 26. R to K sq Q to B 3rd
 27. Q takes R R takes R
 28. K to R sq Q to Q 5th (ch)
 29. Q to Kt 3rd K to B 2nd
 30. Q to R 4th P to B 6th
 31. Q to K 7th Q to Q 2nd
 If he play Q to Q 6th, White moves his K to Kt sq; and, besides, the exchange of Queens would render Black's victory certain.
 32. Q to K 4th Q to Q 6th
 33. Q to K sq K to B 2nd
 The K can now be played out with impunity, as White's pieces are all cabined and confined at home.
 34. K to Kt sq Q to Q 6th (ch)
 35. K to R sq Q to Q 8th
 36. Q to B 2nd R to Q 7th
 37. Q to Kt sq R takes Q B P, and White resigned.

HERE ANSWERED.—The members of the Mid-German Chess Association of Leipzig have arranged to hold a festival in honour of the famous chess-player on the occasion of his birthday this year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Sept. 9, 1873, of Sir Elkanah Armitage, late of Hope Hall, Lancashire, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on the 5th ult. at the Manchester District Registry, by Elkanah Armitage, Benjamin Armitage, Samuel Armitage, and Joseph John Armitage, sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his son Elijah, £28,000; to his son Vernon Kirke, £21,000; upon trust for the children of his deceased daughter Mrs. Rebecca Southam, £16,000, the interest whereof is to be paid to their father, Mr. George Southam, for their maintenance and education; upon trust for his daughters Mrs. Jane Ann Hewitt and Mrs. Mary Bowers Bennett, and their children, £16,000 each; all these legacies are free of duty. The residue of all his property he leaves to his said four sons, Elkanah, Benjamin, Samuel, and Joseph John.

The will and codicil, dated May 13, 1875, and Sept. 28, 1876, of Mr. James Kay, late of Turton Tower, Lancashire, who died on Nov. 4 last, were proved at the Manchester District Registry on the 4th ult. by James Kay and John Clark Kay, the sons, and the Rev. Philip Graham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Annie Kay, £100, the use of his trinkets and jewellery for life, and an annuity of £400; to his eldest son, James, all his real estate, household furniture, and effects, horses, and carriages; to his two sons, John Charles and Robert Arthur, £25,000 each; upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Annie Hargreaves and Miss Emily Kay, £12,000 each; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Emily Osborne, £8,000, in addition to the £4,000 already settled upon her; one fourth of the rest of his personality to his said eldest son, and the remainder between his two other sons.

The will and codicil, dated March 14 and Aug. 25, 1875, of Mr. James Carey, late of Broadwater Down, Frant, Sussex, who died on Oct. 26 last, were proved on the 13th ult. by Christopher James Riethmüller and Edward Carey and Frederick Carey, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to Mr. Riethmüller £200; to his wife, Mrs. Rose Septima Carey, his household furniture and effects absolutely, and his real estate and the income of the residue of his personal estate for life; on her death he gives to his son Edward his house and premises near Shortlands, Kent; to his son Francis, £1450; and the remainder of his property to all his children in equal shares.

The will, with four codicils, of Colonel Thomson, late Mayor of Liverpool, was proved in London on the 6th inst. by Mrs. Francis Mary Thomson, the widow, the acting executrix. The will is dated Jan. 29, 1873, and the last codicil Nov. 17, 1875. The personality in England is sworn under £60,000, which, with his estates in England and Scotland, he leaves for the benefit of his widow and child, with liberty for his widow to reside at his mansion, Leyfield Priory, West Derby, and his residence in Scotland, and he declares that the provision thus made for his wife is in addition to the settlement made in her favour and the money invested for her, and he confirms such settlement and investment. He appoints two of his nephews, and Colonel Steble, of Sandfield Park, and John Pearson, Esq., of Golborne Park, conjointly with his widow, guardians of his child during her minority.

The will, dated July 28, 1860, of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart., late of Upper Shuckburgh, Warwickshire, who died on Oct. 29 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Sir George Thomas Francis Shuckburgh, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves the whole of his property of every description to his said son, who succeeds him in the baronetcy.

The will, dated Dec. 29, 1874, of Mr. Henry Burdett Langham, late of Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire, and of Montrose House, Hampstead, who died on Nov. 30 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Herbert Hay Langham and Francis Nathaniel Langham, nephews of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after giving a few legacies and annuities, gives one half of the residue of his estate to his sister, Mrs. Henrietta Otway, and the other half to the children of his late brother, Herbert Langham, except an eldest son.

The will, dated June 25, 1875, of Mr. Pearce William Rogers, C.B., formerly one of the Registrars of the High Court of Chancery, who died on Nov. 7 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Jane Rogers, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator gives legacies to his sisters, nephews, and nieces, and the residue to his wife.

The will of the Hon. Mrs. Percy Fitzgerald, of 37, St. George's-road, has been proved by her husband, the personality being sworn under £11,000. The deceased lady leaves £500 for masses for the repose of her soul; £500 to the poor of Collen, Ireland, in trust to the priest of the parish; and bequeaths the residue to her husband.

The late Sir Titus Salt has, by his will, intrusted to Lady Salt and Mr. Titus Salt the power to place in trust, for the future benefit of the public and the unfortunate in the locality, the public and benevolent institutions of Saltaire, including the almshouses, the dispensary, the club and institute, and the Sunday and day schools. The hon. Baronet has also provided a fund of £30,000, the income from which is to be appropriated for the benefit of the sick and the aged poor of Saltaire and the neighbourhood, thus providing an adequate endowment for the maintenance of the residents in the almshouses. We abstain from giving further particulars of the will until it is proved.

Referring to the notice of the will and codicils of the late Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart., which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of last week, we are requested to state that Sir Charles de Hoghton, who succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, is entitled under the will to an annuity of £3000 a year only for a term of twenty-one years, calculated from the death of the testator; and that, during such term of twenty-one years, the entire income of the testator's residuary real and personal estate, after paying his debts and legacies and the annuities given by his will and codicils, is directed to be accumulated. At the end of the twenty-one years the present Baronet, if then living, and if not the person then entitled under the limitations in the will, will succeed to the entire residuary real and personal estate and accumulations.

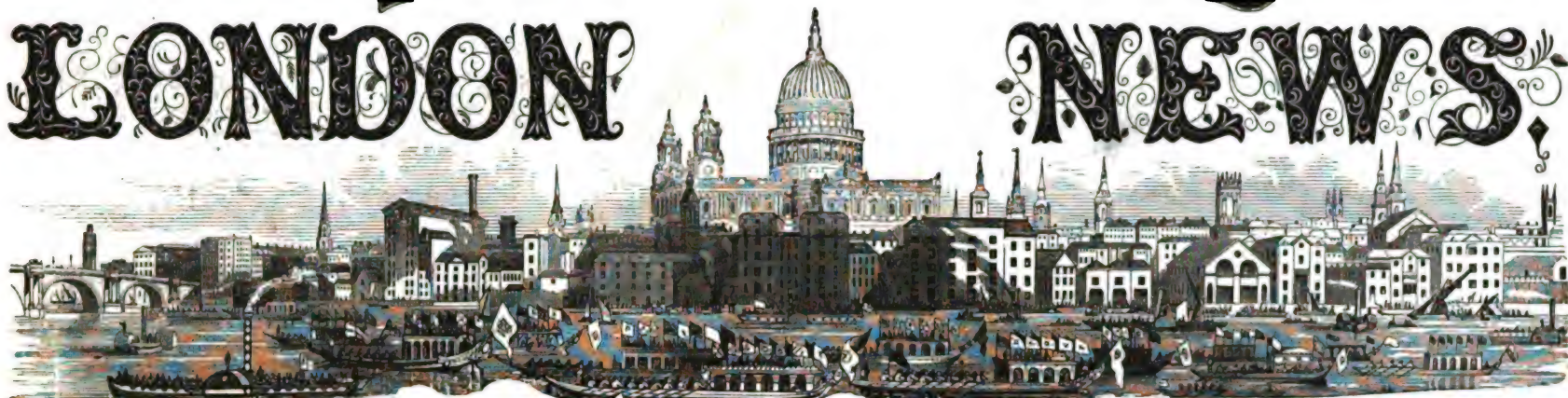
The turret-ship *Thunderer* completed her official trial, last Saturday, by a six-hours' run, with satisfactory results.

The annual ball given by the members of the Oxford Rifle Volunteer Corps took place in the Corn Exchange, on Thursday week, and passed off with great success.

Mr. William Abbott, of Tokenhouse-yard, has issued a submarine telegraphic map of the world, showing the existing cables and those projected, the land lines working in connection with the submarine ones being also shown. It is accompanied by a sheet of corresponding size, giving an analysis of the various submarine telegraphic companies, with their capital and dividends, and the names of the directors.

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COUNTESS SPENCER. BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.
IN THE SPENCER LOAN COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

to snatch up the sword as an instrument for remedying disasters which may be otherwise ameliorated if not obliterated. There is only one thing certain in connection with a rash appeal to the arbitration of physical force—namely, that both those who offer and those who accept the appeal lay themselves open to grievous calamities. There is a broad truth underlying the maxim pronounced by Divine Authority that "They who take the sword shall perish by the sword." Russian modes of government and principles of policy are little to our taste—still less are those of the Ottoman Empire; but the chastisement of the latter by the former with a view to the improved government of her Christian population might turn out in the end to be a doubtful experiment, yielding no compensation equal to the wholesale misery it would inflict. It is not, therefore, to be assumed that the unanticipated change of attitude in Russia in regard to the present aspects of the Eastern Question is a matter to be deplored. Other and less ruinous means of accomplishing the designs of Europe may yet be discovered.

But should the members of the Conference (which is by no means unlikely) return to the countries they respectively represent, baffled by the deeper subtlety and the unabashed audacity of the Turk, the fact will not say much for the sagacity or the disinterestedness of the Christian Powers, considering the ostentation with which they entered upon their difficult undertaking. The zealous efforts with which they sought unity of counsel and of purpose, and the success with which they came to understand each others' minds, or to fancy they did, will cause the *dénouement*, whichever issue it involves, to be publicly regarded as little short of ridiculous. There needed not such grand machinery merely to give the Turks *carte blanche* for the government of the Ottoman Empire. There needed not that outburst of passionate sentiment on the part of the Slavonic population of the Russian Empire. There needed not all the preliminaries of war nor all the expenses which have hitherto been incurred in preparation for it. Lord Salisbury, we hope and believe, will justify the line which he has pursued throughout these negotiations. It has yet to be seen whether adequate support has been given to him by those from whom he accepted his appointment in carrying on his negotiations from day to day. This, however, is a matter for Parliament to see to, and Parliament will, no doubt, closely examine into the whole affair. How far England has made herself responsible by her representatives for the failure of the Conference at Constantinople will soon be seen, and a trustworthy judgment will probably be arrived at as to the extent to which the mistaken policy of July drew after it, as a necessary sequence, the disabilities which revealed themselves in December and January. The policy which has animated Russia may be less easy to unravel. Prince Gortschakoff seems to have outwitted himself. "Seems," we say, for we would not pronounce the word with confidence. He may have still another string to his bow, and one by the aid of which he will hit his mark. But for the present the world looks upon his diplomacy with no little surprise, and awaits with curiosity such an explanation of it as may be possible for him to give.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner yesterday week, at Windsor Castle, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord John Manners, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Major-General H. Ponsonby. Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby also dined with her Majesty the previous day.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to London and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, where the Duchess of Teck met her Majesty. The Queen travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from Paddington, returning to Windsor at six o'clock.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Francis Pigou, Vicar of Halifax, officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty on Monday. Lady Bagot, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph were included in the Royal dinner party.

Princess Christian visited the Queen on Tuesday. Lady Bagot and the Dean of Westminster left the castle.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have walked and driven out daily.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting, and Viscount Hawarden and Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay have succeeded Lord Bagot and Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Commerell as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Queen has forwarded a donation of £50 to the funds of the All Saints' Convalescent Hospital at Eastbourne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, drove to the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds, on Saturday last, at Gayton Hall, the seat of the Earl of Romney. The Princes joined in the hunt; there were numerous foxes, and an excellent day's sport was obtained.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princess Louise of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Oselow and the Rev. Canon C. F. Tarver officiated, the sermon being in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

On Monday the Prince and Princess left Sandringham, en route for Kimbolton Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Wolferton, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, in a state saloon-carriage attached to the midday mail-train to Cambridge, where the Duke took leave of them; and the remainder

of the journey was made in a special train, via St. Ives, to Huntingdon, where they were received by the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Sandwich, and others; the Mayors of Huntingdon and Godmanchester being presented to the Prince and Princess. The Duke of Manchester's Light Horse formed a guard of honour and an escort, and the Huntingdon and the Cambridge Volunteers were in attendance. Their Royal Highnesses drove from Huntingdon station (where were ranged all the school-children of Godmanchester) to Hinchbrook, where they were entertained, together with a distinguished party, at luncheon by the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, after which the Prince and Princess continued their drive to Kimbolton. Huntingdon was en fête upon the occasion; the town was gaily decorated, the Royal route being spanned by five triumphal arches, and the several bands playing national airs. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, with their host and hostess and the numerous guests at the castle, drove to the "meet" of the foxhounds in the park; several runs were obtained, and one fox lost his brush. The hunting party returned to luncheon, after which the Prince inspected the Duke of Manchester's farm and his costly herd of shorthorns. On Wednesday his Royal Highness joined the meet of the Fitzwilliam hounds at Catsford Guide Point; foxes were plentiful, and good sport was gained. In the evening a ball was given at the castle by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester in honour of their Royal guests.

The Prince of Wales has sanctioned a donation of £50 from the Duchy of Cornwall, which owns a good deal of land in the neighbourhood of Bath, towards the expenses of the Centenary Exhibition of the Bath and West of England Society next June.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present, on the 4th inst., at a dance given by Rear-Admiral W. G. Luard, at the Admiralty House, Vittoriosa, Malta. The Duchess of Edinburgh had a reception at the Valetta Palace, on Thursday week, which was numerously attended by all classes of the community—English, Maltese, and foreigners. At the christening of the Duke and Duchess's daughter, at Malta, the sponsors were the Queen, the Grand Duchess, Cesarevna, Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. The Hon. Mrs. Monson represented the Queen, and the other sponsors were represented by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The robe worn by the infant Princess, Victoria Melita, was the same which was worn at their christenings by all her Majesty's children and grandchildren.

Prince and Princess Christian returned to Cumberland Lodge, on Saturday last, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Dudley at Witley Court.

The Duke of Connaught and Count and Countess Gleichen were present at Drury-lane Theatre on Monday.

The Duke of Cambridge left town, on Monday, on a visit to Colonel Tomline at Orwell Park.

Princess Charlotte and Prince Henry of Prussia, the eldest daughter and the second son of the German Crown Prince and grandchildren of Queen Victoria, will be confirmed at Berlin in Holy Week.

THE SPENCER LOAN COLLECTION, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

This collection of pictures, temporarily placed here for public inspection by the liberality of their owner, Earl Spencer, K.G., possesses a degree of interest not often found even in gatherings much greater in number. High in art merit and rich in historic association, this gallery has long held a conspicuous place among the private collections of this country, especially by its fine examples of portraiture in the long list of its family pictures, from that of the first Lord Spencer (which barony was created in 1602) and Margaret Willoughby, his wife, painted by Mark Gerards, downwards to recent times. It is, however, in that period of the family history, contemporary with Sir Joshua Reynolds, that the finest examples of that master here are found, as seen in the full-length of Lavinia, Countess Spencer, and Son, which work alone, by its charm of unaffected grace, beauty, and power of colour, places Sir Joshua in the first rank of portrait-painters. The Countess, seated with her boy before her, is seen in profile, wearing a "Gainsborough" hat as large as that in the stolen picture of the "Duchess." The playful action of the figure is happily caught, and the lustrous bloom of health rendered with singular brilliance. Also, by the same masterly hand, are two smaller canvases—the one radiant with the archly-beaming face of Ann Bingham, that of Lavinia Bingham fascinating by the charm of its gentle sweetness. Other portraits by Reynolds referring to this family will also justify their high repute, among which occur the full-length of Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire, placed as a *pendant* to Gainsborough's work of the same subject, and Frances, Marchioness of Camden. The Gainsboroughs, though fine in quality, do not equal the Sir Joshuas, the latter, under nearly all circumstances, possessing a degree of force and power to which the former but seldom approach.

The collection contains many other interesting examples of the English School in Hogarth's "View of the Green Park," heads by Dobson, Walker, Angelica Kauffman, and others.

Passing from works immediately interesting by their connection with the lineage of this noble house, are pictures appealing to us by a general interest. Among these are some canvases by Vandyke of inestimable value; and in saying the gallery exhibits the exquisite full-length of the youthful Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., and the grand portrait-group of George Digby, second Earl of Bristol, and William Russell, Duke of Bedford, is briefly to say it possesses two of the most highly-esteemed works of this master. Most lovely is the fair young face and girlish figure of the unfortunate Princess, whose fate seems presaged in her lineaments, and whose look of sadness and unconscious beauty haunt us as in a dream. In contrast by its fulness of colour and force of effect, surpassing in such respects all else in the collection, is the group just named. Picturesquely attired in black and red heightened by the effects of light and shade, these scions of two noble houses in their highborn air and bearing must have afforded material to the painter after his own heart. He revelled in his subject, and has left in it a monument of his power. From life to death is but a step; and on the other side of the gallery is the ghastly head of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, as he lay dead in the "worst inn's worst room;" and this, too, by the pencil of Vandyke, whose facile hand has enriched the collection by several other works. Sir Godfrey Kneller has preserved to us the face and features of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough in the heyday of her power, as he also exhibits her as Sarah Jennings before her elevation to the halls of Blenheim. Valuable as illustrations of individual character are the heads of Montaigne by Lucas de Heere, and Anne of Cleves by Van Orley, the greenness of which latter face would fully justify the epithet applied to her by her Royal partner, the bluff King Hal.

Prominent in the Spencer Collection is the series of artists' portraits painted by themselves, and though only twenty-one in number, it is rarely so many similar works are found in one gallery. Like most men of decided power, their individuality

is strongly marked, and in such of those as Marill, Cyp, Verrio, Paris Bordone, Rembrandt, and Vandyke, we seem to read the characteristics of which biography has informed us. Reynolds, Wilson, Lely, and Antonio More, with others of less note, make up the company. Pictures by the Venetians are not wanting. The elder and younger Cornaro have been portrayed by Tintoretto and Titian respectively, and Paul Veronese is seen to fine effect in the composition of Mary Magdalen washing the Saviour's feet. Rembrandt's magic of light and dark is to be found in his work of the Circumcision, and his portrait of William III. when a boy attests to another phase of his versatility. Sebastian del Piombo's head of Cardinal Pole exhibits the deep tone of the Italian school; while, for the florid magnificence of illumined colour and impetuosity of execution, Rubens's grand sketch of a Jewish Sacrifice distances everything around it.

Our Illustration, selected from the Spencer Loan Collection, is the portrait of the second Countess Spencer, styled in the catalogue "Lavinia, Viscountess Althorp." This lady, a daughter of the first Earl of Lucan, was married, in 1781, to George John, then Viscount Althorp, who succeeded his father, two years later, as the second Earl Spencer. Countess Spencer lived to 1831. Her portrait, as seen in our Engraving, is one of those ancestral pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds for which that painter has always been famous. In that look of life and being, by which the features seem to hold responsive communication with ourselves, this head is singularly distinguished, the rest of the work exhibiting a charm of colour and dexterity of execution in the treatment of its picturesque costume that has long since assigned it a high place among the works of Reynolds, wherein the subordination of all else to the features is the broad principle of style.

THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

The Imperial Durbar, or Assembly of the native Princes and nobles of India, on New-Year's Day, for the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India, has been described in this Journal. It took place on the plain north of Delhi, three or four miles from the present inhabited city, and nearly on the spot where the Prince of Wales sojourned in the camp, a twelvemonth ago, to witness the grand review of the Indian army. This Imperial Durbar was certainly a more imposing assemblage of native magnates, and of the actual rulers of India, than even the Grand Chapter of the Star of India at Calcutta held on the preceding New-Year's Day. It was mentioned, in our former account of the proceedings, that Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India, presented to each of the native Princes a commemorative medal—gold for greater Princes, silver for those of inferior rank. The medal is the work of Mr. George G. Adams, sculptor and medallist. The obverse gives a very faithful and pleasing portrait, in profile, of her Majesty; while the reverse bears simply the words "Empress of India" in three languages—Persian, English, and Hindee. We understand that Mr. Adams is executing the head of the Queen for the Arctic Expedition medal.

THE JUMNA MUSJID, DELHI.

Among the superb edifices of that Imperial city, where the Queen of Great Britain has recently been proclaimed Empress of India, is the chief mosque, built two centuries ago by the Mogul Emperor, Shah Jehan, to whose dominion her gracious Majesty has fully succeeded. The Jumna Musjid, as this grand building is usually called, stands on the bank of the river Jumna, occupying a platform 450 ft. square, which is paved with red stone, and is raised 30 ft. above the general level of the city. On three sides of this square, in the perfect state of the building, were continuous arcades, with a series of open octagonal pavilions, and with a lofty gateway on each side approached by steps. On the fourth side the mosque itself, presenting a beautiful front of white marble, but with a cornice inlaid with black marble. Its length is 260 ft. At each end rise three domes, of white marble ribbed with black, to the height of 150 ft. The summit commands a wide view of the city and adjacent plain, including the ground chosen for the Viceroy's encampment, and for the Imperial Durbar. In the distance is seen the famous Kootub Minar, a column 240 ft. high, with projecting galleries near the top, serving as a minaret in old times for the vociferous herald of the Moslem faith to cry aloud, "There is but one Allah, and Mohammed is the Prophet of Allah!"

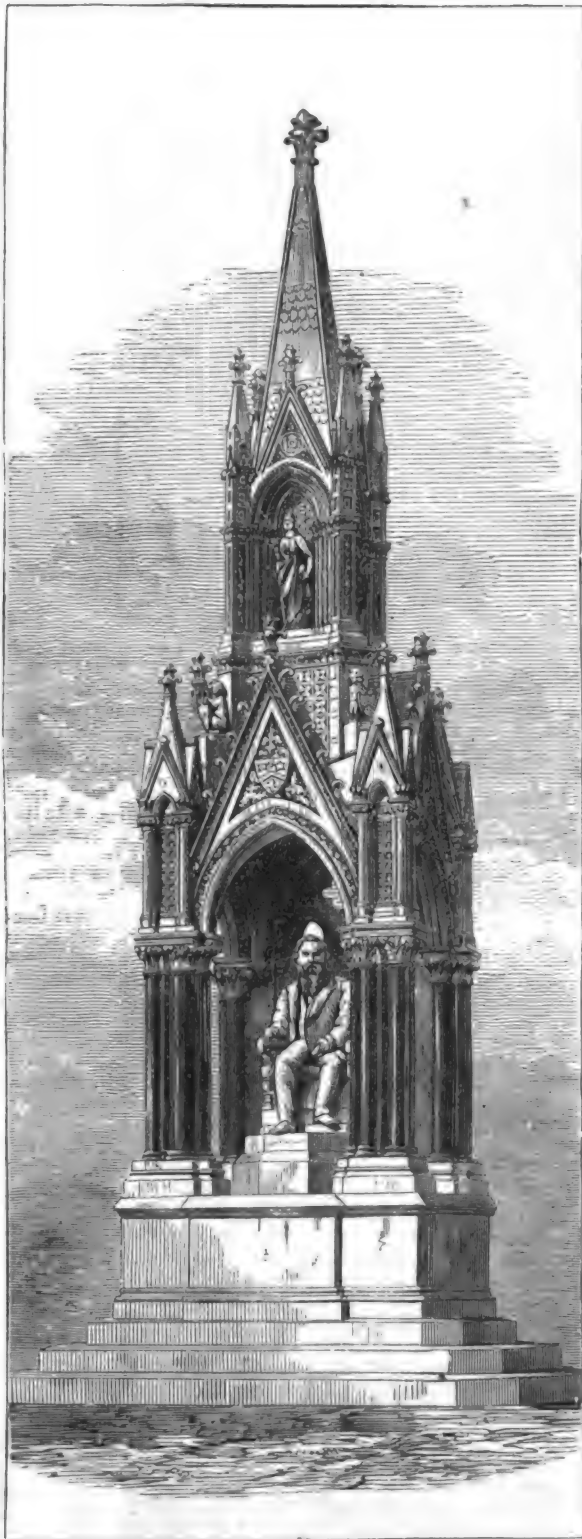
THE LATE SIR TITUS SALT, BART.

The death of this eminent manufacturer and local benefactor of the West Riding has been noticed with appropriate testimonies of respect for his great works of public usefulness. It is a suitable opportunity for us to give an illustration of the monument which was erected in honour of him, two or three years ago, in the flourishing commercial town of Bradford. Mr. Adams-Aiton is the sculptor by whom the statue was designed and executed, and it is generally approved as a faithful and characteristic likeness of Sir Titus Salt. The architectural canopy or shrine was erected by Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson. Our readers are probably aware that the magnificent industrial colony of "Saltaire"—a complete model town for a large working-class population attached to the alpaca and worsted or mixed factory—is situated near Bradford, on the banks of the Aire. Here the liberal proprietor erected above 800 comfortable dwelling-houses, a Congregational and a Wesleyan church, several schools, lecture-halls, clubs and institutes, baths and washhouses, hospitals, infirmaries, and almshouses, and laid out a park for the recreation of his workpeople. Sir Titus Salt likewise conferred upon the town of Bradford, which he once represented in Parliament, some direct benefits of considerable amount, by his donations to the Fever Hospital, Peel Park, and other institutions, as well as by his personal services in the borough Corporation. Besides the open-air monument shown in our Illustration, there is a marble bust of Sir Titus Salt, upon a pillar and pedestal, in St. George's Hall at Bradford. It is the work of Mr. T. Milnes, and was presented to the town by the workpeople at Saltaire.

Mr. Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P., on behalf of his partners, owners of the Middlesbrough estate, presented, on Monday, to the town the Middlesbrough High School—a building which, together with the land upon which it is erected, is equivalent to a total gift of £25,000. About six years ago, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Thomas Hugh Bell, the High School was founded in a modest and unpretending way—a dwelling house having been converted into suitable premises for the purpose. An effort was made by different gentlemen to widen the operations of the High School. The ex-Mayor, Mr. John Dunning, brought the matter under the notice of Mr. Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P., and that gentleman agreed not only to give a site, but to erect the main portion of the new building, which is situate at the top of the Albert-road, Middlesbrough. Mr. Pease communicated with Mr. Waterhouse, architect, London, and the work was quickly completed.

THE DELHI CLOCK TOWER.

The municipality of Delhi has, of late years, effected great improvements in that city, where Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India on New-Year's Day. The streets and roads are now, perhaps, the cleanest and best drained and repaired of any native city in India. Handsome English lamps, with cast-iron posts, have lately been introduced in all the streets. A fine Townhall, with a ball-room, museum, library, and splendid durbar hall, measuring eighty feet in length by forty feet in width and height, has been erected, in a commanding site, between the Queen's-gardens and the Chandnee Chowk. Trees have been planted along the sides of the roads; large and handsome tanks have been built; and almost everything has been done that taste or intelligence could suggest for the proper conservancy of this fine old "City of the Great Moguls." A great improvement is the new clock tower, erected in the centre of the street called Chandnee



MONUMENT IN HONOUR OF THE LATE SIR TITUS SALT, AT BRADFORD.

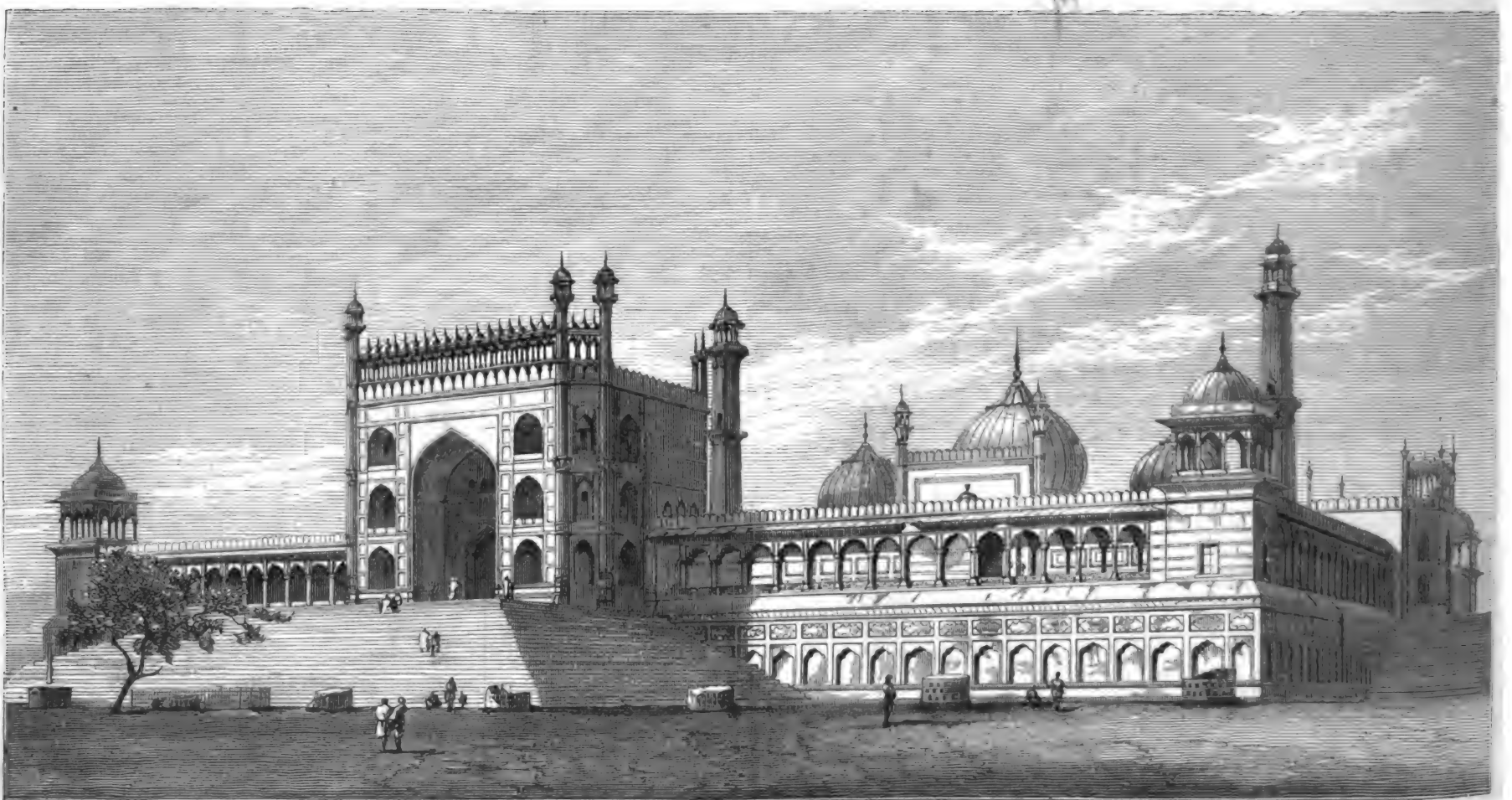


MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN AS EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Chowk, opposite the Townhall. This building stands 115 feet in height above the roadway, exclusive of the handsome gilt vane. Its materials are brick, red and yellow sandstone, and white marble. The stone dressings and carving are beautifully executed, from the designs and models of the architect. The capitals surmounting the main corner pillars measure four feet three inches wide and four feet six inches deep; they are carved out of solid blocks of white sandstone, and each cap weighs over two tons. The dials are sufficiently elevated to be distinctly visible from the stations of the East Indian and Punjab railways, and from other parts of the city. The building was completed in about eighteen months, at a cost, including clock and bells, of about 30,000 rupees (£3000), the whole of which sum was furnished by the Municipal Commissioners. The tower was designed and built under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Martin, Executive Engineer Rajpootana (State) Railway; the clock and bells were supplied by Mr. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, London.



THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI: THE CLOCK TOWER, DELHI.



THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI: THE JUMNA MUSJID.



THE FLOODS: ETON COLLEGE, FROM THE DATCHET ROAD.

THE CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Up to the time of preparing this number of our Journal the fate of the proposals unanimously agreed upon by the Great Powers of Europe, and formally submitted to the Turkish Government, was still uncertain. They were to be considered, on Thursday, by a Grand Council of the Empire, which Midhat Pasha had convened for this occasion. The Council was expected to number as many as 200 members, and it would include, besides all the principal State functionaries, the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs, and the heads of the Roman Catholic, Bulgarian, and Jewish religious communities. It was believed at Constantinople that the final proposals would be rejected, and in view of this the Plenipotentiaries and Ambassadors are making preparations for their departure. The Sultan has given an audience to the Persian Minister, and expressed his wish to cultivate the most friendly relations with Persia. The Turkish armaments continue on an extensive scale, and contracts have been concluded by the Minister of War with some Belgian firms for the supply of a large quantity of arms and ammunition. One of our Special Artist's Sketches is that showing the appearance, in the streets of Constantinople, of a number of recruits, just arrived by sea from Salonica, to be armed and drilled for military service. Another scene at Constantinople is the purchasing of sheep to be sacrificed at the Mohammedan religious festival of the Koorban Bairam, upon which occasion a great political demonstration was expected in support of the Turkish rule over the Christian populations. It is the custom of the richer class of Moslem, after slaughtering the sheep bought for this festival, to give the meat to the poor, as no order of priests in their religion claim it for themselves. The sittings of the Conference were expected to terminate on this present Saturday. They have been held, as we stated before, in the official mansion of the Turkish Minister of Marine, which we should call the Admiralty, adjoining the naval arsenal at Pera. We present a near view of that building, sketched by our own Artist from the old Turkish cemetery on the steep bank of the Golden Horn, below the residence of the British Embassy and the hotel occupied by Lord Salisbury, as described in a former notice. Stamboul, the Turkish city, is seen on the opposite bank of the Golden Horn. A singular incident of the past week is yet to be mentioned; this is the arrival of a deputation of Hungarian students from Pesth, at the instigation of General Klapka, and with the approval of Kossuth, to present a complimentary address and sword of honour to Abdul Kerim Pasha. He is the Turkish Commander-in-Chief in the war against Servia. Those in England who sympathised with Hungary in the conflict for her own liberties, a quarter of a century ago, may now feel disposed to ask whether the Magyars, after all, are deserving of their sympathy as friends of freedom.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 18.

The week has been an uneventful one so far as the Versailles Legislature is concerned; but, in default of exciting Parliamentary incidents, the Parisians have been entertained with a grand *balmassé* at the Opéra, and a Bonapartist demonstration at the Church of St. Augustin. The ball given on Saturday night was a brilliant success, the famous waltzes of Johann Strauss, who conducted in person, being greatly applauded, spite of a foolish conspiracy (which the press has deservedly censured in severe language) to assert the superiority of French over German dance music. From a pecuniary point of view the fête yielded most satisfactory results, there being no fewer than 6000 entrées, and the receipts exceeding £3500.

It was on Monday morning that the Bonapartists made their customary annual demonstration at the Church of St. Augustin, where mass was said for the repose of the soul of the Emperor Napoleon III. The heroes of the manifestation were M. Paul de Cassagnac, whom the crowd familiarly greeted with shouts of "Vive M. Paul!"—a flower-girl, moreover, deliberately kissing him in a sudden outburst of enthusiasm—and a so-called delegate of the working-classes, who carried a gigantic crown of immortelles, bearing the inscription "To the memory of the Emperor, from the workmen of Paris." When the ceremony was over there were loud shouts of "Vive la France!" "Vive Cassagnac!" besides one or two isolated cries of "Down with the Republic!" Altogether, there were certainly not more than five or six hundred people present.

Besides this demonstration, which, spite of the pompous manner in which had been announced, proved a most insignificant affair, one has also to thank the Bonapartists for the only lively debate we have had in the Chamber this week. They thought proper the other afternoon to provoke the Minister of Justice apropos of the dismissal of the Advocate-General of the Appeal Court at Besançon—who was recently revoked of his functions by M. Martel for having publicly sung the praises of the notorious mixed commissions which succeeded Louis Napoleon's coup d'état and summarily dealt with the lives and liberties of some 40,000 citizens. M. Martel defended his line of conduct in a vigorous speech reflecting upon the mixed commissions as having been a disgrace to France, and the Chamber formally expressed its approval of the Ministerial utterances by voting a favourable order of the day by an overwhelming majority. M. Paul de Cassagnac intervened in the discussion on behalf of the Imperialists, when his language was so violent that he only narrowly escaped the formal censure of the House. M. Martel's speech naturally met with the warm approval of the Republican press, which had long been calling for some satisfaction of this kind; but the Minister now finds himself in a somewhat difficult situation, the matter in which the Advocate-General of Besançon was implicated having come before the Cour de Cassation, whose president, M. Devienne, happens to have been a member of these same mixed commissions.

Another literary celebrity has passed away this week in the person of M. Buloz, the founder and editor of the well-known *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to which during the last fifty years so many French writers of genius have contributed. M. Buloz, who was of obscure parentage, and began life as a boy in a printing-office, was only possessed of limited literary attainments, though he eventually arrogated to himself the editorial privilege of mutilating the "copy" of such writers as George Sand, Michelet, Guizot, Lamennais, and Henri Heine. His appearance and manners were far from prepossessing, and with his contributors he was almost invariably harsh and unpleasant. He had a certain fund of natural wit at command, and the papers abound in anecdotes respecting him. Although all his life a freethinker, he was buried on Monday with unusual pomp, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, the ceremony being attended by a large number of literary celebrities.

The newspapers also announce the death of Madame Sarah Felix, the sister of the celebrated tragédienne Rachel, and herself at one time an actress of considerable ability.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, a bill was

introduced providing means for putting an end to abuses committed by the clergy in the exercise of their Ministry. Rear-Admiral di Saint Bon, Minister of Marine in the late Cabinet, has been returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the electoral colleges of Bozzolo and Castelfranco.

On Sunday the Pope received a deputation of ex-Pontifical functionaries, one of whom read an extremely violent address against the Italian Government. His Holiness, in reply, censured the measures contemplated by the Italian Cabinet with regard to the Church.

The Faculty of Law at Perugia has voted unanimously the abolition of capital punishment.

Two of the brigands who recently robbed the diligence between Palermo and Sciacca have been killed by the troops.

SPAIN.

At a Council of Ministers held, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the King, it was decided that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs should be intrusted to Señor Manuel Silveira, the Ministry of Justice to Señor Calderon Cofantes, and that of the Colonies to Señor Martin Herrera.

The Burmese Envoys have been received with much state by the King.

A children's hospital has been opened at Madrid. It is on the English model, and is the first established in Spain.

BELGIUM.

In Tuesday's sittings of the Chamber of Representatives, a bill was introduced and read by M. Malou, Minister of Finance, for preventing bribery and corruption in elections.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has been created an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Science of St. Petersburg, and has accepted the distinction.

Princess Charles of Prussia, sister of the Empress of Germany and mother of Prince Frederick Charles, died at Berlin on Thursday morning.

The Prussian Diet was opened, on the 12th inst., by the King in person. His Majesty, in the speech from the throne, said nothing whatever about European affairs. He expressed his hope that the endeavours of the Government to supply the wants of the country would meet with firm support in the Diet; and added that the public revenue for 1877, estimated on the whole to equal that of last year, offered the means of satisfying any new and permanent requirements of the State. The King then returned thanks for the proofs of affection and fidelity which he had received from his people on the celebration of his seventy years' military jubilee, and said that he regarded the sentiments then manifested towards him as a sure guarantee that Prussia would continue to fulfil her political mission in the German empire by faithfully carrying out truly monarchical and at the same time liberal institutions. On Monday the Lower House elected its presidents and constituted its bureau. Herr von Bennigsen was chosen President by 351 out of 367 valid votes recorded. Herr Klotz was elected first and Count Bethusy-Huc second Vice-President, the former by 211 out of 366, and the latter by 223 out of 307 votes. The Budget was presented to the Chamber, on Tuesday, by Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance. The Minister, in his speech, dwelt upon the difficult conditions of last year, and said that the fact of there being no deficit ought to be considered satisfactory. The receipts of the Treasury in 1876 showed a reduction of 3,000,000 marks; on the other hand, the administration of the forests showed a surplus of 3,000,000 marks over the estimates. The receipts from the direct taxes were in excess of, and those of the indirect taxes below, the estimates. The receipts for 1877-8 are estimated at 651,413,934 marks, being 15,466 marks less than last year. The ordinary expenditure is set down at 631,075,487 marks, being an increase of 11,915,369 upon last year. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 20,368,338, being 11,938,135 marks less than those for the preceding year.

The *North German Gazette* states that the German war-corvette Vineta has been ordered by telegraph to leave Yokohama and take up her station at Manila, in order to give the protection of the Imperial flag to the German commercial interests in those waters.

A despatch received by the African Society of Berlin announces that the African explorer, Dr. Pogge, who is on his way home, has succeeded in discovering the long-sought kingdom of Muata Yamvo, in Central Africa. Dr. Pogge is expected at Berlin very shortly.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has written to the Commander-in-Chief and all those who have recently been engaged in the mobilisation and concentration of the Russian troops in Europe and the Caucasus thanking them for their successful exertions.

The Budget for 1877 shows the public revenue for the past year to have amounted to 570,778,000 roubles, and the expenditure to 568,770,000 roubles. In the estimates for the present year the revenue from the sugar duty is calculated to yield 1,000,000 roubles, and the revenue from the Post Office and telegraphs 2,000,000 roubles more than 1876. The Customs duties, however, are estimated to produce 3,000,000 roubles less than last year. The ordinary expenditure for 1877 shows an increase of 3,500,000 roubles.

DENMARK.

M. Brix, the Socialist leader, has been found guilty of political misdemeanour by the criminal court at Copenhagen and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish Rigsdag was opened, on Wednesday, with a Speech from the Throne, in which it was announced that a bill will be introduced for the extension of military manœuvres, which is to form the basis of the intended new army organisation. Other bills are announced for reducing the land tax, for providing grants for the fleet, and for protecting literary copyright. The First Chamber has elected Count Hamilton president; the other members of the bureau have been re-elected. Mr. Crowe, the British Consul-General in Norway, died suddenly on the 10th inst.

Great damage was done, on Monday afternoon, by a fire which occurred at the principal theatre in Christiania. The larger portion of the building and a considerable quantity of theatrical property were destroyed.

AMERICA.

The Select Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives, appointed to devise means for the proper count of the votes for President and Vice-President, has agreed to submit the question to the decision of a tribunal composed of members of the Supreme Court, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Only two members dissent from this resolution. The Committee is very hopeful that the country will be satisfied with the result of its labours. A resolution has been passed by the House of Representatives declaring that all attempts to excite or prejudice public opinion on the subject of the Presidential election before the question has been constitutionally decided are unwise, unpatriotic, and dangerous. On Wednesday directions were given by the House of Representatives to its Serjeant-at-Arms to arrest the members of the Louisiana Returning Board and to

bring them to the bar of the House for refusing to produce certain papers before the Committee appointed by the House to investigate matters connected with the recent elections in the Southern States. The rival State Governments which have been organised at New Orleans carry on their domestic warfare with considerable method and patience. Mr. Nicholls, the Democratic Governor of Louisiana, having taken forcible possession of all the public buildings in New Orleans, the State House alone excepted, Mr. Packard, the rival Republican Governor, maintains himself in the State House. On the Republican side there are the negro militiamen; the white militia is, of course, Democratic. The metropolitan policemen, after giving ineffectual support to Mr. Packard, have thought it prudent to disappear from the streets of the city. The demonstrations which have taken place from the Republican to the Democratic Legislature seem to indicate in Louisiana, as they did in South Carolina, a feeling that the Democrats have really the popular voice on their side. In answer to Mr. Packard's demand for the assistance of the Federal troops in order to expel the Democrats from the Court House at New Orleans, President Grant has telegraphed to the Federal Commandant that the troops should only intervene to prevent a breach of the peace.

Mr. Ferry, the President of the Senate and Vice-President of the Republic, has been re-elected senator.

The engineers who have made a detailed examination of the mouth of the Mississippi officially report that the channel is twenty feet deep and two hundred feet wide throughout the South Pass.

The United States Consul in the Samoan Islands has arrived at San Francisco. He is commissioned, it is stated, by the native Government to make a treaty with the United States with a view to recognition of the Samoan Government by America and the cultivation of closer relations.

INDIA.

The Viceroy went from Delhi to Puttiala, where he installed the young Maharajah in the presence of the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha and the Regency Council. From Puttiala Lord Lytton went to Allyghur, where he laid the foundation of an Anglo-Mohammedan college. After visiting Agra he arrived at Calcutta, accompanied by Lady Lytton and his family, on Saturday last.

The famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies is assuming a very serious aspect. The Government of India has forwarded a despatch to Lord Salisbury, in which the cost to the State on account of relief works and other measures for mitigating the effects of the famine is estimated at \$5,500,000.

Lord Carnarvon, acting in Lord Salisbury's absence as Secretary of State for India, has addressed a despatch to the Governor-General on the subject of the famine in Western and Southern India. Lord Carnarvon says he gathers from the information he has received that the famine will increase in intensity until the month of April, and from that date gradually diminish. It is estimated that the largest number of people to be provided for at one time in Bombay will be a million. In Madras, there are 134,000 persons employed on relief works; but the calculation of the number which will be reached in that Presidency in April has not yet arrived at the India Office. Referring to the relief operations, his Lordship says that the Governments of Bombay and Madras do not appear to entertain any apprehension of an inability to carry the necessary supplies to the affected localities, but he cannot regard without uneasiness the consequences of imperfect communications in districts which cover so wide an area, and some of which lie at so great a distance from the lines of railway. He desires to be furnished regularly, week by week, with a telegraphic summary of the leading facts as they arise in each Presidency, and with special narratives by mail of the progress of the famine, and of the proceedings of the two Governments under his Excellency's directions.

By public auction, on Monday, the Berne-Lucerne Railway was acquired by the canton of Berne for 8,475,000*l*.

Direct telegraphic communication from England to Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, Madeira, and Brazil has been restored by the repair of the cable between Falmouth and Lisbon.

Intelligence from Matamoros says it is reported that the army of Iglesias was defeated on the 3rd inst., and has surrendered in Guanajuato to the forces under Porfirio Diaz. Iglesias asked permission to retire into private life.

Brazil, the Dutch and Spanish colonies, some British colonies, and Ceylon have joined the International Postal Union; and the Portuguese colonies, Hong-Kong, Japan, and the Argentine Republic have signified their wish to enter it.

From Carthage a confirmation has been received of the news that the Dutch Consul and other persons had been assassinated in the public streets. The perpetrators are not known, and the events are said to have no political significance.

Health on the Gold Coast, according to the latest intelligence, was good. The position of affairs remained unchanged at Whydah. Rumours, however, were current of the King having consented to pay the fine imposed by Commodore Hewett and reopen trade.

Consul Kirk has forwarded to Lord Derby a letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar expressing his desire to encourage and render every assistance to the movement recently set on foot by the Geographical Conference at Brussels for opening up the interior of Africa.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have now ready for publication a new Indian Army and Civil Service List, which embraces, in about 600 octavo pages, every department of the public service in India, including, of course, the British troops quartered in Indian stations.

The Chinese Ambassador to England, with his suite, landed on Tuesday at Gibraltar, and were received by Lord Napier of Magdala, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. After the reception the Ambassador and the members of the Embassy drove round the rock and visited the galleries.

Owing to the appearance of cattle plague in animals exported from Hamburg, an Order in Council has been issued placing sheep and goats imported from Germany under the same restrictions as now apply to cattle. The effect of this order will be that all animals from Germany will be slaughtered at the place of landing.

The Cape Town *Standard and Mail* records a prompt rescue of a seaman from drowning. During the voyage of the Union Royal Mail Company's steam-ship Roman, on Nov. 15, a strong gale was blowing from the westward, with a heavy sea running, when one of the ordinary seamen fell overboard from the bridge, where he had been fastening the awning. Mr. Pybus, second officer, who was on the poop taking sights at the time, put down his sextant and threw a life-buoy within a few feet of the man, who got hold of it. A boat was lowered (by Clifford's patent lowering apparatus) and the man picked up and taken on board, and within fifteen minutes from the time of the accident the Roman was on her way again.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. John Richardson Selwyn, M.A., a son of the Bishop of Lichfield, has been appointed Bishop of Melanesia, which comprises the islands of the South Pacific. Mr. Selwyn has been in charge of the mission since the murder of Bishop Patteson, in 1871; and it is understood that he would have received the appointment to the bishopric earlier but for his age, which is only thirty-two. It is expected that he will be consecrated in New Zealand.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society was held on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, S.W.—Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Llwynypia, near Pontypridd, Glamorgan, and Solva, in the parish of Whitchurch, Pembroke; rebuilding the churches at Brighton, St. Mary, Sussex, and Littleton-on-Severn, near Bristol; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Combyne, near Lyme Regis, Devon, North Chapel, near Petworth, Sussex, and South Normanton, near Alfreton, Derby. Grants were also made from the Special School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Gorsley, near Newent, Gloucester, and East Kirkby, near Mansfield, Notts. The Mission-Church Fund is again exhausted. Many outstanding applications remain; and it will depend entirely upon the offerings made by Church people whether these applications can be met or must be refused.

At the Arches Court, last Saturday, Dr. Stephens applied that the Rev. Arthur Tooth, Vicar of St. James's, Hatcham, should be pronounced guilty of contempt of Court for having, in disobedience to an inhibition of that Court, exercised the cure of souls in his church on Dec. 24 and 31, and also for having published in St. James's Church a libel upon the Court and its authority. Lord Penzance, the Dean, said he had no hesitation in applying the powers provided by the statute of the 53rd George III., cap. 127, and pronounce Mr. Tooth to be contumacious and in contempt. His Lordship directed that the same should be signified to the Queen in Chancery, with a view to his imprisonment, and Mr. Tooth was ordered to pay the costs. Notwithstanding the judgment of the Court of Arches, three services were held at St. James's, Hatcham, on Sunday. They took place early in the morning, before the Bishop's notice closing the church had been posted on the doors.—A correspondence is published in which the Bishop of Lincoln sets forth at length reasons why the decisions of the Court of Arches should be respected and obeyed.—A special general meeting of the members of the English Church Union was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, to consider the questions in dispute with reference to St. James's Church, Hatcham. The discussion, however, took a general turn upon the relations of the Church to the State, and recent decisions of the Privy Council and Lord Penzance were warmly condemned. Resolutions were passed protesting against the encroachments of the State on the liberties of the Church.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The opening of the new hall of Balliol College was celebrated, on Tuesday night, by a banquet, at which about 250 past and present senior members of the society were present. "Floreat domus de Balliolo" was responded to by the Master; "The Visitors," by the Bishop of London; "The Houses of Parliament," by Lord Cardwell and Mr. Cave; "The Clergy," by the Archbishop of Canterbury; "The University," by the Vice-Chancellor; "The Bar," by Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P.; "The Civil Service," by Mr. R. W. Lingen, C.B.; and "Literature and Science," by Mr. Matthew Arnold.

CAMBRIDGE.

The undermentioned have been declared entitled to Mathematical honours; the list in order of merit will be published on the 26th inst.:

Arnold, Pembroke; Atkinson, Clare; Bagshaw, John's; Barry, Catharine's; Bassett, Trinity; Bayman, Trinity Hall; Bell, John's; Benwell, Trinity; Berkeley, King's; Blackburn, Trinity; Boissier, Queen's; Bothamley, Corpus; Bowyer, Queens'; F. L. Brereton, Corpus; Carr, Trinity; Catty, Christ's; Clark, Christ's; Clayton, Emmanuel; Coates, Trinity; Cobbold, Sidney; Colles, Emmanuel; Dauckwerts, Pembroke; Dixon, Christ's; Doherty, John's; Eustace, John's; Foa, Trinity Hall; Fuller, Emmanuel; Gibbons, Caius; Gilliland, Queens'; Grant, Christ's; Greaves, Christ's; Hadden, Trinity; Hancock, Queens'; Hatfield, John's; Hawthorne, King's; Heath, John's; Hicks, Trinity; Hickson, Trinity; Highmore, Corpus; Hinxman, Christ's; Hodson, Trinity Hall; Hogben, Catharine's; Hopkins, Trinity; Horton, Trinity Hall; Javrin, Clare; Jones, Jesus; Jones, John's; Kearney, Corpus; Kikuchi, John's; Knight, Trinity; Lawrence, Trinity; Lee, Pembroke; Lewis, Trinity; Lyon, Emmanuel; McAlister, John's; Macmichael, Trinity; Marwood, John's; B. A. Miller, Trinity; Mills, Clare; Milton, Caius; Monro, Queens'; Murtion, John's; Newbury, Peterhouse; Noakes, Christ's; Norman, Downing; Nodley, Sidney; Parsons, John's; Pendlebury, John's; Perceval, Corpus; Perry, Catharine's; Pryse, Trinity; Rentoul, Downing; Ridley, John's; Robinson, John's; Rose, Trinity; Rome, Trinity; Rowles, Catharine's; Salmon, Jesus; Sharratt, Emmanuel; Sharrock, Jesus; Sheriff, Emmanuel; A. P. Smith, Trinity; J. P. Smith, Trinity; Soe, Jesus; Stevens, Peter's; Swainson, Trinity; Tait, John's; Vinter, Sidney; Walters, Queens'; Williams, Pembroke; Wilson, John's; Wilson, Sidney; Woolley, Corpus; Wood, Christ's. Agrotat.—Ballfour, Trinity, allowed the ordinary degree; Chambers, Pembroke; Mason, Jesus; Miller, Pembroke; Ruck, Christ's; Vaughan, Peter's. Excused the general examination—Fenn, Trinity; Morris, Pembroke.

The examiners for the Law Tripos have issued the following class list:

Class I.—Bond, Trinity Hall; Mews, Trinity, and Thorneley, Trinity Hall, equal; Corbett, Trinity. Class II.—Thompson, Christ's; Keating, Trinity; Moon, Trinity; Heath, Trinity; De Stewart, John's; Atkinson, Caius; Frankau, Caius, and Turner, Trinity, equal; Hellmuth, Trinity, and De Marriott, Trinity, equal; Hanson, John's; Martin, Trinity Hall, and Morton, Trinity Hall, equal; Upward, John's; Langham, Trinity Hall; Phippen, Clare; Chamberlain, Emmanuel; Booth, Trinity; Tayleur, Trinity; Gurner, Jesus; Peabody, Trinity. Class III.—Brandon, Trinity Hall; Wise, Trinity; Holland, Trinity Hall; Adam, John's, and Howard, Trinity, equal; Gray, Trinity; Harrison, Trinity; Thomas, Trinity; Walker, Trinity; Beckingsale, Christ Church. The following candidates not deemed worthy of honours have been allowed an ordinary degree:—Curry, St. John's; Goodridge, St. John's; Macpherson, Trinity; and Solly, Trinity. Messrs. Faulkner, Trinity Hall; Noble, Trinity; and Travis, Emmanuel, have satisfied the examiners so as to be excused the general examination for the ordinary degree.

At a meeting of Convocation of the University of London, held on Tuesday evening, at the University building, Burlington-gardens, a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider what changes were desirable in the constitution of the University was defeated by fifty-seven to fifteen. A resolution requesting the annual committee to report upon the best means of carrying into effect the desire of Convocation that the degrees of the University should be open to women was carried, after a long discussion, by twenty-two to sixteen.

Lord Coleridge took the chair, on Wednesday evening, at the annual dinner of the evening department of King's College. In the course of his address, he called attention to the history of the institution, which he pronounced a success, and expressed an earnest hope and belief that this would continue. His Lordship heartily recognised and thoroughly admired the practical effects of such a system of education as that carried out in King's College.

The Charity Commissioners have recently issued a scheme for the administration of the Tonbridge Grammar School, which was established under the will of Sir Andrew Judd, made in 1558.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Herbert Watney has been elected assistant physician at St. George's Hospital.

A successful trial was made, on Tuesday, of the landing-stage, pentoon, and boats of the steam-ferry which is to cross the Thames between Wapping and Rotherhithe.

The discourse at the Royal Institution, next Friday evening, the 26th inst., will be given by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S. (on Ants), instead of by Professor Huxley, as previously announced.

The annual benefit of Mr. Frederick Burgess, of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, is announced for Tuesday next, at St. James's Great Hall. There will be performances in the afternoon and evening, and many artistes of note will appear.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board the committee on incorrigible truants presented a report embodying a scheme for dealing with that class of children, and, after the discussion, it was resolved to send a letter to the Home Secretary in accordance with the committee's recommendation.

An exhibition and bazaar in aid of the Orphan Working School and the Alexandra Orphanage is announced to be held at the Crystal Palace next Monday, consisting of all kinds of fancy work, scrap albums, collections of wild flowers and seaweeds, made by children under the age of fifteen.

We learn from the *City Press* that the Cooks' Company have completed arrangements with the National Training-School of Cookery by which twelve girls of the City Ward Schools (from which a special class has been formed) will have an elementary education in simple cooking and general domestic economy.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held a meeting on Monday evening—the Rev. R. Thornton, D.D., in the chair. Several new members were elected, and it was announced that 107 had joined during the past year. A paper on Christianity Considered as a Moral Power was read by Professor Lias, of St. David's College, Lampeter. A discussion ensued.

Handel's oratorio "Solomon" will be performed at Exeter Hall, next Friday, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. This work—one of Handel's latest compositions—contains some of his finest airs and choruses. Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Julia Wigan, Madame Patey, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. Maybrick are the principal vocalists.

Captain Shaw's annual report on metropolitan fires, which shows an increase of forty-two on the average of the last ten years, contains the names of firemen who are commended for special merit in saving life during the year. They are—William Dowell, eight lives; William Rhymes, six lives; Stephen Holden, three lives; William W. Dumdell, three lives; G. Blandford, two lives; and F. M'Nutt, one life.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society has recently received the following contributions from corporations in the city of London:—The Fishmongers' Company, £52 10s.; the Drapers' Company, £21; the Clothworkers' Company (annual subscription), £10 10s.; the Skinners' Company, £10 10s.; the Trinity Board, £10 10s.; the London Dock Company, £10 10s.; the P. and O. Company, £10; and the London Assurance Corporation, £10.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the second of January) was 83,738, of whom 38,796 were in workhouses and 44,942 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 3675, 15,799, and 21,792 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 681, of whom 489 were men, 158 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

Further discussion took place, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the St. George's guardians, respecting the high mortality amongst children in the Carlisle-place Convent. A resolution was passed expressing the deepest regret of the guardians at the large number of deaths, and censuring the managers for having continued to receive fresh inmates in the face of such mortality. A motion was also carried that, in the opinion of the board, all institutions which undertake the complete maintenance of infant children belonging to the poor should be placed under Government supervision.

Parliament-square, which has already furnished sites for the public monuments of Lords Derby and Palmerston, has recently received an addition in a bronzed statue of the late Sir Robert Peel. The figure of the great statesman is placed on a plain granite pedestal, and represents him as he was wont to appear in the House. The likeness is said to be excellent. It is stated that it is contemplated to erect other monuments of departed statesmen in Parliament-square. Those of Lords Derby and Palmerston face Palace-yard; the present addition is on the north side of the square.

The Postmaster-General has issued notice that, on and after Feb. 1 next, telegrams for banks, counting-houses, offices, and other places of business in the city of London which may arrive on Sundays, and after eight p.m. on week days, will not be delivered until the following morning, unless a request be made, in writing, by the addressers that such telegrams may be delivered immediately on their arrival. The department hopes by this means, without causing inconvenience to the public, to put a stop to the loss or delay of business telegrams which not unfrequently occurs through their being overlooked or mislaid after delivery at places of business which are closed.

The Council of the National Rifle Association have, in view of the next Wimbledon meeting, made some alterations in the targets and reductions in the sizes of the bull's-eyes. There will be rectangular instead of circular "outers." The many "highest possible scores" obtained at 200 yards during the past two years rendered it imperative to reduce the bull's-eye for that distance, while the few made at 500 and 600 has induced the council to adopt the Government "bull" for those distances. The term "centre" is to be dropped for Wimbledon, and the portions into which it is to be cut are to be called "inner" and "magpie" respectively.

The Mansion House Inundations' Relief Fund amounts to nearly £8000.—The Home Secretary received a deputation from the Commissioners of Sewers of the City, on Tuesday, who laid before that right hon. gentleman a scheme, under the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Act, embracing thickly-populated areas in the vicinity of Fetter-lane, St. Luke's, and what used to be known as Petticoat-lane, the total estimated cost of which was £284,000. Mr. Cross, in reply to the representations of the deputation, said he did not think there was a single corner in the schemes of the City or of the Metropolitan Board of Works that he had not visited, and he should immediately place the scheme now submitted to him in proper hands to be inquired into.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a deputation from Fulham, consisting of owners of property and occupiers of premises, who had suffered severely from the effects of the recent floods, was introduced. They presented a memorial earnestly intreating the board to render

immediate aid, with a view to the effectual resisting of any further inundations on the occurrence of the high tides with which they were threatened by scientific authorities in the course of next week. The memorial was referred to the Works Committee. A similar course was adopted with regard to one from Limehouse.—A conference of local authorities representing the districts in the Thames valley that have suffered greatly during the late inundations was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Wednesday. The meeting blamed the Thames Conservancy Board for want of proper management, objected to the constitution of that board, and formed an association to be called "The Thames Valley Floods Prevention Association."

A quarterly court of the Governors of the Seamen's Hospital (Dreadnought), Greenwich, was held yesterday week—Mr. Joseph Moore in the chair. It was reported that 501 seamen had been admitted as in-patients to the hospital during the past quarter from British and foreign ships, of which number 140 came from London, 36 from Liverpool, 28 from Glasgow, 14 from North and South Shields, 15 from Hull, and 268 from thirty-four other ports in Great Britain and Ireland. The secretary regretted to have to report that the balance-sheet for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, showed a deficiency of £1539 6s., being upwards of £400 in excess of last year's deficiency. Not a single legacy of any importance had been left to this society since the Dreadnought was broken up and the hospital removed on shore. The average amount received every year in legacies before the society left the old ship was £2180, but during the last six years the average receipts from this source only reach £700 per annum. The Duke of Northumberland will preside at the annual meeting, on Feb. 7.

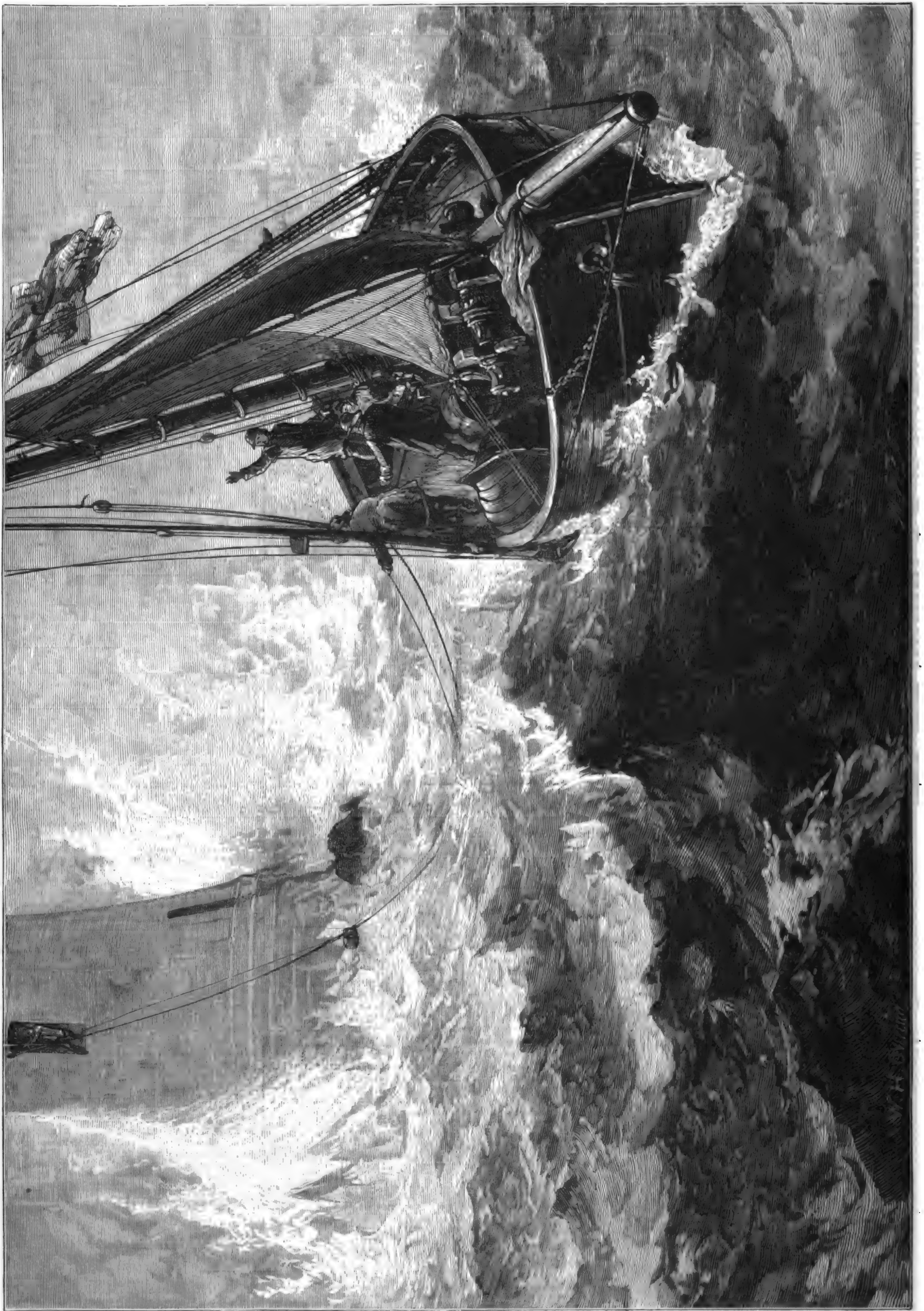
A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Last week 2516 births and 1358 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 26, and the deaths 397, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 100 from smallpox, 24 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 214 deaths were referred, against 235 and 253 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 41 below the corrected average number for the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping-cough were, in the aggregate, less than half the corrected average weekly number. The deaths referred to fever were 19 below the corrected average: 3 were certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 2 as simple fever. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 97, 75, and 116 in the three preceding weeks, were 100 last week, of which 34 were certified as unvaccinated, 31 as vaccinated, and in the remaining 35 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information as to vaccination. In 29 of the 52 fatal cases of smallpox occurring last week in private practice in London, no information as to vaccination was given in the medical certificates. Medical practitioners are requested to add this information in all their future certificates relating to smallpox deaths. In comparing, however, the numbers of deaths occurring among vaccinated and unvaccinated persons, it should be remembered that there are probably now in the London population fully nine times as many vaccinated as unvaccinated persons. The deaths from smallpox included 39 in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals at Homerton, Stockwell, and Hampstead, 5 in the Highgate Smallpox Hospital, 2 in the Kensington Workhouse, and two in the North-street Infirmary, Poplar; the remaining 52 occurred in private dwellings. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which have 900 beds available for smallpox, contained 873 patients on Saturday last, against numbers increasing steadily from 185 to 859 in the eleven preceding weeks. Many cases were necessarily refused admission during the week. During a period of nine weeks 3285 deaths were referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, a number which was 924, or 22 per cent below the average number in the corresponding week of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population. Different forms of violence caused 51 deaths; 45 were the result of negligence or accident, including 28 from fractures and contusions, 6 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, and 6 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Thirteen deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

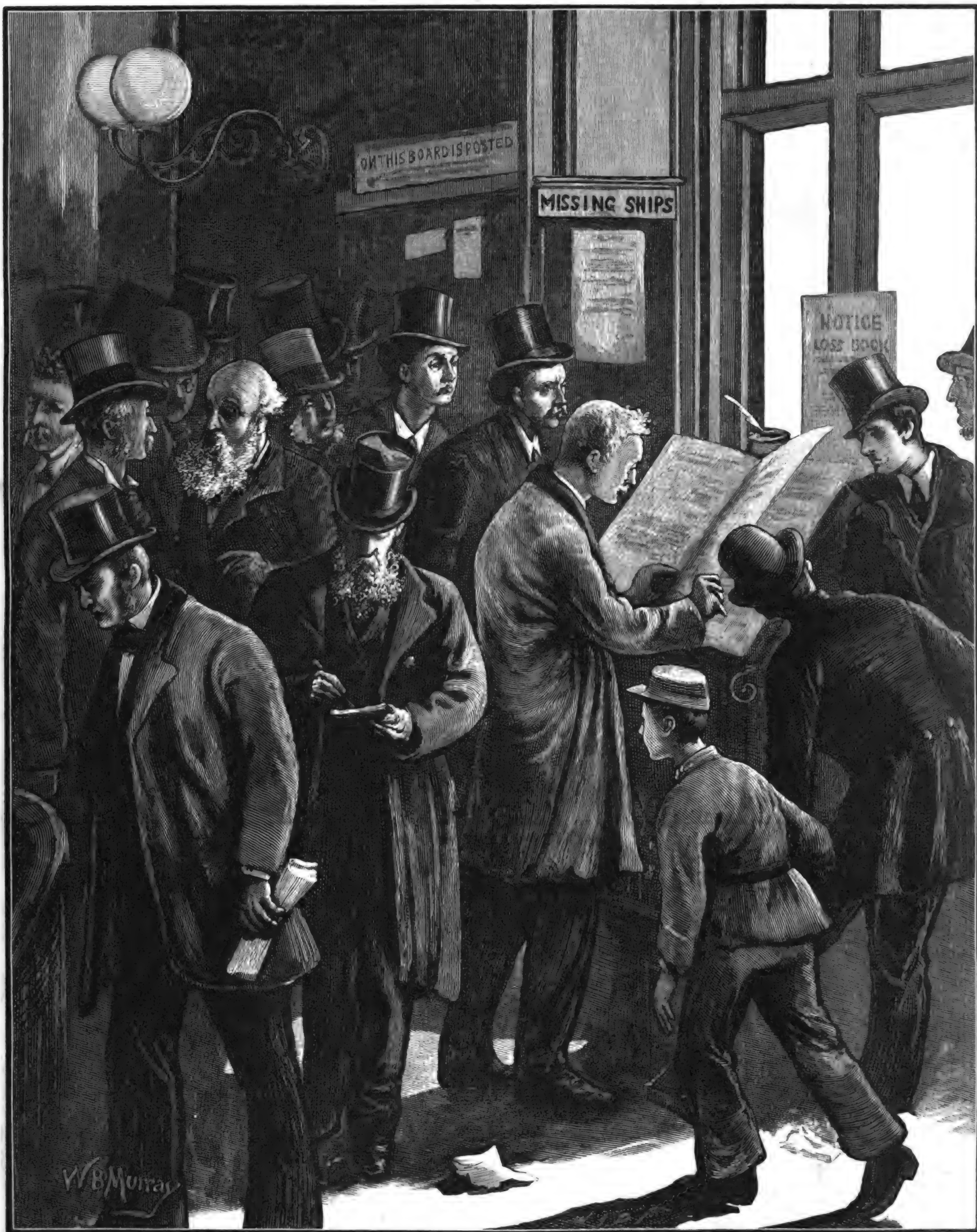
ALTERATIONS IN THE NAMES OF STREETS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets within the limit of the metropolitan district:—Milton-place, Pierrepont-terrace, Cumberland row, and Camden-passage, Islington, will be incorporated under the name of Camden-passage, and the houses re-numbered. The name of Lare-street for a new street to lead out of Allen-street, Kensington, has been sanctioned, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected or other obstructions caused to the free use by the public of the said street. Charlotte-row and Walbrook, City, will be incorporated under the latter name, and the house at present numbered 4, Charlotte-row, will be re-numbered 39, Walbrook. The name of Ralston-street has been approved for a new street on the Cadogan estate, Chelsea, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected or other obstructions to the free use of the public of the said street. Old Paradise-row and Rosmond-buildings will be re-named Islington-green, and the houses re-numbered with consecutive numbers. Earl-street, Blackfriars, will be re-named Upper Thames-street, in continuation of the existing street of that name. The board has approved a plan on behalf of the Chartered Gas Light and Coke Company for the formation of a new road to connect Sand's End-lane and Imperial-road, Fulham, and of the name of Emden-road for the same, on the condition that no barrier be at any time erected or other obstruction caused to the free use of the public of the said streets; Grosvenor-place, Gloucester-road, and Alfred-street, Camberwell, will be incorporated under the name of Gloucester-road, and the houses re-numbered; Regent-street, Horseferry-road, Westminster, will be re-named Regency-street. The alteration of this name was strongly opposed by the Local Board of Works, but the Metropolitan Board decided, as there were three Regent-streets in the same postal district, it was expedient that the name of the least important one should be altered. The name of Summerfield-villas, Eversing-road, Stoke Newington, will not at present be abolished; Upper Cranfield-road, Deptford, will be incorporated under the latter name, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; no changes will be made at present in the numbering of the houses in Campden-hill-road, Kensington; the name of Jesmond-street will be applied to a new street to lead out of East-street, Newington, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected or other obstructions caused to the free use by the public of the said street.

It is the intention of the directors of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, without further delay, to construct a second line of rails from Kingstown to Bray.



THE LATE STORMS: PASSING PROVISIONS THROUGH THE SURF TO THE BISHOP'S ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, SOILLY ISLES.



THE LATE STORMS: THE "LOSS-BOOK," A SKETCH AT LLOYD'S.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE ARMOURER'S DAUGHTER."

BY G. CATTERMOLLE.

The picturesque surroundings of feudal times possess an undying charm in themselves and their associations. The romance of chivalry still lives in these our more prosaic, but enlightened, days; and all that recalls, as in the picture before us, aught of the poetry and feeling of that period is sure of welcome. With the name of Cattermole is identified much of the pleasure modern art has opened up to us in this class of subject, and, in the picture here engraved, we have the suggestion of an incident for the realisation of which, to our mind's eye, but little imagination is demanded. The young Lord, tired of hawk and hound, has strolled from the castle to the armourer's room, where, with walls well hung about with sword and shield and bows, the old man, sitting amid a pile of dented helms and battered breastplates, dilates with accustomed garrulity on the mighty prowess of some former Lord, in which the blade he handles was the trusted weapon. But perchance the young man's thought is of the fair girl standing beside him—a form he has seen grow into maiden beauty as his boyish heart has warmed from companionship to love. With look askance, the sitting young eyes their trusting confidence, and reads a passage in their history they never have thought on. She plucks the petals from a rose—idly, 'tis true—dreaming, perhaps, of its foreboding voice. But cruel fate will shortly wake her from her gentle reverie. Love, like Death, ignores distinctions; but the armourer's daughter must not hope for the occupancy of the lady's bower in yon lordly pile.

The original water-colour drawing hangs in South Kensington Museum, and is an admirable example of the master at his best period, combining great power of composition and colour with the most dexterous felicity of touch.

MUSIC.

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"Biorn," the new opera, produced on Wednesday evening, is the composition of Signor Lauro Rossi, director of the Royal College of Music at Naples, the book being the work of Mr. Frank Marshall. The leading incidents and the dramatic action are based on those of "Macbeth," but the scene is transferred to Norway, the names of the characters being necessarily changed. The haglike witches of the English tragedy are replaced by three fascinating Norni, or Fates; and an underplot is added, by which jealousy is added to the motives that impel the hero in his criminal career. These licences are great; but may, perhaps, find some excuse by the precedents of liberties previously taken by adapters of Shakespearean subjects for operatic composers—French, Italian, and German. In the construction of his book, Mr. Marshall has laid out some situations well calculated for dramatic and musical effect, which in the latter respect might have been turned to far better account than they have been by the composer of "Biorn," in the whole five acts of which it is scarcely possible to point to any manifestation of original musical thought or dramatic power. The prevalence of dance-rhythm gives a tone of frivolity that is in violent opposition to the serious nature of the subject; and this was conspicuously the case with the closing music of the opera, at the tragic catastrophe of the drama. The pieces that stood out most favourably in contrast with the other portions of the music were the trio for Biorn, Rollo, and Sigurd, near the end of the first act; Rollo's serenade, in the third act; and the chorus for the Queen's waiting-women, in the fourth act—the last being the best piece of vocal writing in the opera.

Some omissions were made in the performance, owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Fitzinman Marshall, for whom an apology was made before her first entry. This lady represented the character of Elfrida (Lady Macbeth); but, under the circumstances, it would be unfair to enter into criticism. Signor Mottino, as Biorn (Macbeth), displayed not only high merit as a vocalist, but also considerable power as an actor. Some of his music (poor and trifling as it generally is) was admirably declaimed, and in several of the principal dramatic situations this gentleman's acting was forcible and impressive without exaggeration. The part of Rollo (Banquo) also found an excellent representative in Miss Cora Stuart, who produced a very marked impression in several instances, particularly by her rendering of the serenade already specified, and her good declamation in the air, "Ambition," in the fourth act.

The remaining characters were generally well filled—the three Norni by Misses Riccobuono, Clare, and Warwick; Hela (Hecate), Mdlle. Christine Corandi; Sigurd (Duncan), by Mr. Dymott; Ulf, Huko, and Eric (Earls of Norway), by Messrs. G. Coventry, C. Howard, and D. Stone, &c.

"Biorn" has been well placed on the stage, with some excellent scenery by Messrs. Gordon and Harford, and brilliant costumes; and there is also some good ballet action. Signor Tito Mattei conducted the performance with care and energy.

The resumption of the Monday Popular Concerts last week has already been noticed. The Saturday afternoon performances in association therewith were also resumed in the same week. The programme in this instance, and at the second evening concert of the year, on Monday last, presented in each case much attraction and variety. On Saturday Schubert's otet, for string and wind instruments, was admirably rendered, the distribution having been as follows:—First and second violins, MM. H. Holmes and L. Ries; viola, Mr. Zerbini; violoncello, Signor Piatti; contrabass, Mr. Reynolds; clarinet, Mr. Lazarus; horn, Mr. Wendtland; and bassoon, Mr. Winterbottom. Mdlle. Marie Krebs gave an excellent rendering of Beethoven's "Sonate Pathétique" for piano solo, and was associated with MM. H. Holmes, Zerbini, and Piatti, in Mozart's pianoforte quartet in G minor. Mr. Sims Reeves was the vocalist, and sang Beethoven's "Adelaide" in his own incomparable style, having been encoined in Signor Piatti's serenade "Awake, awake" (which included the composer's fine playing of the violoncello obbligato). Monday evening's selection comprised Mendelssohn's first quartet (op. 12, in E flat); Beethoven's second pianoforte trio (in G), with Mdlle. Marie Krebs as pianist; Chopin's rondo for two pianofortes, in which the lady just named was associated with Miss Agnes Zimmermann; and Brahms's series of "Liebeslied Walzer"—the pianoforte duet accompaniment played by these ladies, and the vocal portions sustained by Mdlles. Sophie Löwe and Redeker and Messrs. Shakspeare and Pyatt; the same vocalists having given, with much effect, Schumann's quartets, "Es ist verrathen" and "Ich bin geliebt." The exquisite rondo of Chopin and the charming lieder of Brahms were given for the first time at these concerts, and pleased greatly. At each of the concerts referred to Mr. Holmes suddenly replaced Herr Straus as leading violinist, this gentleman having been called abroad in consequence of a severe domestic bereavement. Sir J. Benedict was the accompanist on Saturday, Mr. Zerbini having fulfilled the office on

Monday. Herr Straus is to reappear at the afternoon performance of to-day and at Monday's evening concert.

Herr Herman Franke has resumed his interesting chamber concerts—this season in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music—himself being the leading and solo violinist. The opening performance of the series took place on Tuesday evening.

The second of the new series of the London Ballad Concerts took place on Wednesday evening, when a varied selection of popular vocal music was rendered by several eminent vocalists, including Mr. Sims Reeves. Madame Arabella Goddard contributed some brilliant pianoforte playing.

Haydn's "Creation" was given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. Barnby; the solo-singers announced having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss José Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli.

On Thursday next the anniversary of Robert Burns's birth-day will be musically celebrated at St. James's Hall by the performance of Scottish national songs, including the co-operation (as announced) of Madame Antoinette Sterling, Misses José Sherrington and Annie Sinclair, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Thurley Beale, and two vocalists of repute from Scotland.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival will take place, in the dome of the Royal Pavilion, on Feb. 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22, under the direction of Mr. Kuhe, who, at some of the concerts, will be assisted by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The orchestra will consist of about forty-eight of the best London instrumentalists, and the chorus will be that of the Brighton Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. R. Taylor; organist, Mr. Crapps. Among the works to be performed will be Handel's "Messiah," Haydn's "Creation," Verdi's "Requiem," Mr. J. F. Barnett's "Ancient Mariner," Madame Sainton-Dolby's "Legend of St. Dorothea," Mr. Arthur Sullivan's symphony in E, and Mr. Frederic Clay's new cantata, "Lalla Rookh," composed for the festival to a libretto written by Mr. G. A. Willis. Among the artists who will assist in the performance of the above-named works and at the miscellaneous concerts are Madames Sherrington, Patey, and Edith Wynne; M.M. Sims Reeves, Lloyd, Cummings, Campobello, Maybrick, and Foli; and Madame Arabella Goddard and Mr. Kuhe will be the solo pianists.

A correspondent, writing from Glasgow, says:—"For many years the irregularity of congregational singing has engaged my attention, and I have, at last, found a method for securing absolute precision. It is this: In front of a clock's pendulum place two panels attached below by a Y spring and sliding hoop, so that in common time the pendulum will be seen between them; and in triple time, when they are drawn together, a segment of the pendulum will be seen at the outer sides alternately."

NEW BOOKS.

An intimate acquaintance with the majority of the "ologies," and especially with palæontology, anthropology (including ethnology and craniology), glottology (including philology and entomology), geology, and mythology, is required for a proper understanding, let alone an adequate appreciation, of *Etruscan Bologna: A Study*, by Richard F. Burton (Smith, Elder, and Co.); and "caviare to the general" is an expression which but faintly describes the adaptability, or rather the inadaptability, of the volume for the tastes and comprehension of the ordinary reader. How universal is the gallant author's learning, how indomitable is his resolution, how vigorous is his execution, how persistent is his industry, everybody knows; and his researches in "the venerable ex-capital of Northern Etruria" show that, in all those respects, his old reputation has been well maintained. Very few, however, of his pages are within the range of any but the most erudite "ologists." That the results of his investigations were nevertheless intended for the mere tourist, as well as for others, is evident from his own language. He begins by promising never to borrow from the guide-books, and promising that the sooner they borrow from him the better for them. The book is divided into three "parts." The first part contains some remarks, breathing a spirit of personal enthusiasm, upon New Bologna, upon Old Bologna, and upon certain public and private collections of antiquities. In the second part we are invited to go and visit the very sites whence the collections were dug up; we are taken to the Certosa, to Casalechio, to Marzabotto, to Misanello, to Misano, and in each case we are treated to some learned observations and criticisms, the value of which can be properly appraised by none but a professed antiquary. In the third part we are summoned, having "seen the arts and industry, the temporary abodes and the eternal homes of the Circumpadan Etrurians," to bring our work of examination to a close and "interview what is left of the man himself." This is the part where it would be of the greatest advantage to be thoroughly versed in most of the "ologies." It is considered advisable to begin with a "geological sketch of early Italy," in all its phases, at various "epochs." After this the learned author is moved to "offer a few remarks," as long-winded preachers are wont to say, "concerning the successive immigrations into the Italian Peninsula, which finally brought the Etruscans." At this point a thorough master of anthropology, comprehending such branches of that science as craniology, glottology, and even anthropophagy, cannot fail to be deeply interested and to long for the wings of a dove that he might fly away and pay the recommended visit "to the learned anatomist and naturalist Prof. Commendatore Luigi Calori," who is affability itself towards anthropological inquirers, whose "study, behind the theatre where he lectures, contains nineteen old Etruscan skulls," and who "will at once point out their resemblance to the 'massive and grandiose Roman calvaria.'" In discoursing about the origin of the Etruscan language, the author takes occasion to make a fierce onslaught upon the Rev. Isaac Taylor's "Etruscan Researches," remarking, with facetious bitterness, that the "Family pen" was never employed to worse purpose. What especially rouses our author's ire is the assertion that "the ultimate and surest test of race is language"—an assertion which, together with others enough to make "the geographer and anthropologist stand aghast," is met by argument, by instance, and by the authority of Prof. Karl Vegt, Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, and other shining lights. The conclusions drawn by our author, as regards "the Etruscan tongue, are:—1. That it may possibly be proved 'Italiot'; 2. That its origin and its affiliation are at present mysterious as the Basque; 3. That, whereas almost all previous authorities had advocated some form of the great Indo-European speech, Mr. Taylor has made himself a remarkable 'Turanian' exception; and 4. That certain Finnish 'affinities' deserve scientific investigation." Some pages are devoted to the consideration, with specimens, of the very scanty "inscriptive literature of the Etruscans;" and the volume concludes, save for an appendix, with a short, but very interesting, essay upon the "modern Bolognese tongue." From the description given of the book, it will probably appear that the contents, though

some of them convey information intelligible and attractive to everybody, especially to travellers unaware of what has been brought to light by archaeological research in the neighbourhood of Bologna during the last few years, are, on the whole, more than a little "over the heads" of ordinary readers, and, valuable as they undoubtedly are, would find full and due appreciation among the members of some scientific society, and among such persons only.

A respectful horror is excited by merely imagining what a vast number of dry books a gentleman must, at any rate, have tried to read; and what a vast number of hard nuts he must, at any rate, have tried to crack, before he could accomplish the task which has led to the publication of the two portentous volumes—portentous as regards both size and subject—entitled *English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, by Leslie Stephen (Smith, Elder, and Co.). One might readily believe that the author, having completed his work, was never seen to smile again, as the historians and the novel-writers have it; and that a similar smilelessness would be the fate of anybody who should attempt to read the two volumes through continuously, unless, indeed, as is most probable, a deep sleep should fall upon him and save him from himself. Taken piecemeal, or rather in regular consecutive doses of so many pages every so many hours, every other day, the volumes might be found to be a wholesome and not disagreeable mental aperient as well as sedative; particularly in the case of those persons who, for want of something better to do, are always pursuing "a number of ontological, theological, ethical, psychological, and logical inquiries." The best idea of the labour and industry which the author must have brought to bear upon his work will be gained from the following statement. His two volumes are divided into twelve chapters, and at the end of every, or nearly every, chapter he has given a list of the writers who have supplied him with material for his study and observations, and whose writings, be it remembered, from the nature of the case, must or should have been not merely consulted, as if for the sake of a fact or a date, but read, marked, learned, and digested. Well, the number of them is prodigious, and the surmised ponderosity of them is enough to appal the stoutest heart, and send a shudder all down the strongest back. At the end of the first chapter we find the names of eleven different writers; at the end of the second, none; at the end of the third, twenty-seven; at the end of the fourth, twenty-nine; at the end of the fifth, one; at the end of the sixth, one; at the end of the seventh, one; at the end of the eighth, thirty; at the end of the ninth, twenty-two; at the end of the tenth, twenty-three; at the end of the eleventh, eight; and at the end of the twelfth, forty-nine. It is true that, though the names are all different in each separate list containing several, yet the same name occurs in two or three or more lists, so that the sum total of the writers studied cannot be fairly calculated at a couple of hundred or more, as would otherwise be the case; but, on the other hand, the voluminousness of some few among the writers has to be taken into consideration. It may be safely concluded then, that, if Mr. Stephen was not called upon to make his own thoroughly master of whatever was written during their lives by two hundred different writers, he was, nevertheless, called upon to make himself thoroughly master of, perhaps, more than two hundred different writings. And the worst of it is that a reader who would thoroughly appreciate the value of what Mr. Stephen has accomplished in his two volumes ought, properly, to go through the same preparatory course as Mr. Stephen himself may be considered to have gone through; for the two volumes contain what is rather a collection of critical commentaries than anything else—a sort of work which, abundantly evident as the critical commentator's mastery of his subject and general acumen may be, can never be satisfactorily investigated by readers who have not at their fingers' ends the questions upon which the criticisms and the comments are made. Nor can it be said that Mr. Stephen conducts his readers, save to a very partial extent, into the more delightful and more profitable regions of thought. His bias is evidently metaphysical and theological; and his original scope appears to have been mainly the latter. Yet those two regions of thought are probably the most barren and profitless that any human being can survey. Mr. Stephen asks, as regards metaphysical questions, "Why are these studies, so apparently fruitless, so perennially fascinating?" One would be disposed to answer—to whom are they fascinating? Why, to the few, not to the many: to the few who are not as other men are; who rejoice in speaking a sort of language not understood of the people; who adopt a strange terminology; who are among thinkers what the Ritualists are among Churchmen; who delight in "knagging," like so many women, over a hair; who seem to be always attitudinising and hugging themselves in the consciousness of their own cleverness; who, having picked a hole in some system or creed, remind one of little Jack Horner, his Christmas pie, the plum he picked out, and his self-laudatory exclamation. It is a comfort to be told, on Mr. Stephen's own authority, that such robust thinkers as Burke and Dr. Johnson had no stomach, and had even a contempt, for what is generally known as metaphysics. And when we see on what shifting sands the metaphysicians build, one being continually toppled over by another, we cannot help wondering whether it is worth anybody's while to inquire what they thought or to what conclusion their thought led them. It was to perfect scepticism, as we know, that Hume was led; and yet we find the arch-sceptic confessing that his doubts vanished as soon as he left his study. When Mr. Stephen, in his second volume, deals with moral philosophy, political theories, political economy, and literary characteristics, then, indeed, he enters upon a field upon which most readers can, and will gladly, follow him, while they pick up many a hint that will enable them to see a great deal which had hitherto been invisible to them between the lines of the men who thought and wrote in the eighteenth century.

At the present crisis of the Turkish Empire, it need scarcely be observed, the publication of honest and impartial accounts of any lengthened residence in its disturbed European provinces is most opportune. The second edition of *A Residence in Bulgaria*, by Captain S. G. B. St. Clair and Mr. Charles Brophy, appears under a new title, as *Twelve Years' Study of the Eastern Question in Bulgaria* (Chapman and Hall). The book was originally written about ten years since, but Captain St. Clair has seen no cause to alter his opinions, which are vehemently hostile to the Christian subjects of Turkey. He bestows large praises on the Mussulman country population, at least of the Osmanli-Turkish race, within a certain distance of Constantinople or Adrianople. But he does not palliate the gross defects of the official administration, while he declines, on the other hand, to put faith in modern schemes of reform. His ideal seems to be a revival of the older, simpler, and less vexatious methods of Turkish rule, with the redress of fiscal and other special grievances, but sternly denying the claims of a different nationality, and the pretensions of the Greek Church. His detestation of Russian intrigues and interference is frequently expressed with considerable force. Another volume, by Mr. H. C. Barkley, C.E., is that bearing for title

Between the Danube and the Black Sea (Murray). The author is a civil engineer, who was employed between 1857 and 1870, with his two brothers, in constructing the Kustendje and the Varna and Rustchuk lines of railway. He writes in a much pleasanter spirit and style than Captain St. Clair or Mr. Brophy; and he is free from their bitter prejudices and animosity against the Rayahs, while he shows no dislike of the Turks as a people. His testimony is fairly borne to the existence of intolerable abuses in the provincial government, the practice of great iniquities, cruelties, and acts of extortion. The "zapitch," or armed rural policeman, seems to be the universal scourge of the provinces, while the venality and corruption of some officials, and the apathetic indolence of others, leave the natives a prey to all manner of local oppression, against which those of the Christian community have no defence. But the greater part of Mr. Barkley's interesting recollections deal with the lighter topics of personal adventure, anecdotes of travelling, sporting, and household life, of social conversation, business, and labour. It is but a limited part of Turkey, that corner of Bulgaria north of the maritime range of the Balkans to the Dobrukscha, with which we are here made acquainted; but it is not the least important, in view of a probable Russian invasion.

Two junior officers of H.M.S. Challenger, employed from the winter of 1872 to the midsummer of 1876 in a voyage of scientific discovery all round the globe, have produced acceptable books. These are the *Log Letters from the Challenger*, by Sub-Lieutenant Lord George Campbell (Macmillan); and the *Cruise of H.M.S. Challenger*, by Mr. W. J. Spry, assistant engineer (Sampson Low and Co.). Both narratives may be read with interest; but that of Lord George Campbell is really delightful, more especially in its descriptions of many remote islands in the Atlantic, the Southern Ocean, the Pacific, and the Malay Archipelago, with an inland Japanese trip from Yedo to the temples of Nikko. Lord George is an ornithologist, and devotes particular attention to the strange and beautiful varieties of the feathered race, the penguins of Tristan d'Acunha, the far-flying albatross and frigate-bird hundreds of miles from land, the splendid parakeets and lories of Fiji and the Moluccas, the bird of paradise, and other marvellous winged creatures. He has also a pleasant way of making us acquainted with the native people, wherever they are found at all amiable, giving a due preference and predominance to the more amiable sex. His book, which is written in a lively, unaffected, and agreeable style, seems to be made up of letters originally addressed to a lady friend at home. Mr. Spry's account of the cruise is not so well composed, in a literary point of view, and dwells rather too much upon the sojourn of the Challenger's party in Australia, at Hong-Kong, and in other places which are pretty well known; but the volume is furnished with some good engravings, as well as a chart of the entire voyage. It also gives minute details of the scientific apparatus and methods of operation used by Professor Wyville Thomson to explore the currents and bottom of the deep sea.

Facts About Sherry (Ward and Lock) is a shilling handbook as readable as the subject treated is palatable. Mr. Henry Vizetelly takes for his text the subjoined lines from Pasquill's *Palinodia* :—

And all drinks stand with cap in hand
In presence of Old Sherry;
Then let us drink old Sacke, old Sacke, boyes,
Which makes us blithe and merry.

And in order that he might speak with authority on this popular wine Mr. Vizetelly paid a visit in the autumn of 1875 to the districts of the south of Spain whence our supply of sherry is derived. There he had the good fortune to witness the vintage in several Jerez and San Lucar vineyards, to see the process of treading and pressing the grapes, and to become familiarised with all the mysteries of soleras, besides gathering a host of "Facts About Sherry" in the many bodegas he was privileged to enter. Mr. Vizetelly has embodied all this information in a profusely-illustrated brochure, which should be welcome for its store of valuable hints to everybody interested in wines. So ably, indeed, has our author accomplished the task he set himself that "Facts About Sherry" will, in all probability, restore sherry to that high place in public esteem from which adverse criticisms and other causes may have temporarily deposed it. Beginning with the grape harvest, and then proceeding to the method of pressing the juice from the fruit, to the fermentation, to the infusion of "no more than one or two per cent" of spirit, to the use of the young wine "to replenish the lowest scale of the solera," and to the difficult process of "blending," Mr. Vizetelly imparts what he has gleaned in a lucid, clear style, that greatly adds to the interest of the book. He is especially felicitous in disposing of the charges made against sherry that it is a "plastered" wine; and he proves by his "Facts About Sherry" that "unquestionably, when met with at its best, under conditions in which few people drink it in England, because they lack the courage and common sense to pay the due price for choice qualities, sherry has but few superiors among the white wines of the world." We may add that Mr. Vizetelly was wine juror for Great Britain at the Vienna Exhibition, and the author of "The Wines of the World Characterised and Classified," a worthy companion volume to "Facts About Sherry," respecting which we may say, in parting, as some connoisseur said of a choice wine, it leaves a farewell relish.

The Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was on Saturday last presented with congratulatory addresses from the Corporation of Dublin, the University of Dublin, and the Royal College of Surgeons. In answer to the University address, his Grace said he deemed it a fortunate circumstance that it was his lot to fill the office of Lord Lieutenant at a time when increasing material prosperity was diffusing happiness around, and when education was spreading the healthy influence of moral culture over the people. His Excellency arrived at Killarney on Monday evening. He was presented with an address by a deputation of the Town Commissioners, to which his Grace replied, thanking the people for their kind reception. The Duke then proceeded to Muckross Abbey, the seat of his son-in-law, Sir Ivor Guest.

The annual meetings of both the Essex Agricultural Society and the Essex Chamber of Agriculture were held at Chelmsford yesterday week. Mr. James Round, M.P., presided at the former. Sir Charles Du Cane was elected president of the society for 1877, when the annual show is to be held at Chelmsford, the dates fixed being July 3 and 4. The prizes will amount to about £1500, and will include a new challenge cup, value 100 gs., presented by Mr. D. McIntosh, for the best short-horn in the yard, the last cup having been finally won by the Rev. R. B. Kennard. The last report stated that the last show was the most prosperous the society has ever held. The income for the year was £2726; there is a balance of £255 in hand, and the number of members is 940.—At the meeting of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture Lord Carlingford was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year, and Sir Charles Du Cane was elected vice-president.

LAW AND POLICE.

Formerly, when a barrister was elevated to the Common Law Bench and took the degree of the coil, he was rung out of his inn, and only reappeared as a visitor on grand days. Under the new system a Judge does not cease to be a member of his inn, and Mr. Justice Hawkins dined at the Middle Temple, yesterday week, in his character as bencher. As this was the first time he had appeared since his promotion, he was warmly greeted by the barristers and students as he passed down the hall. Mr. Justice Hawkins was entertained, on Tuesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, by the members of the South-Eastern Circuit, at a congratulatory banquet to celebrate his elevation to the Bench. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine presided, and a distinguished company from the Bench and Bar were present.—Mr. Justice Lopes will be entertained at dinner by the past and present members of the Western Circuit Bar Mess, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at the Albion, Aldersgate, in honour of his elevation to the Bench.

In the Exchequer Division of the High Court, on Saturday, the Lord Chief Baron expressed his great regret at the reduction by the Government in the number of Judges from eighteen to fifteen, in consequence of which, he said, very frequently indeed public justice could not be administered; and Mr. Justice Mellor, in the Queen's Bench, complained that, from want of accommodation, two Judges were compelled to sit together, when they might sit separately if sufficient courts were provided.

At a meeting, on Monday, of the Law Amendment Society, presided over by Mr. Hopwood, M.P., a paper was read by Mr. Serjeant Cox on the subject of Reform in the Procedure of Magistrates' Courts, in the course of which he adduced several special reasons why such procedure should be as simple and as intelligible as possible. The county courts had already done this, and had found no difficulty in the working of it. What should be done in the initial process was to assimilate the magistrates' court to the county court. After a discussion, the paper was referred to the repression of crime committee.

Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., will preside at the thirteenth annual meeting of the United Law Students' Society, to be held at Clement's Inn Hall, Strand, on Monday evening next.

Application was made, on Wednesday, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the prolongation of the patent granted for improvements in sewing-machines for boots and shoes. The invention had met with great obstruction from trades unions, and one of the proprietors had been stoned by a mob for introducing it. After a long investigation Sir Robert Collier gave judgment, describing the invention as meritorious, and stated that their Lordships would advise her Majesty to grant an extension for seven years.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the decision of the Master of the Rolls restraining the Great Western and Midland Railway Companies from opening a portion of the Clifton Extension Railway, which had been reported upon unfavourably by Colonel Yolland.

A diver on the coast of Queensland was the means, last year, of recovering from a wreck, which was haunted by sharks attracted by the corpses, a box containing £9000. The Colonial Admiralty Court awarded him about £3000 as salvage, and the owners of the gold, appealed against the sum as excessive. The Judicial Committee dismissed the appeal.

A sporting man, named Higginson, who had given information to one Simpson about a horse, upon which Simpson won several bets in a Liverpool race, sued the latter in a local court and won £50 as the amount of a bet which he had instructed Simpson to make for him. The Judges in the Common Pleas Division have reversed that decision, on the ground that the transaction was void under the Games and Wagers Act.

A claim against Reuter's Telegraph Company for sending by mistake to a merchant at Valparaiso an order for barley, whereby the plaintiff lost considerably, has been decided by the Common Pleas Division in favour of the defendants, on the ground that the obligation of a telegraph company is to the sender of a message, and not to the receiver.

The Fulham District Board of Works have obtained an injunction in Chancery restraining the Metropolitan District Railway Company from raising their line at three points in the Fulham district where, it was said, a sewer was needed.

Vice-Chancellor Malins gave judgment, on Monday, in a suit instituted for the purpose of ascertaining what persons were entitled to £40,298 9s. 5d., paid by the Brazilian Government to Lord Dundonald, as the executor of the late Lord Dundonald, in respect of the services rendered by the Earl to that Government; and for the administration, so far as might be necessary, of the Earl's personal estate. The Vice-Chancellor ordered £10,668 18s. 10d. to be paid to Lord Dundonald, and, after providing for the claim of a Mr. Earp and the costs in the case, directed the residue to be divided into four parts and carried to the respective separate accounts of Lord Dundonald and his brothers, and their incumbancers.

The will case of the Earl of Longford against Wellington Purdon and others is again before the Court of Probate in Dublin, the amount involved being about £5000 a year. A previous verdict on an ejectment case, held in Mullingar, before Mr. Baron Dowse, against the testamentary capacity of Mr. Cooke, was set aside, and this is a new trial.

A dispute between Marquis Townshend and a married sister, Lady A. Sherson, came before the Master of the Rolls. The Marquis has paid sums of money due to his sister towards the reduction of her husband's debts, and until 1870 she had given receipts for the money so applied. She now sought to make her brother responsible to her for the money that had been paid on behalf of her husband. Ultimately a compromise was agreed on, the Marquis undertaking to pay Lady Sherson the income since 1870, when she ceased to give receipts.

Some time ago Mr. Christie, a clerk in the India Office, living at Kew, was convicted by the Richmond magistrates of an attempt to defraud the South-Western Railway Company. He appealed to the Quarter Sessions, and the conviction was quashed. Mr. Christie thereupon brought an action against the railway company for malicious prosecution, and the case came before Mr. Justice Field, with a special jury. The company expressed their regret for what had happened, stating that they could only act upon the reports of their servants, and consented to a verdict for 100 guineas.

A jury in the Common Pleas has awarded £100 to Mrs. Barnham, a cook and housekeeper, living at Reigate, as compensation for the loss of an eye in consequence of a fall over the raised coal-plate in the footpath in front of some houses in Bermondsey, of which the defendant was a trustee.

In the Exchequer Division, on Monday, a washerwoman, named Richardson, living at Battersea, obtained a verdict against the London and North-Western Railway Company for £150 damages for injuries sustained at Battersea station.

Two hundred and fifty pounds damages were, on Wednesday, given in the Exchequer Division for severe injuries sustained by Mr. Siemans, a dealer in jewellery, through being knocked down by a van of the Midland Railway Company while he was crossing the road in High-street, Aldgate.

The widow of a master tailor, named Womack, was awarded £3000 for his loss, in an accident on the Great Eastern Railway, by a jury at the Norwich Assizes. The company appealed, on the ground that the damages were excessive, and a new trial was ordered. It took place in London, and the jury gave her £4500. On Monday an application was made to the Chief Baron for a new trial, on the same ground as before, and the application was granted.

At the Central Criminal Court, last week, the Grenadier Guardsmen, M'Connon, who kicked a comrade to death in the guard-room at the Chelsea Barracks, on the night of Christmas Day, was sentenced to be hanged. Thomas William Christian, for attempting to poison Mrs. Bailey, at Charlton, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. Samuel Coates, who had been convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Henry Appleby, who had been found guilty of offences under the Bankruptcy Act, was ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for nine months. On Saturday a licensed victualler, named William Wood, and George Bowyer, a barman, were found guilty of unlawfully conspiring together to induce licensed victuallers who required a barman to engage Bowyer through false representations. Wood was sent to prison for eighteen months and Bowyer for nine months, each with hard labour.

At the Middlesex Sessions, last week, John Williams, several times previously convicted, and Mary Ann Scott, were, for attempting to obtain money by false pretences, sentenced respectively to eighteen and six months' hard labour. A hawker, named Ann Mills, was sentenced to prison for eighteen months for stealing a child. The trial of William Lawrence, the spiritualist "medium," ended on Tuesday. The Assistant Judge, in summing up, said that the question the jury had to consider was not whether the prisoner made false pretences to supernatural power, but whether it was his intention to cheat and defraud by inspiring a belief in his possession of that power. The jury found a verdict of "Guilty." The Assistant Judge, in passing sentence, said it was clear that the prisoner had been getting money for some time past by impudent and ridiculous pretences, and sentenced him to be imprisoned as a second class misdemeanant for three months. The Court had no power to impose hard labour.

In the copyright case at Westminster County Court, wherein Mr. J. D. Besemere, a dramatic author, sued Mr. Henderson, lessee of the Criterion Theatre and proprietor of the Folly, to recover damages for an infringement of his copyright in a play called "Married Daughters and Young Husbands," which was produced at the Criterion as "Mother Carey's Chickens," his Honour has given judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed—viz., £50, reserving the question whether only one penalty should be awarded.

Frederick Treadaway was again brought up at Westminster on Monday, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. John Collins, at 99, Stanley-street, Pimlico; and also with attempting to murder Mrs. Collins. Since the last examination a bullet had been extracted from Mrs. Collins's neck, and a gunsmith stated that this bullet resembled the one produced by the doctor who made a post-mortem examination of Mr. Collins. The prisoner was committed for trial on both charges.

Robert Eddy, described as a servant, pleaded guilty, at Marlborough-street, on Monday, to the offence of obtaining a situation by means of a false character, and was fined £20, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

An old woman has been sent to prison for six weeks, by the magistrate at Clerkenwell Police Court, on a charge of pretending to tell fortunes, and receiving money for so doing.

Charles Graham, alias Charles Lever, aged twenty-one, who described himself as an actor and a theatrical agent, was charged, at Lambeth, on Tuesday, with stealing from Stephen Maskell £10 by means of a trick. The prisoner caused advertisements to be inserted in various newspapers, stating that a messenger of good character was required, who would have to deposit £10 cash as security. To this advertisement Maskell replied, and was engaged at a salary of £1 a week. For some days he was chiefly employed in taking advertisements to the newspapers offering salaried theatrical engagements to persons who were to deposit £10 each "as security." The prisoner paid him for three or four weeks, and then said he could pay him no more wages, as he was bankrupt. The £10 was not returned. Another man named Brown stated that he was similarly engaged by the prisoner, and deposited £5. Upwards of 1000 letters in answer to the prisoner's sham theatrical advertisements were found in his house when he was taken into custody. The magistrate was told that two young women were in attendance who had paid 5s. each to the defendant to give them lessons to play in the "Hunchback," and he told them they would be on the stage in a fortnight. They were to pay him £2, but they could give only 10s., and were to pay the remainder when they obtained engagements. Mr. Chance remanded the prisoner for a week, but agreed to take bail, two sureties in £40 each, with notice.

At Worship-street, on Wednesday, Frederick Charles William Jennings was charged on remand with stealing a watch and a purse with money from two young women with whom he had pretended to "keep company." In both instances he chose the moment of parting to commit the robberies. Another charge was gone into, and the prisoner was committed on the three charges.—At Salford, last week, Thomas Eastwood, alias Thomas Edward Butterworth, alias Smith, was found guilty of obtaining from Jane Hodge, of Withington, three boxes of wearing apparel, under the pretence that he was about to marry her. The Recorder described the prisoner as a "designing scoundrel," and committed him to gaol for fifteen months, with hard labour.

Alarming news from Zululand is telegraphed from Cape Town, via Madeira. Cettywayo, who was formerly favourable to the occupation of the disputed territory by British troops, now refuses to give his assent to that arrangement; and it is rumoured that he has not only returned unopened a letter sent to him by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, but has collected 8000 warriors in a large kraal on the disputed border.

The British Enterprise, 1620 tons, Captain John Greig, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth, on the 11th inst., for Port Adelaide, with 440 emigrants, among whom were seventy-five single domestic servants.—The Agent-General for Queensland has just received a telegram from that colony of the safe arrival of the Scottish Hero with emigrants, and that the whole of these have received ready employment, and that more are urgently required.



SCENE FROM THE CHILDREN'S PANTOMIME AT THE ADELPHI.



SCENE FROM "HYLDEMOER," AT THE POLYTECHNIC



ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, TRURO.

THE LATE R. T. LANDELLS.

The death of Mr. Robert Landells, in his forty-fifth year, was mentioned last week. It is sincerely regretted by all who had been associated with him at the office of this Journal and by a large number of personal friends. He belonged to a family which has been connected with the modern institution of the illustrated newspaper from its very beginning. His father, the late Ebenezer Landells, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was a pupil of Thomas Bewick, and was one of the school of wood-engravers and designers or draughtsmen on wood founded by that eminently original master of the art. He came to London about 1839, and found employment in the illustrated periodical literature of that day. He was one of the enterprising men, skilled in their respective departments, who projected and started *Punch*, soon afterwards taken in hand by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans. In 1842 he became connected with the *Illustrated London News*, then in the first year of its existence. He was commissioned to attend upon the visit of the Queen and Prince Consort to Scotland, and to furnish the sketches and engravings for its illustration. Upon several occasions, both in this country and on the Continent, similar work was performed by Ebenezer Landells. His death, at the age of fifty-one, took place in the autumn of 1860. Mr. Robert Thomas Landells had before that time entered upon his career as a "Special Artist," not having attempted, like his father, the business of engraver. He was sent out by the *Illustrated London News*, in 1856, to the seat of war in the Crimea, and some of his sketches, though less prominent than those of Mr. J. A. Crowe, Mr. E. A. Goodall, and other Artists, appeared towards the end of that campaign. Shortly after the peace with Russia he went to Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II., and supplied the illustrations of that grand ceremony. In the winter of 1863, and the following spring, the war between Germany and Denmark, in Schleswig-Holstein, gave occasion for Mr. R. T. Landells to exert his special talent in delineating various incidents of military life, and the figures and movements of soldiery. His subsequent opportunities for studying and practising that class of subjects were most extensive. He accompanied the first Prussian army corps, under the command of the Crown Prince of Prussia, in the war of 1866 against Austria, and the march towards Vienna. By special permission, Mr. Landells was attached to the staff of his Royal Highness, where his personal behaviour won him the lasting regard of some of the most distinguished Prussian officers. The advantage thus gained was still more valuable to him in 1870, during the war between France and Germany, when the high character and engaging manners of our Special Artist, already well known to the Crown Prince and his staff, secured him the instant admission to the same privileges, giving him the earliest and best chance of observing and sketching the operations

of that great war. He continued at the head-quarters of the Crown Prince at Versailles, where also was held the Court of the Emperor of Germany during the siege of Paris; while another of our Special Artists, Mr. Simpson, was present at the capture of Metz and Strasburg. Mr. Landells received from the Imperial Government of Germany, upon a special recommendation from the Crown Prince, the order of the Iron Cross, bestowed in recognition of his meritorious conduct and labours in that war, particularly remembering his exertions to aid in the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the winter campaign on the Loire. This ended his military experiences. He did not, of late years, undertake any important foreign mission; he chose rather to practise oil-

painting, or to make studies of quiet and homely scenes, bits of riverside building at Lambeth or Chelsea, seaside views on the Dutch coast, old houses, or boats and shipping. A small collection of his war sketches was lent to the Alexandra Palace for the Balaelava Festival in the October of the year before last; and one or two finished pictures by him, in oil colours, were in the International Exhibitions at South Kensington. He executed also many drawings in water colours, some for the Queen, by express command of her Majesty, as memorials of her state ceremonies, journeys, and visits to different places. In addition to the German war medal, he was honoured with decorations conferred by the King of Bavaria and the King of Denmark; and he was an acceptable person in society at home or abroad. He married a granddaughter of Liston, the comedian, a daughter of the late Mr. G. Herbert Rodwell, the musician and composer, but this lady died three or four years ago, leaving him with several children. His funeral, at Brompton Cemetery, on Saturday last, was attended by some of the gentlemen, artists, literary men, and others, who had been associated with him in active life.

The Portrait of Mr. Landells which we have engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. Fradelle and Marshall of Regent-street.



THE LATE R. T. LANDELLS.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

"Hyldemoer, the Witch of the Elder-Tree," is a Danish Fairy Play, by Hans Christian Andersen, which has been translated by Mr. Edward Rose. This forms the dramatic portion of the Christmas entertainments at the Polytechnic. It is effectively recited by Mr. Seymour Smith, who varies the tone of his voice with almost a ventriloquist's power, while the actors on the stage suit the action to the words. The story is laid, above and below ground, in Denmark. It opens with a dissolving view, in which spirits are present to inform us of their lords' and masters' wish to marry. These potentates are the four Elements—namely, Earth (a Mole), Air (King of the Butterflies), Fire (Will-of-the-Wisp), and Water (a Mermaid and Maid), the latter a troublesome child, who continually "wants to go home." They discover that they are all in love with the same lady, the loveliest of her sex, who is a barber's daughter in Copenhagen. They agree to assume mortal form, each in the hope of making a favourable impression on her. The Mole, like all ugly people, is more particularly confident of his good looks. They depart; and their journey o'er land and sea is illustrated by an excellent panorama by Messrs. Leitch and Hill. Scene the second shows the exterior of the barber's house, with Peter, the apprentice, about to set out on his journey through the world. While bidding farewell to the shop, he is joined by Marie, the barber's lovely daughter, who condole with him, refers to the pleasant times they passed beneath the old elder-tree, presents him with a blossom, and sings a song in its

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THE EASTERN QUESTION: RECRUITS FROM SALONICA ARRIVING IN CONSTANTINOPLE TO BE CLOTHED AND ARMED.



THE EASTERN QUESTION: BUYING SHEEP FOR THE KOORBAN BAIRAM CEREMONY AT STAMBOUL.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

We continue from last week our comments on this collection. The Spanish school is further represented by Murillo's six canvases, in one of which (270), "Landscape and Figures," we are introduced to a class of subject this painter rarely treated. This landscape will attract the attention of connoisseurs not only by its singularity of subject, but by the neutral tone in which it is wrought. Illustrative of the florid decoration of Paul Veronese are four allegorical subjects, placed in the corners of the large gallery (95), (103), (115), (126), exhibiting the largeness of his style in the treatment of similar works. In the two pictures of the famous master of the Venetian school, from the Royal collection, is that vivid perception of personality and glowing tone of colour that gives to Titian the high place he holds in the world's art. "Portraits of Titian and Andrea Franceschini" (107), introduce us to the painter and his friend, a Grand Chancellor of Venice, in whose thoughtful face is marked the impress of the responsibilities of office. The colour of this picture, unlike the majority of Titian's works, is less contrasted in chromatic arrangement than usual, though its sombre yet harmonious tone well accords with the dignity and sentiment of the heads. The second example (111) will also repay examination. To the single work of Philippe de Champagne, a "Portrait of Jean Pierre Camus, Bishop of Belley and Arras" (134), we refer as a fine example of a master not commonly known as a portraitist, but who has here left a striking instance of lifelike treatment in the head of a remarkable man. The characteristics of Paris Bordone's work are seen in 112 and 113, as "The Holy Family" (67), by Bonifazio, marks the manner of its author. In Sir Antonio More's fine "Portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham" (62) the founder of the Royal Exchange stands before us with an orange in his hand, which fruit he introduced into this country. Not only is this work one of historic interest, but of great beauty in point of art. Also, by the same pencil, is the small "Portrait of a Lady" (166), equally valuable as an example of that date. Belonging to the same period, and remarkable for elaboration of detail, is the "Portrait of Queen Mary" (171), painted by Lucas de Heere, and lent by the Society of Antiquaries. The four Holbeins will well repay examination. Between the earlier, conscientious, style of Frank Hals, as seen in the "Portrait of a Dutch Lady" (35), and the later, meretricious manner of that master, evinced in 29 and 38, is the difference separating thought from mechanism. The first-named work, by its careful rendering of individual character, modelling of surface, and thorough completeness, is one of the finest portraits in the collection, and places Hals in a far higher position than all the showy dexterities of his subsequent style.

Rembrandt, whose grand portrait of himself, in the first room (32), strikes like a note of challenge to the English masters hung about it in that apartment, in the originality of genius created a medium of his own imagination, through which he viewed all objects, tinging them as the mood or moment prompted. His light and shade, at once the most systematic and most powerful, was largely aided by his technical practice of carrying richness of colour into depths of shadow. His darks glow like gems in gloom, flashing into fire as the first rays of light impinge their recesses. For the climax of effect he levies all the resources of his palette, heaping up tint upon tint, until, with prismatic harmony, the chords of colour are focused into one burst of dazzling brilliance. This portrait of Rembrandt (32), lent by the Marquis of Lansdowne, is an extraordinary work, even for the master hand producing it. The painter, advanced in life, is standing with palette and brushes in hand, heavy in stature and grizzled in locks, but with a keenness of gaze and power of touch revealed in the work, making it one of the finest of the many pictures for which he was his own model. In (130) the subject is subordinated to a study of light and shade and colour, and is within that category of his works wherein the realities of form are sacrificed to an ideal tone of illumination.

If in the art of a nation is contained the reflection of its life and spirit, our interest in the pictures of the Low Countries must depend rather on their treatment than their subject, which, though homely and familiar—nay, oftentimes vulgar—become invested with a lasting interest and beauty under the magic of their pencil. When the fashion to collect Dutch works was rife in this country a large number of the highest value found their way here; and those who are familiar with the treasures of this school at Buckingham Palace will understand how, under the example of the formation of that collection by his Majesty George IV., the fashion for the acquisition of such works became general through the land. In the present gathering, every department of their more familiar walk of art is well represented, whether portrait, landscape, genre, or still-life; and this less by the number of examples than by the high quality of those exhibited, as seen in such a work as her Majesty's contribution of the younger Teniers's "Village Festival" (52), which for all the qualities peculiar to this master is unapproachable. Apart from other merits of this work, a group of figures towards the mid-distance, on the right, is "put in" with such a charm of touch and clearness as to render hopeless the chance of its ever being surpassed. Other fine examples occur in 58 and 85.

"The Listener" (71), by Maas, is known as one of his most celebrated works; and the four subjects by Ostade are in his happiest manner. Terburgh, Mabuse, and Jansen are similarly represented, whilst Ruysdael, Van der Velde, and Hobbema, the latter especially in his "Landscape" (139), are equally fine. Cuyp, whose river scenes and dewy meadows have long since made him a favourite in this country, has no fewer than six pictures, the largest being "The Negro Boy" (133), so named from a black servant holding a horse in the middle of the picture; but for the most distinguishing elements of this painter's excellencies, Mr. Robert's two small contributions (76 and 78) take place of the others. Of the Ruysdaels, the "Forest Scene" (199) is the most agreeable, being less heavy and cold than his other works, and exhibits the detail of foliage as thoroughly well understood. Berghem and Both, whose pleasant sunny pictures are eagerly sought out in all collections of Dutch landscapes, are here represented by a choice of works their warmest admirers will appreciate. By Everdingen, Wynants, Wouvermans, and Paul Potter, whose cabinet gem (73) is a most delicious example of landscape pencilling, striking illustrations are ranged through the rooms. Of Van der Heyden, Backhuysen, Jan Steen, Eglog Van der Neer, Polemberg, and Slingelandt, characteristic specimens have been obtained, which, by their number and genuineness, render this exhibition an unusually favourable opportunity for the study of masters whose productions are amongst the most covetable riches of art.

In Gallery No. 4 is contained a large collection of early Flemish and Italian art, from the time of Giotto downwards. These specimens, obtained from the treasures of many well-known collectors, comprise examples of great beauty and rarity. Want of space alone prevents our detailed notice of them. We would, however, especially call attention to Fra Angelico's "Death and Assumption of the Virgin" (154) and

"Virgin and Child" (155); but to no work in the room will there attach so much interest for the general public as an "Ecce Homo" (158), taken from the house of King Theodore of Abyssinia at Magdala on April 13, 1868.

Referring to later English art, Sir David Wilkie and James Ward, R.A., are but feebly represented. Of George Stubbs, A.R.A., who eighty years ago was painting such works as the two here exhibited (256, 265), little is now known beyond his book on the horse. Bonington reveals in his little gems (4 and 5) the influences of foreign study; seaside freshness sparkles in Collins' (26); Crome and Cotman, of Norwich, the former in a "Moonlight" (14) and the latter in a "River Scene" (278), take their places among the great ones of our school. Two interesting features of old London are happily preserved to us by the faithful pencil of Samuel Scott, in his representations of Westminster Bridge in 1747 (254) and London Bridge in 1757 (292). Copley's spirited sketch for the "Death of Chatham," in the National Gallery, testifies to the power of a name now rarely met with. By Hoppner, the once-powerful rival of Lawrence and Owen, are portraits of Lady Darnley (253) and Lady Cunliffe (266). Zoffany's clever theatrical reminiscences (267 and 273) point to a style of subject now rarely attempted. Nathaniel Dance, R.A., and Francis Wheatley, R.A., exhibit the style of their day, now nigh forgotten. In the single canvas of Hogarth (17) we see a most exceptional instance to his general manner, which versatility few would anticipate. Coming to nearer times are Northcote and Burgess, Nasmyth and Havell. Nearer still is Etty, in his "Pandora Crowned" (258), a work of eight or nine figures, begun and finished in six weeks, exhibited at Somerset House in 1824, and bought by the President, Sir Thomas Lawrence. A small example only (3) of his early manner places the name of Mulready in the catalogue: and with that of Sir George Harvey, P.R.S.A., one of the most recent of "deceased" masters, we close our notes.

Mr. H. Weekes, R.A., from protracted illness, has resigned the Professorship of Sculpture to the Royal Academy.

The list of candidates for the Associateship of the Royal Academy, from which three will be chosen at the election on the 24th inst., exceeds one hundred in number.

LECTURES AT THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL.

Professor Morley gave, on Thursday week, his second lecture on the History of the English Novel, to a crowded audience. An abstract of the first lecture was given in our last Number. Alluding to Defoe, he said that he was really the founder of the modern novel, and in his works they had the first complete departure from the heroic style of the French romances. Then followed Swift, in whose stories there was the taint of insanity, which tinged all his works. Samuel Richardson's works were professedly novels. By his "Pamela" he earned for himself the distinction of being the originator of the modern form of fiction. Afterwards came Henry Fielding, who was a born novelist, and the greatest that England had ever produced, even to this day. In all Fielding's novels there was not one coarse expression introduced for its own sake or for the sake of raising a mean laugh; he always treated evil as evil, and coarseness as coarseness. Richardson's greatest novel was "Clarissa Harlowe," and there was no other work in the English language that took such a large hold upon the human heart. Fielding's "Tom Jones" was his greatest novel; he took all life for his theme, with its evil as well as its good—a high, noble spirit pervading it throughout. At heart it was essentially moral and pure, and was thoroughly earnest, and could be read by honest men and women to their advantage. In Smollett there was a good deal of vivacity and real spirit of fun; and "The Vicar of Wakefield" of Goldsmith was written in a charming style, full of true poetry, the incidents coming home to the hearts of men. After the "sickly sentimental" school, there came up a cynical style of writing. There undoubtedly was cynicism in Thackeray's writings, but there was also a childlike spirit, intended to represent to us the true spirit of humanity. In Charles Dickens they had the same generosity of feeling, with more of the emotional enthusiasm, and with a power to move to laughter or to tears. This emotional element was very strong in Dickens, and, perhaps, of all novelists he had had the most command of our tears and laughter.

HEALTHY HOMES.

Our last Number contained a summary of the first lecture on "Health Improvements in Great Cities," given by Dr. Richardson, F.R.S. The second and concluding lecture was given on Monday last. Dr. Richardson began by referring to the public interest that had been aroused on the subject, expressing his utter inability, for want of time, to reply to the mass of correspondence he had received. Further treating of his proposed model house, he said that the common practice of covering the walls with paper was a bad process in many points of view. It was cheap, it was sometimes pretty, it was convenient, but it was not conducive to health, while the paper itself sometimes gave off deleterious particles, and the paste with which it was held to the walls underwent organic decompositions in presence of damp, most papers holding dust, organic and inorganic. What was now wanted was a fabric that could be put up like paper, and that could be washed at any time, and so completely purified. In some parts of the house ornamental tiles might be used with great advantage; in other rooms an impermeable cement could be employed, and in others thin galvanised iron, the latter of which would prove exceedingly useful and durable, besides being ornamental. All walls which were porous and absorbed vapour were dangerous; they kept up perpetual damp, and often, while doing so, gave evidence of the fact. With regard to the fitting of walls for health's sake, Dr. Richardson criticised the decorative patterns used for beauty's sake, in which the same object or subject was manifoldly repeated. Such patterns produced a bad effect on the sense of sight, and through that sense on the nervous system, sometimes leading to giddiness and disturbance of the circulation. Equally bad were patterns which presented different pictures at different distances, and especially so were those which presented pictures of a disagreeable or repulsive character. In respect to the colouring of the walls, blue, green, rose-pink, and grey were the best colours to be used. The standard temperature of a room should be 62° Fahr. Men and women engaged in sedentary pursuits should begin the work of the day in this degree of warmth, and the diffusion of warmth should be so perfect that at all parts of the room the thermometer should indicate the same degree. All warming and ventilating should be from one centre into the room. To introduce cold air by doors, windows, and chimneys, in order that it might become warm in a room by the heat radiating from an open fire-grate, was to expend that air uselessly, to ensure draughts, to prevent the possibility of equable temperature, and to destroy warming and ventilation at one and the same time. The evils arising from gas the lecturer traced mainly to the escape of carbonic

oxide. He deprecated the use of gas under all conditions where ventilation was not excellent, and specially objected to its use in bed-rooms. Some improvements might be made in candles, but the great desideratum was the practical introduction of the electric light into household service. Science had provided all the elements of success for this introduction, and enterprise and capital were now only required to give to the house light as pure as that of the sun itself. In houses where water was stored there ought to be two cisterns at the upper part, one for the closet service and the other for drinking and other domestic purposes. In every properly constructed house there should be a room for the accident of sickness, a room that need not be useless at any time, but which in sickness would give every requirement, and which would isolate the sick in cases of infection. In conclusion, he contended that it was quite possible to make great cities as healthy as country places by removing the artificial plans and customs which, springing out of the barbarities of past ages, run counter to the interests of life.

THE PASSES OF THE BALKAN.

Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General, gave, last week, a lecture at the Prince Consort's Library, Aldershot, on the Passes of the Balkan and the Passage of the Danube. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., commanding the division. Colonel Wood commenced his lecture by alluding to the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, and the important part they occupied in the present aspect of affairs, and more particularly the position of Bucharest and Jassy, two cities of considerable importance in the present crisis. Speaking of the province of Roumania, he said, although it had only a population of 4,000,000, it could easily supply double that number with food if they did not export, and in that case a Russian army of 250,000 men would have no difficulty in finding subsistence in that province. As to the difficulties of a Russian invasion of Turkey, the river Danube was the principal obstacle. On the left, or Russian side, it was approachable only by a long, low coast of muddy and marshy land, while on the right or Turkish side there was a precipitous and steep bank, which continued for many miles. The width of the river through the Turkish territory, too, varied from 1400 to 2000 yards, the depth differing according to the season. Another great obstacle to Russian invasion was the range of Balkan mountains, the passes in many cases being little more than footpaths, and the roads through Bulgaria being few and bad. The soil, however, is rich, and produces abundant crops; the meat supply also would be plentiful, owing to the difficulty of exportation. Colonel Wood then pointed out the natural advantages of Widdin, Silistria, and Schumla as fortresses, and the importance of the railway from Varna to Rustchuk, and quoted the writings of the late Sir John Burgoyne as an authority on the defences of Constantinople and its approaches. Comparing the relative strength of the Russian and Turkish fleets and armies, he said that Russian advantages were more apparent than real, but that if they could cross the Danube and the Balkan mountains they might advance on to Adrianople, and from thence to Constantinople.

MR. GLADSTONE ON TURKEY.

Mr. Gladstone, on Tuesday, gave a reading in the boys' schoolroom at Hawarden, founded on a work published ten years ago by Miss Muir Mackenzie and Miss Irby, entitled "The Turks, the Greeks, and the Slaves; or, Travels in Turkey in Europe." The right hon. gentleman, in his introductory observations, said he had always held, and had ever contended in Parliament, that the English nation and the Government of England had been already over-weighted by the amount of their foreign responsibilities, undertaken from time to time; and that, consequently, he had always regretted any measures, from whatever quarter they emanated, which tended to increase them. That was no reason, however, why we should shrink from our duties; and that England had incurred responsibilities with respect to Turkey, he could not deny. He disclaimed all intention of meddling with the political part of the subject, limiting his purpose to an explanation of the internal government and state of Turkey and the condition of the Christian provinces, which are placed under a system of government that has no parallel in Europe. Twenty years ago, he said, England and France undertook the Crimean War with a view to secure better government for the Turkish provinces, and a solemn engagement was made by Turkey to cease her oppression and to emancipate the Christians; but, instead of this pledge having been redeemed, it was now, twenty years after that war, found that the condition of the Turkish provinces was worse than ever. God in his mercy grant that the wisdom, patience, and courage of Christendom might apply an effectual remedy to this state of things.

The Lord Chancellor, in opening new coffee-rooms for the working classes at Bournemouth, last Saturday evening, pointed out the impediment presented by intemperance to the moral and material improvement of the country, and looked upon such institutions as being calculated to remove many of the temptations by which working men are surrounded.

The Bishop of Winchester presided, yesterday week, at a large meeting, at the Townhall, Farnham, for the purpose of listening to an address by Mr. Buckmaster on the educational work of the Science and Art Department. The Bishop urged on all persons the study of art, which, he thought, had made considerable progress during the past thirty years. Mr. Buckmaster referred to the large increase of night classes for instruction in science and drawing as evidence of a gradually improving taste.

Mr. Arthur Arnold gave a lecture at Hull, on Tuesday evening, to the members of the Literary and Philosophical Institute upon "Eastern Life and Manners." He said it was an interesting coincidence that this was the first day of the Mohammedan year and of the Mohurrem. He trusted that the year 1255, according to the reckoning of Islam, would, in its course, bring improvement in the condition of the Mussulman as well as the Christian subjects of Turkey.

Mr. Phear (late Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta) read, in the theatre of the Society of Arts, on Tuesday evening, a paper upon "The Employment of Natives in the Civil Service of India." Sir George Campbell presided.

Mr. Nelson, at the meeting of the Statistical Society, on Tuesday, read a paper, which gave elaborate and valuable statistics of the affiliated orders of friendly societies, the Odd Fellows and Foresters.

The newly-completed winter garden at Bournemouth (of which we gave an Engraving in our Number for Dec. 9), was opened, on Tuesday, by Sir Henry Drumm and Wolf, M.P., who, in the course of a short address, referred to the necessity of such a building in Bournemouth, which would pass away the weary hours of those in quest of health. After the opening ceremony there was a concert by a London company.

THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

The commencement of the really dramatic season may now with comparative safety be formally announced; and it has been inaugurated at the Wych-street theatre by the return of Miss Ada Cavendish to its boards, with a new play. The title of the drama is "The Queen of Connaught." It is divided into four acts, stated to be dramatised from "the popular novel of the same name." The names of the dramatists are not given, though we understand that Mr. Robert Buchanan is one. If so, the present drama is a marked improvement on his "Corinne," which had the misfortune of a collapse so lately at the Lyceum. The conduct of the action is, on the whole, satisfactory, and the several acts are worked up to a climax. The action itself is of a melodramatic kind, consisting of small incidents capable of being worked up into stage effects, and being produced as such with considerable power and skill. The characters are, on the whole, well and accurately drawn; but the dialogue might have been more carefully written. There is in it little of poetical sentiment, and its eloquence is of a very colloquial kind. The style is rhetorical rather than natural, with but few happy phrases and very little imagery. The interest is of the old-fashioned kind in Irish plays, in which the national character is exhibited as deficient in civilisation, rude in manners, and altogether wanting in morality and obedience to the law. The story might have been attributed to any period of the history of Ireland; but we are gravely told that it is of a contemporary kind, and that there are "parts of Connaught which are still under proclamation, and where a special 'permit' is required to carry arms." The authors confess, however, that "few cases of violence have occurred during the last two or three years." The subject of the present play is a case of violence, and the incidents are all cases of violence, differing in nothing from those which frequently occurred some half century ago. Do the authors mean to tell us that Connaught has failed to partake of the general improvement in other places? Perhaps. For what says the story? That an Englishman married an Irish lady of the O'Mara family, who, on the score of her ancestry, is entitled to the honour of being called "the Queen" of the locality. Her husband is a man of wealth, and anxious to dispose of it in the improvement of estates in the neighbourhood and the general condition of the people. But the vulgar still adhere to their own ways, and prefer a mud hut to a decent house, the native bog to a deal floor, a hole in the bottom of the mud to a regular grate for containing a fire, and another hole in the top of the ceiling for the smoke to escape by, to a regular chimney. Mr. John Darlington (for that is the name of the hero), is disgusted, and still more so with the rude measure of hospitality required by ancient custom, making his residence a sort of public tavern. All these things are native to Kathleen O'Mara, whom he has married, and the lady is as much disappointed almost as her tenantry at the coldness of his manner and the fastidiousness of his taste. She wonders, indeed, why he cannot leave things as they are, seeing that the people would be contented and happy with them, and resist all attempts at their improvement. Warnings of their dislikes are given in abundance, but Darlington bravely despises their threats and remonstrances. A former lover of "the Queen," Randal Dooneen, encourages rebellion against his authority, and even plans his assassination, hoping for an ultimate marriage with his "widdy." This fellow has already sought to drown a peasant-girl whom he had promised to wed; but she is saved by Darlington, and in the last act comes forward to denounce the villain and exculpate the husband, who is supposed to have given up a kinsman to the law, seeking refuge in the castle and charged with manslaughter. It is Randal who was guilty of the meanness, not Darlington; and thus, in the end, Kathleen is made to see that her husband is a superior kind of person—one entitled to her obedience as a wife, and likely to reform the people resident on his estates. This notion of utilising the stage, by teaching from it the notions of political economy and giving the Irish a lesson in domestic morals, peradventure, merits encouragement, and is likely to receive it from the hands of an Olympic audience. The piece has been well mounted, and is, probably, as well acted as it can be. Miss Ada Cavendish distinguished herself as a declaimer in many passages of Kathleen, and acted the rôle throughout with evident care and precision. Mr. Neville, as the English husband, was quiet and characteristic, and won on the sympathy of the house. The part of Randal Dooneen was supported by Mr. J. A. Arnold, an American actor, who made in it his first appearance in London. Mr. Flockton made a point with Anthony Dunby, the homicide who sought refuge from "the Queen;" and an Irish servant by Mr. W. J. Hill stood out as a speciality, cool and collected and ready for any atrocity. The drama was received with approbation, and, on the fall of the curtain, the principal performers were called forward and vehemently applauded.

ROYALTY.

A new play, slight in subject and structure, was produced on Saturday. It is entitled "Happy Hampstead," and gives opportunity for a picturesque view of the well-known heath. It is meant as "a musical pastoral," in one act; the words by Mr. Frank Desprez, and the music by Mr. Mark Lynne. The story is founded on an advertisement in the *Matrimonial News*, signed Amanda, proceeding from a young lady who desires to marry a nobleman. Of course, it is responded to by the Marquis of Kentish Town, and a meeting is arranged to take place at the heath on Whit Monday. The noble lover assumes the disguise of a costermonger, and the lady appears as a housemaid, who attracts the notice of a policeman, who has an assignation with a cook. Here are some cross purposes, which have to be reconciled. The policeman proves too vulgar for the Marquis, and the costermonger too sentimental for anybody else. Accordingly, he throws off his disguise and reveals himself as the correspondent of the *hymeneal journal*. There is some humour in all this. Mr. Walter Fisher was the nobleman, Mr. J. D. Stoye Amanda's father, Mr. Charles Kelleher the policeman, Miss Ella Collins the cook, and Miss Rose Cullen Amanda herself. The dialogue is of the opéra-bouffe type, interspersed with songs, and is amusing.

OPERA COMIQUE.

On Monday there was a change of performance at this theatre. Mr. Byron's "Prompter's Box" and his burlesque of "Little Don Caesar" constituted the entertainment, which was favourably received. The comedy has been a little altered, being now reduced to three acts. Mr. H. J. Byron, in the character of Fitzaltimont, retains his hold on the sympathies of his audience and secures the humour of the situation. The part of Frank Bristowe is effectively supported by Mr. J. Maclean. The performers were recalled on the fall of the curtain.

We are informed that two of the savages in the Covent-Garden pantomime, illustrated in our last issue, were represented by Messrs. Harry and Charles Raynor.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Organ," a theoretical and practical treatise, by Frederic Archer. (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This is a work of special value to students of the "King of Instruments," compiled by one who is eminent as a performer thereon. The volume—although moderate both in dimensions and price—is very comprehensive in its contents, which are divided into seventy sections, comprising descriptions of the construction and mechanism of the instrument, hints as to tuning, and the remedying of small accidental defects; a large collection of musical exercises and pieces, directions for accompanying the Church service, and many other important features.

Among recent publications by Mr. Czerny, of Oxford-street, are some brilliant and pleasing pianoforte pieces, calculated to interest students in various degrees of advancement. "Tarabouka, Danse Mauresque," by Robert Beringer, is a characteristic piece, of moderate difficulty. "Resignation, Andantino varié," by A. Ergmann, is a pleasing, melodious theme, ingeniously amplified. "Figaro, Scherzo," by Karl Liebhich, although brief and easy of execution, has much brightness of character. "Silver Snowflakes, morceau de salon," by Gennaro Bisaccia, is very animated in its dance-like rhythm. Two songs, also published by Mr. Czerny, deserve favourable mention. They are: "Those that we loved long ago," an expressive setting, by Berthold Tours, of some sentimental lines; and "In vain from clime to clime," by Joseph Romano, in which there is good scope for declamation, the general effect being much heightened by the addition of a violin (or violoncello) part—ad libitum—to the pianoforte accompaniment.

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A conference of teachers was held, yesterday week, at the Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse-square—Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Oscar Browning, M.A., explained the object of the gathering. It was called together under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, which was formed two years ago for the purpose of uniting all classes of teachers together for mutual objects. Very shortly after its formation it was thought that the best way of doing this was by holding a conference of teachers in London, and the first conference was held last year at King's College, and was very numerously attended. During the last year Dr. Lyon Playfair had kindly consented to be president of the association, and the Bishop of Exeter, Canon Farrar, Dr. Hodgson, and Professor Meiklejohn, were vice-presidents. The president then delivered his address. He said the main object of the association was to improve the education of the country by raising the qualification of teachers. He pointed out that until comparatively recent times teaching and medicine had been a common occupation, but that since they had become separated the medical men had organised themselves into a strong body, while the teaching body, which was much larger in number, had not obtained a recognition of their profession due to the importance of their art; and the fault was their own, and not that of the public. If a profession of teaching arose means must be taken to secure the methodical training of the teachers. Heaven-born teachers appeared at rare intervals, and training was as much required as in any other profession requiring knowledge and experience. The bill introduced by Mr. Forster in 1869, in reference to the supply of teachers for endowed schools, was well conceived; but it would not be wide enough for the present day, and if it were reintroduced it would be required for all classes of teachers. Dr. Playfair stated, further, that he objected to one examining body; and he thought that while the standard of qualification should be rigid, and should not be uniform, the teachers should endeavour to resuscitate Mr. Forster's bill. There was a great necessity for a Minister of Public Instruction, charged with bringing into harmonious co-operation our numerous educational agencies.

The conference was resumed last Saturday morning—Professor Meiklejohn presiding. The first paper was read by the Rev. A. Conder, of Bognor, on the desirability of obtaining a joint systematic periodical examination and inspection of schools. In the discussion that followed, several speakers insisted on the importance of having as examiners persons of experience in teaching, and it was observed that it was not sufficient to make a good examiner that he should have received a University education. Sir Charles Reed mentioned that in the School Board for the London teachers always took part in the examinations. The next paper was by the chairman, on the Life of Dr. Bell, the originator of the Madras system of education. It was a most able paper, though it had to be curtailed in parts from want of time. At the request of several in the audience, the chairman consented to the publication of his paper in the *Journal of Education*. The Rev. F. Davies read a paper on Gymnasia, in which he urged the importance of introducing gymnasia into schools as a means of exercising all the parts of the body. A really good set could be fixed in an ordinary class-room about 16 ft. high for £15, and could be easily cleared away, only a few hooks remaining. He earnestly commended the subject to their attention, believing that it would be a happy day for the boys and girls of England when a gymnasium was considered as necessary as boiled beef or the first Latin primer. Mr. Storr said he did not think gymnasia would take the place of games, and he doubted also whether all teachers would like to learn the practice in order themselves to instruct their boys. The Rev. A. J. D'Orsay urged that lessons should never continue longer than fifty or fifty-five minutes. Also that boys should not be sent out to play immediately after the chief meal of the day. A lady in the audience urged that ladies' schools should have gymnasia, and Dr. Langley, in reply, remarked that it was not at present the fashion for ladies to attend gymnasia, and they must get rid of that impression before girls' gymnasia would be established. Dr. Oppler said there were very successful ladies' classes in connection with the German Gymnasium at King's-cross. Mr. Colbeck, of Harrow, said if only the difficulty of dress could be got over there were three games very suitable for girls, which could be played anywhere—namely, lawn-tennis, squash-racquets, and fives. They supplied not only plenty of exercise, but the one thing without which no game could be considered perfect—fun.

The conference concluded with votes of thanks to the Merchant Taylors' Company for the use of the hall, and to the secretaries, Mr. Browning and Mr. Storr.

It is proposed that an annual festival, under the title of the National Olympian Festival, shall be instituted for the purpose of centralising the various associations having for their objects the encouragement of intellectual and of athletic contests, so that the intellectual and the physical contest may be brought into the same arena. This festival would be founded on the same principle and with the same objects as the Olympic games. Prizes would be offered for essays, poems, musical compositions, choral singing, &c.; and for success in the various kinds of athletic games. But the highest prize would be awarded to him who should exhibit the largest general power.

PEOPLE IN NOVELS.

If you will take a copy of Mr. Mudie's list of recent works of fiction, you will find that it contains the names of something like six hundred novels, most of them in three volumes. Though it is not probable that all of these made their first appearance during the last twelve months, yet, if you add to their number that of the stories published in the scores of weekly and monthly magazines that contrive somehow to exist, the grand total will reach quite five hundred in the year—a dreadful fact in itself, but not the one on which we wish now to dwell.

How many characters does an average novel contain? Dickens, in his principal books, had generally a little over fifty, I think; but there are probably many less in the ordinary three-volume emptiness. Say that twenty-five is about the usual number; this will give an annual increase of over twelve thousand to the fictitious population of Great Britain—a fact over which one really cannot pass in silence.

Now, all these people are intended to represent genuine human beings, and a great many of them (especially in first attempts, of which there must be a large proportion in our five hundred novels)—a great many, no doubt, are meant for portraits of living individuals. Of course, there is a good deal of copying—some of it unconscious, some probably intentional—from books instead of nature; it is easier, for example, to imitate Trollope's talk (simple and lifelike as it is) than to watch, and condense, and reproduce in an artistic form the conversations of our friends; but, allowing for all this, English literature produces in a year attempts to portray as many existing or possible men and women as would fill a small town.

And the question that naturally suggests itself is, what sort of portraits are they? Putting them to the most obvious test, how often do we meet and recognise their originals, or people whose characters are essentially the same as theirs, and prove them to be honest likenesses or true imaginations? Further, when we meet these originals, do we find what was attractive on paper as pleasant in real life, and, vice versa, what we detected at once in a novel as hypocritical villany, altogether so disgusting in a casual acquaintance?

To these questions different people would return very different answers. Some readers are constantly meeting in the flesh friends from the dreamland of Mudie—the outward appearance of such guardsmen as Miss Broughton's is sufficient assurance to them of identity of character, a chance phrase or an eccentric gait brings before them one of the oddities of Dickens. Others, less hasty, recognise specimens of more natural types chosen by Thackeray, Balzac, George Eliot; perhaps one may say that they apprehend too clearly the impossibility of the natures put together for their puppets by most writers to be readily taken in by a superficial likeness to a commonplace type. Others, again, those really "constant readers" who get through their three novels a week with untiring regularity, appear to live in a hazy atmosphere in which neither the people in their books nor those of the outer world stand forth with any clearness: stories go in at one ear and out at the other, and by Saturday the opium-eater of fiction could not tell you the ingredients of Monday's dose.

But, assuming that we belong to the wiser second class of readers, have we ever met half a dozen people who might, beyond question, have been the originals of portraits in the collection of, say, five or eight thousand fictitious personages, great and small, with whom in a lifetime we have become acquainted? There is a good young man in "Pendennis"—name at the present moment forgotten, but he calls on Laura with Wagg one day—whom we have certainly met; a girl in one of Black's novels whom we know quite well, though her portrait is drawn with a spite almost feminine; and a family in "Daniel Deronda" to whose gush we have often submitted—it was much more bearable unwritten. Colonel Newcome, with variations perhaps not really important, we have known; and surely one Klesmer, at the least. Finally, to complete our half dozen (counting the Meyrick girls as one) we have long and carefully examined a flesh and blood replica of the hero of perhaps the greatest novel by any living writer—Hansel, in Auerbach's "On the Heights."

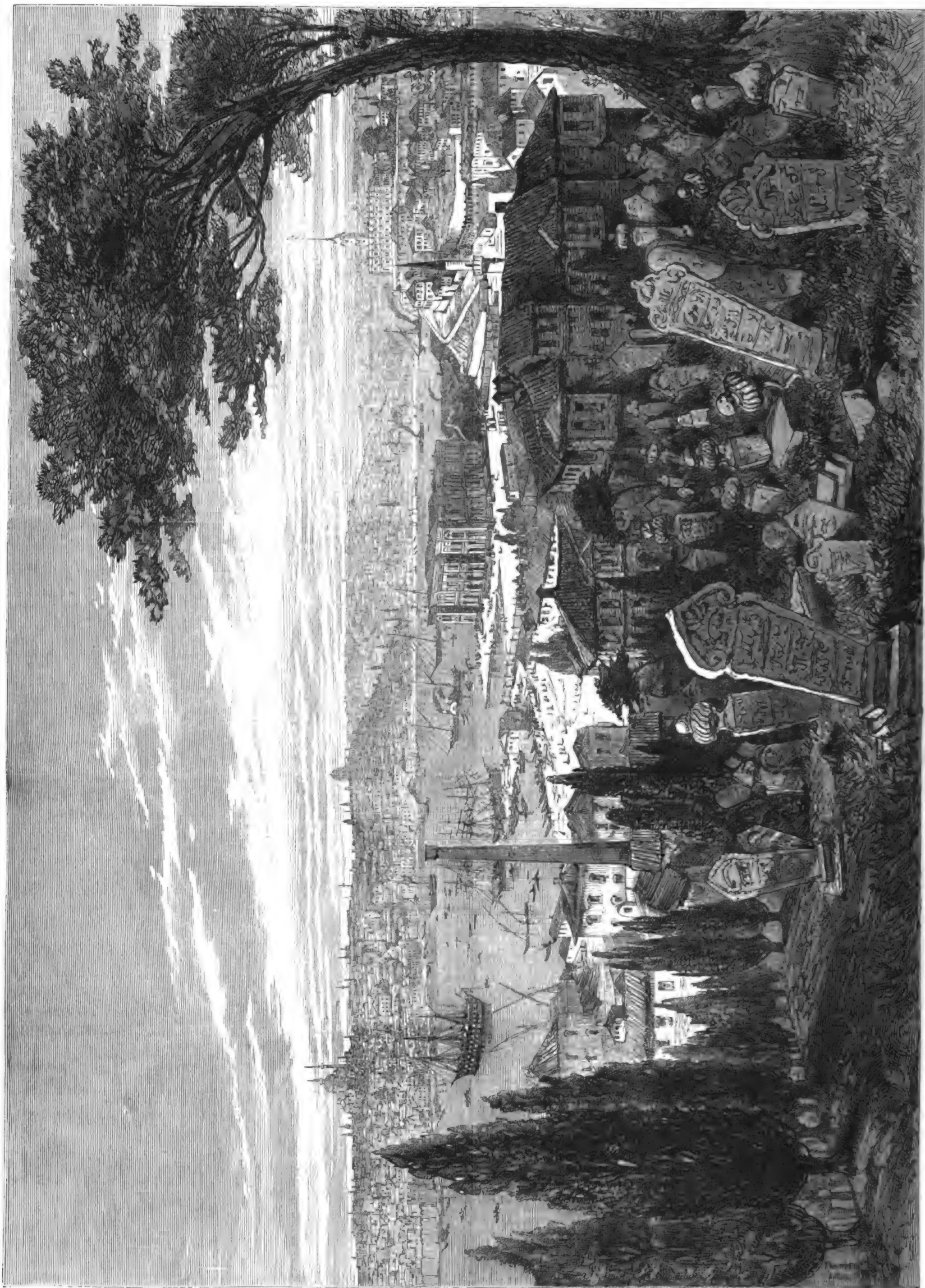
Not that these are one tenth of the people who have proved to us the possibility of characters in novels by general likenesses which perhaps single points of contrast made only more striking, but that at present we can recall no others who might actually have sat for portraits in Scott or Trollope, Auerbach or Balzac. We have certainly seen the brother of Mr. Lillyvick, the cousin of the Laird of Dumbiedikes, close connections of more than one of Mr. Trollope's bagmen, and somebody very very like the immortal Foker; while, to take a higher range, everyone must have known people near akin to the Dorothea of "Middlemarch," to Beatrice Esmond and to William Dobbin—almost ideal though the one is in beauty, the other in nobility and truth.

Heroes and heroines of the ordinary type we must confess that we have seldom encountered; and, as they are the most monotonous of people, and apparently spend all their time in making love or in being made love to, it is well that they do not abound. Yet we must acknowledge an undying fear that one day we may meet our pet aversion—Little Dorrit; one maiden exactly like her in appearance we do know, but she is in character very much what that young person ought to have been, and unfortunately was not.

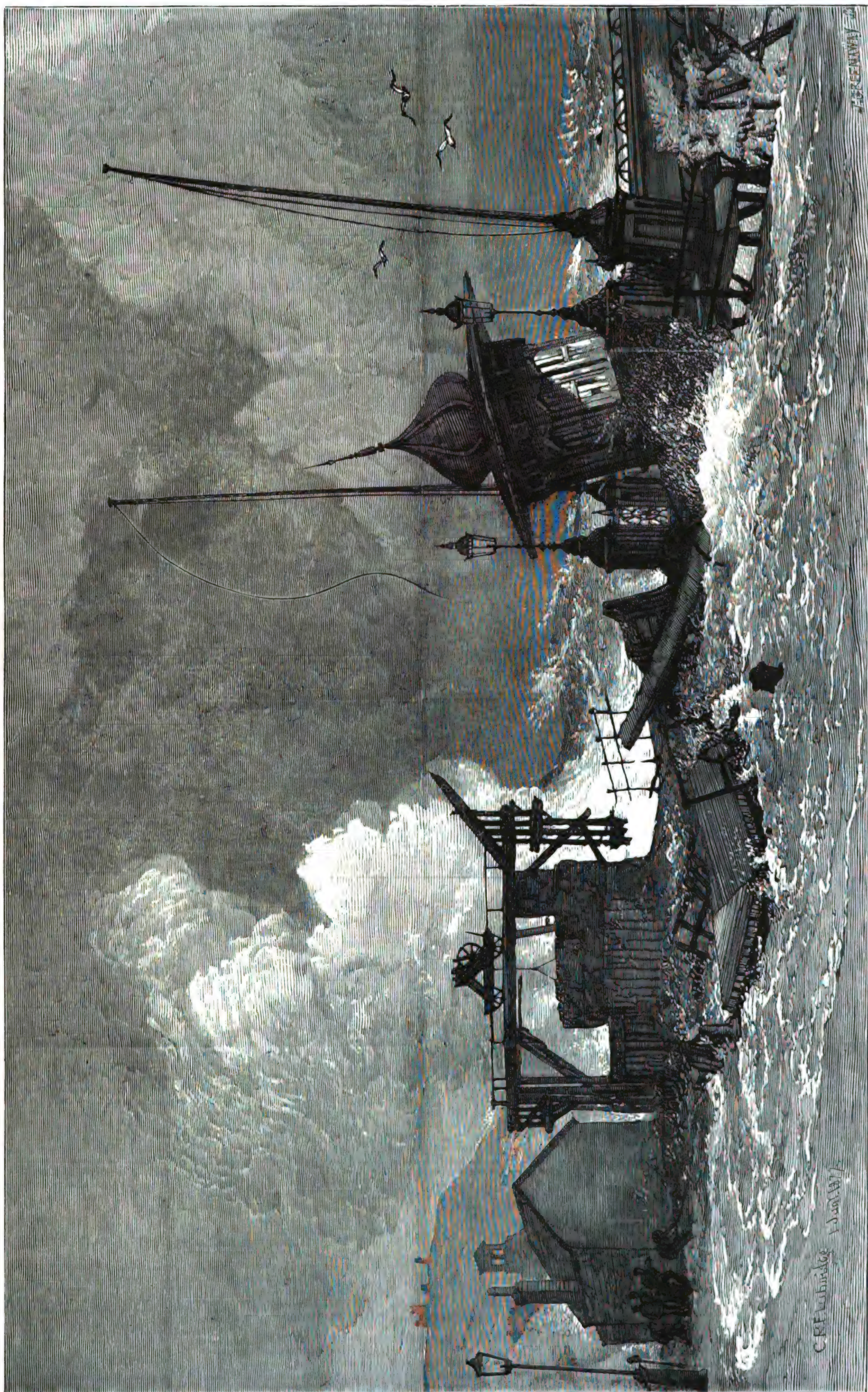
En revanche, we have met various people who posed as Little Dorrit, and were no doubt worse than the original; but this is a widely-spread sin, for which that great creature, the Commonplace Novelist, is answerable. (Not that Dickens himself was a commonplace novelist, though his heroes and heroines were types of nothingness.) The number of young men and women who consciously "set up to be" romantic people from Lytton, or "Guy Livingstone," or Miss Broughton, would not be believed in a census; a smattering of literary taste has grievous things in the way of affectation and gush to answer for—though it does sometimes give an ideal, somewhat higher than would otherwise have been placed before them, to impressionable, uncultivated natures.

The original people in novels would not be quite so dreadful to talk to as these their imitations; but, with of course some bright exceptions, they would be very bad. Conceit, gush, and prosiness would be their leading faults; and, though none of these are actionable, they are a good deal more unpleasant, in an ordinary way, than faults which are. Stupidity, on the other hand, is nearly always made too amusing to be really stupid in books—it would be great fun to meet most of the fools of fiction; perhaps the only exception being that wonderful specimen of genuine, possible, and yet artistic dullness, the stupid lodger in Balzac's "Père Goriot."

Fancy, finally, if you can, what it would be like to meet any of Ouida's characters in private life! The supposition is unthinkable—it is too wildly impossible. Would they not look entirely absurd beside ordinary chairs and tables, windows and doors—not to say men and women? How would they behave at dinner, or afternoon tea, or an evening party? We should never know—for immediately at their appearance we should leave the room.



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THE EASTERN CRISIS: TURKISH TROOPS PASSING THROUGH STAMBOUL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

seen, the Diplomatic Assembly may be credited with having effected.

There is another desirable result for which we are indebted to the Conference at Constantinople. It has cleared up a good many International perplexities, and brushed aside not a few International prejudices. The Powers represented at the Porte by their Delegates and Ambassadors have come to ascertain by mutual converse, much more clearly than they could have done by Diplomatic correspondence, each other's policy in relation to the Eastern Question, as well as the foundation upon which it rests. Points of jealousy may possibly be retained between some of them; but, on the whole, the shroud of mystery in which the question has long been involved has been removed, and its real difficulties have been laid bare. This is of immense importance as it respects the future. No temper can be so dangerous to a nation as that of sleepless suspicion. The proceedings of the Conference have, at all events, thrown a flood of light upon the problems to be solved in the East of Europe. We have come to know better what Turkey is, and what are the likelihoods of her regeneration. We can better appreciate now the policy of Russia, and measure the means which she has at hand for its realisation. We have been let into the secret of Austrian uneasiness, and have got a glimpse of the views entertained on this subject by Germany. Our own position has been made clearer to us than ever it was before, and there is probably no State of Europe which cannot see more distinctly than it was wont to do the momentous issues involved in the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The Conference, as it has cleared up our outlook, so it has brought into more prominent relief our national duties. There are probably few men in the kingdom who can now be deluded into the persuasion that, whether by traditional policy or by national interests, this country is bound to stand by the Turk. There is now no ground for fear that England will be found fighting in support of the unutterable misgovernment of the Osmanli race. So far, good. Negatively, the question with which we commenced these observations answers itself. We know not what we shall do, but we know pretty certainly what we shall not do. We cannot tell what, under coming circumstances, might be right; but we can tell what would be wrong. The Eastern Question is not so settled even for the Porte as it may seem to be. Should the European Powers abide in concert, resolved that they will accept nothing less than they have proposed through the Conference, Turkey will be unable to bear up under the tremendous pressure which she has imposed upon herself. Time, which most communities require in order to recover themselves from internal disorganisation and weakness, will prove to be Turkey's direst foe. Perhaps, no fate more desperate could overtake her than that of being let alone. We confess, therefore, we are not over-anxious about the proximate future—not over-anxious to see what is called "the failure" of the Conference redeemed. The laws which superintend the government of mankind will assuredly, in due time, vindicate themselves, and perhaps the permanent settlement of the Eastern Question will be more effectually promoted by the issue of recent abortive diplomatic efforts than would have been the case had united Europe succeeded in imposing its will upon Turkey.

THE COURT.

The Queen received Lady Elphinstone (on her marriage), yesterday week, at Windsor Castle, she being presented by Lady Waterpark. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, with his wife, dined with her Majesty; and the next day Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesey, and the Rev. Dr. Farrar dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Westminster, officiated. The Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn visited her Majesty on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to Cumberland Lodge, and was present at an entertainment given by Prince and Princess Christian in honour of Prince Christian's birthday. Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (who was staying at Cumberland Lodge), Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. Grant-Gordon dined with her Majesty. After dinner Miss Robertson and Miss F. Robertson sang before the Queen and the Royal family circle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle on Tuesday for Osborne. Her Majesty travelled from Windsor by special train over the Great Western and South-Western Railways, via Basingstoke, to Gosport, and embarked thence in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, commanded by Commander Fullerton, in the absence, from illness, of Captain Campbell, and crossed to Osborne, arriving there at a quarter before two p.m. The *Hector* is stationed off Osborne as guard-ship during the residence of the Court in the Isle of Wight.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with two of their children, Princess Victoria Mary and Prince Francis of Teck, paid a two-days' visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, last week, and upon the occasion Prince and Princess Christian, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Major-General H. Ponsonby were included in her Majesty's dinner party.

The Queen has sent gifts of pheasants and other game to University College, St. Bartholomew's, and other hospitals, for the patients.

The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday last, for the late Princess Charles of Prussia, sister to the Empress of Germany and second cousin to the Queen, viz.:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen

to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change mourning on Wednesday last, and to go out of mourning to-morrow (Sunday). The Queen was represented at the funeral of her Royal Highness by the Earl of Dunmore.

Her Majesty will open the Session of Parliament in person on Thursday, Feb. 8.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, with his host, the Duke of Manchester, and a distinguished party, joined the hunt with the Cambridgeshire hounds yesterday week. The Princess of Wales, with the Duchess of Manchester, was present at the "meet," which was at Gaynes Hall. Excellent sport was obtained. On Saturday last the Prince hunted with the Pytchley hounds, the meet being at Oxendon. On Monday the Royal visit at Kimbolton Castle terminated. The Prince and Princess travelled by special train to St. Ives, where the state saloon was attached to an ordinary train. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Wolferton at half-past six p.m., and drove to Sandringham. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Lord Alfred Paget and other gentlemen, went to Eastwell Park, Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present, on the 12th inst., at a ball given by the officers of the 42nd Highlanders at Malta. The Duke and Duchess embarked on board H.M.S. *Helicon*, on Wednesday, for the Piræus, on a visit to the Court of Greece. The Royal children remain at Malta under the charge of the Hon. Mrs. Monson during their parents' absence. The Duchess has appointed William S. Playfair, Esq., M.D., to be one of the physicians-accoucheurs to her Royal and Imperial Highness.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn has during the week visited the Court and the Opéra Comique Theatres.

Invitations for Parliamentary dinners, on the 7th proximo, have been issued by the Premier, Earl Granville, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain Henry E. Stirling Home Drummond-Moray (Scots Fusilier Guards), younger, of Blair Drummond and Ardoch, son of Mr. Charles and Lady Anne Home Drummond-Moray, with Lady Georgina Emily Lucy Seymour, third daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, was celebrated, on Tuesday, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. A number of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Scots Fusilier Guards belonging to Captain Drummond-Moray's company were present, each man wearing a bunch of violets in his button-hole. The bridesmaids were Miss S. H. Drummond-Moray, Lady Margaret Seymour, the Hon. Emily Ormsby Gore, Countess Feodore Gleichen, Miss Alexandra Seymour, Miss Lucy Hope, Miss Van de Weyer, and Miss C. Douglass. Mr. William Home Drummond-Moray, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a veil of the same lace over a wreath of orange-blossoms. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed in cream-coloured cashmere, embroidered in holly and juniper; badges of the Drummond and Moray clans, which were worked by Mrs. Elliott and pupils of the Ladies' Work Dépôt in Wigmore-street; cream felt hats, with the same badges in front, and cream feathers. Each wore a gold locket (given by the bridegroom), with the initials "H. M. G." in turquoises and pearls. The religious ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York and the Rev. James St. John Blunt, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride. After the breakfast, at Hertford House, Connaught-place, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford entertained about 150 guests, the bride and bridegroom left for Tetworth, Lady Harlech's residence at Ascot. Lady Georgina's travelling-dress was of grey serge, trimmed with chinohilla, and bonnet to correspond. The wedding presents were very numerous, including from the Queen an Indian shawl, from Princess Christian an antique silver box, and from Princess Louise of Lorne an antique silver tea-caddy.

The marriage of Lady Gwendolen Talbot, second daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Colonel Chaplin, M.P., took place, on Thursday week, at Ingestre church. The Bishop of Lichfield officiated, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot and the Hon. and Rev. W. Talbot, great uncles of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss F. Ochetwynd, Miss North, and the Hon. Marion Thellusson, and the Hon. Evelyn Boscawen was best man. After the wedding breakfast at Ingestre Hall, the bride and bridegroom left for Alton Towers.

The marriage between Lady Theodora Grosvenor and Mr. Merthyr Guest is fixed to take place on Thursday, March 8, at Motcombe; and the marriage of Mr. Thomas Egerton Tatton to Miss Essex Cholmondeley is fixed to take place on Feb. 6.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Mr. Francis Gordon, youngest son of the late Lord Francis Gordon, and Miss H. Reid, second daughter of the late Mr. Rawson Reid.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Chinese Embassy, under their Excellencies the Minister Kwoh-Sung-Tao and the Assistant-Minister Lin-Si-Hung, with seven secretaries, attachés, interpreters, and twenty-two attendants, arrived at Southampton, on Sunday afternoon, by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Peshawur*, and proceeded to London by special train. The Embassy was accompanied by Dr. Macartney, of the Nanking Arsenal, who acts as English Secretary. Mr. Hillier, of her Majesty's Consular Service in China, who accompanied the Embassy as far as Alexandria, and then preceded their Excellencies overland, was delegated by the Foreign Office to meet them at Southampton and escort them to London. Their Excellencies were also met at Southampton by Mr. Campbell, Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and agent of the Chinese Government, by whom the necessary arrangements were made for their reception and residence in London. Their Excellencies reside for the present at 45, Portland-place. The wife of the Minister Kwoh, attended by three female servants, accompanied him to England.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Walter W. Oulless, Mr. Peter Graham, and Mr. Marcus Stone were elected Associates.

Pictures for the forthcoming season of the Crystal Palace Picture Gallery will be received at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Regent-street (entrance in Mortimer-street), on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 19 and 20, between ten and five.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, on Wednesday, opened a new infirmary at Warrington, which has been erected at a cost of £8000, and endowed by Mr. Hatton with the sum of £10,000. The right hon. gentleman, who formerly resided at Warrington very warmly received. In a brief address, he pointed out that whatever differences of opinion might exist in this country on politics and religion, there were none upon the one great Christian principle of healing the sick.

THE CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

As was fully expected last week, in consequence of the resolutions unanimously taken by the Grand Council of the Turkish Empire assembled on the Thursday, the Sultan's Government has refused to consent to the proposals of the Foreign Powers. So the diplomatic Conference is broken up, followed by the departure from Constantinople of all the Foreign Ambassadors, as well as the Special Envoys or Plenipotentiaries of their respective Governments. The Grand Council of the Porte was composed of 240 members, of whom fifty-four were Christians. Among the members present were the Armenian and Roman Catholic Patriarchs and the Great Rabbi. In the course of his speech Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, referred to the threatened departure of the Ambassadors. Those of France and England, he said, had declared that their Governments would neither make war upon Turkey nor lend her any assistance. Austria was neutral, but it was to be feared that she would not be able to resist the demands of her Slavonic subjects. Only one dissentient voice, that of the delegate of the Armenian Protestants, was raised, it seems, when the Council passed the resolution rejecting the proposals of the Powers. At the close of the proceedings a vote of confidence was passed in the Government, and it was authorised to continue the negotiations, if necessary, on the basis of such proposals as were not in conflict with the Constitution.

The final meeting of the Conference took place on Saturday. On the assembling of the Plenipotentiaries Safvet Pasha read a note based on the decisions of the meeting of the Grand Council on the previous Thursday. In this document no notice was taken about the appointment of provincial governors, while with respect to the International Commission the note proposed to substitute an elective commission, to be presided over by an Ottoman functionary. All the questions relating to Serbia and Montenegro were reserved for ulterior decision. Lord Salisbury thereupon declared that the Conference must be considered at an end, the Porte having refused the two guarantees which were demanded of it. General Ignatieff spoke to the same effect, and expressed a hope that the Porte would not enter upon further hostilities against Serbia and Montenegro, but would cause the position of its Christian subjects to be respected. The Russian Ambassador further remarked that the members of the Conference had received petitions from the Christians of Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete requesting the Conference to occupy itself with improving their condition. It had not been possible to take these petitions into consideration, as the task assigned to the Conference was limited in its scope; but his Excellency was anxious to state the fact at the closing sitting of the European Plenipotentiaries.

All the Ambassadors requested audiences of the Sultan to take leave, but they were not received by his Majesty before their departure from Constantinople. The Sultan is said to have excused himself because he had the toothache.

The Marquis of Salisbury went on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Ceres*, engaged for his departure, on Monday afternoon, but that vessel was prevented by the bad weather from leaving till next morning. Sir Henry Elliot left Constantinople on Thursday, having first received a farewell address, signed by a large number of the English and other foreigners resident there, and by many Turks. General Ignatieff's departure has been delayed by the illness of one of his children.

It is stated from Constantinople that the Porte proposes to carry out of its own accord all the reforms demanded by the Conference, and has sent to Paris for gendarmes in order to establish a sufficient gendarmerie, and to England for officials to institute reforms in the administration.

A Vienna correspondent says that Austria declines the request of the Porte to mediate between Turkey and Serbia and Montenegro, with a view to the conclusion of peace, and has recommended the Porte to treat directly with the Principality.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople sends two or three illustrations; one of them representing the Grand Vizier on his way from a sitting of the Conference. A portrait of Sultan Abdul Hamid II., in military uniform, mounted on a favourite charger, is engraved for our Extra Supplement. The illustration on our front page is a street scene in Stamboul, with the passing of a detachment of troops.

INTERIOR OF A DUTCH HOUSE.

This agreeable scene of domestic life is copied from one of the Dutch pictures, formerly belonging to the collection of Sir Robert Peel, in the National Gallery. Peter de Hoo, the artist, who lived in the latter part of the seventeenth century, is one of the most cheerful, pleasant, and natural painters. He delights in subjects which are homely, but not mean or vulgar; in well-furnished parlours and well-kept gardens, with comfortable, well-dressed persons; an orderly family, man, woman, and child, of the upper middle class, with a neat and contented maid-servant, perhaps lighting the fire, or bringing in something to eat or drink. He has a happy trick, also, of throwing in a gleam of sunshine through an open door or window, playing on the rich colours of a carpet or tiled floor, a velvet robe or coat, or the warm complexion of a healthy, animated face. Out of doors, in like manner, he knows how to light up a brick wall, and make its bright red hue, such a hue as the brickwork of that age commonly showed, set off the green vine-leaves, and other foliage of trailed plants, with very charming effect. In this simple view of a household interior and its occupants there is nothing to demand explanation. We should rather fancy the gentleman to be a visitor, receiving from the family, in the way of ordinary courtesy, a glass of wine and a pipe of tobacco, when he sits down for an hour of friendly talk.

A number of trade unionists met some of the junior clergy of London on Tuesday evening, when the principles of trades unionism were advocated, and their results from members' points of view were set forth.

With reference to some remarks of the peculiar rock scenery of the Yosemite Valley, in California, with the views of it lately published in our Journal, a correspondent wishes to invite comparisons on behalf of the mountain scenery of Bavelle, in Corsica, which can be reached within three days from London, by way of Marseilles. Mr. Edward Lear, the artist, has borne testimony to the majestic character of this Corsican scenery, "the tremendous mystery of its cloud-piercing towers and pillars of granite, with their sides riven and wrinkled into a thousand chaams, with pine growing in all their crevices and on all their ledges and pinnacles." They form a continuous chain, with lofty pinnacles or needles, rising sometimes to the height of 9000 ft. out of the surrounding dense masses of the Pinciaricchio forest, and exhibit the most brilliant varieties of colouring, from the effects of the atmosphere. A collection of water-colour drawings, by another artist, Mr. Van de Velde, of Holland, representing some of these sublime and beautiful views in Corsica, was lately to be seen in London.



"INTERIOR OF A DUTCH HOUSE." BY P. DE HOOGE.
IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE DARDANELLES AND BOSPHORUS.

The great political importance which is attached to the possession of Constantinople arises from its position commanding the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, through the straits dividing Europe from Asia. These straits are the Bosphorus, upon which Constantinople stands, and the Dardanelles, at the other end of the small inland Sea of Marmora, a hundred and thirty miles south-west of Constantinople. The Dardanelles, anciently named the Hellespont, have a length of nearly forty miles, from their western entrance in the Ægean Sea, near Tenedos, and the supposed site of Troy, to the small town of Gallipoli, where the Sea of Marmora is entered, and which was occupied by the British army at the outset of the war with Russia in 1854. Besika Bay, where our fleet has been lying at anchor several months during the late agitations and negotiations upon the Eastern Question, is on the coast of Asia Minor, not far from the outer entrance to the Dardanelles. One of our Engravings presents a general view of that entrance; it is accompanied by the two views respectively of the Castle of Europe and the Castle of Asia, old fortifications built on the opposite shores of the strait. Here the width of the strait is 4000 yards, and the extreme depth of the channel is fifty fathoms. It is considered that three points exist in the channel leading from the Sea of Marmora to the Mediterranean, the passage of either of which by a fleet without permission from the master of the shore

would be a matter of the greatest danger. The vessel navigating the Sea of Marmora arrives at the first constriction of Gallipoli Strait, opposite Tchardak. The width from Europe to Asia at this point is 3800 yards. The greatest depth of the channel, about the middle, is forty-six fathoms. About 51.3rd miles south-west of Tchardak we arrive at a point called the Narrows, between Killia Bahr on the European and Chanak Kaleh on the Asiatic coast. The extreme width at this point is 1460 yards. The bottom of the Channel declines, at first rapidly, and then more gradually, on each side, till it reaches a depth of fifty-three fathoms. This place is the key of the Mediterranean, as far as navigation to or from the Black Sea is concerned. The great constriction of the passage is the more serious (as far as any attempt to force it is concerned) from the plan of the channel, the axis of which in this locality, for about a mile and a half, lies directly north and south, thus exposing any vessel to both a sweeping and a concentrated fire from properly-arranged batteries. This central strait, that of the Narrows, is one that might be rendered absolutely impassable. While the master of Constantinople can bar egress from the Danubian Provinces as well as from the Black Sea, the master of the Narrows can bar not only these lines of maritime communication, but that of Constantinople also.

At the south entrance of the Bosphorus the total width is 1800 yards. From Seraglio Point to Leander's Tower it is only 1620 yards. For the greatest part of this width the depth does not exceed twenty fathoms; but a depth of thirty-four

fathoms is found to run through at about 400 yards east of Seraglio Point. It is evident, therefore, that the southern entrance of the Bosphorus can be readily defended by torpedoes, and the northern entrance by artillery, by any Power commanding the shore.

The superiority of the Turkish fleet and the works of defence erected in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles have prevented the possibility of a Muscovite capture of Constantinople by a sea attack. It therefore only becomes necessary so to strengthen the land approaches as to make Constantinople practically impregnable. And this could easily be accomplished. The Bosphorus can only be approached from the north by a narrow strip of land, in some places only twenty-three miles wide. If a line of works were erected across this strip, with its right resting on the Black Sea and its left on the Sea of Marmora, Constantinople would be secure. An admirable position exists, which is so aided by natural obstacles as to reduce the front to be defended to between seventeen and eighteen miles. This line extends from Lake Derkos on the right to the backwater of Buyuk Chekmege on the left. At Buyuk Chekmege there is a harbour, and the backwater—a mile and a quarter wide—guards for five miles the left of the position. The position then follows a range of hills commanding a broad and open valley, and offering every military advantage for purposes of defence, and eventually rests on Lake Derkos. Between Lake Derkos and the Black Sea the only approach lies by a narrow sandbank easily



THE BREAK UP OF THE CONFERENCE: THE GRAND VIZIER RETURNING FROM THE CONFERENCE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

commanded by a single work near the village of Derkos. The railway from Constantinople runs through the left centre of the position, and there is sea communication on both flanks. There is abundant supply of water everywhere, and the country is peculiarly adapted for the encampment of troops. The proposed line of defence could easily be constructed by encamping troops along the position who would throw up the necessary works. Since the introduction of breech-loading arms, it has been proved that a front attack upon a strong line of well-defended works is practically impossible. In the proposed line both flanks would be secure, and communications would be open, and with an unlimited facility of supply. Thus a hostile approach to the Bosphorus from the north by land would be rendered impossible. It is evident that the narrow neck of land which connects the Chersonese with Roumelia, and which is only between three and four miles in width, and with anchorage close inshore for ships of war on both flanks, offers such facilities for the defence of the approaches to the Dardanelles from the north that this position may be considered as unassailable.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 25.

The grand ball given by Marshal MacMahon at the Elysée Palace, on Tuesday night, and the production of Victorien Sardou's new comedy, "Dora," at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, have been the leading events of the week here; for the debates of the Versailles Legislature have scarcely presented a single important or lively feature. The failure of the Conference at Constantinople does not appear to have particularly alarmed Parisian speculators, for during the last few days the *rente*—both three and five per cent.—has been quoted at higher prices than it has ever previously attained, while the newspapers almost unanimously express confidence in the maintenance of peace. General Tcherniaeff, who arrived in Paris some days ago, has, of course, been interviewed alike by French, English, and American journalists; but his formal declarations to the effect that Russia will commence hostilities at the close of the coming month do not appear to have produced much impression over here, and the attention of the Parisians has easily been diverted from these Eastern complications to the ball at the Elysée and Sardou's new piece.

The grand fête given on Tuesday night by the President of the Republic proved a complete success. The Viscount d'Harcourt, *secrétaire de la Présidence*, had received no fewer than 23,000 applications for tickets, to the great majority of which it was of course impossible to respond favourably to, the number of invitees having been restricted to 5000. As it was, the salons of the Elysée were thronged with guests, and there was but little room available for dancing. The Marshal spent the greater part of the evening conversing with Prince Orloff and the Duc d'Aumale, while the Duchesse de Magenta, in a robe of white faille trimmed with garlands of flowers, held her court in the sumptuous *salon d'argent*, surrounded by the Princesses of Orleans and a bevy of Faubourg St. Germain belles. The orchestra, which was conducted by Johann Strauss, played a warmly applauded selection of the Viennese maestro's most celebrated waltzes and quadrilles.

M. Sardou's new comedy "Dora" was enthusiastically received by the public at its first performance on Monday, although it is vastly inferior to many of his previous productions. The plot is somewhat pretentious and complicated, but the leading incidents may be summarised as follows:—Dora and her mother, the ruined Marquesa de Rio-Zarès, are located in an hotel at Nice, where they find themselves unable to discharge their bill. A certain Van der Kraft, a political spy, offers them his services on condition that Dora shall become one of his employees and procure for him certain important information. Dora indignantly rejects the proposition, and she and her mother are eventually saved from their embarrassment by a young Frenchman, André de Maurillac, who offers Dora his heart and fortune. The two are married, and everything seems to presage a happy existence, when a certain Countess, of equivocal reputation, in the employment of Van der Kraft and in love with André, resolves to ruin Dora in her husband's estimation by abstracting from the latter's cabinet some important diplomatic papers, which she incloses in a letter Dora has had occasion to write to Van der Kraft. The letter is, of course, intercepted and opened by her husband, who discovers that it contains the missing papers. A dramatic scene ensues between André and Dora, the latter protesting that she is innocent in spite of the overwhelming circumstantial evidence. But the papers smell of musk, a perfume which Dora abominates, and to which the Countess is particularly partial. This circumstance attracts the attention of one of André's friends, who, after a series of clever stratagems, eventually unmasks and confounds Dora's jealous rival. There are a host of minor characters and incidents—some passably amusing; and the piece is capably put upon the stage—M. Berton, Diéudonné, and Parade playing the leading masculine parts; while the chief feminine rôles are admirably interpreted by Mesdames Pierson, Bartel, and Celine Montaland.

Following the example of the British Parliament, the Versailles Chamber of Deputies has decided in principle that a special committee shall be appointed to inquire into the numerous foreign loans contracted in France. This measure is principally directed against the Eastern States and the numerous South American Republics, whose creditors have been for so many years defrauded of their just claims.

Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, the director of the South Kensington Museum and secretary to the British Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, was formally received yesterday by the French Commissioners. Mr. Owen stated that the Prince of Wales would assume the supreme direction of affairs, hoping thereby to ensure an effective representation of the productions of the United Kingdom. In reply, the French Commissioner-General said that the acceptance of the post of president by the eldest son of the Queen, with the choice of so many eminent personages as members of the commission, would be regarded by the French as a solemn token of sympathy tending to strengthen the bonds of friendship uniting the two countries.

A Madame de Belcastel, wife of a nephew of the well-known Legitimist Senator, has been sentenced this week to a year's imprisonment for swindling. The husband, who after squandering his fortune appears to have abandoned his wife, is to-day a choriste at the Opera. Madame de Belcastel, having obtained employment from a leading Parisian *modiste* and *lingère*, has been disposing of goods entrusted to her at about half their cost price and pocketing the proceeds. Most of her *clientes* belonged to the theatrical world, and several leading actresses appeared to give evidence against her.

SPAIN.

Tuesday being the King's fête day, there was a review of the troops and the garrison at Madrid. At night there were illuminations and a ball at the palace.

General Moriones embarked at Barcelona, on Saturday, for the East, to assume the governorship of the Philippine Islands. The revenue for the last half year of 1876 shows an excess of two millions sterling over that of 1875.

ITALY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the bill for preventing abuses on the part of the clergy in the exercise of their ministry was adopted by 150 votes against 100. A grant for defraying the expenses of Italy's participation in the Paris Exhibition to be held in 1878 was also voted.

The Pope is reported to have had a fainting fit on Sunday, and did not leave his private apartment on Monday. On Tuesday morning, however, he gave an audience, the fatigue of which brought on a renewed attack of fainting. Subsequently some other persons were received.

Mr. Edward Freeman, Professor Max Müller, and Sir Henry Sumner Maine have been elected corresponding members of the Academia Reale dei Lincei in the respective departments of history, philology, and political science.

The Italian Geographical Society has decided to present its gold medal to Captain Nares.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor has assigned 4,430,000 marks from the part of the French war indemnity pertaining to Prussia for the transformation of the arsenal at Berlin into a hall containing a collection of objects "representing the glorious history of the Prussian army, and consequently of the whole Prussian people."

The Prussian Budget passed its first reading in the Lower House of the Diet yesterday week. In the course of the discussion Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, observed that he did not regard the future of the industry of the country as being more unfavourable than last year. The low rate of discount prevailing at the principal banks of Europe showed that there was unemployed capital everywhere. The enterprise which was repressed by the apprehension caused by the Eastern Question would return when that apprehension was removed, but he hoped that it would not again lead to swindling, but to a development of sound industry.

A reported outbreak of cattle plague in Germany is officially confirmed at Berlin, and the necessary measures for preventing its spread have been ordered by the sanitary authorities.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

We learn from Pesth that the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers had a conference, on Wednesday, of five hours' duration, at which the Bank question was the subject of discussion. Both sides manifested an earnest desire to come to an understanding. Another conference was to be held, on Thursday, at the residence of M. Tisza, which would probably be followed by a Crown Council, under the Emperor.

RUSSIA.

The Budget for 1877, as published by the *Official Gazette*, estimates the revenue at 570,777,802 silver roubles, and the expenditure at 570,769,280 silver roubles.

AMERICA.

In a Message which President Grant has sent to the House of Representatives, he defends the employment of troops in the South to preserve peace and protect voters.

The two Houses of Congress began, last Saturday, the debate on the bill of the Joint Committee for counting the Presidential votes. According to the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, it was mainly through President Grant's efforts that the Committee reported the plan with such unanimity, and the President will use all the Administrative influence to secure the passing of the bill. On Thursday the Senate passed it by 47 votes to 17, and it seems pretty certain that the bill will be passed in the House of Representatives.

Proceedings have been begun by the Government against Mr. Tilden to recover alleged deficiencies in his payments of income tax.

It has been decided by the Western Union Telegraph Company to obey the summons, with which it had at first refused to comply, to produce the political despatches referring to the Presidential election before the Congressional Investigation Committee.

Mr. George F. Hoar has been elected United States senator for Massachusetts.

The will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt is published in the New York papers. There are bequests to the amount of about £3,000,000, but none for charitable or public purposes. The bulk of his fortune is left to his son, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt. The total amount of property dealt with in the will is not stated, but the *New York Herald* says that it is estimated at between £16,000,000 and £20,000,000.

The Sioux Indians recently at war with the United States have passed over into Canada.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A telegram from Madeira, in anticipation of the incoming Cape mail, brings news from Cape Town to the 2nd inst. News had been received from the Transvaal that Secoceni was desirous of peace, and that Mr. Marensky, one of the missionaries, had been requested to negotiate with him. Sir Theophilus Shepstone had been detained on his journey, owing to an outbreak of disease among the waggon-oxen of his train. There was no further news respecting the movements of the Zulu King Cetewayo, who, according to a previous account, had been threatening to overrun the Transvaal with a host of armed Zulus.

INDIA.

From an official statement respecting the distress in Madras and Bombay which is sent to us by the India Office, it appears that in the former district there has been a small decrease in the numbers on the relief works and a slight rainfall, and that in the latter the situation remains unchanged. It is estimated that the number of persons to be relieved in Bombay in May will be 870,000.

A Calcutta telegram says there is no truth in the fresh rumours that it is intended to send an expedition to the Peshawur frontier. The military movements which may have given rise to these rumours are merely intended, it is said, to place the Government in readiness to act should circumstances render it necessary.

CHINA.

A telegram from Hong-Kong says that the German Minister in Peking is mediating between Spain and China with regard to the difficulties which have arisen in the matter of unsettled claims. The Spanish Minister has in the meantime returned to Peking.

It is announced that the Chinese Government has officially notified to the French Government that it will take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

By a Royal decree published at the Hague, the importation and transport of foreign cattle, sheep, and goats in the Netherlands are prohibited.

Lord Derby has received a memorial, numerous signed by British subjects, complaining of the existence of brigandage in Sicily, and asking the Foreign Secretary to press this matter upon the attention of the Italian Government.

The Town Council of Stockholm has decided to create a new port for the town, with the necessary dépôts for storing bonded goods. A railway will unite the port with the town. The expense is calculated at about £120,000.

A gold medal, in commemoration of the great services which General Renard rendered to the Exposition d'Hygiène et de Sauvetage, at Brussels, has been presented to the General by a deputation of the subscribers at the communal school-house of Schaerbeek, a suburb of Brussels.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 16th inst. states that the whole of the Republic, with the exception of the State of Tinaloa and Chihuahua, was held by Porfirio Diaz. It is said that Iglesias has fled to Mazatlan, and that Lerdo de Tejada has sailed for San Francisco.

The French Army List for 1877 states that there at present 4 Field Marshals, 16 Generals of Division maintained on active service as having commanded in chief before the enemy, 96 other Generals of Division, 198 Generals of Brigade, 403 Colonels, and 20,120 officers of inferior grades.

According to *L'Union Médicale*, Professor Hendreich states that where the refuse was removed from the mines of Laurium the seeds of a glaucium, or poppy, had sprung up and flowered. The plant, which is described by Pliny and Dioscorides, had disappeared for fifteen or twenty centuries, and its reappearance at this interval is a fact parallel to the fertility of the famous "mummy wheat."

The sixteenth annual prize-meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association took place near Sydney in November last. Nearly the whole of the competitions were with the Martini-Henry rifle, with which the Australian volunteers are armed. The targets, scoring, and conditions were Wimbledon, 1873. The silver medal of the National Rifle Association, entitling the winner to shoot for the Prince of Wales's Prize at the first Wimbledon meeting he can attend, was secured by Corporal Quantock, South Sydney, with the good score of 36 points out of a possible 40, in five shots at 500 and 600 yards. In the annual international match between teams of five bona-fide volunteers representing England, Ireland, Scotland, and Australia, the latter were the victors with 289 points, the others being in the following order:—English, 278; Irish, 276; and Scotch, 259 points. The conditions of the match were ten shots each at 500 and 600 yards.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The following letter has been forwarded to supporters of the Government in the House of Commons:—"Dear Sir,—The meeting of Parliament has been fixed for Thursday, Feb. 8. Interesting debates may be expected, and I therefore take the liberty of requesting your attendance.—I have the honour to be, your faithful servant, STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE."

Earl Granville and Lord Hartington have issued circulars to the members of the Opposition in the two Houses of Parliament, expressing a hope that they will find it convenient to be in their places at the opening of the Session.

The *Whitehall Review* publishes the arrangements for the opening of Parliament. The Queen will leave Buckingham Palace shortly after one o'clock in the Royal State carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses which are used only for these occasions. With the exception of one carriage (that one immediately preceding the Royal equipage), which will be drawn by six black horses, all the other carriages will be drawn by the bays. The Sovereign will be accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty, who, until the death of the Prince Consort, used to pass through the grand entrance of the House of Lords, will alight from the State carriage at the Peers' entrance, where the Queen will be received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain (Lord Aveland) and the great officers of State.

Mr. Delahanty, the Home-Rule candidate for the county of Waterford, has been returned, having polled 1799 votes; Mr. Lehmann, the Liberal candidate, polling 534.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to an address from the Frome Liberal Association on Monday, spoke mainly upon the Eastern Question. Referring to the Conference at Constantinople, which, he feared, must be regarded as having failed, he expressed his firm belief that Lord Salisbury had done his best. As to any further proposals which might come from the Porte, nothing that Turkey could now present would be worth the attention of the other Powers, as she had rejected their recommendations. It was quite plain that Europe ought not to have made recommendations to Turkey unless the Powers were prepared to abide by them. The important question had now arisen—whether, when the Turkish Government had failed to redeem their promises towards their Christian subjects, they should continue to enjoy all the advantages of the Treaty of 1856, and hold us bound, by our blood and treasure, if necessary, to maintain their independence, when they had failed to render their equivalent in return. This country was under deep responsibility, and they should look to her Majesty's Government to tell them what would follow from the woful failure of the Conference. With respect to the wish conveyed in the address that he would resume the Liberal leadership, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to be permitted to serve in the rank and file of the party under leaders who would do honour to it and to themselves.

Mr. Samuelson, M.P. for Frome, was entertained at dinner by the Frome Liberal Association on the same day. Mr. Le Gros, president of the association, occupied the chair. Mr. Samuelson, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, said he would have to assume the harness he had laid aside for the past three years. He thought the Liberal party had gained much since it had passed over to the Opposition benches. Adversity had welded it more closely together. They had had a great treat that day in hearing the greatest of living statesmen, and it was very kind of Mr. Gladstone to afford them that interview. He looked forward to the coming Session with much interest, because he hoped to ascertain whether the divergence between Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury on the Eastern Question was as real as it was apparent.

Mr. Briggs, on Monday, addressed his constituents at Blackburn, in the Exchange, which was densely crowded. In the course of his address, he denounced the fiscal, home and foreign policy of the Government, and said he was asked on an average once a day, "Do you believe that disestablishment is coming on?" He said from the signs which they had in any quantity around them, it was impossible to think otherwise.

Mr. Lowther, Under Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at the Sheriffs' banquet at York, on Tuesday, referred to the Eastern Question. The object of the country had been, he considered, the maintenance of British interests and the preservation of peace. It would be premature to assert that these ends had been attained. He denied, however, that the Conference had been a failure, inasmuch as it had been the means of clearing up many misconceptions and removing many illusions.

Speaking at a meeting held in Leeds, on Tuesday night, in advocacy of the United Kingdom Alliance, Mr. Barran, M.P., denounced the evils arising from the drink traffic, which he pointed out acted prejudicially to the trade of the country, which could not possibly prosper so long as so many millions annually were spent in intoxicating liquors. The meeting passed resolutions thanking Sir Wilfrid Lawson for his exertions in the cause of temperance and in favour of the Permissive Bill.

Mr. Colman addressed his constituents at Norwich. He said when Parliament met the Legislature and the country would want to know whether the unanimity of the Cabinet of which he had heard so much was with Lord Beaconsfield's Guildhall speech or with Lord Carnarvon's sympathetic utterances. It was certain that the country had resolved not to fight for Turkey. No more solemn issue than that about to come before Parliament had ever engaged its attention, and if England had to take further steps it would not be in an unrighteous war.

There were several meetings on Wednesday, the following being the principal ones:—

Three members of the Government—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, and the Vice-President of the Council—were present at a Conservative demonstration in Liverpool, and were heartily received by an immense audience. Letters of apology were read from Lord Beaconsfield and the Earl of Derby, who were unable to leave London in the present state of affairs. The principal speech of the evening was made by Sir Stafford Northcote, who, after defending the Government from the charge of having "frittered away" five millions of a Liberal surplus, proceeded to deal with the Eastern Question, remarking that it was essential for the interests of England that peace should reign, not because we were unprepared for war, but because our interests lay in the pursuance of a peaceful policy. The Government sympathised deeply with oppression wherever it existed, but there were limits within which they could not act with any hope of doing good. They had striven to ascertain their obligations and to act up to them. They had no unworthy jealousy of Russia, but had exercised their own judgment, and never had any intention to go to war on behalf of Turkey. The Turks, he added, had been ill advised to reject the propositions of the Conference.

Mr. C. S. Read addressed his constituents at Harleston. Referring to the Eastern Question and to the change in the policy of the Ministry at the dictates of public opinion, he contended that public opinion and the Ministry had changed because there had been a great change in the circumstances.

A new Liberal Association for the West of Scotland was formed in Glasgow. The meeting was thoroughly harmonious. The Liberals of the East of Scotland will follow this example.

At the annual meeting of the Bermondsey Conservative Association, speeches were made by Colonel Beresford, M.P., Mr. D. Straight, and other gentlemen upon the attempts made by Mr. Gladstone and his friends during the recess to thwart the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. Wykeham Martin and Mr. Julian Goldsmid, the members for Rochester, addressed their constituents. The former, referring to the Eastern Question, spoke in qualified approval of the course taken by Government. Mr. Goldsmid, alluding to the proposal to separate Church and State, spoke in favour of disestablishment, but would not pledge himself to vote for it.

Mr. John Kynaston Cross, the Liberal member for Bolton, addressed his constituents. He said his great objection to Lord Sandon's new Act was the principle of indirect compulsion, a principle which he held to be false in theory and pernicious in practice. Alluding to the Permissive Bill, he observed that further restrictive measures would but increase the monopolists' advantage, and neither the public nor the publican would gain. The result of the Conference was a humiliating lesson for us. The end of Turkish rule in Europe might be some years distant, but it appeared inevitable, and happy would it be for Europe if it came quickly.

On Thursday week the Ipswich Reform Club was successfully opened by a soirée. Speeches were delivered by the Liberal candidates for the borough, Mr. H. Wyndham West, Q.C., and Mr. Edward Grimwade, and by other gentlemen.

At the Penistone Agricultural Society's dinner, yesterday week, Mr. Stanhope, M.P., referred to the large number of recruits who had joined the Army within the past few weeks. He thought it satisfactory that the Army had not been raised by conscription. The laws of this country, so far as its local forces were concerned, permitted of the ballot, but he saw no necessity for that in the future. Mr. Stanhope spoke hopefully of the Eastern Question.

UNVEILING THE BURNS STATUE.

The statue of Burns, in Glasgow, was unveiled on Thursday afternoon. A procession, estimated to number 25,000 strong, started from the green at noon. It was three miles long. Bands played, banners were waved, and the city bells rang. The procession marched through Irongate, Argyle, and Sauchiehall streets to George-square, where Lord Houghton unveiled the statue. The weather was splendid, and the day was observed as a general holiday. The spectators were estimated at 100,000.

In performing the ceremony, Lord Houghton said:—"To you the figure I am about to reveal will be nothing new or strange. It will be the recognition of a friend of your childhood, the greeting of one of whom the memory is ever fresh, and with whom your associations are ever dear. This, your friend and poet, will look with kindly and grateful eyes for generations to come on the faces of men who will traverse the busy streets of this multitudinous city. From him they will learn a lesson, hardly taught by the images of the leaders of armies or rulers of nations, yet one of which Scotland may well be proud. For, through his difficult, and, may be, faulty life, he never lost the manly endurance, the simplicity of manners, the spirit of fraternity he ever teaches to her sons, and which has enabled them to go forth conquering, and still to conquer, in the battle of material life, in the conflicts of intelligence and skill, and to spread to the farthest confines of our earth the name and fame of Robert Burns."

The Lord Provost, on behalf of the Corporation of Glasgow, accepted the statue.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, Sir Mordaunt Wells again introduced the subject of the arrangements at the "Arctic Expedition meeting" at St. James's Hall, at which the Prince of Wales was present, and gave notice of his intention to move on a future occasion that a committee of six Fellows, of not less than ten years' standing, should be appointed to investigate the entire subject of the exercise of patronage in the distribution of tickets for the meeting. Sir Rutherford Alcock said that the Council would make arrangements for the discussion of the motion either at the next meeting or at the anniversary meeting. The Rev. Dr. Muir then read a paper on Later Explorations in the Interior of Madagascar, giving an account of five journeys over entirely new ground by English missionaries in Madagascar during the last two years.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The London Athletic Club gave its second annual ball, at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday night.

The bill for constructing the new Tower bridge passed the standing order before Mr. Frere, the examiner, on Monday.

The annual ball in aid of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association will take place, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The poll in Aldersgate Ward for the election of a common-councilman in the room of Mr. John Staples, who has been elevated to the Aldermanic Bench, was closed on Wednesday, the numbers being—for Mr. Goodinge, 237; for Mr. Ellis, 141.

As a result of the recent inquiry respecting the Carlisle-place Orphanage the guardians of St. George's, Hanover-square, have passed a resolution entreating the Home Secretary to cause a return to be made of the rate of mortality in all institutions in London which receive infants.

The executive committee of the Mansion House Inundations Relief Fund, on Monday, decided that, as the money in hand (£8200) was sufficient to meet the claims upon them, they should cease to advertise for donations, although they would for the present accept any sums which the public might send.

At a meeting of the council of the Charity Organisation Society, held on Monday, the report of a committee of that body on the maintenance and instruction of idiots was considered; and a deputation was appointed to wait on the president of the Local Government Board on the subject.

Lovers of dancing will observe with satisfaction that the popular ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School, in Kennington-lane, will take place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday next, Feb. 1. Adams's quadrille band of fifty instrumentalists has again been engaged, and in other respects the entertainment will be on the same liberal scale as in former years.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, it was ordered that General Sir J. E. Alexander should be informed, in answer to a letter from him, that the Board would place "Cleopatra's Needle" on the Embankment if the obelisk were brought to England. A new scheme of fire brigade superannuation was submitted, and, with some modifications, agreed to.

The opening meeting of the Society of Telegraphic Engineers for the current year took place, on Wednesday evening, at the Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster, when the new president, Professor Abel, F.R.S., gave his opening address. It was mainly devoted to the bearing of chemical science upon the operations of telegraph engineering.

A report was presented at a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers stating that, during the past week, over 18 cwt. of meat, including ten sheep, five calves, twenty-six pigs, six quarters of beef, and twelve joints, had been seized at the markets and slaughter-houses, and destroyed as unfit for human food. Especial attention was drawn to the seizure of two consignments of bad meat from Russia.

In a recent lecture at the Society of Arts, Mr. G. C. Barsley urged the utilisation of railway cuttings and embankments as orchards. At present we are importers of fruit to the extent of six millions a year, and most of the two hundred square miles of railway slope would be found admirably suited for the purpose suggested.—At last Wednesday's meeting, held under the presidency of Sir Antonio Brady, a paper on Silk-worm Grain was read by Mr. B. Francis Cobb.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week of January) was 84,858, of whom 39,026 were in workhouses and 45,832 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 4129, 15,058, and 22,050 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 728, of whom 556 were men, 148 women, and 24 children under sixteen.

A deputation from the Aborigines' Protection Society waited upon Sir Bartle Frere at the India Office, on Tuesday, and presented him with an address on his appointment as Governor of the Cape Colony. In reply Sir Bartle said that he should be exceedingly glad if he was allowed, during what remained to him of official life, to carry into effect the principle of entire justice to every class, race, creed, and colour. He trusted he should find it an easy task at the Cape to assist statesmen on the spot who had studied the question.

A banquet to Miss Helen Taylor, to celebrate her return to the London School Board for the division of Southwark took place, last Saturday evening, at the Bridge House Hotel—Sir George Campbell, M.P., in the chair. In reply to the toast of her health, which was proposed by Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Miss Taylor said she regarded the result of the election as showing the determination of the people of the metropolis that both boys and girls should receive a thorough and a liberal education. She pointed out the importance of allowing the intellect of girls in our schools to receive a fair share of development, for it was to the mental progress of the mothers that she looked as the most potent influence on human greatness. Among the other speakers were Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. E. J. Reed, Mr. James Heywood, the Rev. John Rodgers, and Mr. Sergeant Simon.

The winners of the prizes competed for by the 19th Middlesex Rifles during the past year received their rewards in Westminster Hall, yesterday week, from the hands of Colonel Lord Abinger, the commanding officer of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to which regiment they are attached. A new feature was introduced into the proceedings, the battalion parading to the strength of 429 of all ranks, in marching order, and being formed in eight companies for inspection by his Lordship. Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley was in command, and escorted Lord Abinger in his tour of examination, and on returning to the top of the hall, where the prizes were displayed in the usual manner, he gave a statement of the strength of the regiment, from which it appeared that the efficient at the close of the year were 747, out of an enrolled strength of 800. Since the end of October sixty-four new members had joined the corps, and they were altogether in a most satisfactory condition. Sergeant Lloyd received Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley's challenge cup, the regimental challenge cup, badge, and £10, and other prizes; Private Thomas secured Mrs. Holland's challenge cup and the club challenge cup; Captain Coish won the "Three Star" badge, and Private Ivory carried off the champion badge.

Under the auspices of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Duke of Norfolk, and some of the authorities of St. Pancras, the disused burial-grounds of Old St. Pancras and St. Giles's-in-the-Fields were, on Wednesday, dedicated to the use and recreation of the public for ever. In the afternoon a procession was formed at the Vestry-Hall in the former parish and went to the entrance gates of Old St. Pancras church, where they were met by the Rev. W. R. Arrowsmith, Vicar; Mr. P. H. Holland,

Government Inspector under the Burials Acts, &c. The company entered the church, where the Vicar offered up a prayer for the success of the undertaking in which they were engaged. The company then adjourned to the inclosure, where a plane-tree was planted by Mr. Churchwarden Watkins, who, in the midst of the roots, placed a bottle containing the Act of Parliament under which the ground was to be appropriated. Mr. Churchwarden Thornton planted a second tree at the extreme northern end of the inclosure, and others were placed in various parts. After the ceremony the company, to the number of nearly one hundred, adjourned to the Vestry-Hall, where an entertainment took place.—The vestry of St. George's-in-the-East, in reply to a memorial adopted at a public meeting, held about a year since under the presidency of the Rev. Harry Jones, the Rector of the parish, have converted a part of the parish churchyard and a disused burial-ground adjoining it into a public garden and recreation-ground.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hamilton, writing to the *Times*, from 31, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, urges the following plea on behalf of our hospital inmates:—"Save for a sea of dreary whitewash, dull distemper, or cheerless paint, most of our hospital walls are completely bare and destitute of ornament. If a few philanthropists would each send a spare scrap of art now and again, something would be done to lighten the gloom of the sick ward. A hint in your columns ought to be sufficient to stimulate the munificence of many an art-collector, as also the liberality of painters in such a direction."—Mr. W. Collingwood Smith, who has already shown practically his sympathy with this suggestion, writes from Wyndham Lodge, Brixton-hill:—"To cheer the weary inmates of our hospitals by contributions of sketches, drawings, pictures, or prints, which many amateurs might give and artists could, out of their abundance, very well spare, is surely a duty which those who are blessed with health should render to their poorer and afflicted brethren. The suggestion of Mr. Lawrence Hamilton is an excellent one, and will doubtless be acted upon; and it would really aid, by its mental influence on the patients, those efforts which medical science already applies in the many noble institutions of our country. As an artist who has already given some thirty-five large, although rough, water-colour drawings to various well-known hospitals, I venture to suggest to my colleagues similar donations, which, although the merest clearings of the studio, and probably unvendable, may still be well adapted to the object in view."

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There was a further decrease last week in the number of deaths from smallpox. In the two preceding weeks the deaths from this disease were 116 and 100 respectively; last week they declined to 79, of which 32 cases were certified as unvaccinated, 18 as vaccinated, and in the remaining 29 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information as to vaccination. Distributing the 29 not stated cases in the proportion shown in the 50 cases stated as to vaccination, and assuming that 90 per cent of the London population have been vaccinated, it may be estimated (the Registrar-General says) that but one death from smallpox was registered last week among every 114,000 vaccinated persons, whereas the proportion among the unvaccinated was one death in every 7000 persons. Smallpox was therefore more than sixteen times as fatal among unvaccinated as among vaccinated persons. Of the 900 beds available for smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals 846 were occupied on Saturday last, against numbers increasing from 185 to 873 during the twelve preceding weeks.

There were 2747 births and 1491 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 205, whereas the deaths were 221 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three previous weeks had been equal to 22'6, 22'3, and 20'1 per 1000, was last week 22'0. The deaths included, besides the 79 from smallpox, 17 from measles, 42 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 210 deaths were referred, against 253 and 214 in the two preceding weeks. These 210 deaths were 56 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 3'1 per 1000. The fatal cases of measles, whooping-cough, and fever were less than half the corrected average weekly numbers. The 42 deaths from scarlet fever showed a marked increase upon those returned in recent weeks, although they were 16 below the corrected average. The 18 deaths referred to fever were 20 below the corrected average; 5 were certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple fever. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

The mean temperature was 45'5 deg., which was 8'7 deg. above the average.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, last week, several cases of saving life were investigated by the committee, which conferred the usual rewards. The bronze medallion was unanimously voted, with a suitable testimonial, to a little boy, twelve years of age, named Willie Francis, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, for saving the life of Stanley Beanson, who was in imminent danger of drowning in the river Avon, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, on Oct. 24 last. On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the bronze medallion was also granted to John Payne, chief officer of coastguard, for swimming off with a line through the heavy surf to the rescue of Joseph Shield, who was in danger of drowning in a heavy sea near the Skerries coastguard station, Dublin, on the 2nd ult. The bronze medallion was also voted to Patrick Murray, a farm labourer, of Drumsberry, in the county of Cavan, for saving Patrick Owens and his sister, Mary Owens, from drowning in the river Drumsberry, much swollen by heavy rains. Testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment, recording the services rendered and the thanks of the society were also presented to Patrick Caulfield, for saving Mary Brown, who attempted suicide in the river Thames at Temple Stairs on Oct. 11; to Andrew Kavanagh, for saving Andrew Graham, who fell into the Grand Canal at Dublin on Nov. 20; to George Barker, for saving Emma Kiddle, a little girl, who fell down a well, at Sibley, Leicestershire, on Nov. 2; to Lieutenant J. W. Osborne, of her Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, for saving Marshal Mannard, of the same ship, who fell overboard at Woosung, Shanghai, on Oct. 18; to John Ellis, ordinary seaman of her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, for saving H. R. Saunders, who fell overboard off the port of Salsica, Turkey, on Nov. 20; to Edward Fulgar, also of her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, for saving James Miller, who fell overboard in Besika Bay on the 19th ult.; to Francis Kelly, of her Majesty's ship *Minotaur*, for trying to save Robert H. West, who fell overboard into the Tagus and was drowned on the 17th ult.; and to Isaac Evans, for saving Elizabeth Lloyd, who fell into the canal at Westpool on the 23rd ult. A pecuniary reward was also voted to Joseph Reynolds for saving A. H. D. Hare, who fell into the river Thames and was in danger of drowning at Hammersmith on Nov. 17.



THE ENTRANCE TO

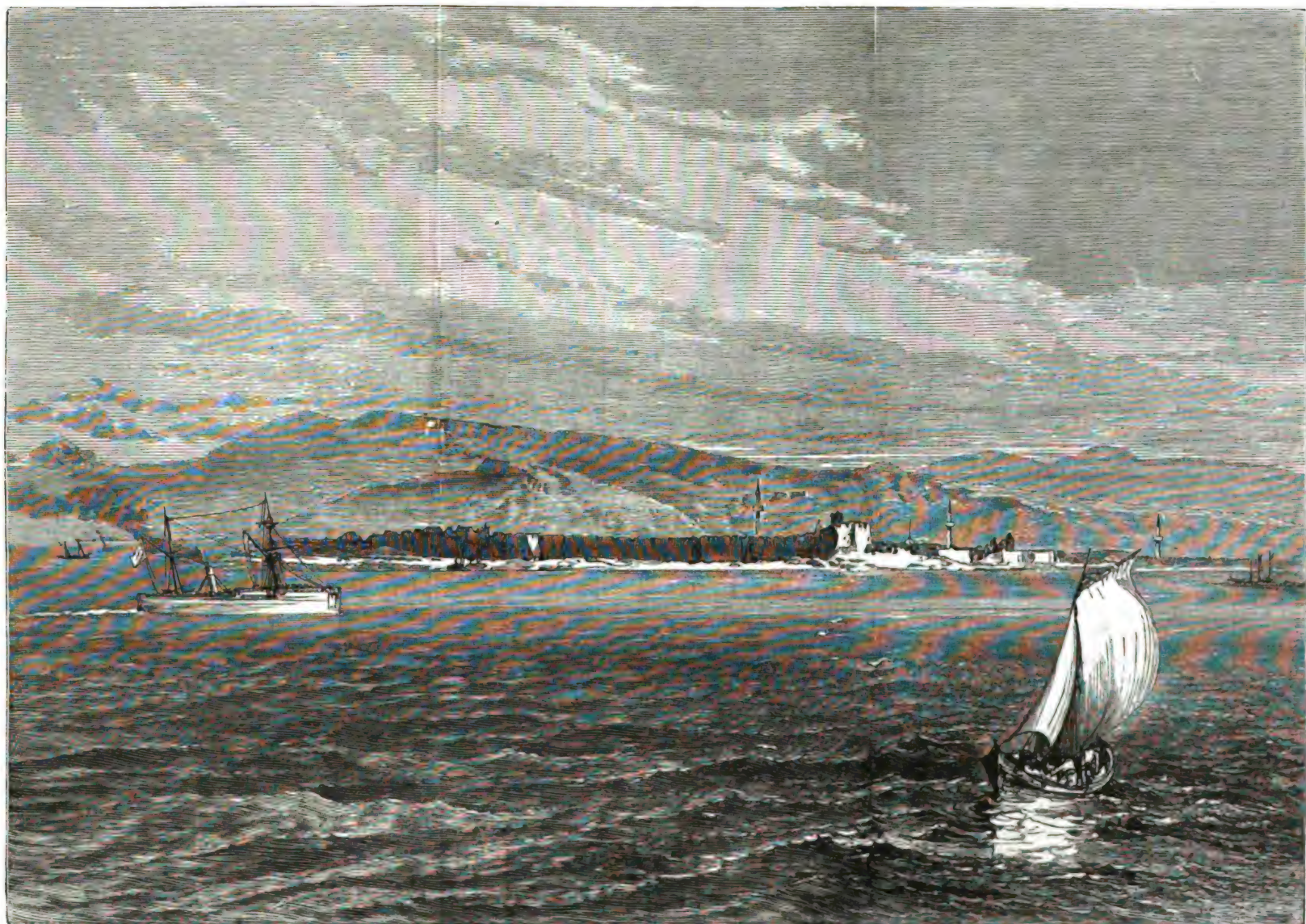


THE CASTLE OF EUROPE, DARDANELLES.

N Q U E S T I O N .



THE DARDANELLES.



THE CASTLE OF ASIA, DARDANELLES.]

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addison, Berkeley; to be Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.
 Bailey, James; Perpetual Curate of Abram, Lancaster.
 Balfour, W.; Vicar of Minsterworth.
 Barrett, G. W.; Precentor of Norwich Cathedral.
 Blencowe, C. E.; Vicar of Marston St. Lawrence-cum-Warkworth.
 Bliss, John Worthington; Rector of Ham.
 Booker, Arthur Wellington; Vicar of Sproston-cum-Saltby.
 Boyd, Charles; Rector of Princes Risborough, Bucks.
 Bromby, H. B.; Dean of Holart Town.
 Bruce, Lloyd Stewart; Coadjutor Rural Dean of Retford Deanery (No. 3).
 Burder, Frederick Gouldsmith; Perpetual Curate of Rowton.
 Coldridge, Samuel Fowning; Vicar of Ide.
 Cole-Webb, Charles Henry; Perpetual Curate of Ponsnett.
 Fernie, J.; Vicar of Wellington, Gwent.
 Fraser, Canon; Vicar of South Weald, near Brentwood.
 Freeman, E. P. W.; Rector of Clapton, Northamptonshire.
 Gray, B. H.; Rector of Wolsingham, Durham.
 Greene, Edward; Curate of St. Peter's, Bedford.
 Harrison, Francis Lupton; Vicar of Pannal.
 Henderson, H. E.; Vicar of Alwinton with Holystone.
 Holden, John Shuttleworth; Rector of Lackford.
 Hornbrook, S.; Curate of Thurham, Kent.
 Jeckell, Joseph John; Rector of Bilton-with-Conistone.
 Johnson, Edmund; Vicar of Wapley.
 Jones, Morgan; Rural Dean of Arnsley.
 Jones, W. W.; Vicar of Aberdare.
 Kerr, Saint George; Vicar of Stancliffe.
 Knipe, Thomas Venham; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Clevedon.
 Leeke, Edward Tucker; Canon and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.
 Lewis, Evan; Canon of Bangor Cathedral.
 Lloyd, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Llanpumpaint, Carmarthenshire.
 Lloyd, William V.; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Duke of Edinburgh.
 Lockwood, John; Perpetual Curate of Halton, Cheshire.
 Lumley, W. F.; Chaplain to Essex County Gaol, Springfield, Chelmsford.
 Lyttel, Edward Zechariah; Vicar of Woodville.
 Marriott, S. J.; Minister of Christ Church, Dudley.
 Mason, J. M.; Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.
 Matthews, John Ebsworth; Perpetual Curate of Swanwick.
 Meredith, John Blunt; Vicar of Kinnerley.
 Monk, Joseph; Vicar of Wollaston-cum-Irchester.
 Morgan, David; Rector of Gwytherin.
 Nixon, H. E.; Sole Charge of Binsted, Hants.
 Osborne, William Alexander; Rector of Dodington.
 Parker, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Botton Strange.
 Proctor, Aislabie, Vicar of Alwinton; Vicar of Dodington.
 Richards, David; Curate of Cardigan, Cardiganshire.
 Shalard, George Edward; Vicar of Easton-cum-Stow Longa, Hunts.
 Sharp, Henry Isaac; Twentieth Honorary Canon in Ely Cathedral.
 Treacher, J. S.; Vicar of Sandford-on-Thames, near Oxford.
 Whitby, T.; Vicar of St. Simon, Leeds; Vicar of Christ Church, Plymouth.
 Whitmore, Henry; Rector of Seabergam, Cumberland.
 Williams, William; Vicar of Llanuwchlly.
 Wilson, Robert Spedding; Rector of Stokely, Brune.
 Wood, John; Minister of St. Matthew's, High Town, Luton.
 Wyde, John; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Leeds.
 Yonge, J. E.; Rector of Hempstead with Lessingham.—*Guardian*.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Leeds Church Extension Society, held on Wednesday, that nearly £57,000 had been promised towards the proposed fund of £100,000 for building churches in the borough.

Dr. Vaughan will resume his public readings in the Greek Testament on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and continue them for a fortnight, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at eight o'clock a.m., in the Middle Temple lecture-room.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, in the College Hall, Westminster. Fifteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in the chair. The company carried their work nearly to the end of the tenth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

On Saturday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Agnes, Kennington Park, which is capable of seating 1200 persons, and with the vicarage and schools, has been erected at a cost of £16,000. Mr. G. Gilbert Scott was the architect. The ceremony was followed by a luncheon, at which the Bishop presided.

Lord Cairns presided, on Monday, at the anniversary meeting of the Bournemouth branch of the Church Missionary Society, which had, he said, been instrumental during the greater part of the present century in bringing converts to the Church. He spoke at some length upon the responsibility of Christians aiding in the conversion of infidels.

The Bishop of Gloucester has issued his annual letter on diocesan progress. Referring to general Church matters, he says the attitude of the counter-Reformation movement now is deliberate opposition to the Royal supremacy.—The annual meeting of the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Association was held at Cirencester yesterday week. The Bishop presided, and, in expressing his approval of the proposal for the division of the diocese, said that, though enlarged powers and influence for good might follow an increase of the episcopate, that increase must be wise and sober, and proceed on the old lines.

The Bishop of Chester consecrated, last week, at the village of Moulton, midway between Northwich and Middlewich, a new church, which has been erected at the expense of the rector of Davenham, the Rev. T. France Hayhurst, and which, with the parsonage house, has cost about £5000. The land was given by Mr. Robert Verdin, of the Newbridge Saltworks, who has been erecting a large number of houses in the district. The church is built in the ancient English style, with open roof of red pine, and seats of stained wood varnished. There is sitting accommodation for about 300 adults and fifty children. The Rev. W. R. Hopkins has been appointed the incumbent. All the sittings are free.

The Rev. Arthur Tooth has declined to surrender the keys of St. James's Church, Hatcham, to the Rev. Mr. Chambers, the Curate recently licensed by the Bishop. The church consequently remained closed on Sunday. Mr. Tooth has been arrested for contempt of the Court of Arches, under the writ issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, and is now in the debtors' side of Horsefonger-lane Gaol.—A large meeting was held at Bristol, on Tuesday night, to hear an address from Earl Nelson on the Church of Our Fathers—a Call to Unity. His Lordship, speaking of the Tooth case, said he thought the position was not so dark as some believed, and he asked his hearers to pause before they gave up the Church as an establishment. Several speakers, however, followed, who thought if such persecution as that of Mr. Tooth was sanctioned by law the sooner the Church was disestablished the better. Enthusiastic cheers were given for "the Martyr Tooth."

The officers of the Coldstream Guards have caused a handsome window to be erected in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, to the memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Tower, Surgeon-Major Wyatt, C.B., and the Hon. Alfred Charteris. The work has been executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.—A stained-glass memorial window has been erected in the east end of the chancel of Rushock church, Worcestershire, in memory of the late Rev. John Piercy, LL.B., many years Rector of the parish. The subjects are Christ with his Parents leaving the Temple and St. John taking the Virgin home after the Crucifixion. The window was executed by Mr. Baguley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The east window of the new parish church of St. Mary, Newington, has been filled with stained glass, the lower portions of the five lancets representing incidents connected with our Lord's Passion, and the upper scenes associated with His glory. The artist is Mr. Bell, and the cost (about £700) has been borne by Mr. Arthur B. Bryer, of Kennington-park-road, who was born in the parish,

and has never resided beyond its limits. He has given the window as a thank-offering. Mr. Bell has also supplied glass for two memorial windows in the south aisle of the nave, which represent our Lord's triumph over death in the raising of the daughter of Jairus, and of Lazarus. Orders have been given to the same artist for four more windows in the same aisle.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

At New College, Mr. Alfred Minler, Scholar of Balliol, has been elected to an open fellowship, and Mr. John Baron Moyle, B.A., late Scholar of New College, to a Winchester fellowship.

At Corpus, Messrs. Cannan and Knight, from Clifton College; Lowry, from Eton; and Wallas, from Shrewsbury, have been elected to classical scholarships; and Mr. Watkin, from Manchester Grammar School, to a mathematical scholarship. Proxime accesserunt—Carden, Magdalen College School; Lott, Exhibitioner of Corpus; Olivier, from Tonbridge School.

Mr. Alfred John Parkman Shepherd, B.A., Tutor of Queen's, has been elected to a fellowship in his college.

Mr. John Quine, of King William's College, Isle of Man, has been elected to the vacant Mathematical Postmastership at Merton College.

Mr. Samuel Fry Bee has been recommended by the examiners for election to the vacant Dyke Scholarship in St. Mary Hall.

CAMBRIDGE.

Messrs. G. W. Hooker and T. R. Jones have been elected joint holders of an exhibition of £50 a year for three years, offered by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers to non-collegiate students for proficiency in physical science.

LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent LL.B. examinations:—

First LL.B. Examination.—Pass List.—First Division: Andrew Giles private study; William Frederick Hamilton, private study; Arthur Oldham Jennings, private study; Frederick Charles Kolbe, B.A., University College; John William Percy, private study; Archibald Arthur Frankard, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford; Charles Alfred Russell, B.A., Gray's Inn and University College; Henry Arthur Smith, M.A., private study; William John Sparrow, B.A., private study; Francis William Steere, private study; Philip Fulliot Scott Stokes, B.A., private study; Stephen Horton Williamson, private study; John Kyme Wright, University College and private study; Howard Young, private study. Second Division: John Holden Clarke, Owens College; Eustace Conway, private study; Charles Johnston Edwards, private study; Hugh William Elcum, University College and private study; John William Evans, University College; Percy Ralph Evans, private study; Charles Henry Ernest Fletcher, private study; Frederick Joseph Mogg Gould, private study; Frederick Kilvington, private study; Walter Mills, Dursley Grammar School; John Ernest Moore, private study; Francis Robert Morrison, private study; William Percy Pain, private study; Dudley Stewart Smith, private study; William Henry Taylor, private study.

Second LL.B. Examination.—Pass List.—First Division: Clement Muecher Bailhache, private study; Robert Frederick Norton, B.A., private study. Second Division: Herbert Bentwich, University College; Henry Alleyne Bevel, University College; Fielding Clarke, private study; Robert Henry Cooper, private study; George Sydney Davies, private study; Angus George Milward McIntyre, private study; John Frank Rowe, private study; James Walmsley, University College and private study.

DURHAM.

The examiners for the first year in arts have issued the following lists:—

CLASS LIST.—In Mathematics and Physical Science.—Class I.: J. Morris, Hatf. Hall; F. W. Sanderson, Hatf. Hall. Class III.: R. F. Edwards, Univ. Coll. Pass List: E. Jesse, Univ. Coll.; A. L. Silvester, Univ. Coll.; —Snapp, Hatf. Hall. Recommended for second-year scholarship: J. W. Sanderson. Recommended for scholarships at admission: £70, J. B. Brown; £50, C. E. Baldwin, F. Pickup, equal. Recommended for exhibition at admission: £20, J. C. Evans.

The examiners for the first year and admission in theology have issued the following lists:—

First year: Bell, Hatf. Hall; Dent, Univ. Coll.; Horrocks, Univ. Coll.; Robinson, Univ. Coll.; Treviskis, unattached. Admission: Fisher, Harrison, Lawson, Neale, Pickles, Thwaites. Recommended for exhibition: £30, Pickles.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following, in the order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the Open Competition, held in December, 1876, for cadetships at the Royal Military College. Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for commissions in the West India regiments only:—

Piper, John Crompton	Martin, E. H. de J. G. B.	Purdon, David Wm.
Raid, Herbert A. S.	Hunter, Charles R.	Ward, Arthur Henry K.
Mills, Edward William	Everard, A. A. N.	Ward, Charles
Henderson, Geo. F. B.	Owen, Henry Mostyn	Yelverton, Hon. B. N.
Gompertz, Alfred C. M.	Grosvenor, Saumarez F.	Widdows, James
Cambridge, Geo. T. P.	Luscelles, William J.	Robinson, Ralph S. P.
Cromie, Charles Francis	Baldane, E. H. V.	Lewis, B. G.
Strong, Sydney Philip	Rodwell, Ernest H.	Carnegy, Philip M.
Angelo, Frederick W. P.	Mayne, Clyde F.	Gordon, Arthur Neil
Young, Julian Henry	Hudson, A. T. P.	Griffith, Edward Hugh
Coxin, Herbert W.	Judge, Charles Bellew	Shipley, Mordaunt Lea
Burne, Robert Henry	Bayly, James	Caunter, James Eales
Boswell, William Leigh	Taylor, Henry R. M.	Thouiller, L. W. de M.
Ayle, Walter	Payne, Alexander V.	Humphrey, Stanley
Wilson, Henry F. M.	O'Donnell, Manns Lewis	Bruce, L. C. Knight
Hall, Henry Thomas	Tindal, A. Henry U.	Wood, Fred. Philip F.
Wrightman, Herbert V.	Doyle, Arthur H. J.	Evans, Horatio James
Priestley, F. J. B.	Burnett, James G. L.	Carr, Arthur Nisbet
Norton, Archibald	Thompson, Peter R. E.	Sim, Alexander D.
Garrett, John Raymond	Douglas, Cameron C.	Macleod, Alex. W. D.
Scotton, H.	Williamson, Edward A.	Williamson, Hugh E.
Rimington, F. W.	Gastrell, Everard T.	Newland, Edmund W.
Charley, J. F. W.	Cole, Robert Arthur	Harvey, William Lueg
Hodgson, G. B.	White (Hon.), H. F.	Morris, Henry Gage
Bright, Arthur T.	Martin, Herbert	Gould-Adams, H. J.
Gould-Adams, W. R.	Douglas, William	Sturges, William Eden
Astley, Bertram F.	Proby, G. N. A.	Young, Henry M'Leod
Gardner, Charles A.	Whistler, Albert E.	Sumner, Charles M.
Beecher, Andrew C.	Scott Moncrieff, W.	Allen, Walter Harding
Porter, George Adrian	Carden, Alfred	Vines, Charles James
Crawley, George E.	Hunt, Phineas W.	Warrander, John
Dundas, Lawrence C.	Govan, James Lorne	Churchward, P. R. S.
Des Vaux, Frederick H.	Cahusac, William F.	Wilkinson, Montagu G.
Bunbury, William E.	Percy William Francis	Warden, E. J. P.
Williams, Arthur L.	Shubrick, Henry T.	Middleton, William C.

The following, in the order of merit, are the names of the University candidates successful at the same examination:—

Campbell, Arthur C.	Hotham, Henry E.	Fort, Richard
Wolfe, Richard	Brine, Arthur	Coke, Hon. Wenman
Lee, Henry Cunliffe L.	Leigh, Henry Gerard	Maunsell, John D.
Colborne, Hon. F. L. L.	Jones, Walter Gerald	King, Richard Newton

The following Queen's cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships:—

Davies, Wilbraham T.	Nicol, James C. W. D.	Tuite, Mark Antony
Hamilton, John F. C.	Spoor, Herbert H. S.	

The following Indian cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships:—

Carruthers, George A.	Hunter, John Gunning	Rattray, Rullion Hare
Cockburn, Francis P.	O'Donnell, Hugh	Robertson, George H.
Cox, C. H.	Orman, Charles Edward	Silver, George
Forster, Henry James		

The following Lieutenants of Militia have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the Army:—

Coke, Charles Henry	Scott, James Selby E.	Way, Claude Greville
Goddard, E. H.	Smully, Frederick P.	

The choir-house, in which the twenty choristers of Westminster Abbey will in future be lodged, was opened for their reception, on Monday afternoon, with an entertainment in celebration of the event, which was attended by the Dean, the Sub-Dean (Lord John Thynne), Archdeacon Jennings, Canons Duckworth and Farrar, the Precentor (the Rev. S. Flood Jones), the Rev. J. Troutbeck, the Rev. W. Harrison, the Chapter Clerk, and others. The proceedings commenced with an

address by the Dean, who, after stating the objects with which the Chapter had made this new provision for the choristers, gave them some kindly words of welcome and advice. The boys then admirably performed, under the direction of Dr. Bridge, a cantata, by Carl Reinecke, entitled "Little Snow-drop," the accompanying text, translated from the German by the Rev. J. Troutbeck, being read by him between the vocal numbers. Mr. W. Shell, who has for six years been the schoolmaster of the choristers, has been appointed, in addition, master of the choir-house. The Rev. J. Troutbeck, Minor Canon of the Abbey, will hold the office of Controller, which involves a general supervision of the education and management of the choristers.

NEW BOOKS.

COMMANDER CAMERON'S "ACROSS AFRICA."

The full and complete narrative, by Commander Verney I. Cameron, R.N., C.B., of his great achievement in African travel, has now been published by Dalby, Isbister, and Co. It occupies two volumes, with special map and numerous wood-engravings, some thirty of which are of the size of the page, and more than a hundred set in the text. The work is dedicated to her Majesty, by permission, and will be acceptable to a large number of her subjects, who feel rather proud of this remarkable overland performance of a British naval officer. We have already, at the time when Lieutenant Cameron came home, found much to say of his personal merits, his courage and fortitude, his perseverance, and the address with which he managed to make his way through strange or hostile barbarians, from the eastern to the western seacoast of Africa, in parts before unknown. The geographical importance of his discoveries, if not their political and possible commercial importance, has been appreciated by general opinion. It remains only to accompany his route, as described in these volumes, with a more exact attention to circumstances, and to details of time and place, for the better comprehension of his actual journey. The curious physical features of that vast country, and the habits of its different nations, whether savage or half-civilised, should also be noted by readers of his book.

Our readers will probably recollect that Lieutenant Cameron went out from England, towards the end of 1872, in search of Dr. Livingstone, whose fate or position was the subject of painful anxiety here. The preceding expedition of Lieutenants Llewellyn Dawson and Henn, with which also the Rev. C. New and Mr. Oswald Livingstone were associated, had given up the attempt, and it was not then expected that Mr. H. M. Stanley, the special reporter of the *New York Herald*, would be able to accomplish it. Lieutenant Cameron's party from Zanzibar, at the beginning of 1873, comprised three other gentlemen, two of whom, Dr. Dinton and Mr. R. Moffat, a nephew of Livingstone's, shortly afterwards died; the third, Lieutenant Cecil Murphy, turned back when the death of Livingstone was known. Cameron then resolved to go forward alone, or with his native followers only, and to explore the continent west of those newly-discovered lakes and rivers which were described by Livingstone.

This was at the beginning of 1874, when Cameron was at Unyamwe, 450 miles from the east coast, opposite the island and port of Zanzibar. From Unyamwe to Ujiji, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, is 180 miles, tolerably familiar to Arab traders, and latterly traversed by several Europeans—Captains Burton and Speke, Livingstone and Stanley—but sometimes beset with impediments from the conduct of the native chiefs and the Arabs, jealous of other foreign visitors. The really new and important part of Cameron's enterprise began in March, 1874, with a boating cruise, and a minute survey of the shores, on both sides, along the southern portion of Lake Tanganyika. This occupied him to the end of May, and we hope that it will soon lead to good practical results in the navigation of that fine inland sea. It might easily be connected by tolerable roads, if not by a light railway, as Cameron suggests, with Mombasa or some other part of the seacoast. We are glad to see this week, from an official correspondence between Dr. Kirk and the Sultan of Zanzibar, that a road to Ujiji is now in contemplation. Lake Victoria Nyanza, and Lake Nyassa, should in like manner be placed in communication with the sea. The existing trade, conducted by Arab caravans from the coast to Tanganyika, is not inconsiderable in amount; though much of it, dealing in kidnapped slaves under the pretext of seeking ivory, must be sternly put down. There can be no doubt that it would pay well to open an honest and regular commercial intercourse with the ports of Lake Tanganyika. Cameron has done good service by correctly examining and describing its shores, which was the first part of his task. Tanganyika is 500 or 600 miles long, about 30 miles wide, and above 2000 feet deep.

The principal subject, however, of this interesting narrative, in a geographical point of view, is the exploration of Central Africa to the west of that interior chain of lakes and maze of winding rivers which Dr. Livingstone made known to us in his latest journeys. We gave some account of these, with a map designed from Livingstone's and Stanley's information, so long since as August, 1872. Livingstone's last journals have been published and commented upon, and he was proved to have been entirely mistaken in his notion that those lakes and rivers, Lakes Bangweolo, Moero, and Ulenge or Kamboi, with their main river bearing the names successively of Luapala, Lualaba, and Luvwa, were a source of the Nile. It had already been proved by Livingstone himself, in company with Stanley, when they went round the north end of Lake Tanganyika, that the Nile did not, through Lake Albert Nyanza, draw off any of the Tanganyika waters. The questions then remained, first, whether Tanganyika had an outlet, on its western side, into the lakes and rivers of the Lualaba system? and, secondly, whether all these waters, the drainage of the whole middle part of the continent, might not flow into the Congo, or some other large river of the Atlantic side? It is probably not too much to say that Commander Cameron has solved this twofold problem, by his successful journey "across Africa," from the western shores of Lake Tanganyika, to the Portuguese settlement of Benguela, on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean.

He did not think it needful again to go over the ground explored by Livingstone, the lakes of the Upper Lualaba and its tributaries. He travelled through the Ugubha and Manyema country to the north-west of his starting-point on Tanganyika, and reached, at the beginning of August, 1874, the Arab settlement of Nyangwe, north of Lake Kamirondo. This place may be regarded as the actual commencement of what is perfectly new to European travellers in the main achievement of Commander Cameron. His observations, however, of the different nations, those of Uvinza, Urundi, Kawendi, and Ufipa, on the eastern shore, those of Ugubha and Manyema to the west, around Lake Tanganyika, will be found curious and entertaining. They agree, in respect to the last-named people, with the descriptions given by Dr. Livingstone. We are the more impressed with a feeling of the enormous wrong and mischief done to these native African races by the Mohammedan slave-traders, who continually

instigate the chiefs of different tribes to cruel wars and depredations for the booty they make of defenceless women and children, after a merciless slaughter of the men. The desolating effects of this horrible system are felt nearly a thousand miles inland, as well as on the banks of the White Nile.

At Nyangwe, which is an important commercial mart for the Zanzibar traders, Cameron found a good friend in Hamed ibn Salim, who was often called "Tanganyika," from his acquaintance with that lake. This well-disposed Arab merchant lent him all the assistance in his power to continue his journey westward. He wished, of course, to follow the great river Lualaba, which is a mile wide at Nyangwe, taking the direction almost due west to an unexplored Lake Sankorra. But this he was forbidden to do, and was not allowed to buy canoes. He was obliged to go southward, into the Urua country, which is ruled by a native King, named Kasongo. The second volume gives an account of tedious negotiations with Kasongo, and of the intrigues of several persons about the Court of that Monarch, who greatly hindered Cameron's progress. One of these was a Portuguese half-breed, José Antonio Alvez, from Angola; another was his agent, Coimbra, of the same class, who was even a greater rogue than his master. On the other hand, Cameron again fortunately met a good fellow of an Arab, Jumah Merikani, who did him most valuable service. His enforced sojourn at Kilemba, the capital of Kasongo's country, till June, 1875, is related in several chapters. It gives a thorough insight into the corruptions of native government and manners, and the oppression of the poor people, caused by sordid and unscrupulous foreign visitors. Cameron was nevertheless compelled to endure the society of these dishonest rascals, Alvez and Coimbra, and to keep on civil terms with them, during the greater part of his journey to the west coast. Their party and his, with other people, formed a joint caravan, including a large gang of freshly-captured slaves, fifty women and girls tied together, some pregnant, or with babes in arms, often cruelly flogged. It must have been hard for our countryman to suppress his anger, and to refrain from an open quarrel with the ruffians into whose company he had fallen; but his only chance of getting on was by the opportunity their caravan afforded him. The reader will observe that both Alvez and Coimbra are frequently spoken of by the names which they bore among the natives, the former as "Kendelé" and the latter as "Kwarumba." They professed to be Portuguese Christians, but were in most respects worse heathens than any black men of Urua, and they made the chief, Kasongo, almost as bad as themselves.

The route pursued by this caravan from Urua, turning gradually from southward to westward, led the traveller through the Ussambi, the Ulunda, Lovale, and Kibokwe districts. He passed thus along the west side of the central mountain ranges, about the 12th degree of south latitude, and saw the head waters of the Liampye and other rivers flowing into the Zambesi. This region had never before, to our knowledge, been visited by an Englishman, or by anyone who could write a description of it. We must refer to Cameron's book for topographical details, and for the relation of his adventures and experiences, which must have been a severe ordeal to go through. He suffered greatly from repeated attacks of fever, accompanied with delirium, and leaving him, each time, in a more debilitated condition. When at length he arrived at Benguela, in November, 1875, after tramping five months continuously from the capital of Urua, his strength was all but exhausted. He was, indeed, very ill for many days, but got relief in time to save him. Having gone on by steamer to Loanda, where he was hospitably welcomed by Mr. Hopkins, the English Consul, he soon obtained conveyance to the Cape, and thence home to England. In April last, as our readers will remember, his return to this country was hailed with many popular expressions of regard, and with the praises he had fairly earned. A most creditable personal exploit has been followed by the production of a modest and truthful narrative, which we have perused with much satisfaction.

Exhilarating as it is to read so many, cheery, warmhearted a narrative as that contained in the pages of *The Two Americas*, by Major Sir Rose Lambert Price, Bart., F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low and Co.), something more than mere exhilaration is to be derived from the work. There is a great deal that will be new, interesting, and instructive to many persons; and the "notes on men and manners in North and South America," being those of a shrewd observer and a man of the world, who has seen men and cities and has served his country in many parts of the world, may exercise a salutary influence upon ordinary readers, although they may make but little impression upon the profoundly speculative moral philosopher. In the main, however, the book is "an account of sport and travel," and, from that point of view, it can hardly fail to meet with proper appreciation. It is illustrated, not profusely but sufficiently; and of the illustrations, as works of art, it may be truly said that they are forcible if not admirable, while, regarded as auxiliaries of the text, they are placed at so great a distance from the pages to which they refer that the arrangement, though open to a charge of eccentricity, occasions a not altogether unpleasant flutter of hopeful anticipation. There is little to make a reader do anything but yawn until the second chapter has been reached, and the author and his shipmates have "anchored in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil;" but then, indeed, there is scarcely a page, commencing with the description of that magnificent harbour and ending with the story, in the last appendix, of General Custer's "disastrous expedition against the Sioux Indians," which is not well calculated to put a temporary stop to the laziest reader's habit of yawning. From Rio we are taken to Montevideo, and thence to Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, where much sport is encountered and shot, including a skunk, which, having been retrieved by our author's dog, and very unwisely taken on board the ship, causes dog, and vessel, and crew, and everybody, in spite of disinfectants, to be disagreeably odorous for days and even for weeks. It appears that the "Fuegians are mostly cannibals," and, to use the author's curious expression, look "upon Europeans not only in the light of enemies, but also as game," so that a highly-civilised English Baronet, having fallen amongst them, may experience the singular sensation of knowing that he is regarded by them as he would himself regard some wild animal that gives good but dangerous sport, and is much to be desired as a toothsome dish. It is melancholy to relate that, successful as our author was with his gun in those regions, especially in having a full hour's very fair sport afforded to both himself and a friend by a single streamer-goose which refused to say die, "the angler has no place for his calling in the lovely but deceitful waters of Patagonia." At Valparaiso the traveller is struck with the cleanliness of the streets; and at a railway station between Valparaiso and Santiago he fell in with what he had hitherto believed to be undiscoverable upon the face of the earth—a refreshment-room absolutely worse than any of ours, whether at Mugby Junction or elsewhere. In course of time we are taken to Lima, and there we become witnesses—though, fortunately, not eye-

witnesses—of a bull-fight, which, as it differs, partly for the better and partly for the worse, from its Spanish prototype, and has not been so often described, it was quite worth while to notice. The chief points of difference appear to be that, in the Peruvian edition of the brutal pastime, the horses are very good, instead of very bad, and are seldom or never killed by the bull, and that, when the bull has gone through the expected amount of torture, a dozen bulldogs are let loose upon the poor, paralysed beast to fasten upon him, tear him down to the ground, and literally eat him alive, "amid the frantic plaudits of the crowd," until he is at last "pithed" and "put out of his misery." The author is "happy to say that no ladies were present, and but a small sprinkling of women belonging to the lower classes." It is pleasant to turn away from this sort of so-called sport, make for Payta, cross the line, and watch our author as he takes a swim in his own hemisphere and accomplishes the feat of "turning a turtle." Soon we find ourselves at anchor "in the much-abused harbour of Acapulco, in Mexico;" and not many pages have to be travelled over before we reach San Francisco, in California. Meanwhile, we have, of course, seen a great deal of magnificent duck-shooting, observed the effect of tickling an alligator with small shot, gone on "a wild-geese chase," and had a "disagreeable encounter," besides paying attention to the author while he relieves his feelings "by abusing universal suffrage and priest-craft in South America and Mexico." Among the incidental remarks he makes is one which, coming from so experienced an authority, cannot but cause deep concern to smokers; for, speaking of the "cigar as sold by most of the tobaccoists and at half the clubs in London," he asserts his belief that not "one man in twenty in England has ever had a genuine Cabanna or Partegas even in his mouth." The Four-in-Hand Club and the Coaching Club have most to do with his declaration that the Californian drivers are the best "whips" in the world, and that "it is worth while coming all the way to California if only to learn what coaching really is." Messrs. Frank Buckland, Francis Francis, and the rest, are the proper persons to argue with him about the "Dolly Varden" trout. All Englishmen will rejoice, and probably all who are competent to express an opinion will not assent, at his cordial outburst of good feeling towards the officers of the United States army and towards that gallant American Commodore who, at the disastrous affair of the Peiho, found that "blood is thicker than water." Our military authorities should give heed to what he has written about the American "trowel-bayonet," both in his text and in his appendix; and most people will regret with him that the injunction of "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" should have been so grotesquely parodied, with their usual grim humour, by our Transatlantic cousins, into "No Injun is a good Injun until he is a dead Injun." As for his political opinions, it is sufficient to say that he is quite entitled, in a free country, to hold them; that they will commend themselves to those who agree with him; and that they are not likely to cause a revolution of sentiment among those who differ from him.

The importance of comparative mythology and of comparative philology is sometimes set too high, especially by persons who are inclined to put implicit faith in mythological and philological resemblance as a proof of ethnological affinity; but that there is considerable value in such publications as *Basque Legends*, collected, chiefly in the Labourd, by the Rev. Wentworth Webster, M.A. Oxon., together with an "Essay on the Basque Language," by M. Julien Vinson, of the "Revue de Linguistique, Paris" (Griffith and Farquar), nobody would dream of denying. It is a question, however, whether the value is commensurate with the extraordinary expenditure of time and trouble. But that is the affair of the laborious and industrious persons who undertake the collections. These "Basque Legends," then, are divided into seven different sorts. First of all, we have legends of the Tartaro, a one-eyed monster, resembling, so far as his singleness of eye and the insertion into it of a red-hot instrument are concerned, the classical Cyclops, but, as regards the possession of wits, a somewhat greater imbecile. Secondly, there are stories touching the Heren-Suge, or seven-headed serpent, wherein it is possible to discover something similar to our myth of St. George and the Dragon. There are two tales showing how the fox and the ass, respectively, outwitted the wolf and another animal called a man. Then come some stories about two nondescript creatures and about our old friends the fairies. A few poor legends of witchcraft and sorcery follow; and are succeeded by a great number of "contes de fées," for be it known that "fée and fairy are not synonymous." This class occupies no fewer than 115 pages out of the whole 233; and the legends are divided into two kinds, "those which have a greater or less similarity to Celtic legends, as recorded in Campbell's Tales of the West Highlands and elsewhere," and "those which we believe to be derived directly from the French." A group of "religious tales" is added, given "simply as specimens of a literature which in mediæval times rivalled in popularity and interest all other kinds of literature put together." And the volume is brought to a close with a learned dissertation on the Basque language, which, on the celebrated "Mesopotamian" principle, it may be a satisfaction to the general public to know, "is an agglutinate and incorporating language, with some tendency to polysynthetism." It does not appear, however, that anybody can tell us, either in short words or long, what is the real origin of the Basque tongue. To recur to the legends, it seems impossible to imagine that any human being can take any interest in them save for the sake of science or curiosity; and it is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that the author's "fear" lest "scientific men" should be "disappointed in this collection" will turn out to be groundless. Certainly the pains taken to make a valuable book will have deserved a better fate.

In the third series of *Cameos from English History*: by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe" (Macmillan and Co.), the period of time embraced extends from 1423 to 1523; and it has seemed good, so prolific were those years in events abroad, which were not only interesting in themselves but had a great influence upon England, "to cut Cameos from many a shell besides those provided from our native shores." While then, so far as English history is concerned, attention is occupied chiefly "with the wars of York and Lancaster, and the settlement of England after them," there is a great deal to be learned also about Alexander VI. and Savonarola, about the partition of Naples between France and Spain, about chivalry in Italy, with which may be connected the old story of Bayard and the lady and her two daughters, about Martin Luther and Wittenberg and Worms, about Leo X. and the Concordat of Bologna. In telling the tale of Lorenzo de' Medici's death, the author gives only the account which represents that Savonarola refused absolution to the dying man, because the latter refused, on his part, to make a certain promise which he could not possibly have performed. It might have been mentioned that there is another version, Poliziano's, of the scene at Lorenzo's death-bed, though which of the two is correct has never been clearly established. Whether it is advisable to take your history piecemeal, in disjointed fragments, with prominence

given first to one country and then to another, may be an open question; but, if it is, it can probably be taken in no more salutary, accurate, and pleasant form than in that of these "Cameos."

THE MEMDOUHIYE, TURKISH WAR-SHIP.

The new ironclad frigate *Memdouhiye*, which made her trial-trip, on Thursday week, over the measured mile at the Maplin Sands, has been built for the Sultan of Turkey, at Blackwall, by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company. She is a sister ship to the *Mesoudiyé*, which was built at the same establishment in 1875. Her dimensions are—Length between perpendiculars, 333 ft.; extreme breadth, 59 ft.; depth, 40 ft. 8 in.; tonnage, British measurement, 5349 24-94; tonnage displacement, 9000 tons. The draught is 20 ft. forward and 24 ft. aft. The *Memdouhiye* is one of the central box-battery ships, built on the usual cellular system, and divided into eighty-two water-tight compartments. She carries on her sides armour-plating 12 in. thick, backed by East India teak of the same thickness, on an inner skin of an inch and a half; so that the total thickness of metal to be penetrated is 13½ in. The central battery, 153 ft. in length, is fitted with all the modern improvements for working twelve of Sir William Armstrong and Company's 18-ton wrought-iron guns. There are recessed ports, for getting nearly a direct fore and aft fire. The battery on the upper deck contains three 6½-ton chase guns, two at the bow, firing right forward, and one pivoted, so as to work either of two ports aft, one on each side the rudder. The armour-deck before and abaft the battery is covered with teak 4 in. thick, and all the openings in this deck are made watertight by means of sliding shutters. The *Memdouhiye* has a powerful ram-bow, the solid forging of which weighs twenty tons, and is backed by wrought-iron breast-hooks and framing, so as to make the ship herself a huge projectile. The chief difference between this ship and the *Alexandra*, now fitting out at Chatham, is in the disposition of the guns. Those in the *Alexandra* are placed in two batteries—namely, eight 18-ton guns in the main-deck battery and four guns in the upper-deck battery, two of these being 25-ton guns. In other respects, such as thickness of armour, teak-backing, and general construction, the ships to all appearance are exactly alike. The *Memdouhiye* is barque-rigged, and has two funnels. Her engines are by Messrs. Maudslays, Sons, and Field, and are of the ordinary description, with horizontal double piston-rod, working to 30 lb. pressure. The nominal horse power is 1200, and the actual capacity of working is said to be 7200-horse power. The two cylinders are each 116 in. in diameter, with 4-ft. stroke. The surface condensers, giving a surface of 16,500 square feet, are fitted with 8800 brass tubes, 8 ft. 6 in. long, having an internal diameter of three quarters of an inch. The aggregate length of tubing is about fourteen miles. The screw, which is four-bladed and otherwise of ordinary form, is fitted with the means of adjusting the pitch from 19 ft. 6 in. to 24 ft. 6 in. There are seven large and two small boilers fitted in the wings of the ship, with watertight bulkheads between them; and the forty furnaces, all placed amidships, are each 7 ft. 6 in. long and 3 ft. 6 in. wide, giving a fire-grate area of 960 square feet. In the boilers are 3600 brass tubes, 6 ft. 8 in. long and 3 in. diameter outside, the total heating surface being 22,500 square feet. Each of the two funnels has, in the uptake, superheating apparatus.

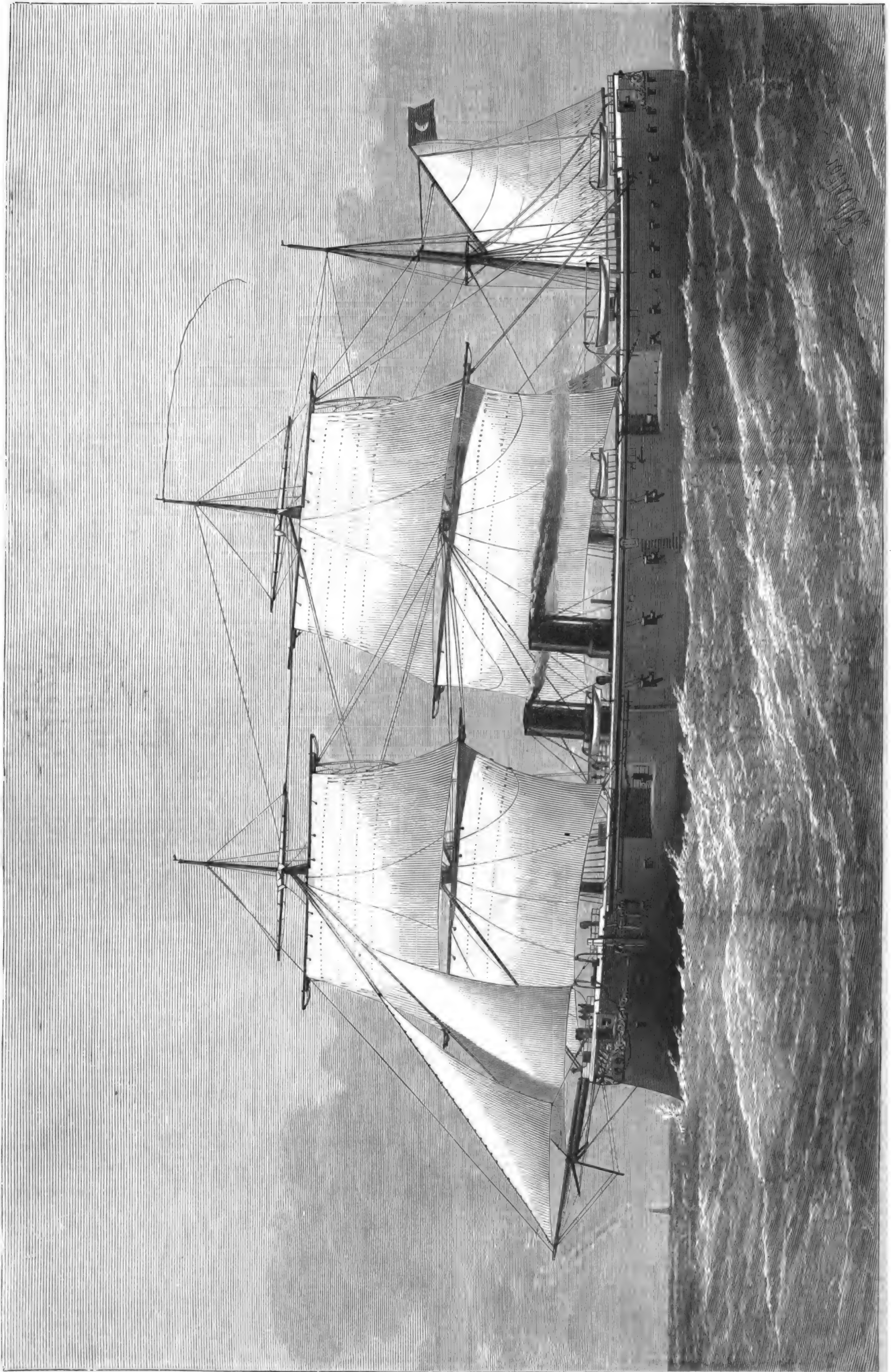
Amongst those present at the trial, last week, were Mr. Paul Gadban, the Turkish Consul-General in London; Mr. Peter Rolt, the chairman, Mr. Hayward, the manager, and Mr. Macrow, the naval architect of the Thames Ship-Building Company; Mr. Walter Maudslay and Mr. Joshua Field, of the firm of Maudslays, Son, and Field; Mr. George Duncan, Mr. Warrenner, and Mr. Sells, of the same firm; Mr. Dodd and Mr. Oliver, for the Admiralty; Mr. Hounsom, of the Chief Constructor's Department, who has inspected the building of the ship; and Captain Comyns, who is to take her out to Constantinople. The performance of the engines and of the ship was satisfactory; the mean speed attained was 13 7/8 knots, and the ship turned a circle of 400 yards in 4 min. 37 sec.

We find the following statement as to the present strength of the Turkish navy:—The ironclad fleet consists of fifteen vessels ready to take the sea, two of which are almost completed and two in course of construction. There are also fourteen monitors on the Danube and Lake Scutari. The fifteen ironclads comprise seven frigates and eight corvettes, all armed with Armstrong guns. Each frigate has a nominal strength of 640 men, but the actual strength of the crews is not more than 250 or 300. The nominal strength of the crew in each corvette is 219 men, but the actual effective averages from 120 to 160 only. In addition to this ironclad fleet of 130 guns and 33,618 horse power, there are the following screw-steamers:—Three vessels of the line for transport service, with 254 guns; five frigates, in good condition, with an armament of 208 guns; seven corvettes, fit for active service, with 100 guns; four schooners, with 16 guns, adapted for harbour service; and six yachts and eleven avisos (63 guns), which might be employed as cruisers. There are also four paddle-wheel corvettes, with 16 guns; three large cruisers, with 8 guns; three small yachts, useful as despatch-boats, unarmed; and twenty-two avisos, some of them very old, with a total of 64 guns. Turkey possesses five transports, with two and three guns each, and has at command twenty-nine vessels belonging to various navigation companies, some of them very powerful ships. The crews, and especially the officers, of the navy are very far from perfection.

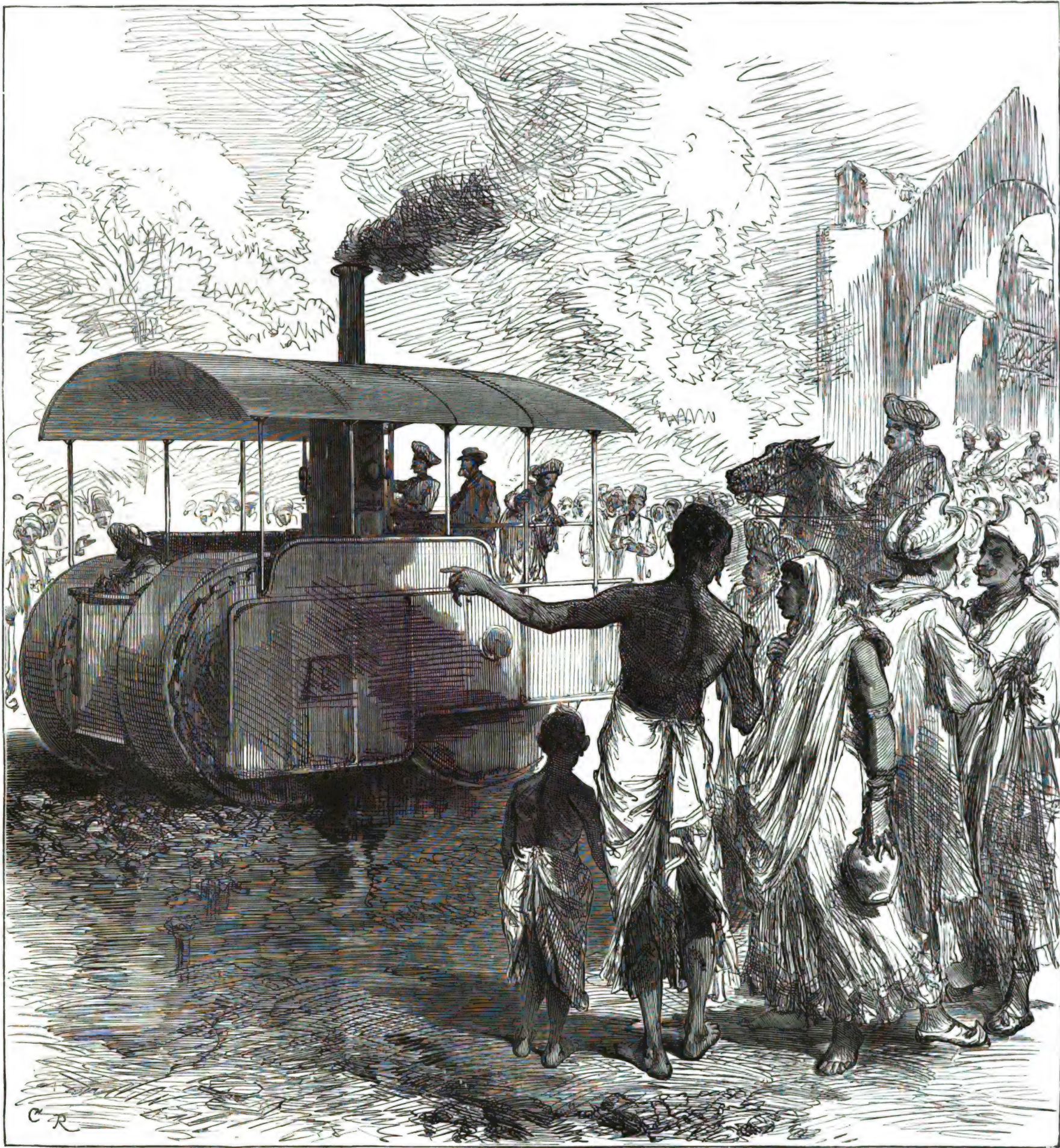
Caradog, leader of the Welsh choir which three years ago won the £1000 prize at the Crystal Palace, has been presented with £310 at a dinner held at the Black Lion Hotel, Aberdare.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre writes to the *Times* that the number of persons who have money in the Funds is diminishing, those entitled to dividend having been for 1872, 237,616; in 1873, 233,749; and in 1874, 228,696. On the other hand, the holders of the French Rentes, which in 1871 were 1,269,739, had in 1875 risen to 4,380,933.

The Sketches of Prague, which appeared in our Journal three weeks ago, have given occasion to a letter addressed to us by Dr. J. Maly, an officer of the Prague municipality, chief clerk to the Poor Law Board in that city. He suggests that St. George's Church, an old building of Roman architecture, standing in front of St. Vitus's Cathedral, should have been included among the objects shown in our Illustrations. Some errors of detail are also pointed out by him in the description of Prague to which we referred, in a popular handbook of European travel. It should be observed that both the Old Town and the New Town, with the poor Jewish quarter, are situated on the right bank of the Moldau, or of the Vltava, as that river is called by the Czech native people of Bohemia; while the Hradschin, or precinct of the ancient Royal Castle, stands on the hill northward, above the "Little Town," on the left bank of the river. The military barracks are in the Old Town, occupying what was formerly the residence of King Vladislav, and there are no Royal Palaces in a state of actual ruin.



THE NEW TURKISH WAR-SHIP MEMDOUHIYE.



INDIAN SKETCHES: THE MODERN JUGGERNAUTH.

THE LATE MR. ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.

We lately noticed the death of this gentleman, which took place, on the 11th inst., at his residence in Finsbury-circus. He belonged to a family long well known in the City of London, his father having for many years held the office of chief accountant to the Bank of England. He was born in the year 1818, and was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1840. At the very early age of twenty-three he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on account of his researches in science, and more particularly in the department of electricity, which he had made from youth a special study. He held for many years the appointment of consulting surgeon to the Bank of England; and (it is said in "Men of the Time") that he was the deviser of the present system of printing the Bank of England notes. He was also extensively connected with the Gresham, the Accident Insurance, and other public companies. He stood one or two contested elections, in the Conservative interest, for Rochester, but without success. Mr. Smee was the author of several important works on "Electro-Biology," "Electro-Metallurgy," "The Principles of the Human Mind," "The Potato Plant, Its Uses and Properties," and of a large illustrated quarto volume, entitled "My Garden," in which he described the geology, topography, and leading features of the neighbourhood of Carshalton and Biddington, in Surrey.

The portrait is from a photograph by Grillet, of Naples.

A NEW JUGGERNAUTH.

It is very striking to see many of our Western inventions now in working order in India. The railway, the telegraph, and the steam-boat are all doing duty there; but there is something strange in their appearance amongst a primitive Asiatic people. When the India of this day is contrasted with what it was only a quarter of a century ago, it is as if a new generation of gods had come into



THE LATE MR. ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.

the land. These great wonder-working powers of science and mechanism might, according to Hindoo ideas, be easily converted into deities. The idea of renewed avatars is a great principle of the Buddhist and Brahminical religions. The old gods have seen their day—they are used up, and must give place to another birth; and here is the new race of powers, beginning their rule, one may truly say, with an iron hand. Amongst these iron divinities which have so lately appeared is a very large one, lately to be seen at Bombay. It is furnished with heavy wheels, to crush whatever comes under it. This is its peculiar character in outward aspect, so that Juggernaut naturally comes to mind. The locomotive may be regarded as a new road-roller incarnation of that deity; but in this new birth of the god the crushing power, instead of taking the lives of fanatics, is devoted to a useful purpose. The Chinese have a proverb that "The smoother of a road is a benefactor of men." That beneficent operation is the attribute of this new Juggernaut. When he was first set at work, in November, 1875, smoothing the way for the entrance of the Prince of Wales, a crowd of Brahmans, Mohammedans, Parsees, and all the wide variety of creeds to be found in Bombay, would look on at the huge monster with curious wonder. There is an expression about these natives, of something like astonishment and fear, which is very closely allied to superstition; and it would not be a very difficult matter to get them to do "poofah" to such an object as this steam-roller. The old Juggernaut is not quite responsible for all the follies committed by his votaries, and it might be the same with this one. Only make the one false step and commence a foolish worship, and with such a susceptible race, so given to worship a visible object, the new Juggernaut might soon have to answer for wholesale self-immolation. The principle of "renewed incarnations" would again be vindicated. In our Artist's sketch of the scene at Bombay, one of the arches made for the Prince of Wales's visit is seen on the right hand.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Manisty was entertained at dinner, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, last Saturday evening, by the members of the Northern and North-Eastern Circuits, to celebrate his elevation to the Bench. A large number of the members of both circuits assembled.

The Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved has quashed the conviction by the Worthing Quarter Sessions of a publican who refused to supply with whisky a gentleman calling at refreshment-rooms with a St. Bernard dog which had the reputation of being savage.

The Court of Chancery has ordered the trustees to make good the amount received upon the insurance policy on the life of a Mr. Kingston which they had received in trust and subsequently permitted Kingston to hold, and he sold it.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on Monday, upon the application of Captain Parry, the chief constable of Derbyshire, a rule nisi was granted for a criminal information against the proprietor of a weekly newspaper for libel.

The Judges in the Exchequer Division have decided in favour of the Crown upon the question of the liability of the estate of Madame Gasquet to pay legacy duty. She was a native of France, but had resided in London for nearly forty years, with only one short break in 1853, when she visited her native country. Her estate was worth £8000. The Judges decided that the testatrix was domiciled in England, and that legacy duty must be paid.

Mr. Baron Pollock, with a special jury, yesterday week, tried an action brought to recover a sum of £296, the value of jewellery and other articles which had been lost at the Golden Cross Hotel, Charing-cross. The proprietor of the hotel denied any negligence, and contended that his liability would at all events, by Act of Parliament, be confined to £30. The property lost was contained in a dressing-case, placed with other luggage in the inner hall of the hotel, in front of the bar window. The jury found for the defendant, on the ground that he and his servants had shown no negligence, and that the plaintiff had contributed to his own loss by a want of reasonable care.

An action was tried by Mr. Justice Lopes, in the Common Pleas Division, last week, in which Mrs. Sterling sued Mr. Edmund Donaldson to recover a sum of £50. Both the plaintiff and the defendant were abroad, in 1870, in the exercise of the theatrical profession, and the former now claimed the amount mentioned as a loan advanced at that time. The defendant set up a counter-claim under an agreement for some performances at San Francisco, which, he contended, had not been carried out. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The question whether the cutting of cocks' combs is an operation which should render the perpetrator liable to be prosecuted for cruelty was, yesterday week, argued before the Exchequer Division. Proceedings were originally taken before the magistrates at Sittingbourne, where the defence was that had the combs of the birds not been cut they would have won no prizes at a local exhibition. The magistrates dismissed the case, but the Judges of the Exchequer have decided that a conviction ought to have been recorded, as the act complained of was to enable the birds to be used for cock-fighting, which is illegal.

An action by the Rev. W. Clark, Head Master of the Derby Grammar School, against General Davison, for the cost of his son's schooling, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, the jury expressing the opinion that every care was given by Mr. Clark to the morals and general conduct of the boys.

In the bankruptcy of Sir Capel Fitzgerald, Bart., it was stated that the Irish estates are expected to realise £30,000; and, as the bankrupt's debts are under £28,000, he passed without opposition.

The bankruptcy of Viscount Maidstone came before the Court last Saturday. The debts amount to about £24,000, one third of which is unsecured. The proceedings were adjourned for the accounts to be examined.

Mr. Edward Thomas Delafeld, who, some years ago, was connected with the management of the Royal Opera, Covent-garden, appeared on Tuesday in the Court of Bankruptcy, his liabilities, principally in respect of bills, amounting to about £3000. There were no assets available for creditors.

Sir E. A. Cunynghame, who was lately committed for trial for the Bow-street Police Court on a charge of conspiracy, died on Wednesday afternoon at an hotel in Covent-garden.

A young man named Blundell, who was lately an inmate of the Smallpox Hospital at Stockwell, was, yesterday week, fined £5 and 29s. costs, by the magistrate at Lambeth, for going from his home to the hospital by railway and by cab, without taking proper precautions.

That which is known as the "confidence trick" was again exposed at the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, when sentences of eighteen months and six months' hard labour respectively were passed upon two men, who had been convicted of having practised it. Frederick Jennings, a mean scoundrel, whose practice it was to make the acquaintance of young women, to pretend admiration for them, and then to steal their watches and money, was convicted, on Wednesday, and sentenced to ten months' hard labour.—Monday next has been fixed for the hearing of the Slade appeal case.

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Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 49, Oxford-street, London. Retailers everywhere.

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AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d., or 15s. 6d., per Bottle. Wholesale, Messrs. HUXFORD and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and Strand 35, City-road, E.C. London: Piraud and Meyer, 87, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 81, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Bonnes Chartres, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—6, Great Marlborough-street, W.; 38 and 40, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

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restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENBACH and SONS, London.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD-MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottle, 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, by the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be greatly relieved by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous Lozenges are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country at 1s. 1d. per Box. People troubled with a hacking Cough, a slight Cold, or Bronchial Affections, cannot try them too often, for they are so similar to lozenges, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections.—Depot, 48, Oxford-street, London.

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Following successful songs are now ready:—
The Lying Dutchman, gay. Love, then a star (duet).
The Lying Dutchman, gay. He's such a nice young man.
Put him in his little bath. Marine-fore-dead a song.
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RAILWAYS:—GREAT EASTERN; CHATHAM AND DOVER; and METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS and FOREIGN STOCKS.

Mr. Abbott invites correspondence from holders or intending investors in the above.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.

"We have received a 'Submarine Telegraph Map of the World,' accompanied by an 'Analysis of the Submarine Telegraph Companies of the World, December, 1876,' both by Mr. William Abbott, of Tokenhouse-yard. These appear likely to be of use to the general public, whether as employers of cable communications or as investors, and may also supply material for the statistician. The map is practically a new edition of a similar work published by Mr. Abbott some years ago, and its vastly-increased number of lines show at a glance the great development of electric communication. It shows both existing and projected cables by land and sea, its most conspicuous features being, of the accomplished lines, the plexus of nerves between Ireland and Newfoundland, and of those remaining to be laid down, the projected communication between Juan de Fuca Station, on the Pacific Coast (at the junction of the British and United States territories, North America, and Vladivostok, East Siberia, via the Aleutian Isles and North Japan. The land line already existing from Nicholas, on the East Siberian Coast, to St. Petersburg, attracts the eye almost as much as this gigantic undertaking, stretching as it does across the icy wilds of Northern Asia for some 110 degrees—a distance sufficiently formidable, without receiving a fictitious increase from the projection of the map (Mercator's). The other projected lines (all submarine, according to the map) are between Vladivostok and Yokohama; Hong-Kong and Manila; Singapore and Norkanton, North Australia; Brisbane and the Fiji Isles, via New Caledonia; Aden to Natal, with branches to Zanzibar, Mauritius, and Bourbon; the Cape de Verde Isles and Bathurst, Senegambia; and from Venice, down the Adriatic, to Durazzo, on the Albanian coast, opposite Brindisi."—The Field.

"This is a useful map for those who wish to keep before them a view of the world's telegraphic communications, and must have cost considerable labour to compile. It is accompanied by a tabular statement of each Telegraph Company, and will probably help to furnish all counting-houses."—Vanity Fair.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

"Following the valuable and carefully compiled tables, published half-yearly by Mr. William Abbott, we find that on balance the ten banks which may be considered specially London institutions, and whose accounts are made up to the end of June, have an increase on their deposit and current account balances amounting to £1,320,000. There is so far, therefore, no sign that the country has been suffering to the extent people say. It should not be forgotten, however, that this increase is capable of another reading. It may mean, and to some degree does mean, that the customers of banks have not the same use for their resources which they had six months ago, and are therefore driven to let their balances run up at their bankers, because they do not know where to employ the money. But if this were so to a large extent we should at once find an indication of it in the increased balance of idle cash which the banks must show, for, if customers cannot employ money profitably, neither can the banks themselves. . . . A small trader, for instance, cannot expect to get his bills discounted for much less than 5 per cent, whatever the 'Bank rate' may be. Banks also, when money is cheap, try, as we see, to keep less loose cash, and buy more interest-bearing securities; so that, putting all things together, their profits do not vary so much in times of depression and low rates as people would at first sight suppose. We must remember, too, that they earn on a very large amount of capital and pay on a small, as is very clearly illustrated in the tables of Mr. Abbott, to which we have already referred."—The Times.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

"Under the title of 'A Short Retrospect of the Foreign Stock Market from 1871 to 1876,' Mr. William Abbott has brought out a pamphlet which is none the less suggestive of reflection to investors because its pages are few in number, and because it is composed exclusively of extracts from the monthly Circulars issued by him during that period. Mr. Abbott's tone has been, it is only fair to state, consistently and energetically opposed to Foreign Loans and in favour of Home Investments, and he has omitted no opportunity of animadverting upon the absurdity and impolicy of a state of things under which, while 'shaky' Foreign Governments have been enabled to bridge over their ever-recurring deficits by chronic applications to our market, Public Works at Home—such, for example, as the Great Eastern and other Railways—have had much difficulty in obtaining the funds needed for their profitable development. In these views Mr. Abbott has, beyond question, hit a palpable blot."—Money Market Review.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

"Mr. Abbott not only dissects the concern, but takes each feature of it in detail, examines it with the most painstaking minuteness, and combines the result of his investigations in a synopsis which is at once luminous and convincing. His skill in work of this kind is universally admitted. He has long exercised it in demonstration of the value of submarine telegraphs, and his recent analysis of the condition of joint-stock banking in this country is regarded as the work of a gentleman thoroughly conversant, not only with the theory, but also with the facts of finance, being, as it is, at once scientific and practical."—Railway News.

"How a railway, the hopelessness of whose financial position at and for some time after the disastrous commercial crisis of 1866 acquired for it the cautionary title of 'The Lost Capital and Debenture Ruined Company,' may, in a comparatively short period, satisfy the greater portion of its Parliamentary obligations and give promise of a remunerative future to its ordinary shareholders, is familiarly explained in a brochure recently published by Mr. William Abbott."—Illustrated London News.

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Eight New Styles at that price.
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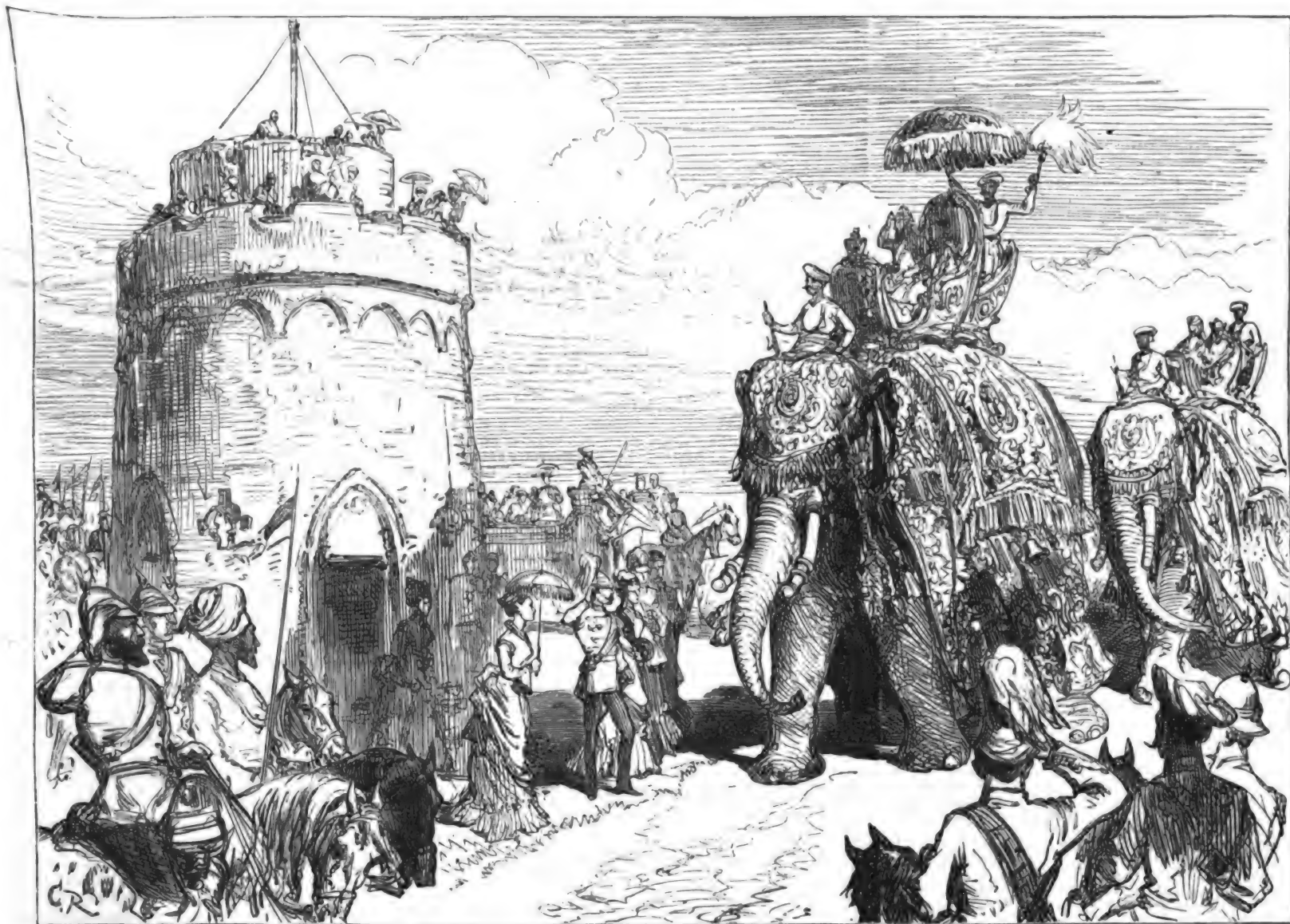
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THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIA AT DELHI.



LORD LYTTON, VICEROY OF INDIA, PASSING THE FLAGSTAFF TOWER.



THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

We have received from a Special Artist in India a series of illustrations, which we now begin to publish, of the grand ceremonies and festivities at Delhi, on and about New-Year's Day, for the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress of India. The Viceroy or Governor-General of India, Lord Lytton, arrived at Delhi a week before. The scenes of public interest connected with the Durbar, or Imperial Assembly, began, on Dec. 23, with the state entry of the Viceroy. Two o'clock was the time fixed for his arrival that day, but from early morning the roads were crowded with troops. The native chiefs and their followings were hastening to take up the positions allotted to them along the line of procession, and the spectators were trying to reach some point which gave a good view of the line of march. The route for the procession was from the railway station along the Queen's-road, the Lothern-road, the road from the Jumna Masjid, through Duriba and Chandnee Chowk-street, then leaving the city to proceed by the Grand Trunk-road to the Ridge, and along the Ridge to the Flagstaff Tower, thence to the Camp. The greater chiefs, with their retinues and elephants, lined the Ridge-road. The Princes of Rajpootana were drawn up near the railway station.

The view from the terraced roof of the Jumna Masjid for an hour before the procession passed was most striking. The space in front of the old fort of Selimghur, between the fort and the Masjid, was crowded with spectators. The Masjid steps were closely packed with natives, whose variously-coloured turbans and dresses gave the appearance of a gigantic bouquet of flowers. The road across the plain was lined on one side with artillery, and on the other with native cavalry. Barely discernible in the distance, the gorgeously-caparisoned elephants and quaintly-dressed troopers of the Rajpoot chiefs were grouped around the entrance of the station behind the narrow and crowded streets of the native city.

At two o'clock precisely a Royal salute from the fort announced the Viceroy's arrival. In half an hour later another salute told that the procession was beginning to move. A little longer, and the head of a column came in sight, advancing up the road towards the Masjid. First came the Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, next the 11th Hussars, the A battery of Horse Artillery, and a regiment of Bombay Cavalry, gay in blue and silver. Some staff officers followed, and then appeared a personage anxiously looked for by all—Major Barnes, the Chief Herald. He had been selected for that important post—so, at least, the Indian papers say—by reason of his being the biggest officer in the Army. Sitting on horseback he did not seem greatly to surpass the ordinary stature, but if there be any deficiency in his inches his gorgeous dress made ample amends. In attendance on Major Barnes were his twelve trumpeters, six Europeans and six natives, mounted on fine grey horses, and riding by threes, the Europeans and natives alternately, like squares in a chessboard. Their dresses were on the same model as that of the Chief Herald, but of course far inferior in point of splendour, and the little peaked jockey caps which the Europeans wore must have made them supremely uncomfortable in the full blaze of an Indian sun.

Following the Chief Herald and trumpeters came a detachment of that splendid body of men, the Body-Guard, the flower of the native cavalry, and immediately behind, seated in a glittering howdah on the back of a magnificent tusker elephant, appeared the Viceroy and Lady Lytton. A gilt umbrella was held over their heads, and an attendant seated behind waved off imaginary flies with a brush made of a yak-tail. This seems to be a necessary adjunct to all Oriental pomp; and, though it may look well, it was hardly necessary. The Viceroy elephant was a magnificent tusker, and he appeared to have a fair idea of his own importance. Instead of walking on quietly and steadily, as a well-conducted elephant should, he would insist upon stopping every now and then and taking a look round. Nor could anything persuade him to move until he had satisfied his curiosity. The result was that every few minutes the "halt" had to be sounded, so as to preserve the line of procession unbroken. As the Viceroy passed the Masjid he was received well but quietly by the natives. All seemed excited, but there was no cheering. This, however, is not to be wondered at. The natives are not given to express their feelings in our manner, and the silence of the crowd is not in itself any mark of disloyalty.

The next elephant carried two little girls, daughters of the Viceroy, who seemed to enjoy the affair greatly, though they must have been very tired before the end of the three hours' ride. Behind them came the remainder of the Body-Guard and a squadron of the 10th Hussars; then the three Lieutenant-Governors, each on an elephant, and each attended by his staff; next, the members of the Council, the secretaries to the Government, and the Chief Justices of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; then solah topees, looking singularly out of place in their judicial robes. Lastly, there came a number of native chiefs, their elephants painted with all the colours of the rainbow and glittering with gold and silver trappings. Their attendants, arrayed in fantastic dresses, formed a confused but picturesque group. The procession wound slowly through the tortuous streets of the native town, and, converging from the city, reached the Ridge and turned towards the north, passing along a road lined by the elephants and retainers of the great chiefs, Scindia, Holkar, the Guicowar, the Nizam of Mysore, and others. When it arrived at the flagstaff at the tower it turned sharply off to the left, and, descending from the Ridge, advanced up the main street of the Viceroy's camp about five o'clock. A few minutes before sunset a Royal salute, the third fired during the day, marked the arrival of the Viceroy's cortege at the end of its journey.

We shall give more illustrations next week.

The chief prize given at the Edinburgh Photographic Exhibition—a gold medal—for the picture which possesses the highest degree of merit, irrespective of size, has been carried off by a Russian—A. Karelina, Nizny, Novgorod.

The exhibition of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists closed on the 13th inst., after a very successful season. The total number of visitors was 45,054. The amount of sales was £4976, and a total of 226 pictures were disposed of.

Yesterday week the new municipal buildings erected at Kidderminster, at a total cost of £25,000, were opened by Mr. Radford, the Mayor, by whom 400 persons were invited to a banquet at the music-hall.

The show of the Dorset County Poultry and Pigeon Society was recently held. There were over 1200 entries, and the different classes were well represented. The society offered this year £250 in prizes, including thirty-four pieces of plate and silver cups.

A letter from Baroness Burdett-Coutts is published, in which her Ladyship again calls public attention to the threatened extermination of many classes of small birds in consequence of the misuse of them for purposes of ornamentation. If ribbons were substituted for feather decorations, not only would this evil be averted, but, in the present stagnant condition of ribbon manufacture, fashion would aid the industrious and enable them to live in comfort.

MUSIC.

Herr Straus's absence from two of the Popular Concerts, in consequence of a severe domestic loss, has already been spoken of by us. This excellent leading violinist reappeared at the afternoon performance of Saturday last, and again at the evening concert of the following Monday. Saturday's selection included Mendelssohn's fine string quintet in B flat, (a posthumous work), which was admirably given by Herr Straus, and MM. L. Ries, Zerbini, Burnett, and Piatti. Mdle. Marie Krebs played Beethoven's sonata in E flat entitled "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour," with great success, and was associated with Herr Straus and Signor Piatti in an excellent rendering of Beethoven's pianoforte trio in D major. A quaint violoncello sonata by Antonioti (an Italian composer of the last century) served to display the fine tone and style of Signor Piatti. Mdle. Redeker sang, with much expression, some German lieder by Schubert and Lassen, and was encored in the last. Sir J. Benedict accompanied.

Last Monday's Popular Concert included fine performances of the first of Beethoven's Rasoumowsky quartets (in F); the same composer's thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor, for piano solo; his first sonata for piano and violin, in D major; and Mendelssohn's theme and variations for piano and violoncello, in the same key. With Herr Straus as leading violinist, Mdle. Krebs as pianist, and Signor Piatti as violoncellist, the results could not have failed to be satisfactory. Mdles. Thekla Friedlander and Redeker sang three duets by Schumann and two by Rubinstein, one of the latter ("Wanderer's Nachtlied") having been encored. Sir J. Benedict was the accompanist.

The programme of the concert given on Thursday evening, at St. James's Hall, in celebration of the anniversary of Robert Burns's birthday, consisted of a varied selection of Scottish vocal music, the singers announced having been Madame Antoinette Sterling, Misses Annie Sinclair, Eileen Richardson, José Sherrington, and Hunter; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Thurley Beale. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, conducted by Mr. J. P. Clarke, contributed to the programme.

Handel's "Solomon" was given, yesterday (Friday) evening, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, the solo singers announced having been Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Julia Wigan, Madame Patey, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. Maybrick.

Mr. R. Blagrove began, on Thursday evening, a new series of ten concertina performances. They are given in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music. Mrs. Weldon and Miss Alice Fairman were the vocalists on Thursday last.

During a pause in the performance of "The Creation," at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday week, the acoustic properties of the hall were tested with a very successful result. It was thought that, by the aid of a mechanical contrivance, it might be possible for a speaker to make himself heard in the remotest corner of the building; and with this view the council determined to try the experiment before a large audience. Arrangements were accordingly made with Mr. Penrose, the architect to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, for the construction of a sounding-board like that which surmounts the pulpit under the great dome. Some doubts were entertained as to the result of the experiment; because, although a successful trial had been previously made whilst the hall was empty, it was felt that a difficulty might arise from the fact of the sound having to reach the ears of a large and widely-dispersed audience. The new sounding-board was raised a few feet above the conductor's chair, and, during the interval in the performance, Mr. G. Godwin, F.R.S., addressed the audience. He explained that the promoters of the Albert Hall designed that structure with the object that it should be applied to purposes other than those of a musical character, and that it had occurred to a member of the council that, with the aid of a specially constructed sounding-board, the hall might be used for lectures and other similar entertainments. The question, he added, to be solved that night was whether or not the words he had uttered had been fairly heard throughout the building. There was an immediate response from all parts of the hall of "Yes, yes!" followed by considerable applause. The experiment may therefore be said to have been quite successful, and the Albert Hall may yet fulfil a mission of public usefulness. The new sounding-board is constructed on a principle which is known as the inverted paraboloid.

THEATRES.

Managers have this week fallen back on old pieces, and thus renewed many pleasant recollections for their audiences.

The Haymarket has taken the lead in this movement, and last Saturday presented two revivals. The performance began with Mr. C. M. Rae's petite comedy entitled "Follow the Leader." It is an adaptation of a French farce called "Les Brebis de Panurge," made, about four years ago, for Mrs. Stirling, who then appeared in it at the Charing-cross Theatre. The part of Mrs. Neville is now admirably played by Miss Annie Lafontaine; and the lover, Henry Wilson, is acted with spirit by Mr. W. Herbert, a débutant. Amelia Barrington—the fastidious young lady, who is swayed by the leading of her friend into the acceptance of the youth whom she had first of all rejected—found an excellent representative in Miss Kathleen Irwin. This pleasant little piece is followed by Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea." Our readers are too well acquainted with the merits of this drama to need any instruction from us on the subject. The present cast and acting of it are satisfactory. Messrs. Buckstone and Howe and Mrs. Chippendale still sustain their original characters, Chryso, Leucippe, and Daphne, the shrewish wife of the ignorant art-patron. Miss Marion Terry sustains the important rôle of Galatea, and is received by the audience with very great applause. Nor is Miss Henrietta Hodson as Cynisca to be overlooked in the general appreciation; her conception of the character is true, and her execution exceptionally splendid. The acting of Mr. Charles Harcourt in Pygmalion was masterly. The reception of the piece was enthusiastic, and promises for it a renewed run.

We were much pleased with a morning performance at the Lyceum, last Saturday, of Dean Milman's tragedy of "Fazio." It has been reduced to four acts, and on that account was played closer than usual. Miss Bateman appeared as Bianca, the jealous wife, thoroughly embodying the poet's idea of the character, and fully expressing the poetic spirit of the dialogue. This is a task of no little difficulty; for the author's style is rhetorically verbose, and frequently he gives three lines for what might have been more forcibly expressed in one. Miss Bateman's delineation of the character was an artistic whole, and she preserved its unity throughout. In the first act she well indicated the elements of which it was composed. In the second, the fatal passion destined to destroy her husband and herself, kindled by his conduct and infuriated by his self-conviction, was interpreted with singular skill and unquestionable power. The scene before the Duke, where she

first denounces Fazio, and then repents of her precipitation, was replete with beauties of conception and execution. In the final scene she rose to the sublime, and withered the proud, guilty woman, Aldabella, with her scorn, while her own great heart broke with the heavy burden of its affliction. She was energetically supported by Mr. E. H. Brooke in Fazio, who rendered the blank verse with a sense of its somewhat too elaborate music, and by Miss Pauncefort in the part of the guilty Marquessa, who performed with dignity and great discrimination. The tragedy has since been represented nightly, in consequence of its indisputable success.

A complimentary benefit is to be given to Mr. Parry, on the 7th of next month, at the Gaiety, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, when Sheridan's "Critic" will be performed. Mr. Parry's career has been so distinguished as a musical and dramatic artist that we shall be glad to witness an earnest public response to the appeal of his numerous and noble friends.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"I'll Crown thee Queen" and "Haul in the Bowline," songs composed, respectively, by Berthold Tours and Odoardo Barri, and both published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., are effective pieces, the latter being in the robust, declamatory style suitable to the nautical tone of the words.

Three characteristic dance pieces for the pianoforte, by Hamilton Clarke (also published by Messrs. Cramer and Co.), are bright and melodious in style, the forms used being those of the mazurka, the polka, and the polonaise.

The *Organist's Quarterly Journal* (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) begins its fifth volume with the new year, the current number being the thirty-third issue. It opens with a spirited march, in C minor, by Mr. G. B. Allen, which is followed by an expressive "Elegy" in E minor by Mr. C. Goodban; after which comes a graceful and characteristic minuetto in G minor (with trio in G major) by Mr. Berthold Tours. The next piece is a rather elaborate fugue (with introduction) in G major, by Signor Auguste Moricani, organist at the Vatican, at Rome. The subject is wrought with much skill, among other ingenious features being an effective inversion of the theme. An animated "Concluding Voluntary," in F, by Mr. Arthur Johnson, and an "Easy Voluntary," in G, by Dr. Spark (editor of the work), complete the contents.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN FEBRUARY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mars on the mornings of the 7th and 8th, being west of the planet on the former and east of him on the latter day. She is near Jupiter on the mornings of the 8th and 9th, being to the right and left of the planet respectively; near Mercury and Venus on the morning of the 11th, and near Saturn on the evening of the 14th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 5th	at 6 minutes after 5h	in the morning.
New Moon	" 18th	" 59 "	" 8h "
First Quarter	" 21st	" 15 "	" 4h "
Full Moon	" 27th	" 14 "	" 7h "

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 11th.

There is a Total Eclipse of the Moon, on Feb. 27, partly visible from England. The eclipse begins at 5h. 30m. p.m., about 1m. after the Moon has risen; the beginning of the total eclipse will be at 6h. 27m.; the middle of the eclipse will be at 7h. 15m.; the end of the total eclipse will be at 8h. 3m.; and the eclipse will end at 9h. 1m. p.m. At the time of the middle of the eclipse, 7h. 15m., the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude east of Greenwich is 74 deg. 26 min., and whose north latitude is 8 deg. 15 min.

Mercury is a morning star, and rises on the 5th at 6h. 26m. a.m., or 1h. 8m. before sunrise; on the 10th at 6h. 13m. a.m., or 1h. 13m. before sunrise; on the 15th at 6h. 8m. a.m., or 1h. 8m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 6h. 6m. a.m., or 1h. 1m. before sunrise; on the 25th at 6h. 5m. a.m., or 51m. before sunrise. He is stationary among the stars on the 7th, near Venus on the 8th, near the Moon on the 11th, at his greatest western elongation (26 deg. 41 min.) on the 20th, and in his descending node on the 21st.

Venus is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 6h. 35m. a.m., or 1h. 6m. before sunrise; this interval gradually gets smaller and smaller each successive morning until the 10th, when it is 50m.; on the 20th it has decreased to 37m.; and by the last day to 27m., the planet rising on this day at 6h. 23m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 11th. She is due south on the 1st at 10h. 36m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 9m. a.m.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 3h. 50m. a.m., on the 10th at 3h. 45m. a.m., on the 20th at 3h. 38m. a.m., or 3h. 29m. before sunrise; and on the last day at 3h. 30m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th, and in his descending node on the 22nd. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 54m. a.m., on the 14th at 7h. 39m. a.m., and on the last day at 7h. 23m. a.m.

Jupiter is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 4h. 58m. a.m., on the 10th at 4h. 29m. a.m., on the 20th at 3h. 57m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 34m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th and 9th. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 53m. a.m., on the 15th at 8h. 9m. a.m., and on the last day at 7h. 26m. a.m.

Saturn is an evening star till the end of the month, setting on the 1st at 7h. 2m. p.m., or 2h. 15m. after sunset; this interval rapidly decreases to 1h. 30m. by the 10th, and to 39m. by the 20th, the planet setting at 6h. 0m. p.m.; on the last day of the month he sets at nearly the time of sunset; and from March 1 to Sept. 9 he sets in daylight. He is near the Moon on the 14th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 51m. p.m., on the 14th at 1h. 6m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 17m. p.m.

Lord Hampton was, on Saturday last, elected president of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society for the present year. Kidderminster was chosen as the place for the annual show.

The Prince of Wales has honoured Mr. W. E. Atkins, of Southsea, by purchasing a painting of H.M.S. Serapis entering Portsmouth harbour on her return from India. This is a companion to one painted by the same artist, and purchased by his Royal Highness last autumn.

The mystery which for six years had surrounded the name of the donor of £3000 in aid of an art-gallery for Birmingham was disclosed, last week, at a meeting of the trustees of the gallery fund. The late Mr. Clarkson Oler was the donor, and the sole depository of the secret was Mr. Arthur Ryland.

The Irish Rifle Association met at Dublin, on Monday, and resolved to invite another team from the New York Amateur Rifle Association to compete in Ireland on the same conditions as the matches were shot off in 1875 and 1876. It was also resolved to ask the Duke of Marlborough to use his influence to obtain for the Irish Association the privilege to compete for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE HUMAN FORM.

Mr. Alfred H. Garrod, M.A., F.R.S., the Fullerian Professor of Physiology, on Tuesday week, gave the first of a course of ten lectures on the Human Form: its Structure in Relation to its Contour. After referring to the professional instruction in anatomy given at the medical schools and the Royal Academy, he stated that he would aim at rendering the subject interesting to a general audience, and thereby lead to a better appreciation of works of art and a higher standard of criticism. To do this, he proposed to consider the principles of the construction of the human frame, so far as they bear upon the external conformation of the body, together with the most marked effects of the changes from repose to action, and from action to repose. After some remarks on the general principles of art, and especially on the beauty arising out of the law of the composition of lines, he observed that more examples of this are to be found in man than in any other animal, which he demonstrated by referring to a fine, large, bold outline drawing of two figures shaking hands. He then began the subject of his course by exhibiting a skeleton, which he described as consisting of bones, characterised as light, strong, and elastic, some hollow and others solid, according to their office. These, with their muscles, and the interior organs, termed viscera, form a perfectly compact machine, worked in a most economical manner. Explanations were next given of the structure and office of the constituent parts of the spine, including the cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral, and caudal vertebrae, fully illustrated by models, specimens, and diagrams.

THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN AND THE SKULL.

Professor Garrod in his second lecture, given on Tuesday last, resumed his comments on the vertebral column or spine, by noticing its flexible character, together with the admirable arrangements for supporting and moving the head, and protecting the spinal cord, and also the passages through which the nerves proceed to convey sensations and regulate all the movements of the body. The dorsal vertebrae, which support the ribs constituting the chest, which protects the lungs and heart, were next described, their nature and office being illustrated by models; after which the lumbar vertebrae were noticed, followed by the sacrum, composed of five distinct vertebrae in children, but joined closely together in adults. The caudal vertebrae, with a very rudimentary tail, terminates the series termed the vertebral column. Proceeding to the skull, of which fine specimens were exhibited, the Professor alluded to what is termed the vertebral theory, said to have been originally proposed, but not made known, by Goethe in 1787, but really discovered by Oken in 1806, and published in 1807. This ingenious hypothesis supposes the skull to be composed of a number of vertebrae, continuing the spinal column, modified to form a case for the brain and aid its conjunction with the spinal cord. Having then explained the skull to be really made up of a number of small bones, interlocked in a very remarkable manner, the Professor began to build up, bone by bone, a very large model of the skull, commenting, as he proceeded, on the nature and office of each part, till the structure was complete; at the same time he pointed out how the shape of the nose and other features of the human countenance might vary with the modifications of the bones with which they are connected.

CHEMISTRY OF THE METALS.

Dr. C. R. Alder Wright, F.C.S., gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Metals and their chief Industrial Uses on Thursday week. He began with a series of experiments demonstrating the elementary character of the metals as distinguished from their compounds; showing, for instance, with the bicarbonate of sodium and the oxide of silver, how the metals may be obtained by expelling the gases by chemical means. Of sixty-six elements fifty-two are metals, of which about twenty-four only are technically employed—aluminium, copper, gold, iron, lead, mercury, platinum, silver, tin, and zinc being the chief. Some of the others, such as arsenic, antimony, and bismuth, are used for alloys; while the rarer metals are employed for special purposes. Dr. Wright then illustrated an important distinction between metals and non-metals. Two metals combine, without much heat, and the resulting alloy has metallic characteristics; but when a metal unites with a non-metal the evolution of heat is often very great, and the product, with few exceptions, has no metallic properties. Thus, a brilliant effect ensued on bringing together oxygen and heated zinc, sulphur and hot copper shavings, and powdered antimony in chlorine gas. Steel, Bessemer metal, and phospho-bronze were referred to as compounds with non-metals still retaining their metallic character. Having referred to "native metals," or those found in the free state, Dr. Wright explained and illustrated some of the various ways in which other metals may be extracted from their ores—1, by volatilisation, when the metal, such as zinc and mercury, can be converted into vapour and recondensed at easily obtained temperatures; 2, by amalgamation, in which the ore is chemically dissolved, and then brought into contact with mercury, which is separated from the resulting amalgam by distillation; 3, by smelting: when the metal is fusible at a moderate or high temperature it may be extracted from the ore by chemical agents, which will, at a certain temperature, act on the metallic compound, and set the metal free in the liquid state; 4, in the "wet processes" the metal is extracted by the application of chemical reagents to an aqueous solution of a compound of the metal. In the latter part of the lecture Dr. Wright referred to tables and specimens, illustrating the chief processes employed to isolate the ordinary metals from their sources, such as the washing, crushing, and stamping gold quartz, ironstone, tinstone, and other ores; elucidating his remarks by numerous experiments, and referring to diagrams showing the various chemical reactions.

A COMBAT WITH AN INFECTIVE ATMOSPHERE.

Professor Tyndall, in the first Friday evening discourse of the season, on Friday, the 19th inst., gave an account of his recent experiments on the power of the atmosphere in developing life in animal and vegetable infusions, in continuation of those made in 1875 and 1876, described in his discourse on Jan. 21 last year, and reported in our Number for Jan. 29 following, page 107. After causing a beam of electric light to be projected across the lecture-theatre, the track being revealed by the brilliant reflections from the floating motes, he reminded his audience that, when the air is quite still, the dust falls and the light disappears; and that when this dust falls into organic infusions, the very minute organisms termed bacteria are produced with putrefaction and turbidity; but that these infusions become perfectly sterile when boiled in an oil-bath for five minutes and placed in small chambers rendered impervious to dust-laden air. He said that above fifty infusions of various kinds had been tried with complete success—every germ was destroyed. When the Professor resumed his arduous researches, in September last, beginning with infusions of fungi, the results differed; and turbidity and putrefaction occasionally ensued, without any apparent adequate cause. His precautions were redoubled, without effect; some of his infusions of cucumber, beetroot, and

paranep, after boiling swarmed with bacterial life. Suspecting that he was working in an infective atmosphere, he transferred his experiments from the laboratory to the upper rooms of the institution, constructed new apparatus, and adopted new methods for excluding contaminated air, without complete success. So minute are these germs, that they were not removed from some infusions passed through 300 filtering papers, and even the intense heat of the voltaic current used to calcine the air failed to destroy their life. Unable, however, in any way to admit the doctrine of spontaneous generation, the Professor still persevered in the conflict; inventing more and more stringent measures to exclude his enemy; preferring to distrust his work, rather than the evidence derived from his previous researches. Having been led to examine the ingenious methods devised by Dr. Roberts, of Manchester, and Professor Kohn, of Breslau, he pointed out the causes of their inefficiency, and then proceeded to explain the new apparatus which he had recently employed at the new laboratory at Kew, whither he had removed his researches, in order to obtain an atmosphere more free from germs than that of the Royal Institution, and his new mode of closing his chambers to the entrance of air charged with dust. By these means he vanquished his enemy, and refuted all the evidence in favour of spontaneous generation derivable from his previous failures. In one tube, where putrescence ensued, the cause was traced to a minute pin-hole in the side of the chamber in which the tube was placed.

THE NATURE OF MUSIC.

Mr. Ernst Pauer gave the first of two lectures on the Nature of Music, as exemplified in the Italian, French, and German schools, on Saturday last. In his introductory remarks he observed how impossible it is to translate the musical language of feeling into words according to rules, since different persons are very differently affected by the same piece of music. The world of music is the world of feeling; or, as Calderon expresses it, "Music resounds from the depth of our heart; it enhances the cheerfulness of the cheerful and the sadness of the sad." It affords a fitting expression for all our emotions, and all their gradations, and its sounds are the overflowing of our innermost feelings. The mathematical and harmonious rules which manifest themselves in music, when produced in an outward form, are founded on the composer's individual feeling. The Pythagoreans asserted that the human soul, like the entire world, corresponds with harmonious numbers; and Dr. Hauptmann says that our soul sympathises only with that which is musically correct, and only those works which are founded on and in obedience to the universally accepted laws of nature are intelligible to all. In music (as in nature) contrast is indispensably necessary, its essential object being to express, not the abstract ideas of our intellect, but the harmoniously-ordered substantial feelings of the heart. The two chief forms of music are vocal and instrumental: in the former the art appears as a companion of the language of speech and the sister of poetry; in the latter as the exponent of the soul's emotions in unfettered many-sided independence. Thus, more than any of the other arts, music has aided the progress of civilisation. After having referred to the remarkable analogies of music with painting and architecture, respecting which Hegel says, that music is "architecture translated or transposed from space into time," Mr. Pauer commented upon the great respect in which music was held by the ancients, and its effects in various forms, quoting Homer, Quintilian, Tacitus, St. Augustine, and others; and giving examples of its influence upon Eric III. of Denmark, Frederick II. of Prussia, and other eminent persons. Goethe remarked that "a great work of art remains like the work of nature, unintelligible to our reasoning faculties. We contemplate it, we feel it, we experience its effect; but, after all, we do not understand it thoroughly, and we cannot account for it in words." "Yet," said Mr. Pauer, "we know its materials and accessories, and we appreciate all the laws of beauty, and the nature of harmony, rhythm, and beauty, which form the life and soul of the musical art."—The musical illustrations were an aria and gavotte by J. Sebastian Bach, a fantasia in D minor by W. A. Mozart, and Beethoven's sonata (op. 53) in C major.

Mr. Pauer's lecture, this day, will be illustrated by specimens of the Italian, French, and German schools.

On Friday next Professor Osborne Reynolds, of Owens College, Manchester, will give a discourse on Vortex Motion. On Saturday next Mr. J. A. Symonds will begin a course of three lectures on Florence and the Medici.

The following lectures have also recently been given:—

At the London Institution, on Thursday week, Mr. A. C. Barret lectured on the Origin, Rise, and Progress of the English Madrigal, including some observations as to the causes which had led to the decline of the style. The lecture was vocally illustrated by members of the various London choirs, who sang a selection of English madrigals, including specimens of the compositions of Fellows (1523), down to those of Walmisley (1811). Having distinguished between the poetical and the musical madrigal, the latter being the older, Mr. Barret defined the musical madrigal to be a popular means of wedding words of wisdom to merry music. A strictly scientific and technical description of the madrigal followed. With these observations he introduced the choir, who sang very pleasingly Edwardes's (1523) "When going to my lonely bed." Specimens of Byrde (1546), Wilbye (1560), Dowland (1562), Morley (1563), Bennett (1565), Bateson (1580), Gibbons (1583), Linky (1586), De Pearsall (1735), and Walmisley (1811) followed, each case being preceded by a brief biographical sketch of the composer and a critical analysis of his style of composition. — Mr. E. B. Tylor, LL.D., F.R.S., whose works on Primitive Culture are so widely known, gave the first of two lectures on the Philosophy of Language last Monday. Repeated plaudits bore witness to his marked success in popularising this subject.

Lecturing at the Royal United Service Institution, yesterday week, on the Military Geography of European Turkey, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent pointed out that the Turks had failed to turn to good account the topographical advantages which they enjoyed, and expressed his conviction that the idea which many persons entertained as to the ability of the Turks easily to drive the Russians back when war was entered upon was incorrect in itself and pernicious in its tendency. With regard to the defence of Constantinople, the lecturer pointed out that the twenty-one ironclads of Hobart Pasha were in first-rate condition, but by taking from them what would be required for the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles there would not be more than ten left for naval operations against the three or four circular ironclads and the fleet of the Russian gun-boats.

The Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D., at Liverpool, yesterday week, awarded the scholarships and prizes granted by the Liverpool Council of Education to the pupils of the elementary schools in Liverpool. He warmly eulogised the council for erecting a solid bridge between the elementary and public schools of the town, and of opening up a "career to talent" for boys who

otherwise might not have the chance to rise. He strongly urged the national value and importance of encouraging scientific study. Alluding to the religious difficulty, he said habit was, to a considerable extent, a great religious sham; and, in the face of sincerity and an earnest and absorbing desire to do good, it had a great tendency to vanish of itself. He thought it was a fatal mistake on the part of the Church of England clergy so stiffly to refuse the simple and fair expedient of a conscience clause, and that mistake had brought its own retribution. But the jealousy of opposition to voluntary schools by Dissenters was no less to be deprecated. In this matter of education every man ought to act as a citizen and a Christian; and only in the second instance, so far as it might be done without hindering a great national benefit. As the member of a particular religious body he altogether scouted the notion that the educational energy of the Church of England was simply a "subterranean" desire to proselytise, and was stimulated only by the selfishness of an ecclesiastical community. He condemned the view taken alone by Birmingham of making school boards solely and purely secular, and forbidding them to have anything to do with religious teachings. The educational system was sometimes objected to as costly; but a criminal child, it must be remembered, cost the country a hundredfold more than did the rescue of fifty innocent and not criminal children from the streets.

Professor Leone Levi began a course of lectures, last Saturday afternoon, in the large theatre of King's College, to members of working men's clubs and institutes, on subjects connected with work and wages. The first lecture was on the Use of Capital in Industry. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided. After the lecture, an hour was given for criticism and questions, to which Professor Levi replied.

Mr. Huggins, F.R.S., made an important communication to the Physical Society at its meeting last Saturday. For a long time he has been engaged with attempts to photograph the spectra of stars, and has obtained several partial successes. The chief difficulty to be overcome has been to follow the motion of the star with the telescope with sufficient accuracy, as a long exposure is requisite. This has been done, and there was shown on Saturday a clear photograph of the star α Lyrae.

The Hon. William Forster, of Australia, read a paper on the Fallacies of Federation before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday. The chair was taken by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. Mr. Forster contended that the true remedy for the disasters of the Boers in South Africa would be British connection, and not colonial federation. He insisted that there was abundant evidence to create a doubt whether the desire or approval of a federal system had yet taken sufficient hold of the public mind in most British colonies to justify the Government in prematurely forcing such a system upon any British colony. In Barbadoes the question had evoked a sort of tropic hurricane, and in New Zealand a similar lesson had been taught of the futility of Federal theories, enforced or imposed by Imperial legislation. Colonial federation would not confer upon the colonies any additional power or voice in Imperial affairs; federation could give them nothing which was not attainable in their present condition, so long as they remained a portion of the British Empire. He concluded by insisting on the expediency of leaving the question to be settled by the colonies themselves, and by deprecating the interference of the Imperial Government in what he conceived to be, not an Imperial, but, in every sense of the word, a colonial or local question. A discussion followed.

The Rev. Dr. Benson, Bishop-Designate of Truro, distributed the prizes, on Monday, to the students of the Lincoln School of Art, in connection with the Science and Art Department. The school now ranks the second in the kingdom, being beaten only by Lambeth; while of the 205 prizes granted to the 160 competing schools in the United Kingdom, Lincoln has taken twelve, including two gold medals, two silver medals, and four bronze medals. The students sent up 2630 works to South Kensington, of which a considerable number were exhibited, the adjudicators expressing their surprise at the amount and general excellence of the work done. The Dean of Lincoln, Dr. Benson, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The prizes had been won by all classes, from the daughters of the Bishop of Nottingham to the workmen in the foundries.

An Art Loan Exhibition was opened at King's Lynn, on Monday, by the Mayor, Mr. J. D. Thew, and Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P. The exhibition is for the purpose of raising funds towards liquidating a debt still remaining for the restoration of the ancient church of St. Margaret in the town, which was restored a few years since as a thank-offering for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales after his severe indisposition at Sandringham.

Cocoa-rooms were opened last week in Hanover-street, opposite the Sailors' Home, Liverpool. It was stated that eighteen branch establishments are now in existence, and that during the previous week £596 had been received for 9393 gallons of cocoa, tea, and coffee, and 47,238 pieces of bread stuffs. The Bishop of Chester expressed his sympathy with the undertaking, as did also the Bishop of Manchester, who said he believed drunkenness was decreasing.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, on Thursday week, at the annual meeting of the Nottingham Congregational Institute, of which he has just become president. In the course of his remarks, the hon. gentleman said he believed it would be found that a much larger number of people in this country, which we were accustomed to boast of as a highly Christian land, were living in systematic neglect of the obligations, or he would rather say the privileges, of religion than the number of those who came under its influences. And one of the greatest difficulties of the day was to decide how these people were to be reached. He was not at all disposed to undervalue a learned ministry, but he would remind the students that what was wanted amongst Christian ministers was not intellectual gladiatorialship, but deep and earnest sympathy. The people should be approached by those who had the genuine feelings of neighbours to them. The great conflict of the day was between appeals to the eye and appeals to the conscience. The Ritualistic party in the Church of England was now occupying a great deal of public attention, and he believed they were helping the Nonconformists to solve deeply interesting questions. There was now going on, near London, a contest in which he believed the law ought to be obeyed. At all events, when the law interfered with the conscience of any man, he must set himself right before the law; and when a man connected with the Established Church, which was based upon law, chose to set the law at defiance, his only honest course was to leave the Establishment. He (Mr. Morley) believed that the question of a State Establishment was rapidly reaching a solution, because there was a large and increasing number of men within the Church who were seeking to work out a theory utterly inconsistent with the idea of an Establishment; and he advised the Nonconformists to leave the Churchmen to fight out the question amongst themselves.



THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIA AT DELHI: THE VICE-REGAL PROCESSION PASSING THE CLOCK-TOWER AND DELHI INSTITUTE, IN THE CHANDNEE CHOWK.



THE PANDORA ARCTIC EXPEDITION: WALRUS-SHOOTING.

WALRUS-SHOOTING.

Our Illustration of this peculiar sport in the Arctic regions is from a sketch furnished by Captain Allen Young, owner and commander of the steam-yacht Pandora, which followed the Alert and Discovery, in their North Polar Expedition, some distance up Smith Sound, and which also, in a previous voyage, passed through Lancaster Sound and Peel Sound towards the place where Sir John Franklin was lost, in the westerly channels of the Arctic archipelago. The chase of the walrus, indeed, is commonly pursued in other seas within the Arctic Circle. It is a customary practice with Norwegian and Russian hunters in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya, as described by Lieutenant Julius Payer, of the Austrian "Tegetthoff" expedition. This widely-extended genus of marine mammal belongs to the seal family, and is an amphibious quadruped, but with legs too short for walking, so that it can only shuffle along upon land, while its webbed feet are most useful for swimming. It grows to the size of 10 ft. or 15 ft. in length, and 10 ft. in girth, or even larger; its colour when young is black, turning brown or pale with age; it is called the walrus, the morse, or the sea-horse, and sea-cow. Its tusks, about 20 in. long, weigh 5 lbs. to 10 lb., and fetch a high price, for which it is hunted and killed, this ivory being preferred for artificial teeth. The oil and hide are likewise valuable, and the flesh is not bad food. This animal is gregarious; scores or hundreds are seen in a herd lying on the ice, and they make a great noise, all roaring or braying together in the night. They have been known to attack a boat when fired at, and to break the oars or wrest them out of the men's hands, and even to tear the planks of the boat. The female walrus shows great courage in fighting to save her cubs, which she will carry off under her fins, and take refuge at the bottom of the sea.

ILLUSTRATED NEW BOOKS.

We have briefly noticed, with other publications adorned by the arts of the photographer, the designer, and the engraver, a very handsome volume of Egyptian travel, to which some further attention is yet due. It is *A Thousand Miles Up the Nile*, by Miss Amelia Edwards (Longman, Green, and Co.). The engravings on wood, from her own water-colour drawings, have been executed by, or under the direction of, Mr. G. Pearson, but were drawn on the wood by Mr. Percival Skelton and others. They are equal to some of the finest recent work in that department. There are more than seventy, besides a small one from the curious symbolical picture, by Mr. Elihu Vedder, an American artist, called "The Secret of the Sphinx." It represents a naked Fellah, or Egyptian peasant labourer, kneeling before the mighty face of the huge antique statue, which sits almost buried in the desert sands; he is listening for a word of revelation to issue from her closed lips. This is supposed to typify the awful curiosity which mankind ought to feel concerning "the whole uninterpreted and undiscovered past of Egypt." There is ample scope, no doubt, for the sentiment of romantic wonder in that region of pre-historic study. Miss Edwards is a skilful literary mistress of imaginative thought, as well as of graphic and vivid description, with power to arouse this kind of feeling upon sufficient occasion. Her book will at least bear comparison with that of Miss Martineau thirty years ago, "Eastern Life, Present and Past," a new edition of which has lately appeared. It is not so heavily charged with bits of moral and theological discussion calculated to provoke dissent. Nor is it at all overlaid with passages of mere rhetoric and effusive aspiration, which used to be more in fashion among Eastern tourists in their writings upon the subject. Miss Edwards rather manages to produce a sustained impression by setting forth with brevity and simplicity the actual features of each scene, and stating precisely what she found there. She was accompanied by another lady, who is mentioned as "L," and who also made sketches. They spent the winter months of 1873 and the following year in this leisurely river voyage from Cairo up to the Second Cataract, above the famous temple of Abou Simbel, and down to Cairo again. Their vessel was a comfortable "dahabeeyah," named the Philæ in honour of that celebrated islet and its remote shrine of ancient mystic worship. With a crew of fifteen Mohammedans, and with three fellow-passengers, sometimes pleasantly designated "the Idle Man" and the "Happy Couple," there was no intolerable air of solitude in their life in that floating temporary household. At several places, too, where they stopped for exploring and sketching, they met with English and other European travelling parties, of whose doings and sayings we are discreetly told. One dahabeeyah carried a party of ladies exclusively; another was occupied by gentlemen only; so they were naturally led to be sociable when they lay moored together alongshore. It was practicable also now and then to exchange hospitalities and friendly signs, if not much talk, with the Arab or Nubian Sheykhs, the official Beys, a Coptic Bishop, and other persons of local respectability on the banks of the Nile. In the harems of the Viceroy, at Cairo, of the wealthy Ratab Aga, at Ayserat, and of an Arab gentleman at Luxor, Miss Edwards and her companion made acquaintance with the shut-up life of Eastern ladies. They concluded that the wives of the poor hard-worked Fellahs were the happiest women in Egypt. "They have, at least, the free use of their limbs, and they know the fresh air, the sunshine, and the open fields." We cannot attempt in this short notice even to mention with any particularity the notable places and objects of historical or philosophical interest to be seen on the Nile. But Miss Edwards has diligently studied to explain as well as to describe them. Memphis, with its remains of ancient royalty; Thebes, Luxor, and Karnak, with their vast ruins of fallen magnificence; the First Cataract and Philæ; and the upper course of the river to Abou Simbel, where fresh antiquarian discoveries were made at the time, in turn engage her attention. The book has not been hastily or carelessly written, having occupied her two years since the visit to Egypt. It is sumptuously got up as regards the quality of its paper, printing, and binding, which make it a tasteful volume of price.

Twenty-one steel-plate engravings, by skilful hands, of landscape pictures by J. M. W. Turner, Pyne, Stanfield, Linnell, David Cox, and other good painters, with descriptive pages written by the Rev. J. G. Wood, are contained in a drawing-room-table book of *English Scenery* (published by Virtue and Co.). The views here presented are Windsor Castle and Forest, Eton College, Hampton Court, Petworth, a bit of old Hyde Park, a lake in Cumberland, Borrowdale, Heathfield, in the uplands between Kent and Sussex, Tintern Abbey, Dover, Battle Abbey, "Norham's Castled Keep" on the Tweed, Portsmouth Harbour, and a few other places less familiar to common recollection. One view, indeed, is that of the smoky chimneys, town churches, and factory buildings of Manchester, from Kersal-moor, by W. Wyld. This is sufficiently real and modern; but the old Hyde Park view, by Nasmyth, taken sixty or seventy years ago, with a pretty rustic cottage in the midst of it, can scarcely be recognised in the Hyde Park of our day. Mr. Wood's commentary on these subjects is slight and feeble.

The first volume of *Picturesque Europe* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) is devoted to *The British Isles*. It contains thirteen principal steel engravings, from pictures by Birket Foster, Wimperis, S. Read, P. Skelton, J. Mogford, Harry Fenn, and J. Chase. There are, besides, a large number of engravings on wood, drawn by Wimperis, Fenn, Skelton, W. Boot, C. Staniland, T. L. Rowbotham, and others. The aim of the editor has been to select characteristic examples of the scenes in this United Kingdom which combine natural beauty or grandeur, or home-like sweetness of aspect, with cherished associations of our national history, or with some peculiarity of situation, as marked features of the insular geography. Windsor and Eton occupy the first two chapters, with the first two steel engravings, each accompanied by a score of minor illustrations printed amidst the descriptive text. This is written, in the case of Windsor, by the Rev. T. G. Bonney, and by Mr. Oscar Browning for Eton, lightly but impressively touching up the salient features of each subject; the Royal Palace, and the College of youthful masculine education for the English nobility and gentry. Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon are next treated, and these are well chosen, as standard examples of English provincial scenery, with historic dignity to enhance its peculiar interest. We should have thought that Oxford, York, and Winchester might also have been included; but perhaps their sites are not so picturesque, and it is the landscape, not the architectural beauties, to which a preference has been given. One chapter is nominally devoted to "the South Coast, from Margate to Portsmouth," its principal view being that of Dover Castle; while another professes to be a continuation of the south coast to the Lizard Point. But these titles hold out a promise far more extensive than the amount of illustration and description is found to justify; only the Cornish coast scenery is sufficiently treated, and nothing is shown of South Devon. The Land's End has an illustrated chapter to itself. The banks of the Thames, the Dales of Derbyshire, the Forest Scenery of Great Britain, and some of the old English Abbeys and Churches, are presented to our loving admiration, two of these papers being written by Mr. W. Senior. There is but a single chapter, with its one superior and sundry minor illustrations, devoted to Scotland, and this is confined to Edinburgh and "the South Lowlands," which latter term means only Melrose and Abbotsford. Ireland is not better provided for with a few views of Killarney and Wicklow; North Wales is represented by Conway and Snowdon. The contents of this volume, in short, though very good in their way, so far as they go, must not be supposed to form anything like a complete or adequate presentment of the picturesque features of the British Isles.

The yearly volume of *The Portfolio* (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday) contains many fine etchings, besides numerous wood engravings. The former class of illustrations render the magazine quite unique among periodicals of the day. Mr. P. G. Hamerton, the editor, is equally accomplished as a graceful and thoughtful writer, a skilful artist, and a learned critic of the fine arts. His literary assistants in the last twelve-month were Mr. Wornum, with notes on the old masters in the National Gallery; Mr. Bevington Atkinson and Professor Sidney Colvin; with Mr. Comyns Carr, who contributes a series of papers on the Abbey Church of St. Alban. That interesting monument of ecclesiastical antiquity, which will henceforth be St. Alban's Cathedral and an episcopal seat of the highest order in the Church of England, is well deserving of study. Mr. Comyns Carr gives a very good account of its conventual history, architectural construction, and decoration, which he shows to have fairly exemplified, in every age, the dominant movements both of religious and of secular public life. This subject is also effectively illustrated by the etchings of Mr. Ernest George and engraved sketches by Mr. Kent Thomas. Next perhaps in importance among the continued articles in this volume are those of Mr. Hamerton on the life, genius, and works of J. M. W. Turner. His kindly explanation of Turner's life is, of course, rather apologetic; but he shows a true sympathetic appreciation of the great landscape painter's genius, and of the circumstances and influences by which it was trained to original discoveries of nature and noble productions of art. Several French etchings from drawings or sketches by Turner accompany these biographical and critical essays upon him. The other contents of the volume have considerable interest for all who love pictures and painters with intelligent discrimination.

The first portion of a splendid French work on Venice, its history, architecture, fine arts, commerce, and social life, in successive ages, has been published by M. Rothschild, Rue des Saints Pères, Paris. The author, M. Charles Yriarte, claims our particular regard and that of our readers, since we have been much indebted to him, during the past eighteen months, for his sketches of the Dalmatian coast, Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Servia, which he was one of the first to visit upon the occasion of the late insurrections and wars. We had already perused, with great interest and satisfaction, his accurate and scholarly study of the old Venetian Republic, its political constitution and administration, in *La Vie d'un Patricien de Venise*, published about three years ago. No living writer, French, German, or even Italian, is so competent for this special task of describing, in a comprehensive but exact and lively manner, the marvellous Queen of the Adriatic; with her merchant nobles, her citizen princes, heroes of trade, of statesmanship, and of naval warfare; with her grave and gorgeous magnificence in edifices, costumes, fashions, and art; with her wealth of glowing pictures and costly marbles, and her variety of ingenious manufactures. These subjects are to be thoroughly illustrated by means of 400 fine engravings. A sufficient number of specimens have been put before us to warrant our entire approval of the work; but its publication, by weekly and monthly issues, will occupy two years and a half. The paper and printing are of superlative quality, for which the price seems to us rather moderate, being one franc for a weekly part.

A fire broke out in the Crompton Spinning Company's Mill, near Oldham, on Monday, which destroyed the building. The damage is estimated at £40,000, and about 500 hands are thrown out of employment.

The East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture preceded their annual meeting with a market tea at Ipswich on Tuesday evening. Lord Rendlesham, M.P., presided, and Colonel Barne, the other member for the division, was present. Both hon. gentlemen spoke on agricultural topics, more particularly on the heavy burdens arising from local taxation. Colonel Barne, M.P., was elected president for the ensuing year.

Several colliery disasters occurred on Tuesday. At a pit near Bolton, Lancashire, a wall of cannon coal was set on fire, presumably by the carelessness of a boy. Several of the miners dashed through the fire and escaped, but fifteen men and boys lost their lives. A pit near Hamilton was flooded, and four men were drowned. In South Wales the winder of the ascending bucket at a mine in Glamorganshire failed to stop the machine at the proper time as two gentlemen were coming up: one died on the spot, while the life of the other is despaired of.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT GAGE.

The Right Hon. Henry Hall Gage, fourth Viscount Gage, of Castle Island, in the Peerage of Ireland, and third Baron Gage, of High Meadow, in the Peerage of Great Britain, a Baronet of England, died at his seat, Firle Place, near Lewes, on the 20th inst. His Lordship was born Dec. 14, 1791, the elder son of Henry, third Viscount Gage, by Susannah Maria, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Lieutenant-General William Skinner. He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was author of several mathematical papers read before the Royal Institution and other societies. At the period of his decease Lord Gage, though younger than the Lords Kilmorey and Stratford de Redcliffe, was the father of the House of Lords, having sat in that assembly for sixty-nine years—a longer period than has any other peer. His Lordship married, March 18, 1813, Elizabeth Maria, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Foley, and by her (who died June 13, 1857) had three sons and four daughters. The eldest of the former, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Edward Hall Gage, married, Aug. 31, 1840, Sophia Selina, daughter of Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., and died, Sept. 8, 1875, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Cavendish, of Chyknell, and an only son, Henry Charles, now fifth Viscount Gage, born April 2, 1854. Of the late Lord Gage's daughters the second died unmarried, the third, Caroline Harriet, is wife of Standish, present Viscount Gort, and the youngest, Fanny Charlotte, of W. Tomline, Esq. The family of Gage, one of the most eminent in England, has its name on the roll of Battle Abbey, and, before it took up its abode at Firle, was seated at Burstowe, in Surrey, and at Penshurst, afterwards so celebrated as the home of the Sidneys. The Lords Gage derived their immediate descent from the famous soldier and statesman of the time of Henry VIII., Sir John Gage, K.G.

LORD ONGLEY.

The death of Lord Ongley took place on Sunday last, at his residence, Bushey Lodge, Teddington, where he had long resided in retirement, at the age of seventy-three. Robert Henley Ongley, eldest and last surviving son of Robert, the second Lord Ongley, in the Peerage of Ireland, by his marriage with Frances, only daughter of Sir John Burgoyne, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, was born at his father's residence, Old Warden, near Biggleswade, in that county, in May, 1803. He succeeded to the title and representation of the family, while still a boy, in 1814. He was a deputy lieutenant for Bedfordshire.

LORD MILTON.

William, Viscount Milton, who died on the 17th inst. in France, was the eldest son of William Thomas Spencer, present Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., by Lady Frances Douglas, his wife, eldest daughter of Sholto, Earl of Morton, and was born July 27, 1839. He received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. From July, 1865, to June, 1872, he sat in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest for the southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, of which Riding he was a magistrate. Lord Milton was for several years an officer in the West York Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, Aug. 10, 1867, Laura Maria Theresa, second daughter of the late Lord Charles Beauleck, and granddaughter of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, and leaves two sons and two daughters. It may be mentioned here that Lady Milton's father perished in a noble attempt to save the lives of others. The circumstances of this terrible disaster were as follow:—On Nov. 2, 1862, the schooner Coupland, of Shields, was wrecked, during a hurricane, near the pier at Scarborough. The National Life-Boat Institution's boat stationed there was manned and launched, and proceeded in the direction of the vessel. The sea broke upon the sea-wall of the Spa with violence, and the rebound of the waves caused such a sea as no small craft but the life-boat could have borne. Just then all control over the boat was lost, her coxswain having been thrown out of her by a lurch of the boat, and several persons, amongst whom Lord Charles Beauleck stood foremost, rushed to the rescue of their fellow-men who were in such imminent peril. At that moment a huge wave lifted the life-boat with fearful force against the sea-wall, and on her release it was found that Lord Charles Beauleck, Mr. William Tindall, banker, and Mr. J. Iles had been killed by the collision. The National Life-Boat Institution presented to the families of Lord Charles Beauleck and the other two gentlemen its silver medal, as a permanent memorial of its sympathy for them and its admiration of the conduct of the deceased.

SIR J. R. CROWE.

Sir John Rice Crowe, Knt., C.B., late H.B.M. Consul-General for Norway, died at Christiana, on the 10th inst., aged eighty-two. Early in life he served in the Russian marine, under his uncle, Admiral Crowe, and took part in the engagements off the island of Lemnos and was at the capture of the island of Tenedos. Subsequently he was for two years attached to the Russian Embassy in London; in 1824 became Vice-Consul at Hammerfest, in Norway; Consul there in 1837, and Consul-General at Christiana, 1843. For his long public services he was made C.B. in 1859, and knighted in 1874.

The deaths are also announced of—

Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, on Sunday night, at his residence at Exmouth, aged ninety-one.

Mr. John Adams, consulting surgeon to the London Hospital, aged seventy-two.

Thomas Hayter Longden, Esq., J.P. and D.L., on the 15th inst., at his residence, Ennismore Gardens, aged eighty-eight.

Thomas Page, Esq., the eminent engineer, on the 11th inst., aged seventy-three.

The Hon. Louisa Catherine Borrowes, wife of Major Robert Higginson Borrowes, of Giltown, in the county of Kildare, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1853, and third daughter of the third Lord Kilmaine, on the 14th inst., aged forty-five.

Diana, wife of Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., on the 14th inst., aged forty-seven.

Emma Lady Green, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Green, K.C.B., and daughter of the late T. Eaton, Esq., R.N., on the 10th inst.

Thomas Lewin, Esq., barrister-at-law, one of the six conveying counsel of the Court of Chancery, author of "Treatise on Trusts," and "Life and Travels of St. Paul."

Charles Haywood, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Kemsey, formerly Captain 1st Stafford Militia, changed his name from Eaton to that of Haywood on succeeding to that property, on the 7th inst., at The Lea, near Newport, Salop, aged fifty-six.

The Hon. Grace Charlotte, Lady Menzies, of Menzies, widow of the late Sir Niel Menzies, sixth Baronet of that ilk, and eldest daughter of the Hon. Fletcher Norton, and sister of the late Lord Grantley, on the 3rd inst., aged eighty-three.

Samuel Arthur Reynell, Esq., of Archerstown, in the county of Westmeath, J.P., formerly Master of the Hounds, younger brother of Richard Winter Reynell, Esq., of Killynion, High Sheriff of Westmeath in 1839, on the 11th, aged sixty-two.

Captain Francis Henry Woodgate, Bengal Staff Corps. He was distinguished throughout the Indian Mutiny, served with Havelock's force on its first taking the field, and was at the final assault and capture of Lucknow. In 1860 he served in China, and at the occupation of Peking.

Lord George William Loftus, second son of John, second Marquis of Ely, and uncle and heir presumptive of the present peer, of apoplexy, at Nice, on the 19th inst. He was born May 11, 1815, and married, June 21, 1846, Martha, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Fuller, who died in April, 1858.

Viscount de Stern, at his residence at Queen's Gate, on the 19th inst. He was created a Viscount by the King of Portugal in 1869, and he was also in the commission of the lieutenantancy of the city of London. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Mr. Sydney de Stern.

Francis Lyon Barrington, Esq., of Hetton Hall, in the county of Durham, J.P. and D.L., only son of the Hon. Russell Barrington (fifth son of George, fifth Viscount Barrington, by Marion, his wife, daughter of John Lyon, Esq., of Hetton Hall), on the 15th inst., aged forty-two.

Henry Fletcher Campbell, Esq., of Boquhan, J.P. and D.L., on the 12th inst., aged seventy-six. He was second son of the late General John Fletcher Campbell, of Salton, and grandson of Andrew Fletcher, of Salton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, who was nephew of the famous Andrew Fletcher, of Salton.

Edward Sincove Drew, of The Grange, Honiton, Devon, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1845, on the 15th inst., aged seventy. He was the lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Drew, of The Grange, knighted at the coronation of Charles I., who was representative of the eminent family of Drew, of Killerton.

The Hon. Mrs. Ashley Eden (Eva Maria), daughter of Admiral Rowland Money, C.B., younger brother of Sir James Kyrle Money, Bart. She married, first, in 1843, H. E. M. Palmer, Esq., of the Indian Army; secondly, in 1847, the Rev. John C. M. Bellew; and, thirdly, the Hon. Ashley Eden, third son of Robert John, third Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Her Majesty, in pursuance of an invitation received from the French Government, has appointed the following Royal Commission to represent British and Colonial exhibitors at a Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in the year 1878:—The president will be the Prince of Wales; the other Commissioners being Lord Lyons, the Duke of Richmond, the Dukes of Manchester, Sutherland, and Westminster, Earl Spencer, Earl Cadogan, Earl Granville, Lord Northbrook, Lord Tenterden, Lord Dudley, the Hon. E. Stanhope, the Hon. R. H. Meade, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Sir Stafford Northcote, Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the time being; Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Sir Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, Sir R. Wallace, Sir John Rose, Sir A. Milne, Sir A. H. Horsford, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir R. Alcock, and the President of the Royal Geographical Society for the time being; Sir H. Thring, Sir Francis Grant, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir John Gilbert, Dr. Hooker, Dr. J. R. Bennett, Dr. P. G. Hewett, Lord Skelmersdale, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the President of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce, the President of the Agricultural Engineers' Association, and Messrs. Charles Rivers Wilson, A. E. Ellis, R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, E. Ashworth, Isaac L. Bell, Hugh Birley, Joseph Chamberlain, W. Holms, F. Leighton, Samuel Morley, John Mulholland, A. J. Mundella, W. Rathbone, and H. W. Ripley. Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen is the secretary.

The "leader of society," whose portrait was published with last week's *Whitehall Review*, is the Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

From April 1, 1876, to the 20th inst., the Exchequer receipts amounted to £58,468,669, as compared with £58,091,841 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £63,541,563.

Her Majesty has given her commands that a miniature facsimile of the medal given to the Indian Princes at Delhi at the late Imperial assemblage shall be executed by Mr. G. G. Adams, who designed and struck the original.

A company has been formed in Switzerland for unearthing the village of Plurs, in Graubunden, which was overwhelmed by a fall of rock in 1618, nearly 1000 persons perishing. A rich booty is hoped for from the shops, factories, and churches.

Drs. H. Crookshank, S. J. Gordon, Charles Monks, and J. Williams, have received from the Turkish Government the military war medal, in recognition of their services during the Turco-Servian campaign.

Mr. Alderman A. B. Walker, the Mayor of Liverpool, gave, on Monday, the first of two dinners to the aged and deserving poor of the town. It was held in St. George's Hall, where a similar entertainment was held when Mr. Walker occupied the office of Mayor, two years ago.

At Sunderland, on Tuesday, Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, laid the foundation-stone of the new place of worship for an ancient Baptist church, with which his father-in-law, the late Mr. John Candlish, formerly M.P. for the borough, was associated.

The Civil Service life-boat of the National Institution on the Wexford station has been the means of saving a shipwrecked crew from an inevitable death. On Monday night the smack Mountain Hare drove on the north end of the Dogger Bank at the entrance to the harbour, in a strong wind from the S.S.W. and a very heavy sea. The life-boat promptly proceeded to the help of the crew, and found the vessel on her beam-ends and full of water, with the sailors clinging to the rigging, from which perilous position they were rescued and taken safely on shore.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LITTLE BOY (Doughty-street).—How can any doubt exist as to the Pawn's first move of two squares covering the check in the position you describe? When the move is completed it is for Black to determine whether or not he will capture the Pawn en passant. He is not, as you appear to think, obliged to do so.

I O H T (Norwich).—Your analysis proves satisfactorily that in the game between Delta and an Amateur the former could have sacrificed his Queen on the thirteenth move, and brought about a very fine termination.

CAISSA.—Philidor never attempted to perform impossibilities, nor did he ask his readers to do so. There is a true solution to the problem given below.

INQUIRY.—In an adjourned game neither player should examine the position until the play is resumed. The usual course in important games is to record, in a sealed envelope, the move of the player whose turn it is to move at the time of the adjournment.

A P P (Lancaster-gate).—We have no problems of yours in hand. Please forward duplicates, and they shall have our best attention.

DOLLY (Liverpool).—You shall have the author's answer to your analysis next week.

J S L (Bury St. Edmunds).—The position given by Pontani, wherein White wins with King and Pawn against King and five Pawns, is familiar to students. The famous Hungarian player, Sen, proved conclusively that Black can at least draw the game.

J S W (Aberdeen).—You can obtain the *Huddersfield College Magazine* on application to Mr. Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield.

W L.—The amended problem shall have our best attention.

W C (Cheltenham).—Is there any defence to E to K 2nd, B to B 5th (ch), and R Q 8th?

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1716 received from T D Taylor, Société Littéraire Belgique, R H Bate, E L G, M B A, Rotomago, F Myers, Highfield, P Billing, P S Shenale, H C R, E H V, G H V, T Guest, Eglesdene, E Clarkson, Tredannoch, Deep He, C Ahurst, Letta, G Finch, J H Skelton, F O Egger, W A Collier, B Lewy, H M S "Bruiser," Newarth, W E Champion, A Boyles, Drapers' College, Only Jones, T L Radwaner, S B S, Emily, B Rooks, B, and D H Harrison. All others are wrong.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1717 received from W Leeson, H B Woolwich Chess Club, W Brown, J Lonsdale, P S Shenale, B Rooks, B Hedges, Cant, T Guest, H Johnson, E H V, Uns, Triton, Only Jones, E S N, G Neumann, Vig E Frau, L Johnson, E Clarkson, Robin Roughed, Simples, H C R, S B S, Olive Crook, Hereward, W G V D, Letta, E Lord, J G Finch, E J Hayes, F O Egger, J K W F Payne, Owlet, T Smith, H M S "Bruiser," A Wood, A W Holmes, J de Huysteyn, R H Brooks, W S B, Z Ingold, Lily, Edipus, Jane N, E L G, Tredannoch, Newarth, Drapers' College, G P Crane, E H, and F Myers. Note.—This problem cannot be solved by Kt to Q 4th. Black's defence is Q to R 8th (ch), and when White interposes R, Black takes it with K, following the attack.

PROBLEMS received from W Grimshaw, J Neumann, J Statham, W T P, J G Finch, and S W C.

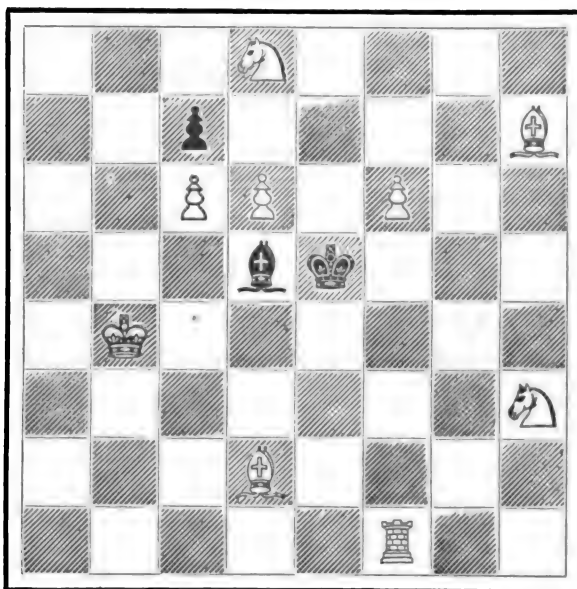
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1717.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 8th Q to R 5th (ch) 3. Kt to B 7th. Mate. BLACK.
2. R to Kt 5th (ch) K takes R The variations are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 1719.

By I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An amusing little Partie played recently between Messrs. MACDONWELL and MUNDELL.—(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M'D.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th P takes P
3. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
Black may also play P takes P or P to Q 4th with a safe defence, and either is better than the move in the text.
4. P to K 5th Kt to K 5th
5. P takes P P to Q 4th
6. B to Q 3rd P to K B 4th
We should have preferred B to Kt 5th (ch), &c.
7. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 4th
8. Castles Kt to K B 3rd
9. B to K 3rd P takes P
10. Kt takes P Kt takes Kt
11. B takes Kt B to K 3rd
12. B to Kt 5th (ch) K to B 2nd
Doubtless his best move. If he had interposed the B, White could have con-
tinued with B takes B (ch), P to K 5th, and P to K B 3rd, &c.
13. P to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 4th
14. P to K B 4th P to Q R 3rd
15. B to K 2nd Kt to K 5th
16. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes Kt
17. P takes Kt R to Q B sq
18. K to R sq R to K Kt sq
19. P to K Kt 4th P to K Kt 3rd
20. P takes P P takes P
21. B to R 5th (ch) K to Kt 2nd
22. R to Kt sq (ch) K to R sq
23. R takes B K takes R
24. Q to Kt sq (ch) K to R sq
A fatal blunder. R to Kt 2nd was his only move.
25. B to K B 7th
A very fine coup, that leaves Black destitute of resource.

CHESS IN POLAND.

The following Game was played at Warsaw, in September last, between Messrs. S. HAMEL and D. WINAWER.—(Fianchetto di Donna.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q Kt 3rd
The Fianchetto, although an exceedingly tame, is a perfectly safe defence. It seems, however, to abandon all hope of victory at the outset, and therefore has never found favour with the best players.
2. P to K B 4th P to K 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd B to Kt 2nd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Kt 5th
5. Q to K 2nd Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd Kt to Q 4th
7. P takes P Kt takes P
8. B to Q 2nd Kt takes Kt
9. P takes Kt B to R 4th
The B would be better posted at Q 3rd.
10. P to K B 5th Castles
11. P takes P R to K sq
12. P takes P (ch) K takes P
13. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to Kt sq
14. P to Q 4th B to K 5th (ch)
15. K to Q sq B to Q 4th
To prevent 16. Q to B 4th (ch) and the smothered mate that would have followed.
16. P to K Kt 3rd Q to K B 3rd
17. B to Kt 2nd P to Q B 3rd
18. R to K B sq Q to K 3rd
19. B to K B 3rd B takes B
20. Q takes B Kt to Q 2nd
21. Kt takes P
If—
Q takes P Kt takes Kt
Q takes P (ch) K takes Q
P takes Kt B takes P
and Black has recovered the Pawn.
22. B to K B 4th R to K B sq
Better than P to Kt 4th, to which White has a good reply in R to K sq.
23. Q takes B Q R to B sq
24. Q to Kt 3rd R takes Kt
25. K to Q 2nd
White appears to gain no advantage from 25. P to Q 3th, inasmuch as Black can check with Q at Kt 5th, and then remove his R to at least a place of safety.
26. Q takes Q Kt to K B 3rd
27. P to Q B 4th R takes Q
28. K to Q 3rd R to K 7th
29. B to K 5th R takes P
30. B takes Kt P takes B
31. R takes P K R to K 7th
32. P to R 4th R to Q 7th (ch)
33. K to K 4th Q R to K 7th (ch)
34. K to Q 5th R to K sq
35. R to Q 6th
The end game is highly interesting, and will well repay examination.
36. P to R 5th R to K 6th
37. P takes P R takes P
38. K to B 6th B to Kt 4th (ch)
39. R to R 5th (ch) K to Kt 2nd
40. R to R 7th (ch) K to R sq
41. K takes P R to Kt 3rd
42. R takes R P takes R
43. R to Q 7th, and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Handicap Tourney, begun at the meeting held on Dec. 26 last, was only brought to a conclusion this week. The first prize, value £5, was won by Mr. Peart, of Gateshead, who received the odds of Pawn and move from the winners of the second and third prizes. These fell to Messrs. Charleton and Archdall, in the order named. The report of the meeting, for which we are indebted to Mr. F. Woodmass, of Newcastle, states that, despite adverse weather and the counter-attractions incident to the season of the year, the meeting was a decided success.

A return match between the Athenæum and Eclectic Chess Clubs was played, on the 9th inst., at the rooms of the former, in Camden-road. Eighteen players, nine on each side, took part in the mêlée; and it resulted in a victory for the Athenæum Club, whose representatives scored eight games to their opponents' five.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch Confirmation granted by the Commissariat of Haddington, on the 15th ult., of the will, with six codicils, dated respectively April 9, June 10, and Nov. 11, 1870, Feb. 24 and April 28, 1871, and July 21 and Oct. 5, 1876, of the Most Hon. George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, who died at Yester House, Haddington, on Oct. 10 last, to Major-General Richard Taylor, C.B., John Clerk Brodie, James George Baird Hay, and John Dalziel, the executors, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 4th inst., the personal effects in Scotland and England amounting to nearly £210,000.

The will and three codicils, dated Feb. 9 and July 7, 1876, of Mr. Thomas Clarkson Osler, late of Edgbaston, Birmingham, who died on Nov. 5 last at Brighton, were proved on the 8th inst. by George Spencer Mathews, Howard Samuel Smith, Thomas Martineau, and Alfred Clarkson Osler, the son of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each to the General Hospital, the Queen's Hospital, the Sanatorium at Blackwell, and the Protestant Dissenting Charity School, Graham-street; and £100 each to the Hospital for Sick Children and the Protestant Dissenting Ministers' Benevolent Fund Association in connection with Unitarian Churches. All these charities are situated at Birmingham, and the legacies to them are given free of duty. To his wife, Mrs. Caroline Osler, he gives all his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, pecuniary legacies, amounting together to £5350, an annuity of £1000 for life, to be reduced in the event of her marrying again, and his residence, Thornfield House, during widowhood. There are some other legacies; and the residue he leaves to his children.

The will and two codicils, dated Oct. 28, 1857, July 31, 1860, and July 10, 1865, of Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, late of No. 10, Canonbury-lane, Islington, who died on Nov. 23 last, were proved on the 22nd ult. by James Butler, William Worsfold, and Jonathan Scollick, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. After giving a few legacies, the testatrix directs the residue of her property to be divided between the children of her sister Ann Butler, certain of the children of her sister Emma Daniels, and her nephew, Thomas Ensor Cato, per capita and not per stirpes, share and share alike.

The will and two codicils, dated Dec. 15, 1871, Dec. 11, 1873, and May 19, 1875, of Sir Charles Robert Turner, formerly one of the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench, late of No. 17, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on the 13th ult., were proved on the 10th inst. by Montague Turner, the great nephew, and Samuel Harvey Twining, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the Middlesex Hospital, King's College Hospital, the Marylebone Hospital, the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, and the Adult Orphan Asylum, Regent's Park, £50 each; but these legacies appear not to be payable until the death of the widow; to his wife, Dame Judith Turner, his furniture, plate, and household goods, £1000, and his shares in the Grand Junction Canal Company; and there are a few other present legacies. The residue is left to his wife for life, and on her death a considerable number of other legacies are to be paid, and the ultimate residue testator leaves to certain of his nieces.

The will, with one codicil, dated April 29, 1872, and Aug. 27, 1875, of Mr. Henry Hopley White, Q.C., one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple, late of Lincoln's Inn, and of The First Rectory-grove, Clapham, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Mrs. Julia Vincent, the niece, George Thomas Woodroffe, and the Rev. Dacre Craven, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Established Church Missionary Society, Salisbury-square, £250 each; to the London Female Bible and Domestic Mission, £200; upon trust for William Anscher Chauncey, £5000; to Elizabeth Todd, formerly laundress at his chambers, £100; to Mrs. Vincent, his residence, with the furniture, plate, and effects, and £200; to his executors, £50 each; to his cousin Eliza Ann Horner, £2000; to his cousin Charles Arthur William Chauncey, £1000; and the residue between his said last-named cousin and his said niece, Mrs. Vincent.

The will, dated July 18, 1868, of Mr. Gerrard Heverden Andrews, late of Biggleswade, Beds, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on the 16th inst. by the Rev. William Gerrard Andrews and the Rev. Charles Gerrard Andrews, the brothers of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will, with three codicils, dated July 27, 1867, and Oct. 26 and 28, 1876, of Mr. Henry Charles Barlow, M.D., late of No. 11, Churchyard-row, Newington, who died, on Nov. 8 last, at Salzburg, Austria, was proved on the 11th inst. by Thomas Clark and Frederic Norgate, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator bequeaths all his Dante books and manuscripts, and £1000 Consols, to the London University College, the income of the money to be applied in the delivery of twelve annual public lectures on the "Divina Commedia;" to the Geological Society, £500 Consols, the income to be applied for the advancement of geological science; £100 each to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, the London City Missionary Society, and the United Parochial Society and Sunday Schools of St. Mary, Newington; £50 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London Orphanage Asylum, the Stockwell Orphanage, the Asylum for Female Orphans, Beddington, the Magdalen Hospital, at the date of his will, in Blackfriars-road, the Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Church Missionary Society; £25 each to the Surrey Dispensary, the National Sunday League, and the Sunday Evenings Society for the People; there are various other legacies, including the gift of some books to the University at Athens. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one sixth to the poor of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, and one sixth each to the poor of the cities of Paris, Prague, Venice, Florence, and Rome, to be paid to the municipal authorities through the British Consuls.

Mr. T. M. Southwell, carpet manufacturer, of Bridgnorth, has issued a circular to former creditors of the firm of which he is the surviving partner, stating his intention to pay up in full the creditors who accepted a composition of seven shillings in the pound in 1858. The sum required for this purpose is little less than £10,000, and cheques in discharge of the balance accompany the circular.

A lengthened discussion took place, on Thursday week, at the meeting of the new School Board for Birmingham on the subject of religious education. A resolution recognising the importance of religious instruction being given in board schools was proposed by Mr. Greening, and it was shown that the attempt to impart religious teaching in the schools by means of voluntary teachers had been a complete failure, that plan having been able to touch only six schools accommodating 5600 scholars, out of a total of twenty, accommodating 17,253, the number of scholars, moreover, being rapidly increasing. Mr. J. S. Wright, Mr. R. W. Dale, and the other Radical members strongly opposed the resolution, which was rejected by nine to five.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
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ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN GREECE: OUR ARTIST SKETCHING THE ENTRANCE GATE OF THE ACROPOLIS AT MYCENÆ.

permanent, at least, in its sources, can be counted upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Budget, if it do not entail upon the country additional taxation, may be regarded with considerable favour. For the present, however, we have observed no signs of a watchful economy in the national outlay. No rumours of intended retrenchment have cast their shadows before. No large readjustment of the public burdens looms in the proximate future. We have a cautious and competent Chancellor of the Exchequer, but we cannot but bear in mind that it is his to find the means, not to determine the amount of money to be spent. The people's outlook in this direction cannot be described as exhilarating.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, with Prince Leopold (who arrived last week from Boyton Manor), continue at Osborne House. Her Majesty conferred the Star of India on Prince Leopold, on Thursday week, his Royal Highness not having been able to receive it on New-Year's Day.

The Queen's eldest grandchild, Prince William of Prussia, completed his eighteenth year on Saturday last. Her Majesty conferred on him the Order of the Garter. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at Osborne. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her usual daily walks and drives.

The Queen has sent presents of pheasants for the patients of St. George's, Charing-cross, the Great Ormond-street Children's, and other hospitals of the metropolis.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The appointment of Augustus Savile Lumley, Esq., to be her Majesty's Marshal of the Ceremonies, in the room of the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, resigned, is gazetted.

The Duke of Connaught left Osborne, on Tuesday, for London. The Earl of Dunmore had an audience of her Majesty on his return from Berlin, where he attended the funeral of Princess Charles of Prussia on the part of the Queen.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen purposes holding a Council on Wednesday next at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty will open Parliament in person on Thursday next.

We are authorised to state that the Queen will not this season hold an "Official Court."

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Friday, March 2, on which occasion the Corps Diplomatique will also be received under the usual regulations of the Diplomatic Court. The Queen will hold a second Drawingroom on Wednesday, March 14, and two more Drawingrooms after Easter, of which due notice will be given. The Prince of Wales will hold Levées on her Majesty's behalf on Thursday, the 15th, and on Monday, the 26th, inst., at St. James's Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales's shooting party at Eastwell Park, the residence of the Duke of Edinburgh, in Kent, broke up on Saturday last. The Prince, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Earl Sydney, Lord Alfred Paget, and other gentlemen, drove to Ashford station, where he was received by the Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., a director of the South-Eastern Railway Company. His Royal Highness travelled to Charing-cross, the train arrangements being under the personal supervision of Mr. Shaw, the manager. The Prince arrived at Marlborough House shortly before seven p.m., and afterwards went to the Folly Theatre. His Royal Highness returned to Sandringham on Monday.

The Princess of Wales, who, with her family, remained at Sandringham during the Prince's absence, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princess Louise of Wales.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have signified their intention to honour with their presence the performance to be given at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday next for the benefit of Mr. John Parry.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at the Piræus yesterday week, where they were received by the King and Queen. The Royal party then proceeded to Athens. The palace was illuminated in honour of the illustrious guests. A dinner was given at the palace on Sunday in honour of the Duke and Duchess. The members of the British Legation, Admirals Drummond and Rice, the members of the Russian Legation, and the wife of the Russian Admiral, Madame Boutskoff, were invited.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, paid a visit to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Elphinstone, Royal Engineers, at the Aldershot camp yesterday week. His Royal Highness has during the week visited the Prince of Wales's, the Criterion, and the Folly Theatres.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a party of noblemen and gentlemen at dinner, on Monday, at Gloucester House.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, with Lord Randolph and Lady Rosalind Churchill, arrived at Dublin, on Saturday last, from Moor Park, the seat of the Marquis of Drogheda. His Excellency conferred the honour of knighthood on Alderman Boag, of Belfast, on Tuesday, and also held his first Levée at Dublin Castle, which was numerously attended. The Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess gave a dinner party. On Wednesday the Duke received a deputation at the castle, consisting of the principal and head members of the Belfast Corporation, the Down University, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the King and Queen's College of Physicians, the Royal Hibernian Academy, and the Royal Horticultural Society, who presented addresses of congratulation upon his appointment to the office of Lord Lieutenant. The Duchess of Marlborough held her first Drawingroom in the evening, which was largely attended.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has arrived in town from Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at their residence in Great Stanhope-street from Kimbolton Castle.

The polo and hunt fancy-dress ball for the western and midland counties took place, on Wednesday, at Cheltenham, under the auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club, of several masters of hounds, and of the leading county families. The annual ball in connection with the Bicester Hunt took place, on Tuesday, and was attended by greater numbers than on any previous occasion.

The Extra Supplement.

GRINDING A SKATE IN FRIEZLAND.

This picture, by a German artist, Mr. C. Bischoff, was to be seen in last year's Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Its subject is an ordinary incident, as we suppose, of the winter season in that part of the Continent which, though very near our island shores, experiences a much longer and steadier continuance of hard frost than we are accustomed to feel. In Holland and the adjoining province of Friesland skating is not a fearful joy to be snatched for one or two days, rarely during an entire week, amidst harassing doubts and anxieties lest there should be a change in the weather, a softening or breaking up of the ice, so that ponds and rivers, which presented but yesterday a firm and glassy surface to the gliding foot, become mere traps of dangerous deception, liable to crack and split and open their rotten crust, letting the unwary or foolhardy skaters fall into the chill waters, too often deep enough for drowning as well as ducking. Long excursions may be undertaken along the canals or rivers, and across the broad lakes or meres, in some countries of Northern Europe; and journeys of business, or to visit friends and kinsfolk at Christmas holiday time are often performed in this expeditious, cheap, and enjoyable manner. The scene to which we are admitted in this picture is not difficult to understand; it might belong to a Friesland idyll of rustic life. Here is a maiden, quaintly attired in the dress of a superior class of the peasantry, with the square cap, the embroidered sleeves, the frock and bodice, and the broad-hemmed petticoat, sitting beside a grinder's bench, waiting for the skate which she has taken off to be ground. The young man and woman to whom the house belongs, and whose matrimonial relation to each other is perhaps suggested by the cradle, are busily employed in doing the job she has ordered, with grindstone and file. Another customer, the brisk young fellow outside the door, has stuck one of his skates upon the end of an alpenstock, which is thrust in at the window. He will, of course, want to be next served, and has only his pipe to console him at present; but we suppose, when the girl is free to come out and join him, the delay will not seem quite so tedious as it may be felt just now.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A banquet, at which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Crose, and Lord Sandon, M.P., were present, was given by the Mayor of Liverpool on Thursday week.

Sir G. Campbell addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Kirkcaldy, on the Eastern Question, yesterday week. He expressed a belief that the Government did well in sending Lord Salisbury to Constantinople and in withdrawing Sir H. Elliot. He said long ago that the Turks would yield to force only, and that it was now clear and decided that there should be the joint execution of the plan settled by Europe. England, with a strong and ready fleet, should press joint action on the other Powers; and by doing so she would assuredly take a magnificent position, settling the Eastern Question for generations, and saving outraged humanity.—Sir G. Campbell addressed his constituents at Dysart, last Saturday, and gave a general support to Mr. Gladstone.

Sir James Fergusson, addressing the Glasgow Conservative Association, yesterday week, said there existed in Scotland great prejudice against the Conservative party, hardly a Scotch burgh constituency returning a Conservative, and only one third of the Scotch members were Conservatives. An hereditary prejudice had to be overcome; for Conservatism, rightly considered, was the happiness of the greatest number. The Conservative policy kept faith with Christian and Turk alike. It favoured peace, but spared no cost to maintain the strongest Navy in Europe. What the Conservatives wanted was confidence in themselves and organisation. The Government would, he said, meet Parliament without fear.

Sir J. D. Hay, M.P., lectured at Stamford, in the evening, upon what he saw and heard during a recent visit to the Danube and Constantinople.

Mr. Gladstone was presented with an address by the Liberal Association of Taunton, last Saturday, in which he was welcomed as the statesman to whom the nation looks in the present crisis for guidance and advice. In reply, the right hon. gentleman, referring to the Eastern Question, cautioned the public to be on their guard, as great efforts would be made to induce them to relax their vigilance and to accept the half-hearted conclusion that the question is for the present at an end. He pointed out that there was not in the whole history of Turkey a sign that the people had learned the first elements of peaceful civilisation, showed that there had been no exaggeration in the accounts of the atrocities in Bulgaria, reminded the people of England that their resources and their action had placed Turkey in the position of power which she had so abominably misused, contended that Turkey had broken the treaty of 1856 and trampled it under foot, and denied that it was any longer in force as between Turkey and ourselves. Mr. Gladstone afterwards went on to Glastonbury, where he expressed his hearty thanks for the cordial reception with which he was greeted.—In declining an invitation to visit Bath, Mr. Gladstone explains that he is now engaged in some visits of a purely private and personal nature, at the same time pointing out that, if he were to make visits to great communities at so peculiar a crisis for the purpose of a political exposition, he would seem to assume a character which does not belong to his position.

At a meeting of Old St. Martin's Club, to present a testimonial to the representative of the parish in the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., made some remarks upon the value of local self-government.

Mr. Gordon, the Conservative member for Chelsea, addressed a meeting of his constituents on Monday evening. A vote of confidence in the hon. member was carried.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, a meeting of the members of the Liberal Association was held, on Monday, to select a candidate to represent the Liberal party at the borough election, should one be rendered necessary through Sir E. Buckley's retirement. It was decided to bring forward Mr. J. S. Wright, chairman of the Birmingham Liberal Association.

The opening of the Manchester Junior Conservative Club was celebrated, on Monday night, by a dinner in the club premises, at which about 120 members were present. Mr. J. W. Maclure presided.

Mr. Brogden, M.P. for Wednesbury, addressing a meeting of his constituents, at Darlaston, on Monday night, said that, while not wishing to throw discredit upon the present Government, it was clear that in the early stages of the Eastern Question the Administration were not in accord with popular sentiment; and by the course then pursued the Cabinet had encouraged the Turk in the adoption of measures which resulted in the massacre of so many thousands of helpless men, women,

and children. Mr. Brogden believed that a great change had recently taken place in the constituencies, and that a poll of the country at this time would give the Liberals a majority.

The annual dinner of the Dublin Constitutional Club took place, on Monday night, at the Exhibition Palace—Colonel Taylor, M.P., occupying the chair. Representatives of various associations in the country attended.

A crowded meeting was held in Edinburgh, on Monday evening, in support of the Permissive Bill. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., moved one of the resolutions, and, remarking that the liquor traffic was the greatest obstacle to good government, described his bill and called for support towards having it made law.

At a Liberal soirée held at Stroud, on Tuesday night, Mr. Edward A. Freeman was the principal speaker, and devoted his remarks to the Eastern Question. He said he scarcely regretted the failure of the Conference, for so many concessions had been made to the Turks that what remained would have been useless. He acknowledged the indebtedness of the nation to Lord Salisbury.

The annual meeting of the Liberal Association was held, on Tuesday night, at the Albert Hall, Sheffield, which was crowded to excess. Mr. Leader presided, and Mr. Morley, M.P., Mr. Samuelson, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Mr. Leatham, the recent candidate in the Liberal interest for the South-West Riding, were the principal speakers. The proceedings were characterised by the utmost enthusiasm, and the speakers united in the belief that the prospects of the Liberal party were good, and that only unity and forbearance were required for success.

Major-General Shute, M.P., speaking at Brighton, on Tuesday night, at a banquet of the local Conservative Association, said in reference to the Army and Navy that there were no departments which owed more to Conservatism. Mr. Ashbury, M.P., and Mr. M. D. Scott, M.P., expressed their strong approval of the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. John Kynaston Cross, the Liberal member for Bolton, presided, on Tuesday night, over a numerously-attended meeting, convened by the Liberation Society. Mr. R. W. Dale and Mr. J. G. Rogers were the principal speakers.

The Cambridge Reform Club held a banquet at the Cambridge Townhall, on Tuesday night, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Cooper. Messrs. Fowler and Shield, the Liberal candidates for the representation of the borough, spoke on the Eastern Question, and objected to the policy of the Government, which history would condemn. Mr. Herschell, M.P. for Durham, denied that the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question had been consistent.

Mr. Childers spoke at the inauguration of a Liberal club at Goole, on Tuesday, and in the course of his address reviewed the Liberal reform measures of the past fifty years.

Mr. Joseph Cowen addressed his constituents at Newcastle-on-Tyne, last Tuesday night, on foreign politics. He condemned the speeches of Lord Beaconsfield in the first few months of the agitation against Turkey, but commended the action taken by Lord Derby after the first account of the atrocities had been confirmed. He had faith in Midhat Pasha, and although the new Constitution of Turkey would probably be a failure, it should be tried. A vote of confidence in Mr. Cowen was unanimously passed.

The annual meeting of the Leeds Educational Council, which was originated at the suggestion of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., and of which he is president, was held on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Forster said it would be a mistake to induce every clever boy in an elementary school to strive to get an exhibition. Boys who received exhibitions should show signs of having a particular faculty for the life either of a scholar or a teacher.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., was present, on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. He said trade was worse in Germany and Belgium than in England, and that workmen in America were in a worse position than those at home. The hon. member mentioned that large quantities of corn grown in the plains of Cawnpore were now being consumed in England; and as regarded American meat, he said he was informed by a gentleman interested in the trade that the whole of England would be supplied, and that the meat could be brought in summer as well as in winter.

At the annual soirée of the Bath Young Men's Liberal Association, on Wednesday night, a vote of confidence in Colonel Hayter, M.P., was passed. A resolution was also adopted that the conduct of the Government on the Eastern Question had been unsatisfactory and disastrous. Colonel Hayter thought it was a dangerous policy to add greatly to the Episcopalate, and in reference to the Eastern Question advocated the unity of England, Russia, and Austria to force on Turkey concessions to its Christian subjects.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., who contested the borough of Lewes in the Liberal interest at the general election, addressed a Working Men's Association on Wednesday night. He condemned the vacillating policy of the Government in regard to the Eastern Question, and expressed a conviction that ere long the Ministry would have to give place to the exponents of a more liberal policy.

A Liberal gathering took place in the Cambridge Theatre, on Wednesday night, at which Mr. W. Fowler and Mr. Shield, the Liberal candidates, addressed a large number of the electors. Mr. Fowler spoke on the Eastern Question and on the financial policy of the Government. Taxes had, he said, been remitted out of their predecessors' surplus, and the expenditure had been generally increased. Mr. Shield treated the Eastern Question as the great historical problem of European politics.

Mr. T. Earp and Mr. Bristowe addressed their constituents, on Wednesday night, at Newark, and received a vote of confidence. Both spoke strongly against the Turks.

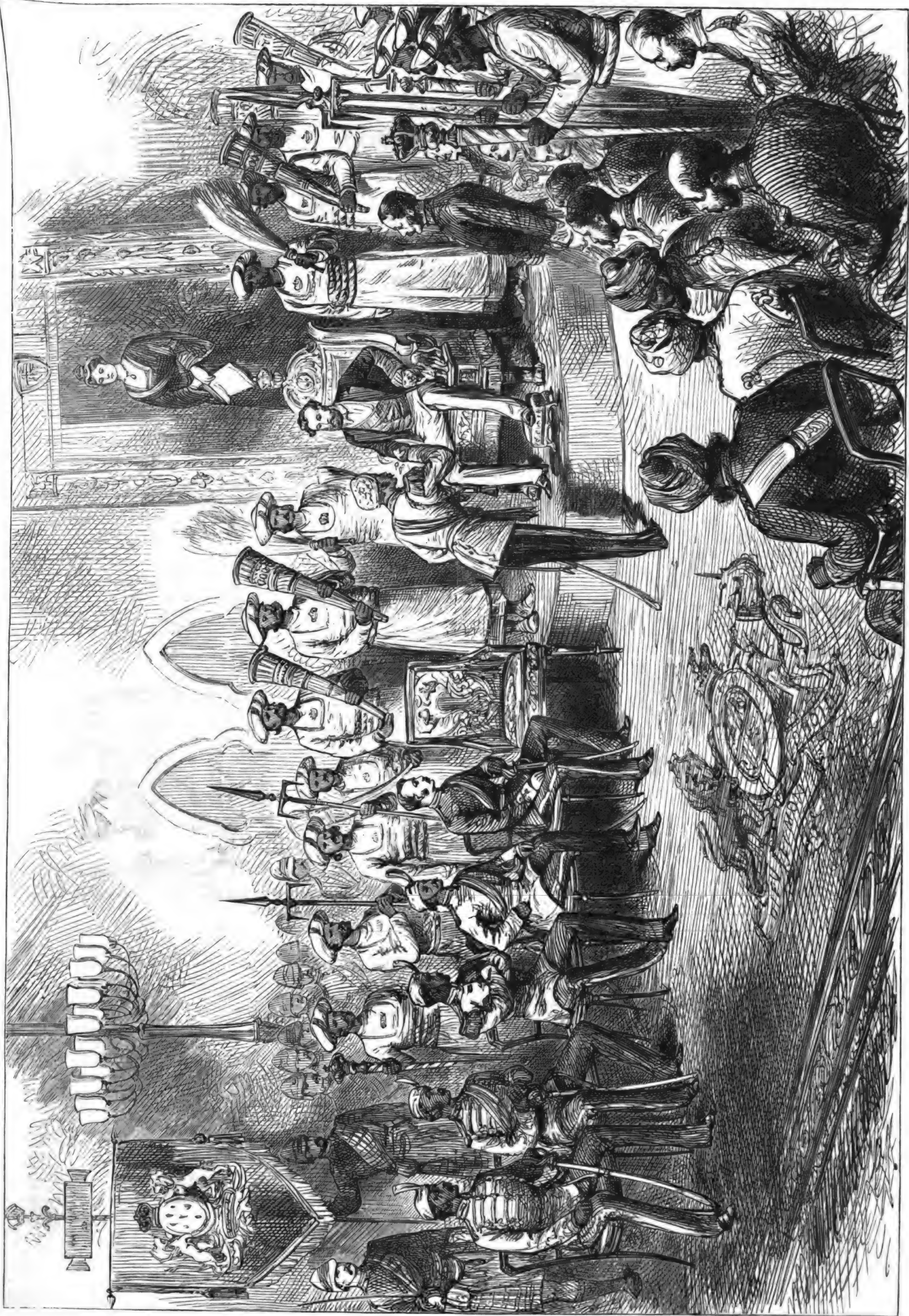
In a small part of this week's issue wrong Arms were placed to an Obituary notice of Sir Hardman Earle, Bart. The Memoir, with the proper Arms, will appear in our next Number.

The Earl of Wharncliffe was, on Wednesday night, chosen president of an institution about to be formed in Sheffield, to be called the South Yorkshire Association for Promoting Adult Education.

The first block of the new buildings for King Henry VIII's Cathedral Grammar School at Chester was formally opened, on Wednesday, by a gathering of the friends of the school, over which the Duke of Westminster presided. The new buildings have cost about £14,000, and to complete the whole will cost another £10,000, of which sum about £5000 is in hand, raised by subscription. The Duke eulogised the efforts of Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester, who was absent through illness, in getting the cathedral restored and the new schools built and so nearly completed.



SKETCHES AT THE IMPERIAL DURBAR, DELHI.



THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI: THE NEPAULESE DEPUTATION.

THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

We continue our series of Sketches of the Grand Durbar or Court of the Viceroy of India, with the Assembly of Princes and Rajahs, held by Lord Lytton at Delhi, on New-Year's Day, for the solemn proclamation of her Majesty's new title as Empress of India. The arrival of the Viceroy at Delhi, some days before, with his entry in a procession of elephants, has been the subject of an illustration in our Journal. He took up his abode, with the members of his family and personal and official suite, and with a party of guests, besides the members of the Supreme Council of India, in the viceregal camp, near the site of the old military cantonments on the plain north of the city of Delhi, and where the British Army lay during the siege of 1857. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, were encamped close to the Viceroy. The camp of the Governor of Madras (the Duke of Buckingham) was situated on the right hand of Lord Lytton's camp, and that of the Governor of Bombay on the left; beyond this were the camps of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab. Around these official camps extended far and wide those of the native Princes; the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Mysore, the Guicowar of Baroda, and the Maharajah of Cashmere, being placed each by itself; while the camps of the other Rajahs and Ruling Chiefs were arranged in different regional groups—those of Madras, Bombay, the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, Rajpootana, and Central India. The whole formed a vast town of canvas tents, covering seven or eight miles, and decorated with a variety of splendid banners. The famous "Ridge," behind the Viceroy's tent, was surmounted by a flagstaff displaying the Imperial standard.

The ceremony of New-Year's Day, at the Imperial Durbar, took place on the Daheerpore plain, three miles from the Viceroy's camp. The Viceroy had been occupied several days in receiving and returning the state visits of the native Indian potentates or dignitaries; and there was a deputation of Ambassadors from the Maharajah of Nepal, as well as from the Nizam of Hyderabad—both of whom are independent Sovereigns, to present the "nuzzur," or complimentary gift, to the representative of the British Empress of India. The scene at this important ceremony, which was on Dec. 26, is shown in our page Engraving, from a Sketch by our Correspondent, Lieutenant C. Pulley, of the 3rd Ghoorhase, who has also contributed some other sketches. The smaller Engravings on the opposite page represent, in a rather humorous style, a few minor incidents and figures attending this extraordinary assemblage of so many different nations, tribes, and classes from all parts of India. The final proceedings on the day of the Imperial Durbar, which was a pageant of gorgeous magnificence, were brief and simple, as we have described them. The Imperial Proclamation was read by Major Barnes, the Chief Herald. The Imperial standard was hoisted with an artillery salute of a hundred and one guns. The National Anthem was played by all the military bands. Lord Lytton then read an address, explaining the rights and reasons of her Majesty's new title, and announcing the creation of a new order of knighthood, that of the "Indian Empire." He also read a telegraphic message from her Majesty, and so closed the Durbar. It was altogether a very grand affair; sixty-three of the native ruling chiefs were present, with splendid retinues, and 15,000 troops were arrayed on the field.

We shall give some more Illustrations next week, including the principal acts of the Durbar.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 1.

The chief event of the week has been the re-election of M. Gambetta to the presidency of the Budget Committee—a result mainly due to the co-operation of the Bonapartist fraction, which, possessing a casting vote in several of the bureaux of the Chamber, might easily have transformed the ex-Dictator's triumph into a defeat had it chosen to do so. On the contrary, however, the Imperialists facilitated M. Gambetta's election by all the means in their power, their object being to place him in opposition to M. Jules Simon, so as to bring out the latent antagonism between the two—an antagonism which, it is said, nothing has dispelled or softened down since the time when the present Premier arrived at Bordeaux, on behalf of the Government of National Defence, to put a sudden end to M. Gambetta's dictatorship. It remains to be seen whether the provisions of the Bonapartists will be realised; at all events, M. Gambetta pronounced a most conciliatory speech on assuming the presidency of the Committee, declaring that, far from being hostile to the Government, he was anxious to assist it in its task, and to hasten the examination of the Estimates.

M. Robert Mitchell, a young and hot-headed Bonapartist deputy, provoked an animated debate in the Chamber, a few afternoons ago, by interpellating the Government concerning the sous-préfet of La Réole, whom he accused of having furnished an ante-dated shooting license to a Republican electoral agent, with the view of screening him from a charge of poaching. M. Jules Simon replied in an energetic speech, maintaining that the question was a puerile one; and that his subordinate, if guilty of an error, had, at all events, acted in perfect good faith. M. Mitchell thought fit to rejoin, and a lively altercation ensued between him and M. Jules Ferry, whose interruptions, he said, were impertinent. This observation provoked the intervention of President Grévy, and the debate eventually terminated by M. Mitchell being formally called to order.

Commander Cameron, the well-known African traveller, who has been recently stopping in Paris, read an account of his explorations in Central Africa before a crowded audience in the great hall of the Sorbonne on Friday night. He addressed the company in French, which he speaks with considerable fluency, and his dramatic narration frequently elicited loud applause. On Saturday, the French Geographical Society gave a grand banquet in his honour.

The *Liberté*, which some months ago passed into the hands of M. Isaac Pereire, the well-known financier, has been indulging of late in a series of vehement attacks on the Crédit Foncier, which, at all events, enjoys far greater prosperity than M. Pereire's famous venture, the ill-fated Crédit Mobilier. These attacks provoked a great sensation on the Bourse, and Baron de Soubeyran, the chief administrator of the Crédit Foncier, thought fit to send a challenge to M. Pereire. At first the latter's son assumed the responsibility of the articles, and announced his intention of fighting in his father's place. To-day, however, M. Isaac Pereire opposes the substitution, and declines to reply to M. de Soubeyran otherwise than before a court of law.

The theatrical events of the week have been, first, the inauguration of Auber's monument at Père Lachaise—a ceremony accompanied with great éclat—on Monday afternoon. The band of the Republican Guard played the "Pie Jesu;"

the bust, executed by the sculptor Perraud, recently deceased, was uncovered, after which two Conservatoire pupils advanced and laid on the tomb an immense crown of immortelles, a yard in diameter. Speeches were then made by the Marquis de Chennevières, as director of fine arts; Baron Taylor, M. Ambroise Thomas, M. Halanzier, the manager of the Opera; M. Carvalho, of the Opéra Comique; and the Mayor of Caen, representing Auber's native town.

Another incident of interest in the theatrical world has been the production at the Variétés of the new opéra-bouffe, by Offenbach, entitled "Docteur Ox," the libretto being derived from M. Jules Verne's well-known novel of the same name. The scene is laid in a Dutch town, thrown into a state of revolution in consequence of the Doctor's attempts to bring about a climatic change by the aid of various chemical combinations. From the day that he carries out his plan, lighting the streets with his wonderful "Ox hydric" acid and impregnating the atmosphere with its exciting vapours, everything is upset in the place. People quarrel, seize each other by the hair, make love at hazard, horses run away, the surrounding vegetation acquires an abnormal development, and the most angelic women become bad-tempered and capricious. The town council, moreover, declares war against a neighbouring community; and it is only when the beautiful Princess Prascovia succeeds in blowing up the doctor's laboratory that order is re-established. Some of the episodes are amusing enough, but the music scarcely equals Offenbach's usual standard of excellence. Among the most warmly-applauded morceaux, I may mention the semi-French and semi-Flemish duet sung by Dupuis and Judic, Judic's love song, her couplets entitled "La Guzla," Dupuis's serenade, and the duet of the magic word in the last act. Judic as Prascovia, and Dupuis in the part of the doctor, met with a most enthusiastic reception; and, thanks to their valuable co-operation, the composer of "La Belle Hélène" may claim another decided success.

BELGIUM.

By Royal decree the importation of cattle from Germany, England, Russia, Austria, and Turkey is prohibited.

PORTUGAL.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the Burmese Embassy has arrived there, and that the Ambassador and his suite are to be received by the King.

The Ministry counts upon having a majority in both Houses of Parliament.

The subscription which was initiated by the Queen for the relief of the sufferers from the recent floods has reached a considerable amount.

ITALY.

A Royal decree has been issued prohibiting the importation into Italy of horses coming from Egypt.

A brigand chief, said to be the last infesting the Neapolitan provinces, has been killed, near Salerno, in an encounter with the constabulary.

GERMANY.

The eldest son of the Crown Prince completed, on Saturday last, his eighteenth year, and came of age. In honour of the day the Emperor held a solemn Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle, and Prince Frederick William (who, it is announced, will henceforward be called Prince William), the hereditary Prince of Baden, Weimar, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince William of Herse, and General von Bose, were invested. Queen Victoria conferred the Order of the Garter on the Prince, who is her eldest grandson, on the occasion. The Crown Prince remarked, during the ceremony, that this was the first occasion on which three members of one family had possessed the Garter at one and the same time.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Budget Committee had a long discussion, on Monday, upon the question whether any provision should be made for Austrian subjects to take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The reporter of the committee, Herr Gompertz, proposed that the committee should sanction a grant of 600,000 fl.; but this was rejected, chiefly on financial grounds, by 15 votes against 11. In consequence of this decision Herr Gompertz resigned his post, and announced that a motion to grant the sum which he had proposed would be submitted to the Reichsrath on behalf of the minority of the committee.

An Imperial Letter Patent has been issued dissolving the Tyrolean Diet and ordering elections for the next Diet.

RUSSIA.

Placards have been anonymously posted up at Moscow demanding a Constitution for Russia on the Turkish pattern.

The language of the unofficial portion of the Russian press on the late Delhi ceremonial is very sarcastic.

The Senate has begun the trial of the persons implicated in the demonstration which took place before the Kasan Cathedral on Dec. 18.

TURKEY.

Instruction has been telegraphed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the representatives of the Porte abroad that, in conformity with article 17 of the Constitution, the equality of all the subjects of the Ottoman Empire is established, without prejudice on the ground of religion. By an Imperial Iradé it is decreed that non-Mussulman children are admissible into the military schools on precisely the same footing as Mussulman children.

Midhat Pasha has issued an official edict decreeing the entire disarmament of the civil population. With the exception of soldiers and policemen, and travellers under special permission, nobody is to be allowed to carry arms.

A despatch has been sent by the Porte to Serbia and Montenegro inviting them to enter into direct negotiations for the purpose of concluding peace, and hopes appear to be entertained that the negotiations will be successful.

SERVIA.

The Cabinet has decided, it is said, to accept overtures of peace with Turkey. The *Post* says that both Prince Milan and Prince Nicholas asked for counsel from St. Petersburg, and the Russian Government, in both instances, replied that it had originally discountenanced the commencement of war, and that it would now willingly see the Princes conclude peace on satisfactory terms.

An Orphan Home, established at Belgrade, by Dr. Ziemann, the agent of the Manchester Society, was opened on Saturday. The Prince and Princess, all the Ministers, and the Diplomatic Corps were present. The religious ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Serbia. After this, Dr. Ziemann made a short address to the Prince, who replied warmly, thanking the English people for their generosity to his suffering countrymen, and especially the people of Manchester, who had established this Home. The Princess gave Dr. Ziemann the grand collar of the Takova.

EGYPT.

Baron Malaret has been appointed Comptroller-General, in accordance with the scheme of MM. Goschen and Joubert. Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, of the Indian Civil Service, has accepted the appointment of Deputy Comptroller-General of the Revenue. A large leaven of Englishmen is now at work in Egyptian public offices.

UNITED STATES.

The easy passage through Congress, as anticipated, of the bill embodying the joint committee's plan for the decision of the Presidential election question has caused general relief and gratification throughout the country. The President, in returning the bill signed to the Senate, sent a special message, stating that he believes the bill gives an assurance that the result of the election will be accepted without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidate, that the highest official will hold his place without a questioned title, and that the country, through the adoption of the bill, has escaped imminent peril. The Commission was organised on Wednesday, and it was ordered that the proceedings should be confidential till otherwise determined. Now that the danger of trouble in the counting of the votes has passed away, the Secretary for War is ordering the troops assembled at Washington back to their original posts.

The action of the Florida Returning Board has been declared legal, constitutional, and irreversible, by a majority of the Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the recent elections in that State; the counting of the votes, they decide, was carried out honestly and correctly.

The Louisiana Returning Board were arraigned at the Bar of the House of Representatives, last Saturday, for contempt. The board made answer denying the right of the House to make them violate the Louisiana laws by obeying the Investigating Committee's orders. The House, by a party vote, passed resolutions declaring the board in contempt, and remanded them to custody, ordering them to produce for the Investigating Committee all the papers relating to the Louisiana election.

Mr. Benjamin Hilt has been elected Senator for Georgia.

The librarian reports that at the close of the year 1876 the library of the United States Congress comprised 311,097 bound books and 100,000 pamphlets. There were 14,832 entries in the copyright department in the year.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, in a speech at the National Club of Toronto, considered it as no small part of his good fortune that his connection with Canada should have occurred at a moment when probably she is in the act of making one of the greatest strides towards the establishment of her prestige, stability, and importance which has ever been recorded in her history. Even the casual observer could not have failed to mark the decisive manner in which Canada was gradually asserting her position as one of the most important communities in the civilised world, and this circumstance had had a visible effect upon the public opinion of both England and the United States.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Sir Bartle Frere's appointment as Governor of the Cape is reported to meet with universal approval in the colony. Sir John Coode's visits to the harbours on the eastern coast are regarded with the utmost satisfaction. At Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred, and East London personal inspection has confirmed the hope of the possibility of carrying out effective works. The preparations for the Exhibition are progressing satisfactorily; the opening has been postponed until March 15. The Cape Parliament has been further prorogued until March 2. The action of the Government has tended to reassure the inhabitants of the north-eastern frontier. The news from the Transkei territory is satisfactory. Intelligence from the Transvaal announces that the Transvaal Volunteers claim victory at Magnet Heights, in which fifty of the enemy were killed. An English clergyman at Lydenburg has published a protest against the treatment of the natives in the Transvaal, in which he asserts that all the women and children taken are sent to Pretoria and indentured for five years to the farmers.

AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened, on Dec. 12, by the Governor, whose speech on the occasion explained that the length of the last Session had caused delay in calling Parliament together. He referred to the continued prosperity of the colony and to the increase of public revenue, which, although mainly due to the sale of land, is yet satisfactorily marked in all its branches. He touched upon the embodiment of an additional battery of artillery, the subject of duplicate cable communication with Europe, the arrival of the hydraulic engineer, the proposed modification of the mail contract via San Francisco, and the preparation of a scheme for the consolidation of the debt of the colony. He stated that railway communication is steadily progressing, and that additions to the present lines to the extent of sixty-four miles are to be opened within the next three months. Various new measures are to be submitted to Parliament during the present Session, one of the earliest of which will be a bill for the amendment of the existing electoral law. In the Legislative Council an address in reply to the Governor's speech was moved and agreed to without opposition; but in the Legislative Assembly a similar motion gave rise to an amendment moved by the head of the Opposition, which set forth the disapproval of the House at the delay in convening Parliament and dissatisfaction with the management of public affairs. A debate ensued which lasted through two sittings, and was characterised by a violent attack by the Opposition on the policy of the Government. The amendment was negatived, on division, by 32 to 25, and the original address in reply to the Governor's speech then put and agreed to. Sir Hercules Robinson returned to Sydney, on Dec. 10, from his tour in the southern districts and Victoria. A telegram from Sydney, dated Jan. 25, states that the Colonial treasurer has brought forward the Budget. The revenue of the colony for 1876 amounted to £5,000,000, and there is a surplus in hand of £1,679,608, part of which it is proposed to absorb by abolishing certain duties. The tobacco duty is, however, increased.

The Queensland Parliament was prorogued on Dec. 1 by his Excellency Governor Cairns. The close of the Session, which lasted eight months, was chiefly marked by the Government proposals for railway extension, which were, however, withdrawn in consequence of opposition from the Legislative Council, with a view to their re-introduction next Session. A revision of the Torres Straits mail was also discussed, but without result. The plague of kangaroos and other marsupials likewise occupied the attention of the Assembly, and a motion pointing out the desirableness of means being taken for their destruction was affirmed. The Governor's prorogation speech referred to the various measures passed during the Session, and congratulated the colony on the distinguished position attained at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Parliament was to meet again on Jan. 9. Sir Arthur Kennedy, the newly-appointed Governor of Queensland, was expected to arrive by the January Torres Straits mail from Hong-Kong, when Governor Cairns, who has been appointed to South Australia, would proceed to Adelaide via Melbourne.

During the performance of "La Muetta di Portici" at the Opera, at Ghent, on Sunday night, a demonstration was made by the audience against the Election Bill proposed by the Government in the Chamber of Representatives.

A despatch from Düsseldorf announces the death, last Saturday, after a short illness, of Duke William Eugène of Würtemberg, who was married to the Grand Duchess Wjera Constantinoovna of Russia, and was a Major in the 1st Regiment of the Würtemberg Uhlans.—The deaths are also announced of two celebrated German savants—Professor Poggenpfort, of the University of Berlin, and Professor Holmeister, the botanist, of the University of Tübingen.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a period of unexampled dullness, in which we may be almost said to have had no "national sports," the appearance of the weights for the spring handicaps has been the signal for renewed activity in turf circles. The entries, taken as a whole, were scarcely up to those of last year; but this is amply atoned for by the splendid acceptance obtained in nearly every case, which reflects the greatest credit on Messrs. Ford, Dorling, and the other handicappers. Class is also well represented in every race. In the Lincolnshire Handicap, Thorn, Controversy, Petrarch, Lollypop, Bruce II. (late Bruce), Warrior, Shillelagh, and Touchet are engaged. Rosebery heads the list for the Newmarket Handicap, and Coltness, Enguerrande, and Admiral Byng follow at a respectful distance. Controversy again appears in the City and Suburban, while Balfie, Forerunner, Julius Cæsar, Bruce II., Warren Hastings, Rosbach, Warrior, and Ernest are the most noticeable of the remaining acceptors. In the Great Metropolitan, Rosebery is once more at the head of the list; there is no other animal of any great form engaged; but we note that Lillian is left in, so possibly the wonderful old mare is to have another season on the turf before retiring to her well-earned rest. Both Rosebery and Controversy remain in the Chester Cup, and the fact of the former's name appearing in the long-distance races only looks as if, after all, staying is his strongest point, though the result of the Cambridgehire showed that he possessed a high turn of speed. Hampton comes next to them, so he is to return for the second time to the "legitimate" business. The three-year-olds in this race, with the exception of Rosbach and Touchet, are not a very bright lot. Altogether, the appearance of all the handicaps is eminently satisfactory, and gives promise of a thoroughly successful racing season.

We are now within a fortnight of the great Waterloo-Coursing Meeting, and so many dogs have been in reserve for the "blue ribbon of the leash," that the recent meetings have been scarcely so interesting as usual. Added to this, the ground in all parts of England has been in a terrible state from the incessant rain, so that the sport has been pursued under great difficulties. Betting has been fairly brisk on the Waterloo Cup, and Mr. Salter has held the position of first favourite for some time past. He will be represented by The Squatter, the dog that ran up to Donald last season; and, as he was then a late puppy, and is said to have improved wonderfully in every respect, backers have good reason for their confidence. The nominations of Colonel Hathorn and Messrs. Lawton and Brocklebank are also in high favour. Mr. Hedley has been elected judge for the third year in succession; and Heystead, who is well known in Ireland, will make his first appearance with the slips.

On Saturday afternoon last a sculling-match took place, on the Tyne, between two amateurs, W. Fawcus and J. G. Sowerby. It may be remembered that the former was amateur champion in 1871; and he secured a very easy victory, Sowerby being unable to show to advantage in the rough water, and ceasing to row some little distance from the finish.

Until within the last few days there have been no billiard-matches for money this season; but the champion and T. Taylor opened the ball a few days ago, and other engagements are sure to follow. In the match in question Cook conceded a start of 300 points in 1000, and won by no less than 365. We never saw him play better; and, as he compiled no less than 672 in five breaks, Taylor had little chance. His spot play was most deadly, and he exhibited a wonderful knowledge of strength throughout. Taylor also played well, especially at the commencement; but the balls broke against him from start to finish, and it was impossible to struggle successfully against such play as Cook exhibited. The same pair appeared again at Kennington-oval in an exhibition game, when Cook scored 1000 in 1h. 10 min., the fastest time on record; his largest break was 413, which included 136 spot strokes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Goldsmiths have given £100 in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

The *Globe* states that Captain Hamber was, on Monday, elected editor of the *Morning Advertiser* by the committee of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers.

The Iron and Steel Institute general meeting has been fixed for March 21 and 22. The British Iron Trade Association's annual meeting will take place on March 23.

Much damage was caused by an exceptionally high tide in the Thames on Wednesday morning. At several places upon the south-east coast also the tides were unusually high.

Captain Sir George Nares was, on Saturday last, presented with the freedom of the Shipwrights' Company. After the presentation Sir G. Nares and his officers were entertained at a dinner at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street.

On Tuesday evening the Lady Mayoress (Miss White) gave a juvenile ball at the Mansion House. The guests were about 1200 in number, and the limit of age was fixed at from eight to eighteen. The company began to arrive about six o'clock, and were received in the saloon by the Lord Mayor and his daughters, the Lady Mayoress and Miss Florence White.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, an estimate was presented, showing that £506,353 is required to enable the board to satisfy liabilities up to March 25, 1878. This is equal to a rate of 5½d. in the pound. After a discussion it was referred to the finance committee to apportion that sum among the parts of the metropolis.

The committee of Crystal Palace proprietors who were appointed at the meeting on Dec. 1 have issued a report on the subject of the offer of Mr. Sawyer to lease the Palace and grounds at a fixed rental of £56,000 per annum. The committee are of opinion that Mr. Sawyer's offer should be accepted, the rental being sufficient to pay 2½ per cent on the ordinary stock.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of January) was 85,567, of whom 39,229 were in workhouses and 46,338 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 3582, 14,082, and 21,858 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 758, of whom 559 were men, 168 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

The large space at the corner of Northumberland-avenue, directly opposite Trafalgar-square, has been let by the Metropolitan Board of Works as the site of a large hotel—to be named "The Grand Hotel."

Mr. H. Richard, M.P., presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies, which was held at the Congregational Memorial Hall. The report stated that Mr. Osborne Morgan intends to introduce the Burials Bill at the earliest opportunity in the approaching Session.

Deputations from the east end of London, accompanied by a procession, waited upon the Metropolitan Asylums Board, last Saturday, and protested against the occupation of a large clothing factory in Limehouse as a temporary smallpox convalescent hospital. The board, however, decided by a large majority that the pressure of the epidemic demanded the immediate opening of such an institution.

An inquest was held, last Tuesday, on the body of the Dowager Countess Howe, who was killed by a fall from a window of her house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. Evidence was given of the fact of the deceased lady having been in a very depressed state since the loss of her husband; and the jury, after deliberating a few minutes, returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind."

The annual prize of £50, offered by the Company of Goldsmiths, has, for the second time, been awarded to John Watkins, student at South Kensington, from the Birmingham School of Art, for a design for a shield, after a description by Virgil. E. J. Poynter, R.A., one of the judges, says it is the most able design that has ever been sent in. There were fifty-four competitors. The drawings are on view at the Royal Architectural Museum, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

The Lord President of the Council has appointed Mr. R. A. Thompson, Assistant-Director of the South Kensington Museum, to be Acting Director; and Colonel Herbert B. Sandford, R.A., Executive Commissioner for the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876, Acting Assistant-Director during the absence from the museum of Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., who has been appointed Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878.

The fairy sketch, entitled, "Our Doll's House," which was produced as a holiday attraction at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, will be withdrawn at the end of next week, and a novelty, called "A Night Surprise," substituted on Monday, Feb. 12. Mr. West Cromer is the author, and Mr. German Reed composes the music. "Matched and Mated," which is as attractive as ever, and Mr. Corney Grain's new sketch, "Spring's Delights," will retain their places in the programme.

A farewell meeting in connection with the visit of the Rev. J. Henson (the original of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom") to this country took place, on Tuesday evening, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. There was a large attendance, and much interest was felt in Mr. Henson's narrative of his adventures in slave life. It was stated that the object of his mission—that of raising funds to release him from pecuniary difficulties—had been more than accomplished, and that he would return to America with £600 clear to assist him in his last days, he being eighty-eight years of age.

The conviction of the American Spiritualist, Dr. Slade, has been quashed by the Middlesex magistrates, on the ground that it omitted four important qualifying words of the section of the statute under which Mr. Flowers, at Bow-street, committed him for three months as a rogue and vagabond. The words omitted were "by palmistry or otherwise." Fresh summonses were, however, issued on Tuesday, at Bow-street, against Dr. Slade and Mr. Simmonds, for conspiracy to defraud, and against Dr. Slade also under the Vagrancy Act. Mr. Flowers, in granting the summonses, hoped that Sir J. Ingham, the chief magistrate, would hear the case.

A deputation, representing the council of the National Chamber of Trade and various vestries and district boards of the metropolis, waited on the Home Secretary, last Monday, to lay before him the grievance caused through the water rate being charged upon the annual value of property, which value had so greatly risen of late years. The deputation also advocated an amalgamation of the companies under one central body. Mr. Cross said that all he could do was to promise that the views of the deputation should receive attention.—Another deputation sought the aid of the Home Secretary to secure for Battersea and such places direct representation on the Metropolitan Board of Works, and Mr. Cross promised that the matter should receive his consideration.

The fifth annual soirée of the Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association took place, yesterday week, at the City Terminus Hotel, and was very fully attended. Entertainments of a varied character had been provided for the visitors, beginning with a miscellaneous concert, creditably sustained by the members of the association. The concert was followed by a dramatic performance and elocutionary recitals; after which "Kalulu" and the d'Alvinis gave their respective performances in the pillar hall. The programme, which was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. R. W. Coldwell, gave entire satisfaction. A ball and supper followed the music and recital. Many members of the Metropolitan School Board were present. In the course of the evening it was stated that out of 1800 certificated teachers in the district under the control of the metropolitan board 500 were members of the association.

Under the sanction of the Christian Blind Relief Society, directed by Mr. T. Clarke, their honorary secretary, an entertainment, defrayed by benevolent subscriptions, is annually given to the poor blind people living in the metropolis. Upwards of two hundred afflicted persons, accompanied by their respective guides, were hospitably received, on Tuesday evening, in the large hall of the Eastern Tabernacle, Burdett-road, kindly lent for the occasion by the Rev. A. G. Brown, the minister. A good plain tea was provided, followed in the course of the evening by speeches, songs, and glees by the blind choir conducted by Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Pyne, recitations, the distribution of oranges, and last, though not least, the presentation of one shilling to each guest. The society, under whose direction the festival is given, is dependent on voluntary contributions, is managed by honorary officers at small cost, and is the only one of the blind relief associations that grants pensions to persons under forty years of age.

The total number of births in London last week was 2572, and of deaths 1425. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by one, whereas the deaths were 270 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 86 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. Of the persons who died from smallpox last week, 38 were certified as unvaccinated, 22 as vaccinated; in the remaining 26 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information as to vaccination. The fatal cases showed a decline in East London, whereas they were more numerous in the west,

central, and south districts. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, with accommodation for 900, contained 830 smallpox patients on Saturday last. Excepting smallpox, the fatal cases of each of these zymotic diseases were considerably below the corrected average weekly numbers. The mean temperature was 59.0 deg., which was 1.3 deg. above the average of the last sixty years.

With a view to the establishment of an association of a literary, artistic, and scientific character, available for a wide district of Surrey, a conversazione was held on Wednesday night in the Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, and was fully attended. The provisional committee of the proposed new association includes the names of Mr. Le Neve Foster, M.A., Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., Mr. Hyde Clarke, F.S.S., and Mr. F. H. Varley, F.R.A.S., and others. Addressing the company last evening, Mr. F. Pike explained that the aim of the committee would be to affiliate themselves with the Society of Arts and South Kensington Museum, to promote first-class lectures on science and art, purchase philosophical apparatus, give concerts and conversaziones, to hold classes for science and languages, and to establish a reading-room and library of reference. For these purposes a public meeting is to be held in the course of the present month. At the conversazione a fair collection of works of art, scientific apparatus, articles of virtù and curios, was on view, lent by various contributors. Musical selections were given by the glee party of the 1st Surrey Volunteers, under the direction of Mr. Cozens.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen were, yesterday week, called to the Bar:—

Lincoln's Inn:—Henry Brettingham Adams, B.A., Cambridge; Benjamin Edward Somers, of Merton College, Oxford; George John Chapman, B.A., Oxford; Thomas Cyprian Williams, LL.B. Cambridge; Charles Swann Shield, B.A., Cambridge; Urquhart Attwell Forbes, University of London; Henry George Willink, B.A., Oxford; George Stuckey Lean, jun., B.A., Oxford; John Mitchell Chapman, LL.B. Cambridge; Arthur Royle Harding, B.A., Oxford; Henry Stanton, jun., B.A., Oxford; John Sutterfield Sanders, B.A., Oxford; Hubert Winstanley, George Lewis Denman, LL.B. Cambridge; Henry Storer Bowen, B.A., London; Frederick Leechmere Paton, B.A., Oxford; Richard Booth B.A. Cambridge; Frederick James Norman Pearson, B.A., Oxford; William James Wright Ingham, B.A., Cambridge; and Ng Choy, of Hong-Kong, China.

Inner Temple:—John Pickersgill Rodger, (holder of a certificate of honour, second class, Hilary Term, 1877); William Wallace Craig, M.A., Oxford; William Hamilton Phillips, B.A., Oxford; Berthold Robert Stansfeld, M.A., Cambridge; Arthur Andrew Cecil Dunn-Gardner, M.A., Oxford; James Dominick Dwyer, George Hone Hone-Goldney, B.A., Cambridge; Henry Hatchell Warren, B.A., Oxford; Ernest Beauchamp Nelson, B.A., Oxford; Francis Lea Stourbridge Smyth, Oxford; John Heywood, B.A., Cambridge; Abraham Lionel Hart, LL.B. London; Robert Alexander Milligan Hogg, B.A., Cambridge; George Macan, B.A., Cambridge; Arthur Baptist Noel; Augustine Robert Whiteway, M.A., Cambridge; George Mervyn White, B.A., Oxford; Arthur Brins Smith; Lancelot Edward Lawford, B.A., Oxford; Francis Ernest Colenso, B.A., Cambridge; John William Broadfoot; Percival Broadbent; Marie Lewis Alexandre Hughes; William John Richardson, B.A., Cambridge; Thomas Sutherland, Cambridge; Herbert Parker Reed, and William Frederick Barry, B.A., Dublin.

Middle Temple:—Thomas Austin Guerin, Charles Edmund Fox, Patrick Alexander Donald Carnegie, Alfred de Bathe Brandon, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Eugenius Charles Jackson, Charles Richard Ansonbury Birch, James Blekenisopp, Alexander Cophill Wylie, Gaupat Varrattam Maikar, Albert Edward Nelson, Walter Coates, Slade Butler, of Christ Church, Oxford, B.A.

Gray's Inn:—Miles Walker Mattinson, "Bacon Scholar," Gray's Inn, T.T. 1874, first-class studentship, T.T. 1875, certificate of honour T.T. 1876.

A TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

A scheme of this kind is engaging the serious attention of many thoughtful and influential citizens, and its features have been already indicated in various ways, not only directly in the shape of definite proposals, but in reports and pamphlets. It is evident that, by the serious consideration they are giving to some such organisation, the great companies are rebutting the charges so recently brought against them, and are showing that now the time has arrived in which they may act with more widely extended purpose and in more complete union they are willing to observe those duties which are, after all, their highest privileges. The old medieval order has changed, but it has only now given place to the new in the sense of a really adequate opportunity for establishing a system of such technical education as would be consistent with the operations of a number of guilds representing various "crafts." It may be hoped, however, that we shall soon really see, either on the Thames Embankment or elsewhere, not far from the civic centre, a large industrial university in full and successful operation, in the maintenance of which both the opulent and the less wealthy companies of the City contribute.—*City Press*.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

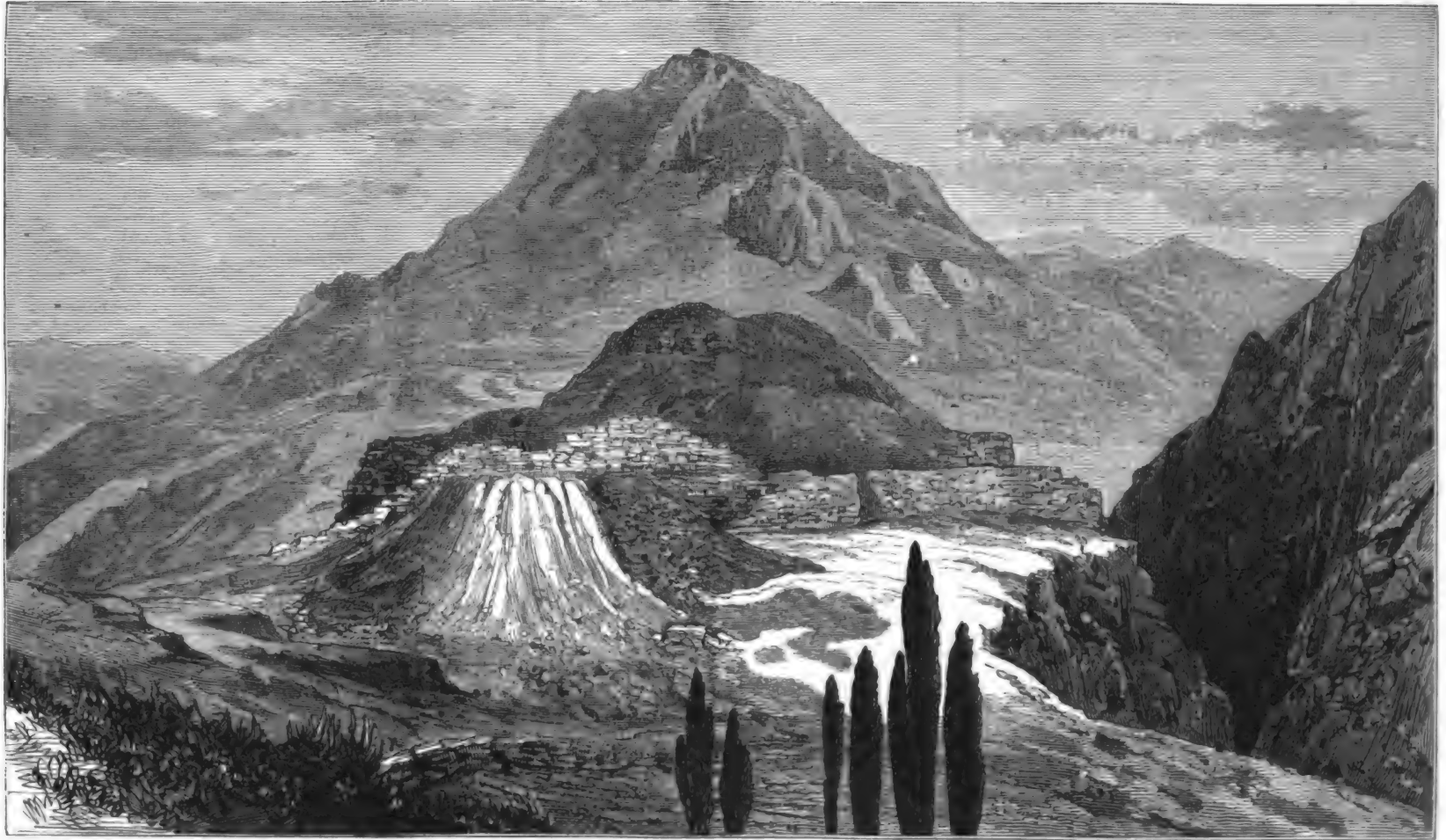
At the general court of this society, held at their offices, 66, Ludgate-hill, yesterday week, the establishment of additional escape stations at Bognor and Glastonbury was reported. The authorities of the towns thus benefited have made suitable provision for the efficient working of the machines granted to them by the society. The total number of escapes now placed out by the society is forty-nine. Amongst the rewards voted by the committee for exertions displayed in the saving of life at fires are testimonials, with £2 each, to Police-Constables Savage and H. Cockram, of the Y Division, for services at a fire in Ossulston-street, Somers' Town; testimonial, with £3, to Police-Constable Henry Goring, 459, Paddington Division, who rescued, under circumstances of much difficulty, the life of an aged lady at a fire in St. Mark's-road, Notting-hill, on July 25 last; testimonial, with £5, to Fireman Rhymes, who saved six lives by means of his escape at a fire in the Mile-end-road, in June last; testimonial, with £2, to Daniel Fortune, labourer, for exertions in rescuing two children at a fire in Killeagh, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, in August last. A sum of £5 was voted to the sister of the late George Lee, the fireman who died from the injuries he sustained whilst endeavouring to save life at the fire in St. John-street, Clerkenwell, last July.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £700 were voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for services rendered by them during the past month, in which period they saved 101 lives from various wrecks. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were voted to Captain O. S. Cameron, R.N., Inspecting Commander of H.M. Coastguard at Newcastle, Ireland, and £4 to two coastguardsmen for putting off in their boat, and at great risk saving the crew of four men of the brigantine Fame, of Maryport, which was wrecked off Newcastle during a strong wind from the S.E., and in a very heavy sea, on Jan. 3. The silver medal and thanks of the institution, on vellum, were also awarded to Mr. John Payne, Chief Officer of H.M. Coastguard at Skerries, Ireland, for wading into the surf on two occasions and saving, at great risk, one of the crew of the smack Falcon, which was wrecked there, in a gale from E.S.E. and a very heavy sea, on Jan. 2. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £1349 were ordered to be made on some of the 256 life-boat establishments of the institution.

There is to be an International Horticultural Exhibition at Oporto in June next.

RECENT ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN GREECE

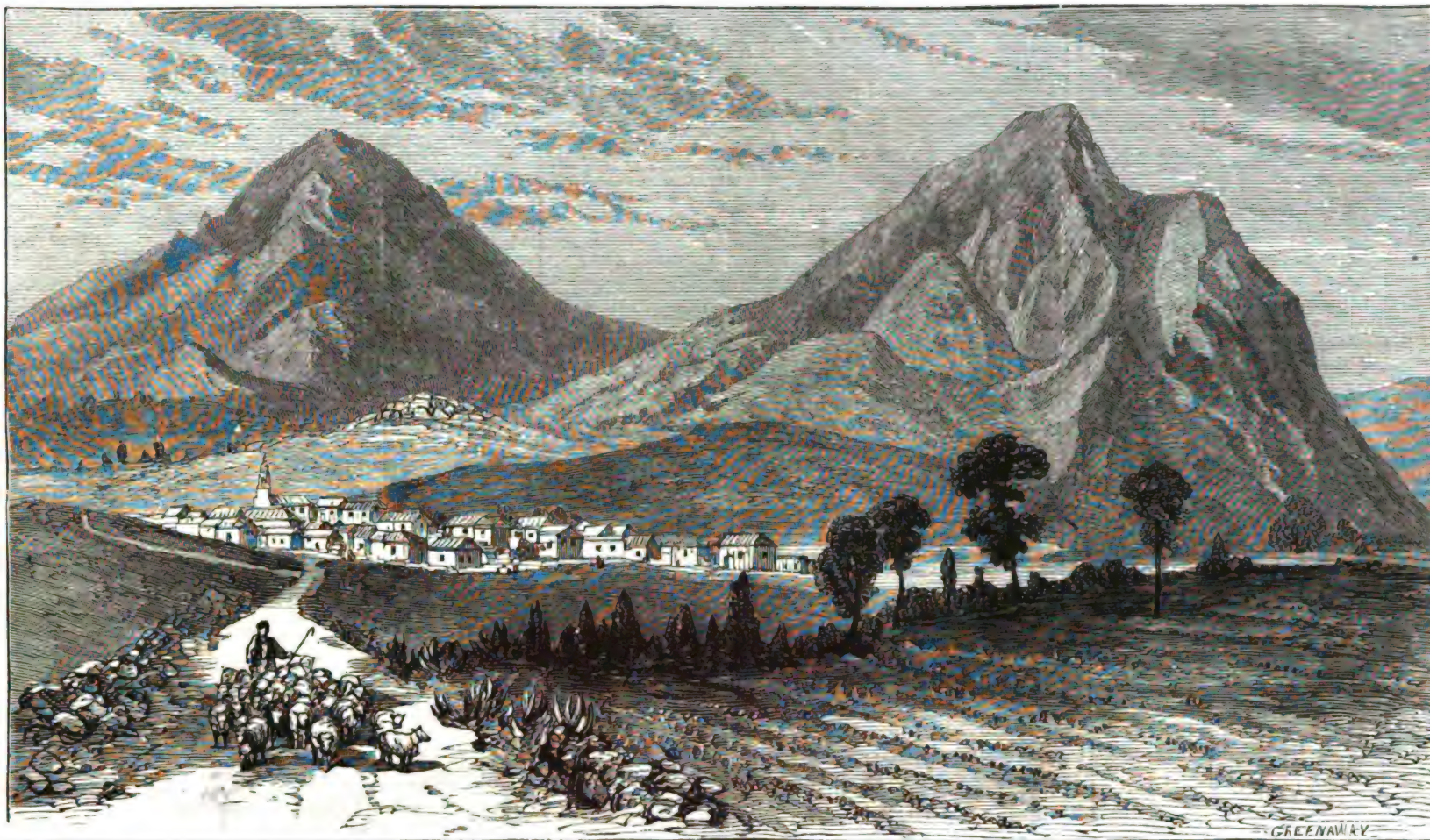


GENERAL VIEW OF THE ACROPOLIS, MYCENÆ.



RUINS AND EXCAVATIONS OF
FROM SKETCHES TAKEN ON THE

RECENT ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN GREECE



THE ACROPOLIS.

VIEW OF NEW MYCENÆ.



THE ACROPOLIS, MYCENÆ.
POT BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ridgway, John Marcus, to be Vicar of Cookley.
 Fynes-Clinton, Charles Henry; Rector of Blandford Forum, Dorset.
 Griffith, F. Pelham; Chaplain to H.M. Legation, Guatemala.
 Eildard, Joseph Stephen; Rural Dean of Ealing.
 Johns, Joseph William; Curate of Leamington Priors.
 McComas, C. E. A.; Vicar of Marton, Warwick.
 Norton, William; Rector of Alford.
 Sadler, William; Rector of Dumbleby, Lincolnshire.
 Schwartz, A. J.; Vicar of Tolleshunt Major.
 Sedgwick, J.; Rector of Birdbrook.
 Fidebottom, Frederick Radclyffe; Rector of Siltan, Dorset.
 Frey, Ralph Henry; Vicar of Hartley, Wintney.
 Woodland, Eldred; Vicar of St. James's, Milton, Portsea.
 Jackson, H.; Curate of Batley; Vicar of Morley.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of London has removed from Fulham Palace to London House, St. James's-square.

An organ has been presented by a parishioner, Mrs. Wells, to St. Edmund's Church, Warkton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. H. Seymour Roberts, LL.D., has been appointed superintendent of the Metropolitan Mission of the Society for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews.

A handsome tablet has been erected at Christ Church, Pera (the memorial church), by Viscountess Strangford, in memory of her husband, the late Lord Strangford.

At the annual meeting of the Leeds Church Extension Society it was stated that nearly £57,000 had been promised towards the proposed fund of £100,000 for building churches in the borough.

The Rev. Samuel Hobson, M.A., on leaving the curacy of Alford, Lincolnshire, has been presented with a silver coffee-service from the parishioners, and Keble's "Christian Year" from the National School children.

The annual meeting of the City Branch of the English Church Union, on Tuesday evening, was attended by Mr. Pelham Dale, the inhibited Rector of St. Vedast's, who declared he resolve not to obey any injunction received by him from Lord Penzance. If deprived of his benefice, he would earn his living by teaching, but would not surrender an iota of his priestly character.

The Bishop of Chichester presided at the annual meeting of the Church Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution last Saturday. The total income of last year was £5514, and twenty-four annuitants were elected. Upwards of £3900 has been granted in cases of temporary distress since 1857; ninety-eight disabled teachers have been elected to annuities, and thirty-nine teachers' orphans to weekly allowances.

A new church, to be called the Holy Innocents, which has been erected on the Glebe at Hornsey, was consecrated by the Bishop of London last Saturday. Among those present were Mr. W. C. Alexander, who had contributed £1000; Mrs. Peter Robinson, who gave £500 and a stained-glass window in memory of her husband; and Mr. M. Powell. The building has been erected from designs by Mr. Blomfield, at a cost of £6200, and will seat upwards of 600.

A handsome stained-glass two-light window, by Messrs. Leaton, Butler, and Bayne, of Garrick-street, has been placed in the parish church of St. Mary, Seymour-street, Euston-square, to the memory of the beloved wife of the Vicar, the late Mrs. Stevenson, who died at Eastbourne on Ascension Day, 1876. The window has been erected by the congregation, as an expression of regard and affection for the deceased lady, as well as of their appreciation of the great services rendered to the parish by their zealous and valued pastor, the Rev. Thomas Stevenson, M.A.

It has been decided immediately to proceed with the restoration of the nave of Salisbury Cathedral, at a cost of nearly £6000, towards which the Dean of Salisbury has given £3000. Other contributions have also to be received, leaving about £600 to be made up. In addition to the foregoing, £1000 is required for the pavement of the nave and nave aisles, and £1030 for the restoration of the north porch. The new pen choir screen is in course of completion, as well as the new organ, and the painting of the arcade on the south side of the choir is to be continued, the work having been undertaken by local artist. The late Miss Grace Everard, of Laverstock Hall, near Salisbury, by her will bequeathed £1000 towards the restoration fund of the cathedral, free of legacy duty.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

At Merton, Mr. J. Quine, from King William's College, Isle of Man, has been elected to a Mathematical Postmastership.

At Exeter, Messrs. T. W. Gould, from Cheltenham College, and A. W. Dennis, from Marlborough College have been elected to Classical Scholarships; Mr. H. L. Porter, from King William's College, Isle of Man, to a Mathematical Scholarship; Mr. H. A. Hill, from Manchester Grammar School, to a Symes exhibition.

At Trinity, Messrs. H. A. Miers, from Eton; P. A. Barnett, from the City of London School; and C. E. Golland, commoner, of Brasenose (late of Magdalen College School), have been elected to Classical Scholarships.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPROS.

WRANGLERS.

McAlister, St. John's	De Basset, Trinity	De Newbery, Peterhouse
Gibbons, Gonv. & Cai.	14 Rose, Trinity	(Hogben, St. Catharine's)
Rowe, Trinity	15 Merton, St. John's	Miller, F. B. A., Trin.
Smith, J. P., Trinity	Atkinson, Clare	28 Lee, Pembroke
Coates, Trinity	Pendlebury, St. Jn's	29 Mills, Clare
Knight, Trinity	18 Tait, St. John's	Bowyer, Queens'
Wilson, Sidney Sussex	19 Kikuchi, St. John's	Cobbald, Sidney Sussex
Greaves, Christ's	Boissier, Queens'	32 Lyon, Emmanuel
Walters, Queens'	Lewis, Trinity	Gilliland, Queens'
Milton, Gonv. & Caius	Vinter, Sidney Sussex	Jones, St. John's
Parsons, Hn. C., St. J.	Dixon, Christ's	Fuller, Emmanuel
Heath, St. John's	Sharratt, Emmanuel	Jones, Jesus

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Marwood, St. John's	47 Hickson, Trinity	Percival, Corp. Ch.
Sheriff, Emmanuel	48 Arnold, Pembroke	Rowles, St. Cath.
Stevens, Peterhouse	49 Norman, Downing	59 Foa, Trinity Hall
Bothamley, Corp. Ch.	Grant, Christ's	60 Carr, Trinity
Carr, Corpus Christi	Hancock, Queens'	61 Blackburn, Trinity
Clayton, Emmanuel	MacMichael, Trinity	62 Bagshaw, St. John's
Monro, Queens'	Smith, H. P., Trinity	Hodson, Trinity Hall
Perry, St. Cath.	Brereton, F. L.	Kearney, Corp. Ch.
Bell, St. John's	Williams, Pembroke	65 Hopkins, Trinity
Benwell, Trinity	56 Catty, Christ's	

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Lawrence, Trinity	76 Pryce, Trinity	86 Notley, Sid. Sussex
Bayman, Trin. Hall	Hadden, Trinity	Doherty, St. John's
Highmoor, Corp. Ch.	Hatfield, St. John's	Horton, Trin. Hall
Eustace, St. John's	Hawthorne, King's	89 Barry, St. Catharine's
Reintoul, Downing	80 Woolley, Cor. Christi	Berkely, King's
Sharrock, Jesus	81 Sole, Jesus	Noakes, Christ's
Swainson, Trinity	82 Hicks, Trinity	Wood, Christ's
Wilson, St. John's	Colles, Emmanuel	93 Janvrin, Clare
Salmon, Jesus	Daukewtsa, Peter.	94 Clark, Christ's
Robinson, St. John's	85 Hinxman, Christ's	96 Ridley, St. John's

EXORDAT.—Balfour, Trinity.

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Mr. Donald McAlister, Senior Wrangler, is son of Mr. Donald McAlister, of Liverpool, and formerly of Tarbert, Cantire. He was born in Perth in May, 1854, was educated in Aberdeen, and at the Liverpool Institute, at the latter under the Rev. John Sephton, late Fellow of St. John's College. Mr. McAlister's school and college distinctions are as follows:—1869. First Class Oxford Junior Local. 1870. First Class Oxford Senior Local. 1871. Gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society; two national silver medals of the Science and Art Department for mechanics and magnetism and electricity; highest place in the Cambridge Senior Local, with Albert Memorial Scholarship of £145. 1872. Highest place in the Oxford Senior Local, with Lord Derby's prize, and award of two exhibitions—one of £100 to Balliol College, and one of £280 to Worcester College, Oxford. These were subsequently declared national. National gold medal for acoustics, light and heat; national bronze medal for physical geography, and Holt Scholarship of £130. 1873. Highest place in the Matriculation of London University, with an exhibition of £50; three national gold medals in magnetism and electricity, mathematics, and theoretical mechanics; silver medal in physics; exhibition of £100 at St. John's College, Cambridge. 1874. First Class, Wright's prize and exhibition in college May examination; first bachelor of science and in preliminary scientific examination for bachelor of medicine in London, and first class in honours in mathematics. 1875. First class in college May examination and foundation scholarship. 1876. Sir John Herschel's prize for astronomy. Mr. McAlister's college tutor was Dr. Parkinson, his private tutor Mr. Routh.

Frederick Brian de Malbisse Gibbons, the second Wrangler, is the eldest son of Mr. F. B. Gibbons, a barrister of the Middle Temple, residing at No. 1, Pembroke-gardens, Kensington. He was born at Egham, Surrey, on July 5, 1854; and was educated by Mr. Philip Wells, of Loudoun House, St. John's-wood, up to June, 1868, when he passed the Oxford Local Examination in Latin, Greek, French, and mathematics in the first division, and obtained a prize. He also passed several examinations at South Kensington, for which certificates of the first class were granted. In 1868 he was presented by Mr. Gordon to Merchant Taylors' School, where he yearly gained the chief mathematical prize. In 1873 the Parkins Exhibition was awarded to him, and an open scholarship at Gonville and Caius College; there he maintained his position as a mathematical scholar, and gained the first prize of the year on each occasion. Mr. Ferrars was his college tutor, and Mr. Houth his private tutor. Mr. Gibbons is not a mere student, for from 1869 to 1873 he served in Captain Fawcett's company of the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, under the command of Lord Ranelagh.

Mr. R. C. Rowe, the third Wrangler, is son of Mr. Richard Rowe, of Kingsdown, Bristol, and was born in December, 1853. He was educated at the grammar school of his native city, under the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, from which, in 1873, he proceeded to Trinity College, having gained a minor scholarship there in the previous December. He was elected sizar in March, 1874, and exchanged the minor scholarship and sizarship for a foundation scholarship, which he still holds, at Easter, 1875. Mr. Rowe is also a graduate of London University, where he has been successively first exhibitor of matriculation and exhibitioner and University scholar in mathematics. His college tutors were Mr. Blore and Mr. Image; his private tutor, Mr. Routh.

Mr. James Parker Smith, the fourth Wrangler, is the eldest son of the late Archibald Smith, of Jordan-hill, Renfrewshire, who was Senior Wrangler in 1836, and grandson of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, who was seventh Wrangler in 1825. Mr. J. P. Smith was born in 1854, and educated at Winchester College. On entering Trinity he obtained a minor scholarship in classics and mathematics, being bracketed with Mr. Rowe; he was elected to a foundation scholarship in his first year. His college tutor is Mr. Prior; his private tutor, Mr. Routh.

Yesterday week the ship Earl Dalhousie, 1047 tons, Captain David Jarvis, was dispatched from Plymouth for Sydney, with a large number of free and assisted Government emigrants. The Earl Dalhousie has been fitted out for the present voyage under the special direction of Mr. H. Speed Andrews, the dispatching officer to the New South Wales Government, by the Agent-General of which Government the ship was chartered. She takes out forty-one married couples, 135 single men, twenty-nine single women, forty-two boys, thirty-two girls, and nine infants—making a total of 332 souls, equal to 283 adults, the whole of whom are under the medical care of the surgeon, Mr. James Smith.—The acting Agent-General for South Australia has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide:—"Harbinger, emigrant-ship, arrived safely, Jan. 23." The New Zealand Shipping Company (Limited) have been advised by cablegram that the Otaki arrived at Otago, all well, on Jan. 28. The vessel sailed from London, with 108 passengers, on Oct. 24.—The Leicester arrived last week, all well, at Wellington. This vessel sailed from London, with New Zealand Government emigrants, on Oct. 22.—The Waipa, which sailed from Plymouth, with Government emigrants, on Oct. 27, 1876, for Canterbury, New Zealand, has arrived out.

The third annual exhibition of the Ipswich Fine-Art Club was opened on Monday. It is the best collection of works of art that the county of Suffolk has seen, and bears evident marks of the progress made by some of the younger artists during the past year. The constitution of this club is peculiar; it has been formed to encourage a taste for art among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but the exhibition is restricted to works of artists who may claim to be Suffolk men. The South Kensington authorities give their assistance by the loan of valuable pictures, and other works of art, which are national property. Both Mr. T. Woolner, R.A., and Mr. E. Poynter, R.A., are represented by works of theirs in this exhibition. Mr. S. Read sends one of his best and finest works, the "Church of Notre Dame de Breu;" another of his pictures is lent by its owner, Mr. S. Westhorp. Mr. F. G. Cotman sends "An Anxious Heart," which we engraved for our Christmas Number; also, a beautiful sunny piece called "Peace and Sunshine." Mr. W. R. Symonds, in his portrait of a little girl, shows high talent, and a marked improvement of execution. Mr. J. R. Wells contributes some of his pictures of marine subjects. Among others whose works appear are Messrs. E. Morgan, W. Batley, T. Smythe, J. Duval, J. Moore, and Miss Churchyard. The arrangements were made by Mr. E. Packard, jun., the honorary secretary, to whom is chiefly due the credit of instituting this yearly exhibition of the works of Suffolk artists.

By the will of Cesare Alessandro Bressa, Doctor in Medicine and Surgery, signed Sept. 4, 1835, that gentleman left all his property, after paying certain legacies, in remainder expectant on the expiration of a life interest, to the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, with power to convert and put the capital out to interest in the way deemed most profitable; and with the interest of this property a biennial prize was directed to be established, and adjudged in the following manner:—"The net interest of the first two years to be given in premium to that person, of whatever nation or country he be, who shall have, during the previous four years, made the most important discovery, or published the most valuable work on natural and experimental philosophy, natural history, mathematics, chemistry, physiology, and pathology, as well as geology, history, geography, and statistics. The net interest of the following two years to be given only to an Italian, who, by judgment of the above-named Academy of Turin, shall have made the most important discovery, or have published the most important work on any of the above-mentioned sciences. The prize will continue to be distributed in the same order." The academy has accepted the task, with the intention of fulfilling to the best of their ability the generous wishes of the testator, and the first open prize will be given in the year 1879. The value amounts to 12,000 Italian lire, or about £370 sterling. In accordance with the spirit of Dr. Bressa's will, the academy will choose the best work or discovery, whether or not it be presented by the author. The prize in no case will be given to any of the national members of the Academy of Turin, resident or non-resident. In the year 1881 the second Bressa prize will be given for the preceding quadrennial term 1877-80, according to the above rules, to an Italian. And so on every four years there will be a Bressa prize for competition among scientific men of any part of the world, and every four years a Bressa prize which can be competed for by Italians only.

NEW BOOKS.

Objectionable as it is in tone and style, wild and hurling as are very often its words, extravagant as are some of its views, and strange as are the signs of ignorance it occasionally exhibits, there is, nevertheless, something worth reading in *The Ottomans in Europe*, by John Mill (Weldon and Co.), a volume on the cover whereof are the English and Turkish flags represented in friendly union. From that fact the bias of the writer may be readily conjectured. Red-hot, indeed, is his sympathy with the Turks; and at white heat is his wrath against the Russians. Nor is there any desire here to question the righteousness of his sympathy or of his wrath; but it may be allowable to wish that he had been less declamatory, less abusive, less denunciatory, less suggestive of the lady who weakened her own cause by protesting so much. It may be allowable, also, to wish that he had been less perverse and more regardful of facts. For surely it is little short of sheer perversity to be so far from seeing in the Turkish Empire the proverbial "sick man" as to call it "an Empire that is in its boyhood at present, or rather let us say (emerging from it, half man and half boy, with the dawning flush of youth on his face, a torrent of rich vermillion blood rushing through his arteries, and his nerves vibrating with celestial fires." This is rather too strong a statement to make in the teeth of history, which shows that Turkey has been gradually losing ground since the battle of Lepanto, in 1571, having had Hungary wrenched from her in the seventeenth century, the Crimea in the eighteenth, and, so far as independence or quasi-independence of her territorial dominion is concerned, Greece, Moldavia and Wallachia (now combined into Roumania), Servia, and Egypt in the nineteenth. Had it been simply asserted that the Turk, if brought to bay, is capable of making a sturdy resistance and of dying hard, leaving to his enemies but Pyrrhic victories, our author would have been more likely to meet with attention as a sober and reasonable expositor of probabilities. Moreover, as a few specks will suffice to throw suspicion upon the soundness of a peach or other fruit, so a few instances of glaring ignorance or carelessness will suffice to discredit a whole work. And when it is found that an author can put upon paper such astounding errors as are to be found in the volume under consideration, his general weight is diminished to a greater extent, perhaps, than is quite justified by the peculiar nature of the blunders. Now, at p. 243 our author writes, when speaking of "autonomous administration," in this incredibly erroneous fashion—"The absolute meaning of the word [autonomous] is SELF-ACTING [sic] . . . but all English phrases and institutions have to be modified before they can be adopted or understood in the East, and . . . so far as the claims of Russia are concerned, it would be much better to use the noun instead of the verb (sic), and call the thing an automaton, 'an image moved by springs.'" So that, according to him, "automaton" is the noun substantive corresponding to "autonomous," and means "an image moved by springs." After this, it is not very wonderful to find that Pliny, though it is not stated which Pliny, is credited at p. 279 with the saying—"Fortune favours the brave;" or that, in the author's opinion, the only thing of any consequence which Russia has to offer either to her native inhabitants or to subjugated peoples is "the knout," vide pp. 220-232. It may be advisable to refer the author to so very accessible a work as the "Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIXe Siècle," wherein, under the article relating to Russia, he will read: "On a aboli le knout sous le règne de Nicolas; et Alexandre II. a aboli la peine du fouet. On a maintenu la verge (25 coups seulement)." Be it observed that our author's many blemishes have been dwelt upon not for the purpose of bringing his book into disfavour, but, on the contrary, for the sake of forewarning those who might otherwise justly complain that they had been led to expect more than was proffered, and that they had received no hint of the trial to which their sense of a proper, dignified manner of writing upon a grave subject would be exposed, and of the discrimination they would have to use in separating the wheat from the exuberant tares. Such persons might, but for due caution, let themselves be blinded, by the prejudice which the author's intemperate zeal and other failings are sure to excite, to the merits which his work undoubtedly possesses. For instance, he has evidently ransacked bluebooks with amazing diligence, and has collected therefrom a mass of evidence, which cannot be neglected, though it may not be regarded as conclusive. He has furnished his volume with two useful and important maps, showing at a glance "the aspirations of Pan Slavism," as represented and inculcated, respectively, by two distinct and, in many points, antagonistic parties. He makes some good hits and intersperses some noteworthy remarks and facts amidst his furious ravings over "Bulgarian and other atrocities," although his manner of attacking Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Schuyler's memorable "report," whatever ground there may be for the accusations brought against the American gentleman, will certainly not commend itself to general admiration. He tells some very reasonable truths about the excellent qualities of the Turks, and about their moral superiority, in many respects, over their adversaries, as well as about the trying times through which Turkey was passing when all kinds of impossible demands were made upon her; about the consideration which, under such circumstances, was her due; and about the difficulty and long delay we, in our more favoured land, have experienced in carrying out in deed reforms accomplished in word and by enactment. And much else he says, which it were well for both Turk-lovers and Turk-haters to bear in mind: only it is a matter of regret that he should have expressed himself in a fashion so unlikely to produce any wholesome impression.

Among the neat little volumes containing the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" that entitled *Demosthenes*: by the Rev. W. J. Brodribb, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), is distinguished above its fellows, or, at any rate, if memory can be trusted, above some of them, by a very useful little map, an appendage not always necessary, or even desirable, but where, as in this case, much to be desired, not less ornamental and suggestive of completeness than the bushy tail which finishes off a squirrel. The volume, besides, has had for its author a gentleman who is not only well known as an accomplished, elegant, and erudite scholar, but who has also won reputation in the field of classical literature by the process of actual publication. Of Demosthenes, again, there is no reader, however English and however innocent of Greek, who has not heard and has not formed some conception—of his person, of his character, of his eloquence, of his ingenuity, a combination sufficient of itself to justify the Roman poet's well-known words touching the nation whom the muse had so richly dowered, and the Englishman's eulogy, somewhat differently applied: "such cunning they who live on high have given to the Greek." Almost the youngest schoolboy, or boy not yet at school, is familiar with the feat, if not with the name, of that famous Greek who is fabled to have conquered his natural vocal deficiencies by speaking with pebbles in his mouth and by standing upon the seashore and declaiming against the loud-resounding waves, until he became by assiduous practice a happy intermixture of the Boeotian and the Chrysostom. Mr.

Brodrick has done his work with the loving labour and in the appreciative spirit which were to be expected; if he have failed to give an adequate idea of the great Athenian orator's irresistible eloquence, the explanation is not so much that he has borrowed his specimens from inferior versions as rather that the original could not have full justice done to it even by a Brougham, or a Kennedy, or a Collier, or another. When Mr. Brodrick, in comparing Demosthenes and Cicero, remarks that both "were willing to die rather than survive their country's disgrace," a grim smile may play about the lips of those who remember that they were both, at any rate, trying to escape when they came by their death. As regards the trite anecdote relating to the compliment which Æschines is said to have paid Demosthenes on the subject of the celebrated "Crown" oration, Mr. Brodrick gives only half the story as told by Cicero and others, according to whom Æschines first read to his Rhodian pupils his own speech against Ctesiphon, and afterwards, by request, the reply of Demosthenes, exclaiming, when the pupils applauded vociferously, with magnanimous self-abnegation, "Ah! if you had but heard him!" Some authorities, giving, as Mr. Brodrick gives, only half the story, confine themselves, on the contrary, to the portion which he has omitted. According to them, Æschines read his own speech only, and, when the pupils applauded vociferously, wondering how he could have been beaten, exclaimed, "Ah! if you had only heard the reply!" And, especially if a part only of the anecdote is to be recorded, this latter version is by far the more credible and natural; for it seems as if the most magnanimous of human beings could never have done full justice, in his delivery, to a speech in which he and his father and his mother and all that belonged to him, and all that concerned him, were covered with such abuse as that with which Æschines was overwhelmed by Demosthenes. Not even when the abuse is perfectly understood to be intended in a semi-Pickwickian sense, and is little more than claptrap addressed to the gallery.

Save the preface, which is addressed, no doubt, rather to those who have to cater for children than to childhood itself, *The Puzzle of Life, and How it has been Put Together*, by Arthur Nicols, F.R.G.S. (Longmans), appears to be, in style, language, and scope, eminently adapted for its purpose, which is to awaken among the little folk an interest "in the history of life upon the Earth," and "give them the taste for more extended study in after years." The writer, indeed, has already put his work to the best possible test, and has received the most satisfactory evidence of its probable success in "the liking for it shown by some intelligent children, who have seen it in manuscript." Whether the title is well chosen, and whether it was advisable to represent that what has been done by scientific men in building up their cosmic system resembles the piecing together of a puzzle-map, may be a matter of opinion; for a sharp child, an "enfant terrible," might be capable of sardonically pointing out that you can never be sure that you are right in your arrangement of a puzzle-map, until you have it complete, and that you may sometimes discover, when you have only a piece or two left, that you have made a mistake at the very beginning. However, whether the pieces fit together in one harmonious whole or not, they are, separately, well worthy of contemplation and study, and they will not only lead to profitable thought and exercise the organ of causality, but they will also excite wonder, admiration, and, it may be, thankfulness. For it is hardly possible to look upon the illustrations with which the volume has been furnished by Mr. Frederick Waddy, representing, in the most graphic style, all manner of extinct animals, without thanking Goodness that the said animals, especially those whose names have the common termination "saurus" have been improved from off the face of the earth. Unless, indeed, a reader be inspired with that English spirit of fight evinced by the author, who heaves a sigh and records his regret at the impossibility of any longer seeing a "set to" between two specimens of a once existing gigantic race of stags. No doubt little mouths will gape with astonishment at the tale which tells that coal is but "compressed sunlight," that Paris is "a great city built of the shells of dead animals," and that, in the words of Mr. Sampson Brass, "all manner of games" are performed, during the lapse of ages, by forests, and oceans, and mountains, and icebergs; and it is to be hoped that the owners of the little mouths will grow up with a desire of inquiring further into such matters. But they should be very cautious in their reception of evidence—more cautious than the guide, philosopher, and friend who has written the little book intended for their benefit, and who seems to be a trifle too easily satisfied. For instance, at page 120, he says that "in a cave in France" there was discovered "a picture of a fight between some reindeer scratched upon a piece of slate," and that "it shows that the reindeer, which now only inhabits the Arctic regions, must have been common then in France." Many people would call this a somewhat sweeping statement.

A prodigious number of curious, striking, excellent, and useful illustrations enhance the value and embellish the pages of *The Aquarium: its Inhabitants, Structure, and Management*, by J. E. Taylor, Ph.D., &c. (Hardwicke and Bogue), a volume which is "intended as a handbook or popular manual to our public aquaria, so as to render them still more effective as a means of education." One cannot but hope, if not believe, with the author, that the aquarium is more likely to extend its popularity than to go, as some croakers prophesy, the way of the "spelling bee," seeing that, especially in these days of increased devotion to natural history, the former may well arrest the attention of reasonable beings, whilst the latter would, perhaps, find its fitting arena in the common-room of an asylum for idiots. It is pleasant to find the author showing due appreciation of the charming works associated with the name of Gosse, and, as it were, inciting readers to procure for themselves the gratification of reading such books as "Rambles of a Naturalist on the Devonshire Coasts." The author commences with two chapters devoted to "the history of aquaria." He then proceeds to discourse about the "principles of the aquarium;" about the "construction of fresh-water aquaria;" about "amphibians and fishes of the fresh-water aquarium;" about "the aquatic garden and its plants;" about "mollusca, insects, &c., of the fresh-water aquarium;" about "the aquarium as a nursery for the microscope;" about "marine aquaria for rooms;" about "our public aquaria" at the Zoological Gardens of London and Dublin, at the Crystal Palace, at Brighton, at Westminster, and elsewhere; about "mammalia, reptilia, and fishes of public marine aquaria;" about Victor Hugo and the octopus; about "crustacea, echinoderms, annelids, &c., of marine aquaria;" and about "sea-anemones and other zoophytes, &c., of marine aquaria." He also offers a few words of warning and of advice to persons who are of opinion, as regards private aquaria, that they "only give a lot of trouble, and are always getting out of order." Moreover, he has appended to his work the ever-helpful index. On the whole, then, it would appear that his is the book for those whom the study of the aquarium concerns.

Robertson of Brighton, as he is frequently called, rather by way of deference than of familiarity, or, in more formal terms, the Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, was a

man of such acknowledged superiority as a bold thinker and a powerful preacher that it was not unnatural to suppose that his *Notes on Genesis* (Henry S. King and Co.), fragmentary as the several lectures collected under that title are, would make a volume worthy of public attention. He was not the man to shrink from admitting and fearlessly facing whatever difficulties might be caused by scientific criticisms of the Mosaic cosmogony or by strictures upon the system of morality apparently taught in the book of Genesis. He, in the words of his biographer, the Rev. Stopford Brooke, did not "shrink from putting his congregation in possession of the results of German criticism upon Genesis. He made them acquainted with the discussion on the Jehovah and Elohim documents, but he did not deny the Mosaic compilation of these documents. He discussed fully the question of the universality of the Flood. He spoke with a boldness, adorned with a rare reverence, upon the vexed and generally avoided subjects of the confusion of tongues, the destruction of the cities of the plain, and the temptation of Abraham. In no case, however, was his preaching destructive, but constructive. Men went away from his chapel opposed, it is true, to the popular theory of Inspiration, but deeply convinced of an inspiration." This is not the place to treat of such serious subjects, which would necessarily have to be treated off-hand, if treated at all, or to enter jauntily upon ground where angels might fear to tread. It will suffice to say that the volume apparently contains only the undeveloped form of the lectures, and that whoever reads them, though he may not find his doubts and scruples removed or his mind set perfectly at rest, will certainly meet with much doctrine which it were well to take to heart, and will find nothing to encourage him in the belief not uncommonly held by a certain class of persons who lay claim to reason and who seem to think that, if Moses cannot be considered sound in his geology, he must, by consequence, be equally wrong in the matter of his ten commandments.

The recent British naval expedition to Smith Sound in the direction of the North Pole has not yet ceased to occupy public attention. Many readers will feel a temporary disposition, at least, to take up Lieutenant Julius Payer's narrative of the Austrian Arctic voyage beyond Novaya Zemlya from 1872 to 1874. An English translation, in two volumes, of this exceedingly interesting story is published by Macmillan, entitled *New Lands Within the Arctic Circle*. It relates the unexampled adventures of the officers and crew of the *Tegetthoff*, a small steamer fitted out at Bremen for the work of exploration, under the command of Lieutenant Weyprecht, while Lieutenant Payer, an engineer officer, commanded the surveying and sledging parties ashore. Their vessel was caught in a drifting ice-field, from which it could never be released, and was helplessly carried to and fro, during nineteen long months, at the mercy of the winds and currents, till it was stranded on the unknown coast of Franz Joseph Land. The third summer was partly devoted to exploring the shores, channels, and inlets of the newly-discovered archipelago, beyond the 82nd degree of latitude, making an important addition to our geographical knowledge. Having accomplished this task, the brave Austrians left their ship fast held in the clutches of the icebergs, and by sledges and boats escaped to Novaya Zemlya, whence they returned to Europe in a Norwegian whaler. Their fortitude, skill, and valour, amidst tremendous perils and hardships, cannot be too highly esteemed. In one respect, it will be seen, this Arctic expedition had peculiar opportunities for observing the phenomena of ice-drifts loosely continuing on the open sea in winter. No previous explorers, that we can remember, were ever in a position to describe the amazing convulsions of those vast floating masses, from the effects of increasing frost, as the winter quarters of our ships have usually been fixed along shore, firmly inclosed in motionless fields of ice. The first volume of Lieutenant Payer's work contains a very instructive and complete summary of the whole subject of Arctic navigation, historical, geographical, and physical, with an account of the ice formations, their conditions and changes, and the best appliances for a nautical conflict against them. The Royal Geographical Society of London has long since recognised the merits of Lieutenant Payer, which have just obtained a high token of approval from the Emperor of Austria; and we have great pleasure in commending his book.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The *Quarterly Review* appeals most powerfully to public interest by an article on the Eastern Question, which will be perused with interest as a party manifesto. We shall be glad if such is indeed its character, inferring that Ministers would in such a case be more likely to be actuated by sober discretion than led astray by imagination. It is, in fact, very sensible and rather dull. The Arctic Expedition is the theme of another essay which will attract much attention, reinforced as it is by two excellent maps. The most remarkable article in the number, however, is the review of Mr. Brewer's calendar of the State Papers referring to the divorce of Henry VIII., in which it is contended that Wolsey was the real author of the measure. Dr. Carpenter's *Mental Physiology* and the proposed South African Confederation are the subjects of two other articles of considerable value.

The *Church Quarterly* challenges general attention by the remarkable article on the life of the late Prince Consort, attributable to Mr. Gladstone, in which, correcting "the inevitable Baron," the ex-Premier lays down sound constitutional doctrines not materially differing from those exhibited in practice by Lord Palmerston, to the displeasure of the Court. The essay on Positive and Cosmic Religion is entitled to high praise as the work of a deep thinker and scrupulously candid controversialist. The able paper on Henry VIII.'s divorce surprises us by the admission that "the poor are not to be lured into" English churches. The other articles are nicely adapted to the meridian of the clerical book club.

The *British Quarterly* has a very good essay on the letters of the Emperor Julian, an able but too antagonistic criticism of Mr. Herbert Spencer's sociology, and a paper on the Servian war written in Belgrade, disfigured by strong party feeling, but containing much valuable information respecting the history of the transactions preliminary to the campaign.

The *New Quarterly* opens with an article by Miss Cobbe on Schopenhauer's pessimism, more just in its estimate of the system than of the man. Dr. Hueffer treats an interesting subject with ability in his account of the Albigenses; but the leading attraction of the number is George Meredith's "House on the Beach," a tale full of Mr. Meredith's usual epigrammatic brilliancy, although, as also usual with him, rather huddled and unsatisfactory in the conclusion.

The *Morning Post* states that the marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Ramaden, Coldstream Guards, and Miss Mabel Lindsay, daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G., will take place before Lent; and that a marriage is arranged to take place between Mr. Reginald Macleod, second son of Macleod of Macleod, and Miss Northcote, eldest daughter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Among recent publications by Messrs. Chappell and Co. are several charming pieces by M. Gounod. "When thou art near" is a song with much grace of melody, supported by a light and well-contrasted accompaniment. It will suit most voices of average capacity, and can scarcely fail to please most tastes. "Marche Militaire," and "Marche Religieuse," by the same composer, are effective instrumental pieces; the first in the jubilant style, the other, as its title implies, of a serious character. The military march is published both as a pianoforte solo and as a duet for two performers; the other march being issued for the organ, and also in an arrangement for the harmonium. Messrs. Chappell have likewise brought out a transcription, for pianoforte solo, of the little "descriptive piece" by Mendelssohn, entitled "The Evening Bell," the origin of which is stated to have been as follows:—Mendelssohn was staying with Mr. Attwood, at Norwood, in 1829, and was obliged, for some reason or other, to take his departure, deferring his journey to London, however, as long as possible, despite the frequent warning of the gate bell, which told him that his carriage was in attendance. Upon his arrival in town he penned this composition—the foundation of which is the solitary note of the gate bell—the same night, and forwarded both the pianoforte and harp parts (the latter intended for Miss Attwood) to his host the following day.

From Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. we have several agreeable vocal pieces, by Mr. Wilford Morgan, the well-known tenor. "The Ship's Away" (chanson d'adieu), "Fisherman's Morning Song," "Be true to me," "My Love at Sea," "I'll love her till I die," and "My heart is thine for ever" are all characterised by an agreeable flow of vocal melody and are within the reach of singers and accompanists of moderate powers.

We have from time to time noticed Messrs. Augener and Co.'s valuable publications of classical pianoforte music, in beautifully printed large octavo volumes, at remarkably low prices. The collection now includes pianoforte works by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann (the only complete uniform edition of this composer), Weber, and others. Recently, detached works have been issued separately, some of which have already been specified by us. Among the latest of these extracts are the "Kreisleriana" (op. 16) and the "Faschingschwank aus Wien" (op. 26) of Robert Schumann, works eminently characteristic of the genius and individuality of that composer.

The gale which swept over the country the early part of the week proves to have been very severe, and several accidents, some of them fatal, are reported.

The *Glasgow News* announces that Dr. Henry Muirhead, of Bushyhill, Cambuslang, has offered to the University of Glasgow the sum of £2100 as an endowment of a demonstration-ship of physiology in connection with the chair of Institutes of Medicine.

The Old Testament Company, at the conclusion of their forty-second session, on Friday last, had finished the revision of Ezekiel, and proceeded with that of I. Kings as far as chap. x. 29. They have now revised the Pentateuch twice, and the Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I. and II. Samuel, the Psalms, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel for the first time.

A large number of persons attended at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, on Thursday afternoon, for the sale of her Majesty's Opera House, held for terms expiring at Michaelmas, 1891. The auctioneer described the premises minutely, and the biddings slowly advanced from £20,000 to £21,000, £22,000, £22,500, £23,000, £23,500, £24,000, £25,000, £26,000. No advanced bid being made, the auctioneer knocked it down to the gentleman who made the last offer, but he immediately declared that he had misunderstood his instructions and had gone further than he was authorised, and declined to sign the contract.

The Authorised Revision of the English Bible may not be completed and published for two or three years. It is the work of the best Hebrew and New Testament Greek scholars in England, with the best aid of German and other foreign students; and it will unquestionably be the very best translation for popular use. But, for the more exact study of the Scriptures, it will be still desirable to learn the numerous variations in different ancient copies of the original text, and the diverse renderings of particular phrases into our own language, which have been deliberately preferred by the most competent former translators or commentators. Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers, have just published a volume of the greatest permanent utility for this purpose. It consists of the present Authorised Version, with two sets of foot-notes at the bottom of the page; the first set presenting all the various translations proposed for any particular word or phrase; the second class of notes showing all the variations of early Hebrew or Greek manuscripts, and of the most approved editions of the text. These are identified either by the initials of their names or by chosen alphabetical letters, referring to a catalogue and brief account of them all, which occupies four pages at the beginning of the volume. The editors for the Old Testament are the Rev. T. Cheyne and Mr. S. R. Driver, and for the New Testament the Rev. R. L. Clarke and Mr. Alfred Goodwin. They have received much assistance from an unpublished edition of the New Testament, prepared by the Rev. Canon Westcott and the Rev. Dr. Hort. Two of the editors of this "Various Reading and Rendering Bible" are members of the Revising Companies appointed by Royal Commission.

The manufacture of pianofortes is an important business in London, where, it is estimated, nearly thirty thousand of these most popular musical instruments are yearly made. An interesting little treatise, by Mr. Edgar Brinsmead, entitled "The History of the Pianoforte," which is published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, has reached its sixteenth thousand. It may be read through at one sitting, as it is comprised within seventy pages, but contains a large amount of curious and pleasant knowledge upon a subject which is, we should think, rather good to talk about in any drawing-room, seeing that a specimen of the article is sure to be standing there, and some of the ladies may perhaps be willing to be told something about it. Mr. Edgar Brinsmead is one of a house engaged in this trade and manufacture, who have the merit of introducing a valuable improvement, the "check repeater action." He has, for his own part, studied the antiquarian and historical associations of the pianoforte. The progress of invention, skill, and practice, in the construction of stringed instruments, from the ancient harp and lyre, and the early dulcimer, through the clavichord, the virginal, spinet, and harpsichord, to the first pianoforte made at Padua, in 1710, is described in this modest essay. Anecdotes of Sebastian Bach, Handel, Mozart, and other great composers and musicians, also here find place; and the rise of the leading manufacturers, Broadwood, Erard, and others, in the last century is briefly related. Other chapters give an account of the modern pianoforte, its construction, successive improvements, and approach to perfection. Some useful practical hints complete the work.



DINNER GIVEN BY THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL TO THE POOR.



"COMING THROUGH THE RYE." BY HUGH CARTER.
AT THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

"COMING THROUGH THE RYE."

This pleasing, simple figure of a little rustic maiden bearing a pitcher of water through the corn-fields, has nothing at all to do with the subject of a well-known Scottish song, from which the above line of verse is quoted, and which expresses a very different sort of feeling. Mr. Hugh Carter has given the child a look of innocent sweetness, and of gentle frankness, which is very engaging; and we do not expect she will trouble her little heart with any embarrassing questions for several years to come. The picture has been exhibited at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

THE RUINS OF MYCENÆ.

We present this week several views of the ruins of this ancient and famous Greek city, to which attention has lately been called by the excavations there carried on by Dr. Schliemann, with the permission of the King of Greece. Our Special Artist attending the Conference at Constantinople, Mr. Melton Prior, went to Athens, and thence to Mycenæ, for the express purpose of making these sketches, which will no doubt be interesting to many of our readers.

Mycenæ, as every student of classical history and literature is aware, was a powerful city-state of the Peloponnesus, now called the Morea, for ages preceding the rise of Athens. It seems to have enjoyed a sort of "hegemony," or political and military headship, among the Greek principalities before the era of republican governments. The siege of Troy, under whatever circumstances it really took place, and whatever may be thought of the veracity of Homer's "Iliad," is likely to have been conducted by the Greeks under the command of a King of Mycenæ, whose name may possibly have been

Agamemnon. It was, therefore, quite an appropriate task for Dr. Schliemann, after his late exploration of the supposed site of Troy, on the coast of Asia Minor, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, to engage in similar operations at the site of Mycenæ. That place is further associated with the tragedy of Agamemnon's murder by the wicked contrivance of his adulterous wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus; a subject which employed the genius of each of the three Greek tragic poets, Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, either in the principal action or its consequences to the son and daughter of Agamemnon. This story was believed in later times; and it is mentioned by historians and topographers, writing after the Christian era, that the tombs of Agamemnon, of his father Atreus, and of his daughter Electra, were then to be seen at Mycenæ; but that the bodies of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra, who were slain by Orestes to avenge his father's death, had been excluded, and were buried outside the city walls.

The most certain historical event, after all, concerning Mycenæ, is the fact of its being destroyed, in the year B.C. 458, by the people of Argos, a neighbouring city which had formerly been subject to Mycenæ, and over which King Agamemnon had ruled. This city was then razed to the ground. Its site is about seven miles from Argos, upon a raised recess between two high summits of the mountain range that bounds the east side of the Argolic plain. The Acropolis, the upper city or fortress, of which the entire circuit is yet to be seen, was built upon the top of a steep and rugged hill, between two streams; its length is about 400 yards, and its breadth 200 yards. Within this inclosure the ground rises considerably; on the summit are the openings to subterranean chambers, built of large irregular stones lined with plaster. There is a great gate at the north-west angle, and a

postern gate to the north-east. In the great gate, which is called the "Gate of the Lions," the doorway is formed of two massive blocks of stone, with another laid across them, which upper stone is 15 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 6 ft. 7 in. high; and above this stands a triangular piece of green limestone, 12 ft. long, 10 ft. high, and 2 ft. thick, upon the face of which two lions are sculptured in bas-relief. The lions are represented standing on their hind legs, one at each side of a round pillar or altar, upon which their fore paws rest; the pillar, which broadens at the top, has a capital decorated with a row of four circles between parallel fillets. Below the mound of the Acropolis, at some little distance towards the modern village of Mycenæ, is a series of underground chambers, which has been called the Treasury of Atreus; they are cells of a conical form, the largest about 50 ft. in diameter at the floor, and their doorways have Tuscan or Doric half-columns. The Cyclopean architecture of the older ruins of Mycenæ differs entirely from what is found in other ancient cities of Greece, and their antiquity is probably much greater.

According to Dr. Schliemann, the walls belong to three distinct periods, the oldest portion being the underlying part, which resembles the architecture of Tiryns. They surrounded the Acropolis, the lower city extending to the south-west, and being still marked by traces of Cyclopean walls and other remains. One of the most curious results of Dr. Schliemann's excavations is the discovery that the city was reinhabited after its capture by the Argives in B.C. 458, although its very site had been so completely forgotten by Strabo's day that he declares no vestiges of it were in existence. The new Mycenæ seems to have lasted about two centuries; at all events, the fluted vases found among its rubbish are of the Macedonian era, and come down to the second century B.C. Below the later city lie the ruins of the Mycenæ of Homer, and these

have already yielded an immense number of objects to Dr. Schliemann's workmen.

It is the opinion of Dr. Schliemann that he has discovered the identical tombs of Atreus and Agamemnon, of Cassandra, another daughter of the last-named King, and of Eurymedon, his charioteer, according to the local tradition which Pausanias has preserved. He has opened five tombs cut in the rock, in which he found two gold cups, a gold diadem, some bronze and crystal vessels, a quantity of fine pottery, knives and lances, and, finally, the bones of a man and a woman, covered with ornaments of pure gold. In another double circular sepulchre, as we learn by a telegram this week, he has found four golden vases, richly ornamented, and two gold signet-rings, one engraved with a palm-tree and seven figures of women. These and other treasures, belonging to the Greek Government, are to be deposited in a museum at Athens. We hope to give more illustrations of the subject.

FEASTING THE POOR AT LIVERPOOL.

On Monday week the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. Alderman A. B. Walker) gave the first of two banquets to the aged and deserving poor of the town. The banquet was held in St. George's Hall, where a similar entertainment was held when Mr. Walker occupied the office of Mayor, two years ago. We give an illustration of the scene, which was one of lively enjoyment. St. George's Hall, as every visitor to Liverpool knows, is a magnificent Grecian building. The principal room is about 170 ft. long and 74 ft. wide, surrounded with porphyry columns and marble statues, and the roof, 84 ft. high, is splendidly decorated. The hall is large enough for 2000 persons to be comfortably seated; and there is a grand organ at one end. Such a superb place of assembly, devoted upon this occasion to an entertainment provided for those who could seldom indulge in the simplest festivity elsewhere, is highly suggestive of reflection touching the wide contrasts in our social life.

LITTLE COOKS.

Many well-meaning people of the Podnap type who cling fondly to the "goose step" as the best means of social progress were wont to object to the passing of the Education Act on the plea that the "lower classes" (to use an objectionable phrase ever on their lips) would be and-by be over-educated. But we very much question whether they would retain this opinion were they to read "The Scholars' Handbook of Household Management and Cookery." This invaluable little text-book should provide us with a rising generation of skilled cooks and housekeepers. Witness the following testimony of Her Majesty's Commissioners to the value of the same author's "Manual of Domestic Economy," in use at the Industrial Schools, founded by Messrs. Baird, at the Gartsherrie Ironworks:—"The girls, in three months, can be taught plain cooking, washing, and cleaning, enough to prepare them for service, or to make them useful to their mothers at home. They are all instructed in Tegetmeier's 'Domestic Economy' at school, so that their minds have been directed to many useful principles. On going to service after such a course, a girl would probably get £1 more wages for the first half-year's service." Such being the results obtained from the study of the "Manual of Domestic Economy," may we not expect a greater harvest of good to be gleaned from the use of the simpler handbook before us in every school under the jurisdiction of the London School Board? This excellent "Scholars' Handbook" was compiled by Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, at the request of the London School Board; and we shall be surprised if it is not soon used in every School-Board school in the kingdom. Though the elements of our daily food are specified, and the philosophy of food is expressed, there is not a sentence an intelligent child cannot readily understand, so clearly and succinctly is the whole written. As a practical cookery-book, confined to advice on every-day dishes, it may effect a national reform in an important branch of domestic economy. Mr. Tegetmeier is careful to point out not only the most palatable, but also the most nutritious tid-bits; and his remarks on the *pot-au-feu* should be printed in large type for circulation in every poor man's home. Then, clothing, ventilation, and everything appertaining to home comfort will be found dealt with in the same rational, terse manner. In fine, "The Scholars' Handbook" (with its value enhanced by its appendix of household hints) should furnish us not only with a nation of little cooks (and thereby contribute not a little to the national sum of happiness), but likewise make every English home healthier and more comfortable than it is.

The Report of the Emigration Commissioners of New York, presented to the Legislature of that State on the 19th ult., states that since May, 1847, of the 8,000,000 emigrants reported as arriving in the United States, nearly three-fourths of the whole number landed at that port. In 1876 the number landed was 113,979, of whom 71,265 were aliens, and 42,714 citizens or persons who had before landed in the United States. Of the aliens 21,035 were from Germany, 13,314 from Ireland, 8,447 from England, and 22,400 from Scotland; and the rest from Russia, Norway, and other European countries. The Labour Bureau of the department furnished employment for 10,240 persons, of whom 5364 were males.

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OH! WEARY. D sharp to F. Contralto or Baritone.
SAD HEART, OH TAKE THY REST. B flat to G flat. Mezzo-S. G to E. Contralto.
LISTENING MOTHER. C to E. Contralto.
SWEEP AROUND. A to F. Contralto.
MARY MOYLE. B flat to E. Contralto.
MY LOVE IS FIXED AS FATE. F to A flat. Tenor or Soprano.
DAWN. F to A. Tenor or Soprano.
LOVE. A to F sharp. Contralto.
ARMED WITH A SWORD. D sharp to E. Baritone or Contralto.
SHEPHERD'S SONG. D to F. Mezzo-Soprano.
THERE'S A MARY SLIP. A to F sharp. Mezzo-Soprano.
LUCY SAT AT HER SPINNING-WHEEL. D to E. Mez. Sop.
CLIMB, PRETTY FLOWERS. E to F sharp. Mezzo-Soprano.
BLUHER, MIN OWN. E flat to A flat. Soprano.
 Do. D to F. Contralto.
DREAMS OF THOSE WHO LOVE ME. B flat to F. Bar. or C.
CHLOE SAT BESIDE THE RIVER. E to G sharp. Soprano.
LOVE IS GONE A-MAYING. E to B. Soprano.
GAY VERVAIN. E. C. F. Soprano.
THERE WAS A MAIDEN. A to E sharp. Contralto.
DAY IS DYING. D to G. So. rano.
DEAD PAST. A flat to F. Baritone or Contralto.
EMERALD. G sharp to E. Baritone or Contralto.
PEARL. A to F sharp. Contralto.
LITTLE GOLDEN HAIR. E to F sharp. Mezzo-Soprano.
 Do. D to E. Contralto.
DOOR AJAR. D to G. Tenor or Soprano.
SWEEP AROUND. A to F. Contralto.
AT MY FEET. C to E. Contralto.
OSPAKE MY BOY AT SEA. B to F. Contralto.
FISHERMAN'S WIDOW. B flat to E flat. Contralto.
DO NOT FORGET ME QUITE. C to E. Mezzo-Soprano.
RIGHTEOUS WIDOW. C to F. Mezzo-Soprano.
MOTHER'S SONG. G to F. Mezzo-Soprano.
I WILL ARISE (Sacred). B flat to F. Contralto.
ASLEEP. D to D. Mezzo-Soprano.
WHAT WILL YOU DO (Sacred). C to F. Soprano.
THE CHANGELING. C to F. Baritone or Contralto.
WAKE, MY BELOVED ("Aubade"). B to F sharp. Ten. or Sop.
 Do. G to E flat. Contralto.
LILY GRAEME (Scottish Song). G sharp to F sharp. Mez.-Sop.
YOU CAME TO ME WITH WINNING SMILE. F to A. Sop.
THE LAST WISH. G to G. Soprano.
GOLDEN WEDDING DAY. B to F sharp. Baritone or Sop.
MENIE. C to F. Mezzo-Soprano.
TO RON SO, SE AMOR TO BEI, Romanza. F to F. T. or M.-S.
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THE GLASGOW BURNS MEMORIAL.

The bronze statue of Robert Burns, erected in George-square, Glasgow, where stand also those of several other famous men, was publicly unveiled, by Lord Houghton, on Thursday week. Jan. 25 was chosen, as being the birthday of the popular Scottish poet. The movement which was brought to a close with this demonstration originated in 1872, when Glasgow awoke to the desirability of erecting a statue to the poet; and, in order that as many as possible might take part, a shilling subscription was commenced. This was not confined to Glasgow; the bulk of the subscriptions received were from persons resident there; but a large portion of the amount was contributed by other towns and places in the west of Scotland, and also by Scotchmen in distant parts of the world. It is stated that subscriptions were received from residents in Constantinople, Madrid, St. Petersburg, Canada, the United States, the Australian colonies, and South America. When the subscriptions had reached £1600, the committee requested Mr. George Ewing, a Glasgow sculptor who had already done much good work, to submit for consideration a model for a statue and pedestal. The design was considered satisfactory, and the commission was given to Mr. Ewing, who completed the statue in the autumn of 1876. The work of casting the statue was intrusted to Messrs. Cox and Son, bronzefounders, Thames Ditton, near London. They made the casting in October, and it is one of the most successful which they have produced. The total cost is about £2000. The statue is founded upon Nasmyth's portrait, and is considered one of the best representations of the poet. The pedestal is of grey Aberdeen granite; and its sides will exhibit four bronze bas-reliefs, contributed by the towns of Ayr, Kilmarnock, Paisley, and Greenock, with sculptured groups of subjects from the poems of Robert Burns.

Glasgow Green, which is a spacious park on the banks of the Clyde, at the east end of the city, was the spot selected for the marshalling of the procession. Here, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the beginning of the ceremonies of the day. All the various trades unions and guilds, recognised by banners emblazoned with designs new to heraldry, but gorgeous with bright colour and devices in every stage of art, arrived on the green and took up the positions allotted them by marshals. Numerous bands played airs which are associated with Burns's best-known songs. A few minutes after noon the procession, having been organised, made a start, headed by a detachment of mounted police and the band of the 26th Regiment. Then came the Statue Committee, the Burns Clubs of Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Paisley, Ayr, and Greenock, Mr. Ewing (the sculptor), and a deputation of working men from Edinburgh in carriages. All the bands in the procession, of which there were nearly a hundred, played, all along the line of route, "There was a lad was born in Kyle," "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled," and "Auld Lang Syne." After the carriages came a cavalcade of the carters of Glasgow, mounted on stout Clydesdale horses decked with ribbons and flowers. The carters wore quaint and picturesque broad Kilmarnock bonnets, with eagles' plumes and broad bright saashes. A lorry, embowered with evergreens, and accommodating a band, preceded a second vehicle, which had been converted into a representation of a thatched roadside public-house, where Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny were wont to get "unco' fou' and awfu' happy." Here the landlord in short hose and scarlet nightcap was personated by a boisterous toper who

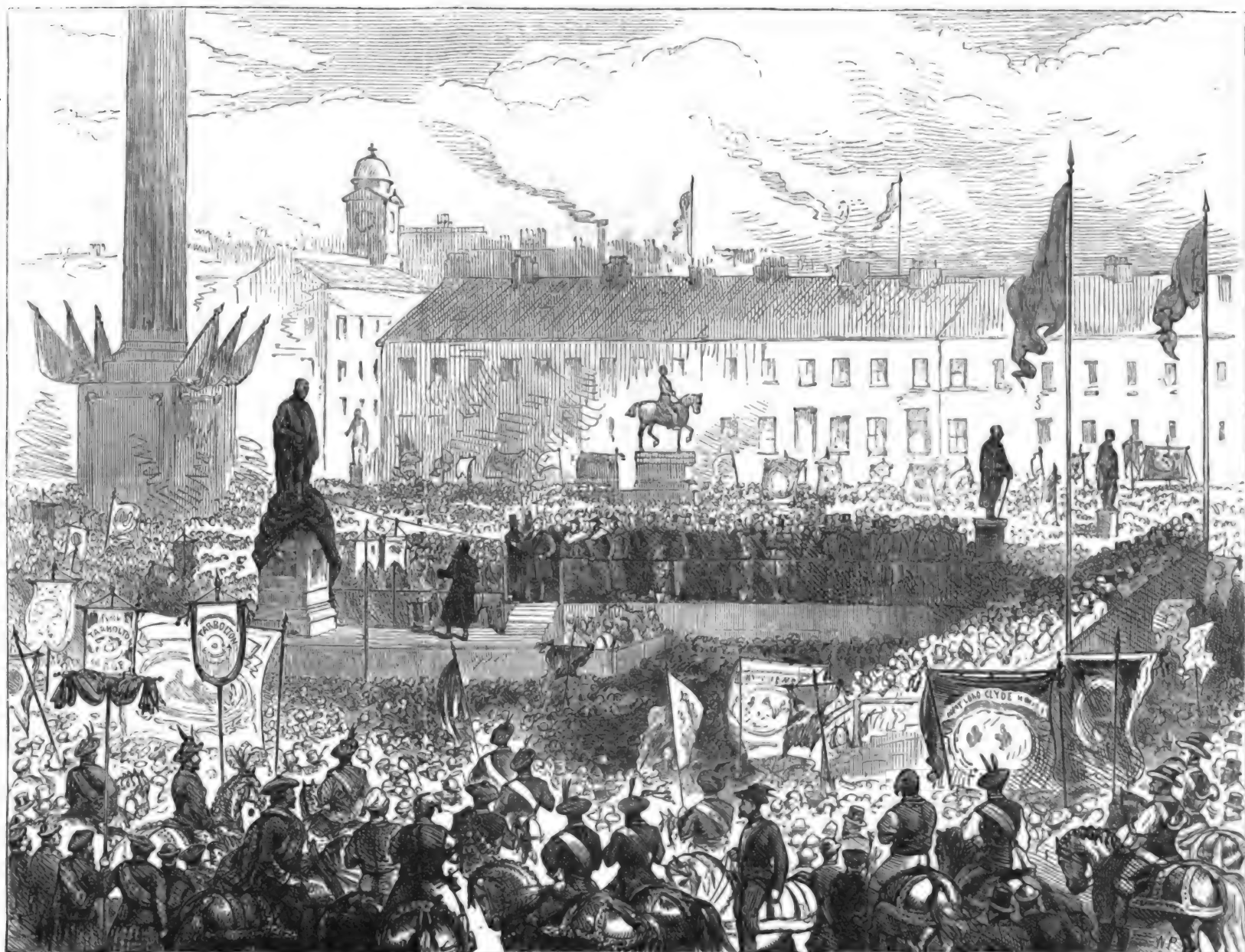


STATUE OF ROBERT BURNS AT GLASGOW.

too truly exhibited to his admiring friends that "aye the ale was growing better." Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny were represented by a pair of ancient cronies, while the landlord was ever ready to "laugh a ready chorus." The Tarbolton Lodge of Freemasons, of which Burns was a member, came next, bearing a number of relics of the poet, including the minute-book and a letter which he sent to the Right Worshipful Master; while Brother M'Coeh, the present Master, wore the badge referred to by Burns in his farewell to the lodge. Then came in succession representatives of the trades of Glasgow, each headed by a band, and identified by trade flags and trade models. The most elaborate display of banners was that made by the Foresters, many of whom were attired in the costume of the order. The procession marched through the chief thoroughfares of the city, taking in the way Argyle-street, Charing-cross, Sauchiehall-street, and St. Vincent-street, to George-square, which was reached about two o'clock. Here an assemblage, numbering, it was computed, 60,000, had congregated.

Lord Houghton had lunched with the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Corporation of the city in the Council Chambers at one o'clock. The members of the Town Council, in their official robes, accompanied his Lordship to George-square. For an hour previously rain had fallen in heavy showers; but shortly before the arrival of the city councillors and their accomplished guest the sky cleared, and the ceremony of unveiling the statue was accomplished in fair if not fine weather. Having taken the chair, his Lordship, before unveiling the statue, said that it was an ancient custom to preserve the memory of good and great men, of their deeds and characters, by erecting their images in stone or metal. This was done by the ancient Greeks and Romans; and it was still to be done, after the wide spread of modern literature and general education. Though every class of people could now learn the history of the past, and the lives of its statesmen, warriors, artists, inventors, and men of letters, there was a natural desire to look upon their figures. In the figure of Robert Burns there was nothing to the Glasgow Scotchmen new or strange. They would recognise in him a friend of their childhood, with whom they had associations ever fresh and dear. He had spoken of the statues of eminent men in the lands of classical antiquity. But in a still more ancient country, he meant Egypt, there was a colossal figure of some god or hero called Memnon. Of this statue there was a strange and beautiful tradition. It was believed that, by some magical attraction and supernatural sympathy, the rays of the rising sun drew forth at morning from the inanimate stone sounds of exquisite music which charmed and entranced all who had the good fortune to be within range of hearing.

"Now, gentlemen," said Lord Houghton, "I have a fancy that the ardour of your affections and the light of your imaginations might also draw from this statue a song of about a hundred years ago—a strain of beauty and truth that might go to your heart of hearts. And into what words might that music be interpreted? Might it not sing to you, 'I, whom you have placed here in love and honour—I was one of yourselves. Few, if any, of you here have not had greater advantages and better chances of common life than I had.' It pleased the Lord of the spiritual and the material universe to endow me with a vivacity of



UNCOVERING THE BURNS STATUE AT GLASGOW.

fancy and power of melodious expression which have made my poems the intellectual companions of the best and wisest men, and my songs the solace and delight of countless high and humble homes; and yet I never thought that this glorious faculty separated me from my fellow-men, or that it exempted me from the ordinary needs and destinies of humanity. The most prized of my utterances came from me while following the plough, casting the seed, or tending the kye. I never claimed a right to idleness or luxury, or yearned for aught but the glorious privilege of being independent. I knew the value of my gift, but all the more I gave all I could to my country and my countrymen. I thought not of myself, but of my work. I took up a sacred old song that touched me, and I did my best to make it perfect for the pleasure and the profit of mankind. I aroused the patriot heart with 'Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled,' and I purified the old rough ballad without damaging its humour or its grace, and infused into it what was tender and true. I studied as far as I had the means the masters of the great English tongue; but I loved the best, and wrote the best, the language of my forefathers, my childhood, and my people. Somewhat thus, gentlemen, would this mental voice speak to you. The Egyptian figure of this legend I have made use of now stands in mute and lonely grandeur amid a waste of land. This, your friend and poet, will look with kindly and grateful eyes for generations to come on the tides of men who will traverse the busy streets of this multitudinous city. From him they will learn a lesson, of which Scotland may be proud; for through his difficult and may be faulty life, he never lost the manly endurance, the simplicity of manners, the spirit of fraternity she ever teaches her sons, and which has enabled them to go forth conquering, and still to conquer, in the battle of material life, in the conflicts of intelligence and skill, and to spread to the farthest confines of our earth the name and fame of Robert Burns." (Loud and prolonged cheering).

Baillie Wilson, as chairman of the statue committee, then formally handed the statue to the Lord Provost, who accepted it on behalf of the city.

The vast crowd in the square finally sang, in the most impressive manner, "Auld Lang Syne," and the proceedings terminated.

MUSIC.

Handel's "Solomon"—the fifteenth in the long list of his English oratorios—is a remarkable work, not only on account of its great intrinsic merits, but also as the production of a composer the decline of whose physical powers is nowhere evident in it, the choruses being generally characterised by sublimity, beauty, and science equal to any examples to be found in his earlier productions. The noble movements for double choir, "Your harps and cymbals sound," "From the censer," and "Shake the dome," and those for a single choir, "May no rash intruder" (the "Nightingale Chorus"), "Draw the tear from hopeless love," and "Thus rolling surges rise," are splendid examples of power and genius. The work was for a long time—like some others of Handel's oratorios—very unjustly neglected. It was twice performed in 1859, was afterwards given in 1862, but not again until 1870, and it was repeated in 1874. Its repetition by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week included, as on former occasions, the use of those elaborate additional accompaniments specially supplied by Sir M. Costa. The choruses were given with great effect, especially the "Nightingale Chorus," which had to be repeated. Madame Edith Wynne produced a special impression by her delivery of the air "Can I see my infant god?" as did Madame Patey in "What tho' I trace," which was encored. Miss Julia Wigan was much applauded in her solo "Thy sentence, great King," as was Mr. H. Guy in "See the tall palm." Mr. Maybrick having been efficient in the one solo, "Praise ye the Lord," assigned to the bass. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual.

The Burns Concert, given at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week, in commemoration of the poet's birthday, included the special attraction of Mr. Sims Reeves's singing—his songs on the occasion having been "Ye banks and braes," "Auld Lang Syne," and "Macgregor's Gathering," the last encored. Many other national songs were effectively given by Misses José Sherrington, Annie Sinclair, Hunter, and Eileen Richardson, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Thurley Beale, and Mr. Walker. Miss Hunter (who came from Scotland) made a marked impression, and gained an encore by her delivery of the ballad, 'O' a' the airts.' The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards contributed some instrumental pieces. Mr. Sidney Naylor acted as accompanist of the vocal pieces.

The Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon included the first performance of a string quartet (in D minor) by Mozart—a comparatively early work, produced in 1773, being one of sixteen quartets that preceded the celebrated ten. Although far from elaborate in style and treatment, there is much beauty, especially in the second movement, an andantino grazioso, in D major, which had to be repeated. The last movement, a fugue, is suspected to have been added or completed by some other hand. The quartet was finely played by Herr Straus, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Brahms's "Liebeslieder Walzer," for pianoforte duet, with vocal quartet, were given, as at the evening concert of Jan. 15, with Mdlle. Marie Krebs and Miss Agnes Zimmermann, as pianists; and Mdlles. Sophie Löwe and Redeker and Messrs. Shakespeare and Pyatt as vocalists. The lady pianists played, also, as at the concert just referred to, Chopin's rondo for two pianos; and Saturday afternoon's programme closed effectively with Mendelssohn's second pianoforte trio (in C minor), finely played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti.

At the evening Popular Concert of Monday last, Mr. Henry Holmes reappeared as leading violinist, his performances having been in the prominent part of Schumann's string quartet in A major (from op. 41), in Schubert's first pianoforte trio (in B flat), and in the fifth number of Spohr's six "Salonstücke," op. 145. Mr. Holmes's skilful playing is too well known to require fresh eulogy. In the piece last named he was encored; but, instead of repeating it, he played a quaint old "gigue" by Corelli. Miss Agnes Zimmermann was the pianist, her solo having been the third of Beethoven's sonatas (in C major, from op. 2). Mdlles. Thekla Friedländer and Redeker sang some duets by Schumann and Rubinstein with much effect, an encore of one of the pieces having been replied to by singing another duet. Sir Julius Benedict was the accompanist. Herr Joachim is to appear at the concert of next Monday evening.

The annual service at St. Paul's Cathedral in celebration of the Conversion of St. Paul, on Thursday week, included the performance of a special anthem, composed of selections from Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul," with band and augmented choir.

One part of the programme of this week's London Ballad Concert was appropriated to popular songs of Ireland. The vocalists announced were Mesdames Sherrington, Cave Ashton,

and Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were given on Thursday, by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby; the solo singers announced having been Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Miss L. Braham, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. R. Hilton.—Next Thursday Mr. W. Carter will give his cantata, "Placida," and Mozart's "Requiem," the latter work for the first time there.—Verdi's "Requiem" is in active rehearsal, and will be given on Monday, Feb. 19.

This (Saturday) afternoon the Crystal Palace concerts will be resumed with the thirteenth performance of the twenty-first series. The occasion will be rendered commemorative of the birthday of Mendelssohn, from whose works the programme of the day will be selected. An adagio from an unpublished symphony for stringed instruments will be introduced. Herr Joachim will appear for the first time this season, and will play the violin concerto; another special feature being that grand tone-picture, the "Scotch Symphony." These and other interesting performances will make up an unusually attractive concert.

The paragraphs in the German papers purporting to give particulars of dates with regard to a repetition of the performances at Bayreuth appear to be premature. Herr Wagner has issued a letter (which the *Musical Times* publishes) to the committees of the various Wagner Societies, in which he proposes that they should amalgamate into one general society, to be called the "Society of Patrons of the Festival Plays at Bayreuth," with a view to avoid the public sale of vouchers for seats, or of speculation therewith. He wants the new society, in the first place, to dispose of £5000 worth of seats among its members, and furthermore to make efforts towards obtaining a Government grant for another sum of £5000 per annum, to be set aside for the purchase of free seats to be distributed among persons chosen by the Government.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

This theatre has again been distinguished by a movement in the right direction—that of dramatic reform. The liberty with works of great genius taken by inferior playwrights, who have presumptuously affected to adapt them for the stage, has all along been denounced by the high-class critic as a sacrilegious outrage. There is an assortment of such hybrid productions, among which the Cibber-Shakespeare "Richard the Third" is a prominent transgression. The work of Shakespeare, thus ostentatiously desecrated, forms in itself a colossal drama, with a number of *Æschylean* characters, for which it is difficult to find representatives in an ordinary company. Cibber undertook to make the task easy, not only by abridging the tragedy, but by recasting it, introducing into it scenes and speeches from other Shakespearean plays, together with some of his own; omitting also more than one great character and much of the action of the original; the whole being so cleverly arranged that its representation was within the means of any theatrical troupe possessing a performer capable of sustaining the rôle of Richard. Moreover, by the alteration and introduction of single lines, what are called points were supplied, which a popular actor by a degree of technical skill, might render very effective. It was natural, therefore, for great actors to prefer a drama so constructed and so readily available to stage purposes and to the personal distinction of gifted individuals. Accordingly, we have generally had the tragedy in a mutilated and depraved form, accompanied sometimes by the exhibition of exceptional talent, not sufficient, however, to relieve the transaction altogether from censurable characteristics, which only the parties immediately interested would care to excuse. This great wrong, however, has not gone altogether without protest. Several years ago Mr. Phelps produced a version at Sadler's Wells, which gave the original play almost in its entirety, and which might have established itself on the boards, but that unfortunately the theatrical editor intruded interpolations which vitiated the text of the dialogue, and somewhat corrupted the incidents of the action. Mr. Henry Irving has sought to improve on this experiment. He has presented his audience with a pure text, but has excised, nevertheless, some of the speeches and scenes. He has preserved, too, some of the original characters, but has deprived them of much that the poet intended to belong to them. One of these is the wonderful character of Queen Margaret, which the poet, in the mere wilfulness of his genius, thrust on the audience with marvellous skill and apposite effect. But the adapter has contented himself with Margaret's two first scenes. The third, in which the malignant prophetic unites with Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of York in uttering a triad chorus of maledictions, is wanting. It was done, however, in the Sadler's Wells version, and was productive of great results in the hands of Mrs. Warner in the first instance, and of Miss Glyn in the second; who, in combination with the representatives of the Queen and the Duchess, both of whom did their best to deliver the declamatory speeches with force, made a decided impression, and excited the audience to a sense of grandeur and sublimity. We regret that Miss Bateman had not the opportunity of exemplifying her great elocutionary powers, which the retention of the scene in question would have afforded. It must, however, be confessed that the permitting Margaret to have her full scope in the play gives to her such a towering ascendancy that Richard is scarcely himself, after having been more than once dwarfed in her presence. Mr. Irving succeeded in maintaining the part of Richard in a prominent position. His delineation is marked with extraordinary intelligence, and we may add, without exaggeration, with decided originality. We shall not be far wrong if we describe his Richard as the best of his parts. He brought out distinctly the several attributes of the Satanic character. His self-conscious villainy, his keen perception of the strength or weakness of others, his self-determination to become king, the force of his indomitable will, the persistency of his ever-present cunning, his readiness to avail himself of the services of others, and his habitual ingratitude—all make up an ensemble which, however familiar it may be, still, every time it secures attention, creates a little astonishment, and the "involuntary applause" which "wonder" necessarily implies. Mr. Irving must be credited with having suggested all this, and harmonised it all in a portrait which attests his talent and taste. In some points he went beyond this; the electric shocks which testify to the actor's possession of genius were not wanting wherever they could be given with propriety. Other parts also deserve commendation. Mr. E. H. Brooke was chivalrous as Richmond, Mr. T. Swinbourne effective as the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr. T. Mead remarkably suggestive as the first murderer. The smaller parts had been studied with care; in one instance with too much for legitimate success. Mr. J. Archer's Catesby risked ridicule in obtruding an impetuosity of obedience, for which there is little warrant

in the text. We recommend him to subdue the demonstration of interested servility, which, by attracting too much attention to a subordinate part, disturbs the harmony of the *mise-en-scène*. The new scenery by Mr. Hawes Craven is excellent, and interprets the features of old London with truth and picturesque arrangements, that give to them, each and all, an artistic value.

A two-act comedy by Stirling Coyne, entitled "My Wife's Daughter," was revived at the Globe on Monday, the title being changed to "Squabbles."

The Gaiety Theatre Matinees continue to attract fashionable audiences to favourite revivals and occasional experiments. Mr. H. J. Byron's drama of "Dearer than Life," assisted by the clever acting of Mr. Toole, still maintains its popularity. The part of Michael Garner is one exactly suited to Mr. Toole's idiosyncrasy. He is well supported by Mr. Collette, in the rôle of Bob Gassitt, originally acted by Mr. Henry Irving. Mr. Young, a new actor, distinguishes himself as Uncle Ben. The popular farce of "The Steeplechase; or, Toole in the Pig-skin," has also been successfully played. A new burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron, called "The Bohemian G'yurl," was produced at the Opera Comique on Wednesday.

An original drama has been produced at the East London, by Mr. E. Towers, entitled "Pomona," a fascinating girl brought up by gipsies, and fairly performed by Miss Jenny Grainger. The part of the hero, Ralph Branscombe, is powerfully sustained by Mr. Carden, whose reputation is greatly increasing.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

METALS AND THEIR USES.

Dr. C. R. Alder Wright, in his second lecture on the Metals, given on Thursday week, commented on some of the correlations existing between certain chemical changes and their thermal disturbance. He stated that one metal cannot displace another in a solution, unless the second metal evolves more heat in uniting with the other constituents of the compound than does the first metal; and this he illustrated by the lead-tree, in which the lead is displaced in lead acetate by zinc, forming zinc acetate; and by the Arbor Diana, or silver-tree, in which silver is displaced by mercury, and mercury acetate is produced. He then referred to a table exhibiting the amount of heat evolved by various metals and other elements when combining with oxygen or sulphur. In the case of iron oxide, he stated that little thermal disturbance occurs when the oxide is reduced to metal by carbon oxide or by hydrogen; but the opposite may occur when the conditions of the experiment are changed. Thus, when a stream of dry hydrogen is led over iron oxide at about 500 deg., iron and steam are generated; whilst a current of steam led over metallic iron at the same temperature produces hydrogen and iron oxide. Dr. Wright next described and illustrated some of the ingenious processes by which metals are obtained from complex ores. Thus, in the "dry process," iron is extracted from copper pyrites by a series of operations during which the iron and part of the sulphur is oxydised, and a compound of sulphur and copper formed, from which the copper is subsequently extracted by a series of operations. He then explained the very complicated "wet process" for obtaining the same results. Among the processes illustrated was Pattinson's method for obtaining pure metallic silver from argentiferous lead by means of crystallisation. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the various properties of the metals and their practical applications. 1. Metallic lustre, utilised especially in mirrors, for which metallic silver, as well as amalgams of tin and mercury, are now employed. Some of Faraday's "ruby gold," an impalpable powder suspended in a fluid, was shown to retain its brilliancy after the lapse of many years. 2. Colour. Most metals are white; copper, gold, and the yellowish alkaline earthy metals (calcium, barium, and strontium) being exceptions. Alloys of coloured and colourless metals exhibit regular gradations of tint. 3. Metals are opaque at ordinary temperatures, but very thin films transmit a characteristic colour; thus, gold at the 200,000th of an inch gives a greenish tint. 4. The density of metals was shown to vary from platinum, 21.50, to lithium, 0.59. Aluminium (2.60), from its lightness and strength, is now used for optical instruments. 5. The physical structure of metals greatly varies. Bismuth readily crystallises, while wrought iron is very fibrous; some metals are hard and brittle, others soft; others very malleable and ductile, and others possess much tenacity—properties which may be modified by alloying, as shown in steel, brass, phospho-bronze, &c. All these properties were fully illustrated by explanations of various manufactures in metals, such as gold-beating, pin and pen making, wire-drawing, and the production of foil, sheets, and leaves, accompanied by series of very interesting specimens, kindly supplied by eminent firms.

ANTS.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting on Jan. 26, gave an account of his long-continued observations and experiments upon ants, of which we can give but a brief summary. Each nest contains males, females, and workers, or imperfect females, and has more than one queen; and some genera have soldiers, with large heads and powerful jaws. The length of ant-life is unknown; but Sir John has kept specimens since 1874, which are still perfectly vigorous. Some species keep domestic animals; some are bold, others timid and intelligent, others greedy, and others phlegmatic. Some species, cowardly when alone, fight desperately in numbers. The smell of ants is keen; they do not seem to use their eyes much; and they are deaf to sounds which we hear. Each species generally lives by itself; but sometimes individuals of another species are domesticated. Some species carry off the pupæ of others, and make the young ones slaves, on whom they so much depend as to starve if not fed by their captives. Sir John divided a nest of the common black ant into two halves, and found that, after more than a year's separation, they recognised each other, while strangers from a different nest were driven out or killed. He also proved by experiments that ants help injured companions, but the degree of compassion and feeling differ in them, as in men. Of some ants rendered insensible by chloroform (friends and strangers) nearly all were taken and thrown away. Of others, made dead drunk, the friends were carried into the nest to recover, but the strangers were ejected. Sir John considers that there is probably much division of labour in an ant's nest, but the facts are not easy to ascertain. When ants first emerge from the pupa state, they devote themselves to the care of the young and other duties within the nest, but do not come out foraging till they are older and more experienced. Sir John observed that, during the winter months, special ants were evidently told off to fetch in supplies for the community. With regard to their intelligence, his experiments showed that some species possess much ingenuity, while others led to an opposite conclusion—proving that, however interesting their habits may appear, the instincts of ants are strictly limited. Their mode of fighting is very various. Some ants transfuse their foes with their terrible mandibles; others trust to numbers,

one party seizing an enemy while another dispatches it; one small species devours the dead left on the battle-field of the larger species; others jump on the backs of their larger foes and cut off their heads from behind; while others roll themselves up into balls and never fight. Ants are useful to plants from the number of insects they destroy, while they are prevented from robbing them of their honey either by a chevron-de-frise of hairs pointing downwards, which the ants cannot ascend; by sticky secretions; by the flower being closed by lips, bars, or beards of hair; by the flower-stalks being slippery or bent over, or by pendulous flowers. In conclusion, Sir John observed that—even after the observations of Smith, Belt, Bates, Emery, Mayr, and, above all, of Forel—few subjects of natural history offer a more wide or promising field of study than the habits of ants. Many diagrams and interesting apparatus illustrated the discourse.

SPIRIT OF ITALIAN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN MUSIC.

Mr. Ernst Pauer, in his second lecture on the Nature of Music, given on Saturday last, after expressing his opinion that the German school of music was the most perfect, as fulfilling all the requirements of science, art, and taste, made some remarks on Italian music, and the influence exercised upon it by climate and scenery, the people and their innate deep sense of beauty, their religion, their political institutions and history, and their melodious language. The characteristic of the Italian school has been the undue exaltation of the human voice, which, by its nature and limited compass, has led composers (for instance, in the "aria di bravura") frequently to sacrifice truth, correctness, and unity to the singers: yet Italian music is pre-eminent for the thoroughly vocal construction of the melodies, their broad, easy flow, and their freshness, vigour, clearness, and precision. What Italian music might attain to may be seen in Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and "Nozze di Figaro," where perfect Italian form is combined with great intellectuality. The illustrations given were two harpsichord lessons by Scarlatti, "La Sera," a Venetian boat song, and a Neapolitan tarantella. While noticing the great influence of foreign composers upon French music, Mr. Pauer referred to the earlier development of the chanson, or song, than in other countries, and deduced reasons for describing the special features of French music as grace, great clearness, rhythmical life and expression, varied harmonious changes, with much piquancy, or the power of exciting and maintaining attention; and also as possessing the peculiarly French qualities, "savour faire" and "savour vivre," being thus so well adapted for social amusement. After commenting upon the great improvement due to foreign composers, Mr. Pauer alluded to the works of Rameau, Couperin, Hérold, Auber, Halévy, and Gounod; and regretted the injurious influence of Paris upon the popular taste. He also pointed out the superiority of the story in the French "opéra-comique" over that of the Italian "opera-buffa." The illustrations given were two pieces by Couperin and a rondeau by Rameau. Passing on to German music, Mr. Pauer alluded to the check its progress received by the Thirty Years' War, and to the too great influence of the chorale and organ. Its modern foundation is due to Johann Sebastian Bach, who profitably studied the works of foreign contemporaries, and introduced the system of scientific composition which was gradually developed by Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and others, by whom the superiority of it was undoubtedly settled, though for a long time not acknowledged. By their earnest training, and by their mastery over the details of instrumental music, the Germans have been enabled to give intensity of expression to their compositions; and in them they aim not merely to give pleasure and charm the senses, but to express the noblest, purest, and highest language of the soul. The illustrations included a bourrée by J. S. Bach, an andante by Beethoven, and a rondo by Weber.

THE HUMAN FORM.

Professor Garrod, in his third lecture, given on Tuesday last, resumed his illustrated description of the structure of the human skull, and its remarkable adaptation to the functions of the brain, manifested in all our sensations and movements; and specially alluded to the tongue, the teeth, and the mechanism connected with breathing and swallowing. In respect to the greater dignity and beauty of the human head as compared with the head of the lower animals, the Professor referred to Camper's facial angle—that is, the angle contained by a line drawn from the middle of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another drawn from the latter point to the superciliary edge of the frontal bone. This angle, in apes from 45 to 60 deg., in negroes about 70 deg., varies from 75 to 85 deg. in Europeans, who consequently possess the largest amount of brain and potentiality for mental work. In Greek sculpture this angle is sometimes exaggerated, to idealise the work, of which the Apollo Belvedere is an example. The apparatus for the erection of the head having been noticed, the Professor proceeded to describe the structure of the thorax, or chest, consisting of the sternum or breast-bone, twelve pairs of ribs, with their cartilages, inclosing the heart, lungs, and the other important organs engaged in respiration, digestion, and circulation. The lecture concluded with a description of some of the joints, resembling hinges, endowed with due provision against injury by friction in the oil of the synovial membrane, and guarded against jarring by padding of cartilage. The lecture was much elucidated by models and diagrams.

Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., will give a discourse on the Typical Laws of Heredity on Friday next, the 9th inst.

The Dean of Westminster presided, last Saturday, at the first of a course of lectures on the Laws of Health, by Professor Corfield, at the Society of Arts; and, in opening the proceedings, remarked that this was a subject in which the members of all religious denominations might take part without any fear of disunion, and that there was no reason why we should not look at things exactly as they are in themselves, and make the very best use of any instruction which we received, without suspecting anybody, and without running our heads against our neighbours. Dr. Corfield began his lecture by explaining such terms as "constitution," "temperament," "idiosyncrasy." He explained that different diseases might be looked for at different periods of life, and counselled everyone to find out his weak point—if any such should exist, from hereditary tendencies or otherwise—in order to guard against its being fixed upon by disease. Treating at great length of the causes of infant mortality, he strongly urged upon mothers to nurse their own children; and, alluding to infectious maladies, stated that in the first forty-six weeks of last year only one among such children as were between the ages of one and five, and had been vaccinated, had died of smallpox, and it was found that this child had contracted the disease before vaccination.

Dr. Humphry Sandwith, C.B., gave a lecture, at 29, Queen-square, on the subject of Serbia and the Eastern Question. At the close of the address, one of the audience asked if the Jews were persecuted in Serbia. Dr. Sandwith said there was no religious persecution, but Jews were not allowed to settle

in the interior, on account of their opening spirit-shops and commencing a system of usury.

Professor Leone Levi gave, at King's College, his second lecture on Work and Wages. Canon Barry presided, and there was a large attendance of the working classes, for whose benefit the course has been organised. The staple of the learned Professor's discourse was devoted to the social and industrial position of the wage-earning class, and to the effect of machinery on the wage funds.

Mr. W. Chandler Roberts, F.R.S., gave a lecture at the South Kensington Museum, last Saturday, on the Means Adopted for Ensuring Accuracy in the Coinage; Mr. R. A. Hill, of the Mint, occupied the chair.

A meeting of the Royal United Service Institution was held, on Monday evening, under the presidency of Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B. The first paper read was by Rear-Admiral J. H. Selwyn, on Steam Boilers and Fuel. The question of boiler corrosion and its prevention was also dealt with by Admiral Selwyn, and taken up, together with other points in the paper, at some length in the discussion which followed, which was participated in by Professor Barff, Mr. Lewis Obrick, the chairman, and others. Lieutenant J. T. Bucknell, R.E., then exhibited and explained the self-registering sounding apparatus, jointly patented by himself and Mr. Casella, the well-known philosophical instrument-maker, of Holborn-bars; its principle being a pressure-gauge acted on by the increasing density and consequent pressure of sea-water at increasing depths.

In the course of a second and concluding lecture on the Philosophy of Language, at the London Institution, on Monday evening, Mr. E. B. Tylor stated that on the previous occasion he had examined real words and grammatical words which had no real meaning of themselves, but served to modify the real words used. From this he proposed to consider the structure of language, and how it was put together. Starting with negro-English and the commonest vulgarisms, he compared these with corresponding formations current in foreign languages, such as "I go, do I?" translated from the Bengalee, and showing the intention to place particular stress on the pronoun at the expense of obvious redundancy. Similar examples of the apparently redundant use of the pronoun in French were given, and, incidentally, the weakness of certain rules of ordinary grammar were attacked, as in Lindley Murray's dictum that "a" becomes "an" before a vowel, the fact being that "an" simply meant "one" and became "a" for the sake of euphony before a consonant. Again, on the division of words he was by no means sure that expressions such as "of the man" should not be regarded as compound words in the dative case, merely broken up for the sake of convenience. In this way the English would be an agglutinated language consisting of sense words, modified by the use of grammatical particles, which were called by the Chinese "empty words" to distinguish them from full or sense words. Specimens of agglutinated words taken from the Esquimaux were compared with inflected words in the Latin in illustration of the lecturer's contention that the Greek and Latin were agglutinating languages, differing only from the so-called barbarous languages of Tartary and North America in running rather more into what was called inflexion. "May not," "mayn't," and "won't" strictly followed the definition of inflexion. A Cherokee verb was written on the black board, with multitudinous inflexions and transpositions of the root for variations of the meaning. Why was it, then, that so much had been made of inflexion? It seemed to him a kind of pretension to elevate the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic over the agglutinating languages, maintaining, as he did, that the English, by throwing off the accretions of antiquity, left the older languages far behind in power and delicacy of expression. Utter lawlessness and confusion was shown in the grammatical distinctions of gender, especially in the Latin languages. A clean sweep had been made in this respect in the English, rendering this language the envy and admiration of foreign grammarians. It was well that English had these high practical qualities, for statistics showed that it would probably absorb all other languages. Should the extraordinary increase of English-speaking people continue at the existing ratio, there would in twenty years be 860,000,000 speaking English, as against 124,000,000 speaking German and 70,000,000 speaking French. Much was it to be regretted that such a language was encumbered with a ridiculous and absurd alphabet. What was wanted was a carefully-drawn phonetic alphabet, which would enable people to express English and foreign words, which would be a pronouncing, not a mispronouncing, alphabet.

The decay of the City guilds was the subject of a paper read before the Social Science Association, on Monday evening, by Mr. A. Smith, who commented upon the manner in which these institutions disposed of their wealth, and contended that the secrecy of their proceedings was contrary to the national spirit. In the discussion that followed some gentlemen contended that a commission of inquiry on this matter should be appointed by Parliament; while others strongly condemned the attacks which had been directed against the guilds and the "wild and random statements" which were frequently made in regard to them.

An extraordinary meeting of the Fellows of the Statistical Society was held, on Tuesday evening, at King's College, when a paper was read by Mr. Archibald Hamilton on the Economic Progress of New Zealand.

At the meeting of the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday night—Mr. Stephenson, the President, in the chair—a paper by Mr. John Head was read on the Employment of Refuse Vegetable Substances for Raising Steam.

The Rev. Canon Farrar gave on Wednesday the first of a course of lectures to ladies, on the Early History of Christendom, at Queen's College, 43, Harley-street.

Professor Corfield's second lecture, at the Society of Arts, on the Laws of Health, was given on Thursday.

At the meeting of the Physical Society this day (Saturday) the following communications will be made:—Professor Osborne Reynolds on Vortex Motion; Mr. C. J. Woodward on Apparatus to Illustrate Wave Motion.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, Bart., has been appointed private secretary to the Right Hon. George Selater-Booth, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, in the room of Mr. Philip Lutley Selater, F.R.S., resigned.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Saverlake Cottage Hospital was held at the Townhall, Marlborough, last Saturday, under the presidency of the Marquis of Ailesbury. The income of the hospital last year amounted to over £800. A subscription has been entered into to present the hospital with a portrait of the Rev. J. O. Stephens, the hon. secretary.

THE ASHTABULA CREEK DISASTER.

American papers and letters have told full particulars of this terrible accident on the Lake Shore Railroad, in Northern Ohio, on the night of Dec. 29, which was mentioned in telegrams a month ago. The train, consisting of eleven cars drawn by two engines, reached the bridge over Ashtabula Creek about eight o'clock, and was moving at a low rate of speed. The engines had crossed in safety, when the bridge, without warning, gave way, and the whole train, with the exception of the leading engine, the couplings of which broke, was precipitated into the ravine, a distance of seventy-five feet. The banks are steep, and the furious snowstorm that had been raging for several hours rendered it difficult for those who hastened to the scene of the disaster to reach the wreck. To add to the horror of the situation, the cars took fire from the stoves, and many passengers who were not killed outright by the fall were burned to death. Imprisoned by heavy fragments of the broken cars, or unable to move on account of injuries, men, women, and children met death in that agonising manner. Some, it is supposed, were drowned.

Help arrived early from the Ashtabula village, but nothing could then be done to save life except to remove the wounded, who had already been taken from the cars to places where they could have surgical attention. The heat from the burning wreck was intense; and, in the confusion of the moment, the means which might have been used to extinguish the flames were not thought of until too late. At the waterworks, within 150 yards of the burning cars, lay 500 ft. of hose, the coupling of which exactly fitted a plug within pistol-shot of the fire, the plug being connected with a powerful pumping apparatus, and there being sixty pounds of steam in the pump boiler. The hose could have been pouring a stream on the fire within five minutes but for somebody's fault or stupidity.

A survivor describes the scene in vivid style:—"The first thing I heard was a cracking in the front part of the car, and then the same cracking in the rear. Then came another cracking in the front, louder than the first, and then came a sickening oscillation and a sudden sinking, and I was thrown stunned from my seat. I heard the cracking, and splintering, and smashing around me. The ironwork bent and twisted like snakes, and everything took horrid shapes. I heard a lady scream in anguish, 'Oh! help me!' Then I heard the cry of fire. Someone broke a window, and I pushed the lady out who had screamed. The train lay in the valley in the water, our car a little on its side, both ends broken in. The rest of the train lay in every direction, some on end, some on the side, crushed and broken. The snow in the valley was nearly to my waist, and I could only move with difficulty. The wreck was then on fire. The wind was blowing from the east, and whirling blinding masses of snow over the terrible ruin. The crackling of the flames, the whistling wind, the screaming of the hurt, made a pandemonium of that little valley, and the water of the freezing creek was red with blood or black with the flying cinders."

The number of persons killed cannot be accurately stated, as it is not known exactly how many there were in the train, and it is thought some bodies were entirely consumed by the flames. The official list of the killed, and those who have died of their injuries, gives the number as fifty-five, but it is supposed to be somewhat higher. One of them was Mr. P. Bliss, the musical composer of many of the hymn tunes in the Moody and Sankey collection; both he and his wife were killed. Our illustration is a view of the scene of this great railway disaster.

CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture, one of the oldest and largest agricultural chambers in the kingdom, was held, on Thursday week, at Devonport; Mr. Soltan Symons, late a candidate for the representation of Devonport, presiding. Congratulation was expressed at the large share of attention which agricultural matters had received in Parliament, but the Agricultural Holdings Act was unanimously declared to be abortive in operation, and its being made compulsory was demanded. The reintroduction next Session of the Prisons, Highways, and Valuation Bills was urged, but the power conferred on surveyors of taxes was rigorously opposed. Mr. Trelawny, eldest son of Sir John Trelawny, was elected president.

At the annual meeting of the Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture, held last Saturday—Sir A. Palmer presiding—several speakers objected to the present system of waterside markets, and advocated the slaughter of animals at the port of debarkation, as adopted with success in the trade in American meat. Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., pointed out that the difficulty lay in obtaining the concurrence of foreign countries in the plan. A resolution was eventually passed regretting that more stringent means were not adopted by the Privy Council for preventing the constant importation of animals infected with contagious diseases. At the dinner subsequently held, Mr. Pell spoke on the relations between landlord and tenant.

Mr. Hunter Rodwell, Q.C., M.P., was, on Saturday, elected president of the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society, whose annual show of stock, &c., is to be held at Ely on July 25 and 26.

Sir Henry Jackson, M.P., of Llantillis Court, Monmouth, was elected president of the Monmouth Chamber of Agriculture, at Chepstow, on Monday. The Chamber passed a resolution that nothing short of the most stringent measures would meet the requirements of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. The Privy Council was censured for their inactivity in the matter.

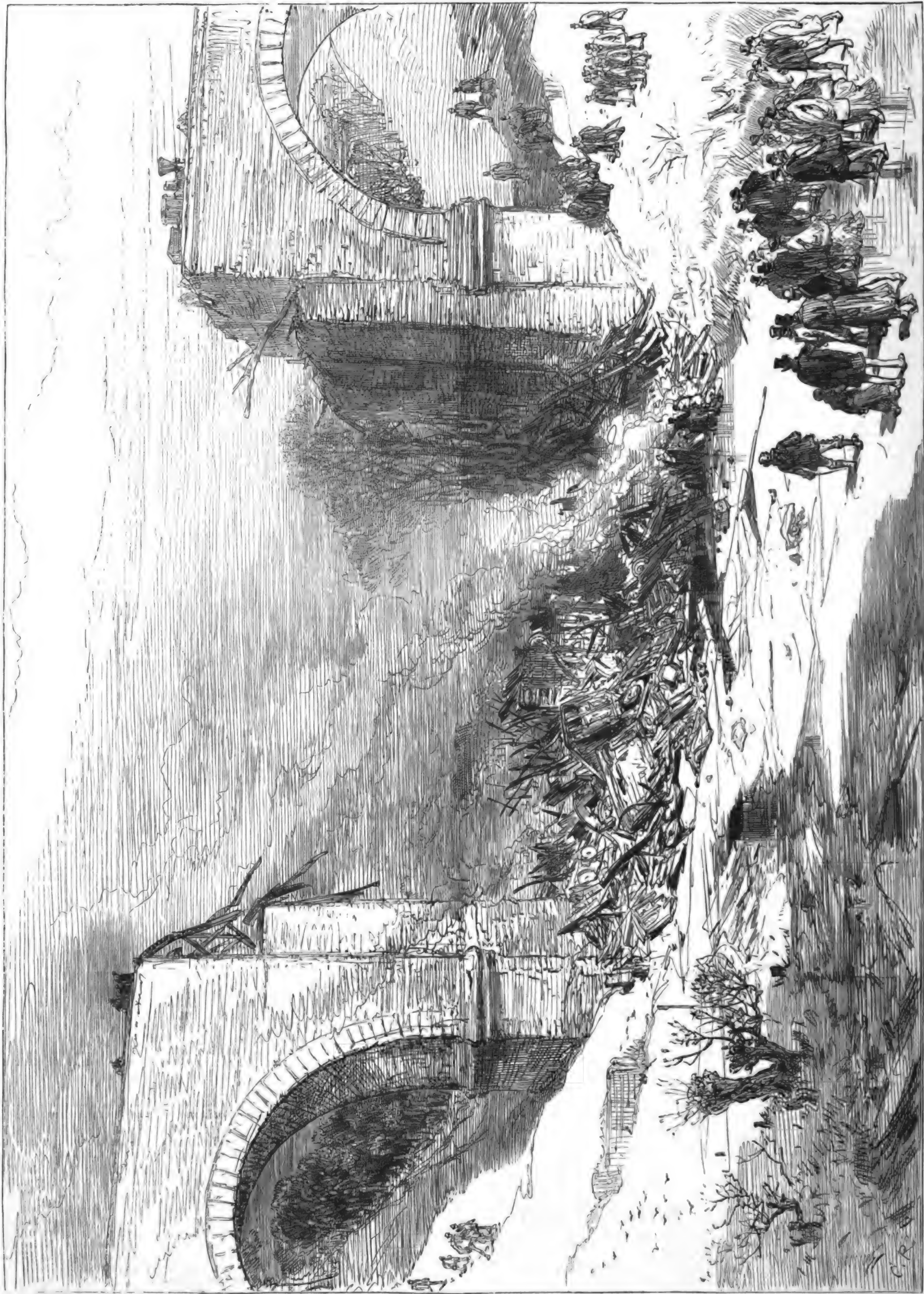
Two gun-boats were, on Monday, launched at Barrow, one named the Foxhound, and the other the Forward.

The subscriptions for the widows and orphans of Inspector Drewett and Constable Shorter, of the Berks police, who were murdered near Hungerford last month, have reached £1500.

Lord Granville was robbed of his watch at the New-street railway station, at Birmingham, last Saturday, while waiting on the platform for the arrival of a train.

It appears from the agricultural returns just issued that for the whole of the United Kingdom the cultivated area in 1876 was 47,393,000 acres, exclusive of heath and mountain pasture land, and of woods and plantations. This total exceeds that of 1875 by 80,000 acres. Between the years 1869 and 1876, 1,293,000 additional acres were returned as having been brought under cultivation.

The Art Loan Exhibition at Lynn continues to receive increased attention, and it has proved successful in every respect. Paintings by Raphael, Vandike, Rubens, Paul Veronese, Sir P. Lely, Sir J. Reynolds, and Landseer are exhibited, and in addition to these there are shown many articles of great value. Two fine landscapes by David Cox, offered to the committee by Lady Buxton for £1200, have been sold for 1700 to Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket, thus producing a profit of £500, which is to be devoted to St. Margaret's Church Restoration Fund.



ASHTABULA BRIDGE, THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER ON THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, NORTHERN OHIO.

THE LATE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

This eminently successful citizen of New York, who died on the 4th ult., in the eighty-third year of his age, had passed through a very busy and enterprising life. He was the son of a small market-gardener on Staten Island, probably of Dutch

1814, before he was twenty-one, he contracted with the War Office to supply six military posts with provisions. This contract he regularly performed, by nightly trips with his boat, visiting each of the six forts once a week, during a period of six months. He was now enabled to build a schooner, and enter upon the coasting trade; he had already married an excellent young woman, Miss Sophia Johnson. Before long he was the owner of three vessels, employed along the coasts of North and South Carolina and Georgia. But he found it more advantageous to enter the service of Mr. T. Gibbons, of New Jersey, one of the earliest proprietors of river steam-boats in America. Vanderbilt and his wife at one time managed an hotel in New Brunswick which Mr. Gibbons had established. But having saved a round sum of money after a few years, Vanderbilt preferred to leave Mr. Gibbons, and to run steam-boats of his own. In this business he was still prosperous, and of thirty-eight steamers he owned, at one time or another, not one was lost by wreck, or fire, or boiler explosion. He was worth about 400,000 dollars at forty years of age, but had no mind to retire, though he had once said he would do so whenever he had 20,000 dollars; and his mother reminded him of that modest resolution.

Mr. Vanderbilt went into a larger field of speculation in 1851, starting a line of isthmus transit through Nicaragua, in opposition to the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the California traffic. His feat of bringing a new steam-boat, named the Central America, up the San Juan river, warping her up the Castillo rapids, to place her on Lake Nicaragua, was a bold and skilful performance. Two years later, in a steam-ship of his own, the North Star, he visited Europe, and was very well received. He soon afterwards established a new line of Atlantic steam-ships between New York and Havre. One of these fine ships, the Vanderbilt, he munificently presented to the American Government, as a free gift, at the outbreak of the Civil War. It was accepted, and, being fitted with a ram and armed with guns, was used as a cruiser in pursuit of the Alabama.

Mr. Vanderbilt had, since 1857, been a large shareholder of the New York and Harlem Railroad; he became its president in 1863, when its shares had risen from the lowest value to a fair position. He next took up the Hudson River Railroad, and effected great improvements and extensions, laying down a double line of rails, increasing the number of trains, and building new freight depôts, or goods stations, one of which covers the whole site of the square formerly called St. John's Park. The New York Central Railway was, in 1868, by Mr. Vanderbilt's management, brought to an amalgamation with the Hudson River line, with a joint capital of thirty-five million dollars. This amount of stock has since been more than doubled, and a second double line has been constructed from Albany to Buffalo; the whole of the connected railway property is worth ninety million dollars, paying eight per cent dividend. It is supposed that "Commodore" Vanderbilt was the

richest man in America, his reputed wealth exceeding that of the late Mr. A. Stewart. He had four sons and nine daughters; his eldest son, William Vanderbilt, has been vice-president of the railway company, and is to carry on his father's great undertakings. The first Mrs. Vanderbilt having died, the Commodore, in 1869, at the age of seventy-five, married a



THE LATE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, OF NEW YORK.

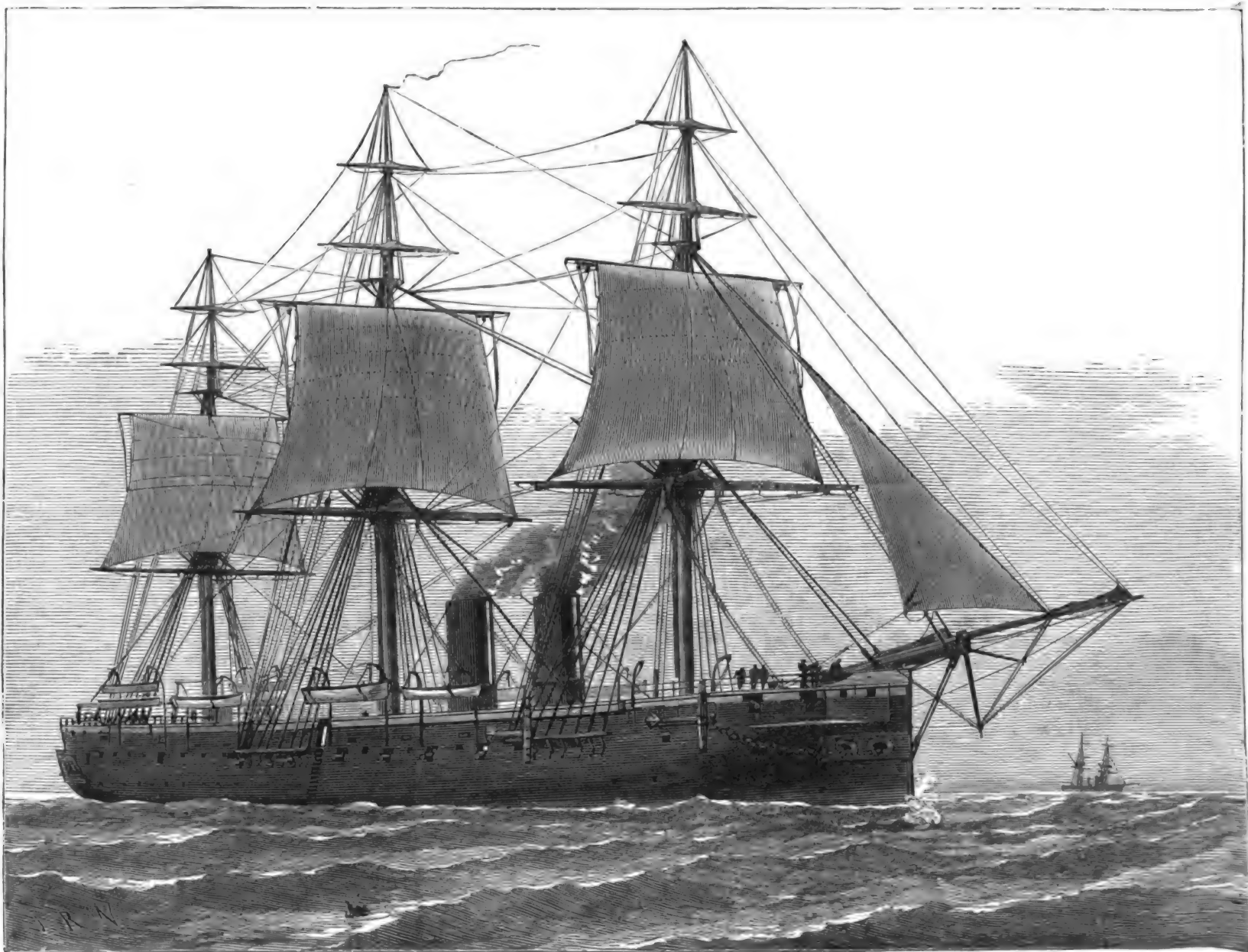
family. It is said that the first money he earned, at sixteen years of age, was a hundred dollars for the job of ploughing, harrowing, and planting an eight-acre "lot" which belonged to his mother, at that time left a widow. He invested the money in a boat, with which he began running to and fro between the island and New York city, carrying goods and passengers; while half his earnings were daily given to his mother. During the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, when the harbour was blockaded and Fort Richmond was besieged, he used at night to convey military reinforcements to that fort, not without considerable risk. He gained five hundred dollars by this service, and, in



THE LATE M. TRAUTSCHOLD, ARTIST.

Miss Crawford, of Alabama. He was not in the habit of ostentatious gifts, but he bestowed a million dollars to found the "Vanderbilt University," on unsectarian principles; and he also founded, at his sole cost, "the Church of the Strangers," in Mercer-street, of which the Rev. Dr. Deems was appointed pastor for life. In his personal habits, the late Mr. Vanderbilt is said to have been very abstemious, seldom drinking wine, and his house was plainly furnished; but he was fond of driving the best horses that could be got for any price. He sometimes indulged in a quiet rubber of whist.

Commodore Vanderbilt's will was read on the 9th, and the



H.M.S. EURYALUS.

petition for its admission to probate was presented to the Surrogate. It was drawn in January, 1875, and has a codicil, made in June, 1875. The bulk of the property is left outright to William H. Vanderbilt, the bequests to all other persons amounting only to a little more than 15,000,000 dols., reckoning railway shares at their par value, and of this 15,000,000 dols. about half goes to the four sons of William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, jun., getting much the largest share. Nothing is given in the instrument to public or charitable purposes, but friends of the Commodore say that William H. Vanderbilt is to carry out a plan of his for the construction of an hospital or home for the benefit of persons employed on the Vanderbilt railroads. It is also understood that the Commodore placed a large sum in the hands of his eldest son to distribute among his most valued friends, no mention of whom has been made in the will.

DUDLEY GALLERY EXHIBITION.

So long as the gentlemen forming the committee of the Dudley Gallery abstain from occupying the best places on the walls with their own productions, so long will the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings command the confidence of the public. The original idea of the association was to give an opportunity for the exhibition of the works of those artists who are necessarily excluded from the walls of the two water-colour societies from their not being members; and the loyal carrying out of its programme is what gives peculiar attraction to this the earliest of our spring exhibitions.

As art, when expressed by simple form, is not nearly so much appreciated or understood in this country as it ought to be, it may be as well to premise that there are placed in the middle of the room several interesting pieces of sculpture. C. B. Lawes has two ideal female busts (641 and 643) in terracotta, charming in expression and excellently modelled. F. Junack, two cleverly grouped boys, which he calls "The Twin Naturalists" (639) and Melchior Auderegg, a small whole-length figure of "F. Morshead, Esq., of Winchester" (642), a piece of exquisite manipulation rarely seen in this country. The technique of this sculptor was never acquired in England. Then there are two busts by Mrs. Thornycroft—a lady whose works we should like to see more frequently in our exhibitions. The one is a marble bust of Milton's "Il Penseroso" (640), which she endows with a sweet unexaggerated sentiment; and the other is a most recognisable portrait-bust of Princess Louise of Hesse.

Turning to the pictures in our book, we find the place of honour occupied by Mark Fisher's "Winter's Day" (97), in which a shepherd unfastens a rustic gate that his sheep may pass through. Overhead are stretched the gaunt arms of the leafless trees, and away beyond the snow-covered country looks cold and cheerless. Around this picture, or in its immediate neighbourhood, will be found several interesting works of our coming artists. Immediately beneath it, for example, is a lady, seated on a yellow sofa, during "The Reign of Terror" (96), by Percy Macquoid, which is remarkable for careful drawing and good colour. The corresponding picture above Mr. Fisher's snow scene is called a "Study from Nature" (98), and represents a red, curly-headed boy in blue dress thrumming a guitar. The artist is the Marchioness of Waterford, who evidently wields an impetuous, but by no means an unartistic, pencil. Patience is what she chiefly desiderates, and when her models are red-haired we would advise her to eschew blue. On each side of the winter scene already referred to hangs a glowing landscape, and both of them are pictures of tone and quality. The one to the left shows a girl and child driving home leisurely two or three cattle by a road leading up from a rocky brook which we see in the hollow on our left. Its author, Tom Lloyd, calls it appropriately "The Close of Day" (82). The pendant to this is Ernest Waterlow's "Hill Farm," with a duck-haunted pool in the foreground, with a girl beyond driving home some calves. Both artists seem to have chosen the fall of the gloamin for their subject, and it is curious to note how similar the means are which they use in expressing it. Close to the last named hangs "The Last of the Heather" (113), with two girls coming down the hillside towards the spectator. The author, Tristram I. Ellis, is another of our promising young landscapists; but his usual success has scarcely attended him in this case. As the picture hangs, we can scarcely say what growth it is, whether wild or cultured, through which the girls are marching.

Joseph Knight has two sweet little bits in this part of the gallery, called "The Brook" (104) and "Farm Buildings" (91), which we see beyond a common; but his chief contribution hangs in the place of honour on the opposite wall. "Twilight" (324) he calls it; and he conveys very impressively this idea by the disposition and outline of his masses, by a brashy pool in the foreground, and some houses peeping up dimly on the ridge beyond. So effectually, indeed, has Mr. Knight realised for us twilight, that we experience relief and refreshment in looking up at Marie Stillman's "Bloom Time" (325)—a girl filling her lap with apple-blossom. We could afford to see more of this artist, whose colouring is so bright and effective without being in any way exaggerated.

This reminds us that lady artists are well represented in the present exhibition. Close by hang "One of the Queen's Marys" (321), by Mrs. Arthur Luxmore, the Vicar of Wakefield's "Sophia Primrose" (322), by Mrs. H. Champion; "Point Pescade, Algiers" (320), from the dashing pencil of Madame Bodichon; a very clever picture of a rustic boy piping from under a fern-frond to his attentive terrier (79), by Catherine A. Sparkes; and a carefully manipulated "Portrait of T. D. Webb, Esq." (317), by Edith Martineau. A still more effective piece of limning by the same artist hangs on the opposite wall. It represents a lady artist, of earnest and almost severe mien, pencil in hand, looking towards her supposed sitter. Adrian Stokes has proved himself worthy of his model in his "Portrait of Mrs. Charles De Lacy-Lacy" (80). E. Clifford, in his only contribution—a lifesized portrait of "The Hon. Mrs. Cowper-Temple" (141)—has scarcely made the most of his sitter. That he is literally correct in his drawing there can be no doubt; but he has missed the beautiful spirit of his subject; or, if his sitter persisted in wearing so nun-like a garb, and an expression so remarkably resigned, he would have been perfectly justified in remonstrating. The picture (142) by E. S. Guinness, hanging close by, of a girl leaning against a tiger skin, is surely too fair and too intelligent for "A Circassian Slave." There is much more of ethnological truth in "Aunt Chloe's Visit" (171), by Alfred E. Emslie. Aunt Chloe is a gorgeously-attired negro lady, who, with her husband, in garments equally faultless and complete, has come on a visit to the home of her humbler sister. The four little "darkies" evidently regard the advent of their rich kinsfolks as an event which must be made the most of, and they disport themselves accordingly. The picture is full of negro humour, and cleverly painted.

R. Phené Spier sends one of the richest bits of Jacobean architecture in England, and although the "Second Court of St. John's College, Oxford," is rather a limited subject, he has managed to treat it with much pictorial feeling. In the

"Haymaking" (164), close by, John H. Dearle has allowed his clouds to come too far forward. John Charlton is very correct in the drawing of the cob which we see "Getting Impatient" (156) at the door where he is tied up; and J. C. Dollman, another sound animal-painter, shows thorough knowledge of canine nature in "Chains and Slavery" (172), as seen at Antwerp. Five dogs, whose breeds are scientifically differentiated, fastened to a vegetable cart, are waiting with more or less satisfaction while a girl bargains with their master for some cabbages. Near this hangs Mary Goddall's "Jacqueline" (173), a pretty, bright-eyed girl, in blue-trimmed mob cap. We would call attention also to Charles Earle's "Venetian Market-Card" (179), Henry Darvall's "Early Morning on the Thames, from Charing-cross Bridge," George L. Hall's rocky "Coast of South Wales" (192), and Albert Goodwin's "Delectable Mountains" (196), sloping down to the sea, as drawings all worthy of admiration, although our space permits of our only naming them.

In the far ends of the gallery hang many pictures of high merit. The place of honour is occupied by J. C. Moore's portrait of Earl Granville's second daughter (210), an interesting little girl, sitting with a guitar in her lap. In spite of a slight tendency to stiffness, this quaint manner of treating children's portraits seems to find favour with artists and their patrons, as may be seen from the number of imitators in the present exhibition. On one side of the portrait just named hangs a remarkably clever picture by Frank Walton, and on the other a masculine drawing by Hamilton Macallum. The former, "Under the West Cliff, Bournemouth" (205), represents a barren stretch of sea sand, where utter loneliness is intensified by the presence of three rooks. The sense of space is excellent, and the glimpse of the distant sea gives relief to the eye; the latter shows some fishermen hauling up a yawl with a "Yo, heave, oh!" (220). The sandy headland beyond is reflected in the summer sea, and gulls flit about in familiar proximity. J. M. Jopling sends a capital picture of an old fisherman and his wife or daughter, seated on a low sea-wall, "Mending Nets" (207); but the picture is too high to be appreciated in detail, but its local truth and colouring will be readily recognised by those familiar with St. Monan's, Fifeshire.

We like the tender effect of greenery in the trees which overshadow the Shallows (221) of Alfred Parsons; the careful modelling of Leyden Pocock's "Pensativa" (431); the vigorous way in which Sutton Palmer has rendered the tumultuous "Fall of the Orchay" (224); the dark, yet rich and luminous effect in James Macbeth's "Gareloch Head" (238); and the faithful rendering of the cloud and mist "Under the Cliffs at Whitby" (252), by E. Ellis. T. R. Macquoid's "Old Gateway, Spain" (278), is one of the best pictures this artist has done lately. The two figures against the sunny grey wall give force and character to the whole. Walter Field is, perhaps, a little sketchy in his "Waste Land" (310), on which sheep feed very keenly, as sheep generally do when under a sky threatening rain, as we have here; but, in spite of this, the drawing has all the appearance of being a transcript from nature.

Such artists as C. Napier Hemy, E. J. Poynter, and H. Stacy Marks are fairly represented in this exhibition; but they can well afford to be only named. The general character of the drawings, numbering in all 638, are not beyond the usual average.

THE LATE HERR TRAUTSCHOLD.

The death of this esteemed German artist was lately announced. Wilhelm Trautschold was born in 1815, at Berlin, and came over to this country in 1846, when he accompanied his friend, the late Baron von Liebig, who was desirous of having the portraits of some of his English friends painted by Trautschold. He became resident in England, having many commissions to paint in Liverpool, where he married an English lady in 1850. Soon after his marriage he and his wife travelled through Italy and Germany. On their return they settled in London, residing in Fitzroy-square. Herr Trautschold painted many fine pictures, portraits, figure-subjects, and landscapes. It was in the last-mentioned branch of art that he met with the most signal success at the chief exhibitions of this country. One of his works, "A Scene in the Black Forest," which was exhibited at the Academy in 1866, had its merits generally acknowledged by the public as well as the press. This picture was bought by the committee of the South Kensington Museum for their collection. The artist was from time to time called over to Germany to paint some celebrated man. He painted the late Baron von Liebig four times; the last portrait was done shortly before the death of that eminent chemist. This picture has been chosen as a model for the statue to be erected at Munich, and has already been copied for the Portrait Gallery of Great Men in that centre of art. Trautschold's fine drawings of the New Forest scenery, in Hampshire, were admired, in 1875, at the special Exhibition of New Forest Views in London. His last journey to Germany was principally undertaken for the benefit of his health, which had been failing in the last twenty years. His death occurred, on the 7th ult., at Munich. The well-known "German Athenaeum," last week, got up an "In Memoriam" exhibition of a small but choice collection of the late Herr Trautschold's works in the different branches of art in which he was master. Personally, as a character of rare excellence, Trautschold was much admired and beloved by all who knew him, and especially by those friends who witnessed the heroic manner in which he bore extreme sufferings during many years, till released by death.

H.M.S. EURYALUS.

This new ship, one of eight swift unarmoured cruisers already built, of the Inconstant and Bacchante class, was launched, on Wednesday last, at Chatham Dockyard. The Euryalus was laid down in November, 1873, and has therefore taken three years to construct. It will, however, be another year before she is completed and ready for sea. She has a displacement of 3932 tons, or, in builders' measurement, a tonnage of 1906 tons. This gives her superiority in size over the Active, whose displacement is only 3078 tons, and a considerable inferiority to the Shah, whose displacement is 6040 tons. Like her sister-ships, the Boadicea and Bacchante, she holds, therefore, a middle position between the large unarmoured cruisers, like the Shah, Inconstant, and Raleigh, and the small corvettes, the Active and Volage. Her length is 280 ft.; breadth, 45 ft.; depth of hold, 15 ft. 7 in.; draught of water—forward, 20 ft. 4 in., and aft, 22 ft. 10 in.; indicated horse power, 5250 ft. Her armament is, in common with that of other vessels of this class, feeble. It will consist of two revolving 4½-ton guns, fourteen similar guns to be used broadside; and two sixty-four-pounder chase guns. From this it will be seen that the Euryalus will not carry any guns of armour-piercing power. The 4½-ton gun does not use the Palliser projectiles, either shot or shell, at all. The shells it uses are the common 107 lb. 14 oz., and the shrapnel, 115 lb. 10 oz.; it also uses case-shot of 69 lb. It is, of course, vastly superior to the old-

fashioned sixty-four pounder, which uses only 56 lb. 14 oz. common shell, 65 lb. 10 oz. shrapnel, and 50 lb. 8½ oz. case-shot. The armament of these vessels has long been a vexed question—whether, if it be merely intended to attack the enemy's maritime commerce, it is not too strong; or whether, if it be supposed to afford protection against attacks from other ships of war, it is not too weak. But there can be no doubt that the Euryalus is capable of performing good service in naval warfare.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated Aug. 10, 1871, July 2, 1873, and July 12, 1875, of Colonel Charles Towneley, late of Towneley, Lancashire, who died, on Nov. 4 last, at Towneley Hall, were proved in London on the 18th ult. by his sons-in-law, Lord Norreys and Lord Alexander Francis Charles Gordon Lennox, and Mr. Henry James Stonor, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to Mr. Stonor £100; to his secretary, Matthew Houghton, £200 for each year's service, but not to exceed in the whole £2000; to Mademoiselle Briand, the friend of his daughters, an annuity of £50; and there are annuities to his housekeeper, the lady's-maid of his late wife, and his herdsman, and legacies to the servants who have been five years in his service at his death; the whole remainder of his personality, and such part of his real estate as he can dispose of by will, he leaves to his three daughters, Lady Norreys, Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox, and Lady O'Hagan.

The will, dated Aug. 10, 1874, of Mr. Thomas Greenwood, late of Sandfield Lodge, Hampstead, who died on Dec. 12 last, has been proved by Mrs. Marianne Greenwood, the widow, and Herbert Greenwood, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £1000 and all his household furniture; he also gives her the interest of £30,000 for life, and a power of appointment at her death over £15,000, part thereof. There are legacies to his trustees; and the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his said son.

The will, with two codicils, dated Feb. 19, and Aug. 28, 1874, and March 21, 1876, of Mr. Edward Moss, late of No. 78, Inverness-terrace, Baywater, who died on Dec. 8 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Mrs. Sophia Moss, the widow, Samuel Moss, the son, David Benjamin, Louis Joseph, and Montague Davis, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Burton-crescent, £200; to the London Hospital, Mile End-road, £100; to the Jews' Soup Kitchen Society, £25; to the Jews' Hospital, Norwood, the Jews' Hand-in-Hand Society, the Jews' Widows' Home, and the Jews' Orphan Asylum, 19 guineas each; and there are many other legacies, including one to the Zetland Lodge of Freemasons of Montreal, of which deceased was for twenty-five years treasurer. To his wife he gives his residence in Inverness-terrace, a pecuniary legacy, and £1500 per annum for life, and the residue of his property upon various trusts for his eleven children.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 15 and Nov. 27, 1873, of Mr. Louis Arthur Lucas, late of Manchester, who died, on Nov. 20 last, on board the steam-ship Massorah, in the Red Sea, has been proved by Nathaniel Cohen, Edward Behrens, Louis Davidson, and Alfred Gutierrez Henriques, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to the Jews' Infant School and the Jews' School, both at Manchester, £200 each; to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Southern Hospital, Manchester, the Jewish Board of Guardians, and the Reform Synagogue, Park-place, Manchester, £100 each; to the Colonel of the 1st Manchester Rifle Volunteers, £50, to be distributed by him in prizes to the regiment; to the Presbyterian minister of the parish of Dunoon, Argyshire, £50, to be distributed by him among the poor inhabitants of such parish; and there are other legacies. The rest of his property he leaves upon trust for his five sisters—Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Behrens, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Henriques, and Miss Agnes Charlotte Lucas.

The will, dated Aug. 1, 1876, of the Hon. Henry Walpole, late of the Carlton Club, Pall-mall, who died on Nov. 6 last, at the Hôtel de Venise, Mentone, was proved on the 19th ult. by Spencer Walpole, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths the watch formerly belonging to Garrick to his brother, the Earl of Orford, to be held as a heirloom, and some other legacies; the remainder of his personality he gives to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Cecilia Elizabeth Walpole, for life; on her death there are some further legacies, and the following charities take £100 each—viz., the Blind School, St. George's-fields, the House of Charity, Greek-street, Soho, St. George's Hospital, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and St. Andrew's Hospital, Clewer, near Windsor; the residue of the personality is then given to the next of kin of his brother, the Hon. Frederick Walpole. All his real estate is devised upon the same uses as those declared in the family settlement of the Woolterton estate, in the possession of the Earl of Orford.

The will, dated Nov. 11, 1857, of Mr. Joseph Francis Gillett, late of No. 115, Piccadilly, who died on Dec. 6 last at St. George's Hospital, was proved on Dec. 23 last by Thomas Cuvelje, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. There are some legacies, and the rest of his property, real and personal, testator gives to his brother, Francis Alfred Gillett.

The will, dated July 3, 1876, of Mr. Park Nelson, late of No. 11, Essex-street, Strand, and of Parson's-green, Fulham, who died on Dec. 19 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Robert Rogers Nelson, the son, and Joseph John Morgan, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will of Mrs. Anne Mary Perceval, widow of Michael Henry Perceval, Esq., of Spencer-wood, Quebec, Lower Canada, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Flower, Bart., who died, in her eighty-seventh year, on Nov. 23 last, at Lews Castle, Stornoway, the seat of her son-in-law, Sir James Matheson, Bart., was proved on Dec. 22 last under £16,000; in addition to which she died possessed of real estate at Mill-hill, Middlesex.

The will, dated April 12, 1875, of the Rev. Fletcher Fleming, M.A., of Rayrigg and Belfield, in the county of Westmorland, who died on Nov. 11, 1876, was proved on Dec. 29, 1876, at Carlisle, by James Christopher Wilson and George Edward Moser, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator bequeaths £500 towards building and partly endowing a chapel of ease at Biscay How, near Bowness (the land for which chapel he had already conveyed to Lord Decies and George Edward Moser); £100 to St. Mary's Schools, Birkthwaite; £100 to the Grammar School at Bowness; and £50 in various local charities. The testator directs inventories to be made of all the family pictures, books, plate, and various trinkets (including the watch said to belong to old Sir Daniel Fleming) in and about his residence at Rayrigg, and directs that the same shall be of the nature of heirlooms. After various pecuniary legacies, he bequeaths an annuity to his wife; and, subject thereto, he devises his freehold estate called Belfield, at Windermere, aforesaid, together

with the plate, pictures, and other family heirlooms thereto attached, to his sister, Jane Isabella Fleming, for life, remainder to sink into residuary real estate. He devises the family seat called Rayrigg, with the lands, grounds, and woods thereto belonging to his said wife for life; and from and after her decease he devises his said estates at Rayrigg, together with his farms and all other his real and personal residuary estates whatsoever, to his two sisters, Barbara Fleming and Jane Isabella Fleming; and from and after their deaths to the use of Hugh Raincock and his sons in tail, with remainder to the Rev. Hugh Fleming and his eldest son living at testator's death in tail; and in default of the issue of the eldest son of the said Rev. Hugh Fleming, to the use of Lawrence Harrison and his sons successively in tail, with remainders to the use of William Harrison and John Baldwin and their second sons successively in tail; with remainder to his right heirs. The testator directs that all persons becoming entitled to his said freehold estates shall apply for an Act of Parliament or obtain the license of the Crown to assume the surname and bear the arms of Fleming. The testator forbids any reference to the Court of Chancery in respect to his said estates, and appoints his said trustees arbitrators in the event of any dispute arising as to the construction of his said will.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HON. G. M. FORTESCUE.

The Hon. George Matthew Fortescue, of Boconnoc, Cornwall, and Dropmore, Bucks, died on the 24th ult., at his seat near Lostwithiel. He was born May 21, 1791, the second son of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, K.G., by Hester, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and succeeded to the Dropmore estates at Lady Grenville's death, in 1864. He was educated at Eton and at Edinburgh, was formerly in the Army, and served on the Staff in India. From 1827 to 1832 he sat in Parliament for Hindon. He married, 1833, Lady Louisa Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby, and leaves issue.

RIGHT HON. P. ERLE.

The Right Hon. Peter Erle, Q.C., brother of Sir William Erle, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, died on Jan. 28, at his residence, 12, Park-crescent. Mr. Erle was admitted a member of the Middle Temple on June 11, 1817; called to the Bar on June 1, 1821; made Queen's Counsel on July 10, 1854; Bench of the Middle Temple on Nov. 22, 1854; treasurer, 1864; Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and a Privy Councillor, 1872. Mr. Erle was in his eighty-third year.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. WARDE.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Warde, of Squerryes Court, Kent, J.P., formerly Captain 85th and 51st Regiments, the representative of the Kentish branch of the Wardes of Hooton Pagnell, in Yorkshire; son of the late Admiral Charles Warde, of Squerryes, K.H., by Marianne, his wife, daughter of A. W. Gregory, Esq., of Styvichall, in the county of Warwick. He was born Jan. 1, 1827; married, Aug. 28, 1862, Lady Harriet North, daughter of Francis, sixth Earl of Guilford; and died on the 23rd ult.

THE REV. F. FLEMING.

The Rev. Fletcher Fleming, M.A., of Rayrigg and Belfield, Westmorland, was descended in a direct line from Sir Daniel Fleming, a distinguished Royalist, who died in 1701. He was grandson of the Rev. William Raincock, Rector of Ouseby, in Cumberland. His father, the Rev. John Fleming (Prebendary of Llandaff Cathedral), assumed the name of Fleming on succeeding to his uncle's estates at Rayrigg. The deceased gentleman was born on Aug. 22, 1795, and married Emily, granddaughter of General Boscawen, third son of the first Viscount Falmouth, who married a niece of the first Duke of Marlborough. He took his degree at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was appointed Rector of Grasmere in 1857.

The deaths are also announced of:—

Captain John Hall, R.N., on the 24th ult., aged ninety-two. Viscount de Stern, on the 19th ult.

Lady Simpson, widow of Sir John Simpson, Knight, on the 21st ult., aged eighty-three.

Colonel Clement Hemery, A.D.C. to the Queen, on the 16th ult., aged sixty-five.

William Fowler, Esq., J.P., of Whittington Hall, Derbyshire, on the 20th ult., aged fifty-six.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Augustus Spencer, late 63rd Regiment, 60th Rifles, 37th Regiment, and Coldstream Guards, on the 18th ult., aged seventy-two.

The Rev. C. B. Douglas, Vicar of Pembroke, South Wales, J.P. (son of the late J. K. Douglas-Willan, Esq., of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex), on the 19th ult., aged fifty-six.

George Matcham, Esq., LL.D., of Newhouse, and Hoadlands, Surrey, J.P. and D.L., nephew of the great Lord Nelson, in his eighty-eighth year.

The Rev. Joseph Pullen, B.D., formerly Fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Gresham Professor of Astronomy, and late Vicar of St. Benedict's, Cambridge, on the 20th ult., aged sixty-nine.

The Rev. Henry Dudley Ryder, Canon of Lichfield, on the 19th ult., aged seventy-three. He was eldest son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and nephew of Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby.

Augusta, Princess de la Trémouille, widow of Prince Louis Stanislas Kotzka de la Trémouille, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Alexander Murray, and granddaughter of John, fourth Earl of Dumfries, at Naples, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-six.

Lord George William Loftus, late of the Grenadier Guards, at Nice, on the 19th ult. His Lordship was the second son of John, second Marquis of Ely, K.P., P.C., by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart., and was uncle and heir presumptive to the present Marquis of Ely.

The Right Hon. Caroline Maria, Countess of Limerick, on the 24th ult., aged thirty-six. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the late Rev. Henry Gray, Vicar of Almondsbury, son of the last Lord Bishop of Bristol and brother of Bishop Gray of Capetown, and she was married, in 1862, to the third Earl of Limerick, by whom she has issue one son, Viscount Glentworth.

The Dowager Marchioness Townsend, on Jan. 27, at her residence in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square. She was the eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Lord George Stuart, C.B., sixth son of John, first Marquis of Bute. Elizabeth Jane, Marchioness Townsend, was born July 18, 1803, and married, Aug. 18, 1825, John, fourth Marquis Townsend.

A conference took place in Dublin, last Monday, on the Education Question. The Roman Catholic Archbishops of Cashel and Armagh and the Bishops of Ardagh and Elphin represented the Irish hierarchy, and Messrs. Butt, M.P., Mitchell Henry, M.P., and John George MacCarthy, M.P., expressed the views of Irish members of Parliament. Mr. Butt's bill in reference to University education was discussed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

H. I. C. (Burlington).—The best specimens of American chess problems will be found in the New York *Times*, *Harvard Times*, and *Detroit Free Press*.

G. J. P. (Stepney).—We shall be glad to assist you if you will state precisely what you wish us to do. There is nothing wrong in your description of the problem or the solution appended.

W. B. C. (The Hamlet).—The game referred to appeared in our issue of Aug. 14, 1869. You will find that the moves are correctly recorded, if you play them carefully.

F. V. B. (Brighton).—In Problem No. 1675 White can play K takes B in reply to your proposed making move.

Dolly (Liverpool).—We have not space for the analysis; but it shall be forwarded to you if you will inform us of your exact address.

N. M. (Warwick).—We prefer the English notation, and certainly have no intention of introducing any other.

S. J. (Calcutta).—Without special trial it would be impossible to estimate the value of such odds as "the first player agreeing not to check his adversary until he can effect checkmate." We are inclined to think that the suggestion has been discussed before, but cannot at present refer you to the publication in which the arguments appeared.

H. L. (Durham).—You can obtain the *Chessplayer's Chronicle* on application to Dean and Son, Fleet-street, London.

B. W. (Regent's Park).—Accept our cordial thanks for your obliging communication.

A. Davis (Salmon).—Your solutions of Problems Nos. 1706 and 1707, although somewhat late in the field, are quite right.

J. S. (Liverpool).—Three commonplace checks in a three-move problem! Too rudimentary; nevertheless, try again.

W. G. (Whitby).—A very fine conception; but cannot White play 2. K to B2nd, in reply to P to Q R3rd, as well as in the variation P takes B.

Connect Solutions of Problem No. 1717 received from B. Lewy, Dolly, Deep Ho, X. A. S. Turner, and W. L. E.

Connect Solutions of Problem No. 1718 received from J. K. T. Guest, H. B. J. Byng, East Marden, Only Jones, J. de Housay, R. Boush, W. F. Payne, Simplex, Cant, P. O. Eggers, Mechanic, W. Leeson, R. H. Brooks, Lotta, J. S. W. G. Wheatley, Dolly, H. Blinger, W. Nelson, A. G. R. T. R. Y. J. Williamson, Americaine, Woolwich Chess Club, H. M. S. Bruijer, Long Stop, E. Frau, Latta, D. H., and A. Wood, Triton.

Problems received from J. H. Scott and T. Guest.

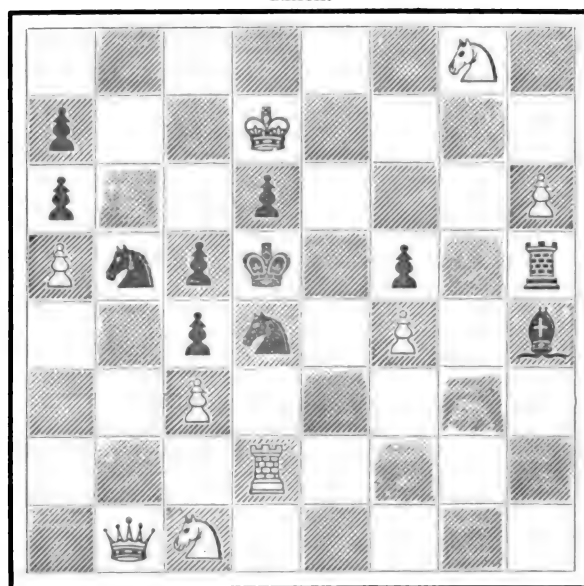
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1718.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 4th	P takes Q	3. R takes Kt.	Mate.
2. Kt takes P (ch)	K moves		
	* If K takes R, then Q to Q 4th (ch), &c.		

PROBLEM No. 1720.

By J. G. FINCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following is the concluding game in a match between Professor WAYTE and Mr. J. I. MINCHIN, just decided at the St. George's Chess Club. Nineteen games were played in all, of which Professor Wayte won eleven, Mr. Minchin seven, and one was drawn.—(*Queen's Knight's Game*.)

WHITE (Prof. W.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Prof. W.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. Q to B 3rd	B to K sq
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd		
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
5. Kt takes P	B to Kt 2nd		
6. B to K 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd		
7. Q to Q 2nd			
	We are disposed to prefer this line of play to B to K 2nd.		
8. Castles	Castles		
9. B to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd		
10. P to K R 4th	P to Q R 3rd		
11. P to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th		
12. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R 2nd		
13. K to Kt sq			
	Better in our judgment than either P takes P or Kt to K 4th. The former course would have the effect of assisting Black to develop his forces, and, in the latter case, there follows:—		
14. B takes B	B takes Kt		
15. Kt takes P	P to B 6th		
	When White must retreat the B. If he should capture the P. Black can continue with R takes B, B to B 3rd, &c.		
16. B takes B	P to K B 5th		
17. K to R sq			
	White displays remarkable judgment in his conduct of the opening. If he had played Kt takes Kt, with the view of winning the Pawn, the following is a probable continuation:—		
14. Kt takes Kt	P takes B		
15. Kt takes Q	P takes Q		
16. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt		
17. B takes B	B to R 3rd		
18. K to R sq			
	and, although White wins the Pawn by Kt to Kt sq, Black secures an equivalent in "time."		
14. Kt takes Kt	P to Q Kt 4th		
15. B to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt		
16. B takes Kt	B to Q 2nd		
17. B takes Kt	B takes B		
18. Kt to K 2nd	B to K 4th		
19. B to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd		

and Black resigned the game and the match.

A special telegram from Madeira states that the Livingstone mission has had a great effect in diminishing the slave trade.

Mr. Forster, M.P., in reply to the statements of a deputation from the Bradford journeymen brushmakers respecting the employment at brushmaking of the inmates of the Clifton Reformatory, Bristol, and the Manchester City Gaol, came to the conclusion that they have a very strong case.

The regulations for the posting of newspapers with a late fee at the General Post Office are now as follow:—Foreign mails, without fee, 6 p.m.; inland mails, without fee, 5.30 p.m.; foreign and inland mails, with 4d. fee, 6.45 p.m.; with 1d. fee, 7.15 p.m. To maintain this reduction in the late fee payable between 7 and 7.15 p.m. from one penny to one halfpenny, it will be necessary that newspapers for foreign countries on which the fee is paid should invariably be presented at the public counter in bundles, apart from those for the United Kingdom, and also that those for Scotland, Ireland, and for large towns, such as Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, &c., when exceeding twenty in number, should be tied up in separate bundles.

NOVELS.

A primitive community of fisher-folk is picturesquely limned by the author of "The Queen of Connaught" in the new three-volume novel entitled *The Dark Colleen* (R. Bentley and Son). This fresh and unconventional romance opens on the morrow of a storm on Eagle Island, which is situated off the west coast of Ireland, and is inhabited by an honest, superstitious set of Celts, who elect their own king every year, and live peacefully in a style of civilisation of their own fashioning. An idea of the vastness of the world outside Eagle Island is first conveyed to the mind of the sweet heroine, Morna Dunroon, by a handsome shipwrecked sailor, whom she first sees lying senseless on the shore, very much as Haidée discovered Don Juan. Ere Captain Emile Bisson quite recovers, however, he narrowly escapes being thrown back into the sea by the superstitious Celts, who, returning in a rough curragh—"a boat covered with a tarred canvas or hide"—from a fishing expedition, fear to leave what they regard as a dead body on the sands, or give it burial, lest it should bring ill-luck to the island. The scene in which Morna begs her father, the grim king of Eagle Island, to save the castaway from this fate is portrayed with great vigour. The French Captain revives. A Don Juan by nature, he would amuse himself during his convalescence by trifling with the affections of Morna, in whose bosom he has kindled a love for himself. But Morna's purity is proof against him. Of a roving disposition, Captain Bisson at length tires of Eagle Island. He persuades a genial, whisky-loving priest, Father Moy, to marry him to Morna; and, together, they depart for France, the islanders taking leave mournfully of the young queen of their hearts, but nothing loth to lose the Frenchman, as the fishing has been bad ever since his sojourn among them. Once he has won Morna, the fickle Captain neglects his young wife for a smart coquette of a French girl, Euphrasie, the divinity of the Fleur-de-Lys café in the seaport of Hantour. A flirt with Euphrasie, the lively click-clack of the dominoes on the marble tables of the café, the cannoning of billiard-balls, have more charm for him than the quiet of home with Morna in Bernise. He permits his mate, Nicolo Louandre, who has fallen in love with her, to spirit Morna away in his ship, the Hortense, from which, however, she leaps into the sea on discovering that her husband is not on board. A skilful swimmer, Morna swims ashore, and wearily plods back to her home, there to find Bisson exhibiting the rooms to his new love. They part—the Captain remaining in France, Morna journeying back alone, heartbroken and crushed by his faithlessness, to Eagle Island. She has more dangers to encounter ere she is welcomed back by her father and the friends who love her. As for Captain Bisson, judgment is wrought on him in a second storm, which wrecks his vessel on Eagle Island, and casts ashore his dead body, on which rests a gold locket containing a portrait, which Morna recognises with a spasm of "unutterable pain" as she reads beneath it the inscription, "Euphrasie Bisson." This is but a brief outline of the story of "The Dark Colleen," whose chief charm is its vivid delineation of the weird inhabitants of Eagle Island and of the varying aspects of this lone spot in the ocean, according to whether the Atlantic peacefully laps its shores or dashes with the fury of the tempest on its rocks. The fresh and bracing ozone of Eagle Island will, in fine, be found a healthy change from what the author rather severely terms "the emasculating breath of modern culture and modern thought."

"A foolish girl playing at being in love, and a young man helping her in the game." Thus charitably does a wall-flower of Mrs. Cox's gay ball at Lakeville comment on the flirtation Lil Temple is engaged in with Mr. Leigh Ward in the opening chapter of *Storm Driven* (Samson Low and Co.), by Mary Healy. There is another admirer of Lil Temple at the party, an undemonstrative, but no less earnest one—Mr. John Bruce, who, from the lowly position of a street newsboy, has risen to be a painter of talent. Which will she choose? The sprightly man of the world, Mr. Ward, makes all the running whilst the sun shines on Lil. When her father dies by his own hand, her mother dies, and Lil and her sister are suddenly plunged from comfort into poverty, the brilliant wooer slackens in his attentions for a while, until he meets his inamorata in Paris, whither she accompanies the wealthy Mrs. Cox as companion. Here Mr. Ward is smitten afresh with Lil's beauty. "Yet Lil was not strictly beautiful; she was merely pretty, very fresh, and her movements were perfectly graceful; she had a peculiarity which arrested attention; her eyes were very blue, while the eyelashes which shaded them were black, and the heavy hair quite dark." There's a love scene between Mr. Ward and the pretty American girl—a love scene interrupted by Mrs. Cox, who grows so violently jealous that she abruptly leaves Paris the same night, to the amazement of her forsaken companion, who finds herself alone and friendless in the great city on the morrow. Her fickle admirer flits from Paris at the same time. A scandalous rumour has been spread about her in the American circle which formerly gave her welcome. Everywhere a cold shoulder is turned to her; and, her small store of money growing less each day, she seeks cheap lodgings in a humble quarter of Paris. There she is befriended by a good-natured fellow-lodger, Mlle. Finette, a sprightly little actress, who introduces Lil to the life behind the scenes, from which her sensitive nature shrinks. We need scarcely add that she is ultimately rescued, in the nick of time, by John Bruce, her silent lover, who, now an artist of repute in Paris, is able to show his sense of Mrs. Cox's conduct to Lil when the gay American widow, returning to Paris as La Signora Principessa di Castel-della-Rocca, wishes, in vain, to have her portrait painted by the successful young painter. "Very well, John," are the last words uttered by Lil Temple in "Storm Driven;" and, as they point to a probable union between John Bruce and the heroine, with the "happy-ever-after" result usual in novels if not in actual life, the reader should be satisfied. Several characters besides those mentioned above—notably, Lil's elder sister, blessed with a calm, equable nature, and a blunt millionaire who takes a fancy to Lil—are clearly portrayed; but the mercurial Mrs. Cox stands out most clearly in this well-told story, the easy, conversational style of which is especially praiseworthy.

The Cork Town Council has resolved by a unanimous vote to present the freedom of the city to Mr. John Pope Hennessy.

A War Office circular directs that the auxiliary cavalry and mounted rifle volunteers are to adopt the system of drill ordered for the cavalry in the regulations of last year.

After an exciting contest, the poll relative to the purchase of the Warrington Gasworks by the Corporation has been declared in favour of the purchase.

The Duke of Beaufort, who upon different occasions has voluntarily given several hundred pounds to guard the preservation of the Wye, and is proprietor of the most important fisheries on the river, has been unanimously elected chairman of the Wye Board of Conservators, in place of the Rev. Henry Blisset, resigned.

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DR. HARDWICK,
Medical Officer of Health, Paddington.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1961.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

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BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at No. 3, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W., the wife of Hugh Ross, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at Villa Palmieri, Florence, Lady Alice Eyre, of a son.

On Dec 7, at Promie, British Burmah, the wife of Malcolm M'Leod, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 1A, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, Lady Webster, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Canon Nisbet, J. Sanceroff Holmes, only son of the late W. Sanceroff Holmes, of Gawdy Hall, Norfolk, to Edith, youngest daughter of Henry Kingscote.

On the 31st ult., at St. Peter's, Bayswater, by the Rev. Edwin Evers, M.A., Rector of Preston, Yorkshire (brother-in-law of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. John Robbins, D.D., Vicar of the parish, Edward Fawcett, eldest son of John Saxelby, of Hull, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of William James Keed, of Lansdowne-crescent, Notting-hill.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at 19, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, John Meares, Esq., of Plas Llanesthan, Carmarthenshire, aged 81.

On the 2nd inst., at 48, Eaton-square, Lady Georgina Milner, widow of the late Sir William Milner, Bart., of Nun-Appleton, in the county of York.

On the 9th ult., at his father's house, Wyverby Rectory, near Melton Mowbray, after a long lingering illness, John Henry Ingram Oakley, the eldest and beloved son of William Henry and Elizabeth Collinson Oakley, late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Tyrrhitt's Hebrew Scholar, much loved, aged 36 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 17.

SUNDAY, FEB. 11.

Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Thomas Jackson, Rector of St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill; 8.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis Pigou, Vicar of Halifax.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. S. Flood Jones; 8 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

St. James's, noon, Rev. Dr. C. J. Vaughan.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. F. J. Jayne (for the Incorporated Society for Building Additional Churches).

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Russell Woodford; 7 p.m., Rev. Charles Edward Wright, Vicar of Grosvenor Chapel.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 8 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Royal School of Mines (noon, Mr. Warington W. Smyth on Mineralogy; 2 p.m., Professor Judd on Geology; first of forty lectures).

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Modern Agriculture).

Graham Lectures, 6 p.m. (the Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy—Other Satellites), and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Denny Urban on the Appointment of a Public Prosecutor).

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lieutenant-General R. Strachey on Scientific Geography).

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Symons on Rainfall and its Relation to Civilised Life).

Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. G. Hilton Price on Early Goldsmiths; Mr. C. Roach Smith on the Haliuzhen Inscription in the Museum at Boulogne; Mr. John G. Waller on the Ancient Font at Hendon).

United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Major H. C. G. Geary on the Employment of Boys in the Army).

Royal London Yacht Club Ball, Willis's Rooms.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Shrove Tuesday. New Moon, 8.59 a.m.

Society for Granting Annuities to Adult Blind, anniversary, 3 p.m.

Royal College of Surgeons, 3 p.m. (Hunterian Oration by Sir James Paget).

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).

South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Paner on Practical Education in Music).

Lady Mary's Receptions begin, 3 p.m.

Photographic Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Sewage Question).

London Academy of Music, soirée musicale.

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall, Demonstrations on Anatomy); and on Friday.

Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Plummer on the Colonies and the English Labouring Classes).

Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Dr. Robert James Mann on Recent Explorations of the Lake Systems of Central Africa).

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. E. H. Vinen on the Recurved Corolla of the Cyclamen; and Dr. E. A. Aveling on Spontaneous Generation).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

St. Valentine. Ash Wednesday. Lent begins. Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.

Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Graphic Society, 8 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Zinc as White Paint, and the Treatment of Iron for Prevention of Corrosion).

Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on Shunts).

Northampton Poultry and Pigeon Show. Croydon Races.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Levee by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. Pole on the Theory of Music).

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on English Glee Composers, with illustrations).

Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.

Psychological Society, 8 p.m.

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Dr. Dupré, Dr. T. Carnelly, and Mr. W. H. Watson).

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. C. McIntosh on Anatis Roses; Mr. H. N. Mosley on Deep-Sea Anemones; Prof. Dickie on Algae from Rodriguez; Mr. R. D. Fitzerald on the Pouch of Marsupials).

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Cambridge Hilary Term divides at midnight.

Society for Propagation of Gospel, 11.45 a.m.

Geological Society, 1 p.m., anniversary.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major-General T. B. Collinson on the Invasion and Defence of England, Part II.).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor F. Guthrie on Solid Water, 9 p.m.).

Philosophical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. L. Brandreth on the Classification of the Non-Aryan Languages of India).

Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. Mr. Juland Danvers on Indian Railways).

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

Highland Society, general court, 8 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Symonds on Florence and the Medici).

Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. J. Woodward on Wave Motion; Professor F. Guthrie on the Vapour Tension or Combined Water; Mr. S. O. Thompson on a New Lantern Galvanometer).

Crystal Palace Annual Bird Show (till the 22nd).

Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Warming and Lighting of Houses).

South Kensington Museum, Loan Collection, 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Jan. 31	30.020	39.9	35.1	85	10	44.6	35.8	W. S.W. S.	197
1	30.069	46.4	43.5	90	10	49.4	40.7	W. S.W.	162
2	30.015	47.8	44.8	90	8	50.8	43.7	S.W. S.W. W.	344
3	30.142	44.0	36.8	78	6	48.8	36.7	S.W.	825
4	30.217	42.0	31.5	69	—	46.0	37.4	S.W. W.S.W.	207
5	30.276	43.7	40.0	88	10	47.9	33.1	S.W.	215
6	30.217	49.9	47.0	90	9	52.2	47.4	S.W. W.S.W.	293

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.064	30.061	30.051	30.237	30.115	30.314	30.270
Temperature of Air	38.3°	47.0°	49.6°	42.4°	41.3°	42.0°	49.4°
Temperature of Evaporation	38.3°	46.0°	48.7°	42.4°	39.3°	40.7°	48.0°
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.S.W.	S.W.	SW.	W.S.W.	SW.	SW.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House.
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the Old Masters and Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN, 6, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.
ALFRED D. PRIFT, Secretary.

DORIS GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed) each 31 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, will OPEN in APRIL NEXT, for the EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Eminent Artists. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. — Prize Medals will be Given for the Best Pictures Exhibited Next Season. Receiving Days, FEB. 19 and 20, when the present Exhibition will Close. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, a Popular Farce.—THE FORTY THIEVES.—The Celebrated Vokes Family; Misses H. Coveney, C. Jock, M. M. Bosc; Mr. F. W. Irish, &c. Double Harlequinade—Gloves, C. Lauri and F. Evans; Harlequinade in Watteau, Miss Amy Rowland. Morning Performances at Two o'clock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Children and Schools at Half Price to all parts of the Theatre, Upper Gallery excepted.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—(Ash Wednesday, No Performance). LAST WEEK OF ROBINSON CRUSOE. The merriest and most gorgeous Pantomime ever produced. Scenery by T. B. Harlequinade by the Lauri Troupe. Last Day Performance, Saturday, Feb. 17.

QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENDISH EVENING.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKSPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven, Music by R. Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by a Farce.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. OPEN SESAME; or, Harlequin the Forty Robbers of the Magic Cave. New Grand Comic Pantomime. EVERY EVENING, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, to which Children under Ten half-price. Box-Office open Eleven till Four. No charge for Booking.

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MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AT THREE ALSO.

Patrons, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for Evening ditto at Seven. No Charge for Programmes. NO PERFORMANCE ON ASH WEDNESDAY.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. MATCHED and MATED, SPRING'S DELIGHTS, by Mr. Corney Grady, and A NIGHT STURGE (Sixty Times) EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday at Eight, every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s.; 2s.; 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Intense attraction.—A sumptuous group of scrupulous and exact FASHIONS OF TODAY, selected by the leaders of the Haute Couture, the latest models of the Hairdressing, the youthful Princess Beatrice, Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Sultan, Prince Milan, Captain Nares in Arctic Dress. Admission One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open from Ten a.m. to Ten p.m.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. NOTICE.—There will be no Concert on Ash Wednesday, Feb. 14. The next will be given on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, when the following Artists will appear:—Madame Sherrington, Madame Cave Ashton, and Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Mathrick, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goldard. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker, Conductor. Mr. Sidney Savory. Stalls 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 253, Regent-street.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, at Half past Eight o'clock. "Lieb's Symphonic Poem," "Mazepa" (first performed at the Crystal Palace), by Incorporated Orchestra of Ninety Performers. Principal Violin, Mr. Delmann. Conductor, Mr. August Mannes. Reception of "Lieb's Poem" (Lieb's "Lorelei"). Vocalists, Mrs. Osgood, Pianoforte Concerto by Chopin (F. minor) and Lieber (A. major). Pianoforte, Mr. Walter Bache. Stalls, 6s.; Reserved Area, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 34, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, 253, Regent-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CHURCH.—TEN CONCERTS at ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY EVENINGS, at Half past Eight: Feb. 22, March 8, and March 22; MONDAY EVENINGS, April 9, April 30, May 28, June 25, and July 9; and MONDAY MORNING, at Three o'clock, May 14 and June 11. Terms of Subscription for the Ten Concerts:—Stalls in Area or Front Row of Palace, £4; Reserved Balcony Seats, 21 Guinea; On and after Feb. 12 Tickets will be 1s. to new subscribers, Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 34, New Bond-street, W.; usual offices; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, 253, Regent-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, FEB. 23, at 7.30, A SILENT TON, comprising Mozart's Litany in B flat, Airs and Choruses from Handel's Obedience, Joshua, Saul, Theodora, Athaliah, Redemption, &c.; Coronation Anthem, Overture Occasional and Athaliah. Vocalists—Madame Stiles, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigg, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Tickets, 3s., 5s.; Area (numbered in rows), 7s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.

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TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 21	1 25	1 45	2 2	2 23	3 0	3 4

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

If the art of "letting down" is not the characteristic of statesmen in general, it is the undeniable accomplishment of those members of the Cabinet who piece together the paragraphs of the Royal Speech at the opening of the Parliamentary Session. After a long and oftentimes dull recess, there is always a flutter in the political atmosphere as February approaches. This year the excitement has been more palpable. We have all been in a state of vague expectancy that when the doors of the Palace of Westminster were thrown open we should find there some sort of clue to that Eastern mystery which baffles our curiosity. Those who were in this frame of mind must have felt something like a cold shiver on reading the ten paragraphs of her Majesty's Speech which refer to the all-absorbing question of the

day, and scanning the meagre programme of Legislative promises which follows. The Speech is throughout cold, colourless, and unpretentious to the last degree. In this case the modern and judicious practice of framing the Royal Address with a view to baulk criticism and avert controversy has been carried to an extreme, and this negative pre-eminently marks the State document laid before Parliament on Thursday afternoon. Its statement of naked facts can hardly be contested; its promises are too modest to be incapable of fulfilment.

Limited as is the space given in the Speech to the merest outline of the course of events in the south-east of Europe, which have so rivetted public attention for the last six months at least, that outline is ingeniously constructed to suggest a consistent policy on the part of her Majesty's advisers, and to avoid the slightest revelation as to the future. Nevertheless, these dry and innocent-looking paragraphs are likely to be the text for exciting, if not fierce, debates. The Government will be challenged to reconcile acts which have apparently been so inconsistent, and to account for the ludicrous failure of a Conference in which the six Great Powers of Europe urgently but vainly sought to induce the Porte to accept moderate reforms, with "effectual guarantees," in the interests of the Christian populations. Probably before the lapse of another week Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues in either House will be prepared with a full, if not an adequate, answer to these inquiries. The supreme object of the Cabinet throughout this prolonged crisis has been, we are told, "to maintain the peace of Europe, and to bring about the better government of the disturbed Provinces, without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire." As a matter of fact, it may be freely said that there has been a deplorable failure to realise any one point of this programme. The holding of a Conference at all, and the circumstances attending it, were hardly consistent with the "independence of the Ottoman Empire;" peace has thus far been preserved, but war "looms in the distance;" and the measures best adapted "to bring about the better government of the disturbed provinces"—viz., those recommended by the Guaranteeing Powers—were singularly frustrated by the obstinacy of Turkey. How far our Government were responsible for this break down is a question which will be keenly canvassed in Parliament, though probably without any definite result.

The interest of the public is naturally more absorbed in the future than in the past. If her Majesty's Ministers were able to give an assurance that Russia would not declare war against Turkey without the consent of her allies in the late abortive Conference, or that the mysterious downfall of Midhat Pasha would not prevent the successful realisation of those sweeping reforms which the Porte has so prodigally promised, public opinion would be ready to condone the past shortcomings or mistakes of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration. But so long as the European horizon remains overclouded, and no beneficial result can be claimed as the outcome of the policy reflected in the Queen's Speech, the Government, although supported by a majority in Parliament will remain in the position of those who, with the best intentions, have failed to achieve success.

The probability that debates on foreign politics will occupy an unusual share of attention during the Session doubtless accounts in a great degree for the meagre programme of domestic measures. The bills promised are measures for dealing with the Universities of Oxford and mainly the remnants of last Session—such as the two Cambridge by the agency of Commissions; the Prisons Bill, which was thrown over last year by the prolonged debates on education, and which will provide for a further transfer of local taxation to the Imperial exchequer; and the bill for amending the laws on the valuation of property. Further legislation is proposed relative to factories and workshops, and the bankruptcy laws are to be once again amended. The Government also desire—and not too soon—to improve the law regulating the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, and to introduce several practical reforms affecting Ireland and Scotland, including one bearing upon the Supreme Court of Judicature in the former country. The work thus cut out for Parliament may be necessary, but is not inviting. It is the laudable practice of Lord Beaconsfield to refrain from crowding the Queen's Speech with promises that cannot be realised. A measure for the further increase of the Episcopate is known to be in preparation, and a bill for dealing with the Burials grievance is confidently expected by the clerical supporters of the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote will be unable to signalise his accession to the responsible duties of leader of the House of Commons by any brilliant financial operation. A declining revenue and increased expenditure, though leaving no room for a popular Budget, will test his capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The prologue has been spoken. What the real drama of the Session will be depends upon unforeseen events—most of all upon the momentous consequences which will flow from the reckless rejection by Turkey of the terms offered by the Powers, and the course which, under these trying circumstances, the British Government may think fit to pursue. Never did a Session open with so inscrutable a future before it.

THE COURT.

The Queen drove to Newport on Thursday week and to Ryde the next day. The Earl of Carnarvon had an audience of her Majesty at Osborne and the same evening dined with her. Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph arrived at Osborne.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, from Osborne. Prince and Princess Christian also arrived at the palace. The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had an audience of her Majesty. Quo-Ta-Zhan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China, was introduced by the Earl of Derby to the Queen, and presented his credentials. Lew-Ta-Zhan was presented at the same time. Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., her Majesty's in China, was in attendance, and afterwards presented to her Majesty the suite of the Chinese Envoy. Princess Beatrice was present during the reception. The Minister Resident for Venezuela, M. José M. Rojas, was introduced by the Earl of Derby, and presented his credentials. The Queen held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was Clerk of the Council. The lists of Sheriffs for England and Wales were pricked by the Queen. The Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of her Majesty. The Right Hon. T. E. Taylor (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) had an audience of the Queen, at which the list of sheriffs for the Duchy of Lancaster was pricked.

The Queen opened Parliament in person on Thursday. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, proceeded in state from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament.

Princess Beatrice went to the Court Theatre on Wednesday. Her Royal Highness sent a large quantity of articles last week to Crathie, for the furnishing of a Christmas-tree with gifts for Sunday-school children of the parish; the annual Christmas treat to the scholars having been deferred, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to the "meet" of the West Norfolk Hounds, at Harpley, yesterday week; the Prince had an excellent day's hunt. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Sandringham Church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess were present at the meet of the West Norfolk Hounds at Gayton Thorpe. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their children, returned to Marlborough House on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess, with their elder children, were present, on Wednesday, at the farewell benefit of Mr. John Parry at the Gaiety Theatre. The Prince visited the Queen and Princess Christian at Buckingham Palace and the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. The Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. On Thursday their Royal Highnesses were present at the opening of Parliament by her Majesty.

By command of the Prince a concert will be given at the Royal Albert Hall, on the 19th inst., when Verdi's "Requiem" will be performed.

The Prince, the Grand Master of the English Freemasons, has appointed Sir George Elliot, M.P., to be Provincial Grand Master of South Wales, Eastern Division.

Lady Emily Kingscote has succeeded Miss Knollys in waiting on the Princess, and Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale in waiting on the Prince.

The Duke of Connaught returned to Dublin on Monday. His Royal Highness paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Dublin Castle.

Parliamentary dinners were given, on the eve of the opening of Parliament, by the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Granville, and the Marquis of Hartington. Countess Granville held a reception.

MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESS.

We give the portraits of two members of the House of Lords, and two members of the House of Commons, to whom, in each House respectively, was intrusted the motion, on Thursday, for the customary Address in reply to the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament.

Viscount Grey de Wilton, as he is styled by courtesy, his title as a peer being Baron Grey de Radcliffe, moved the Address in the Upper House. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Wilton; his proper name is Arthur Edward Holland Grey Grosvenor Egerton. It appears that Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart., of Egerton and Oulton, Cheshire, was raised to the Peerage in 1784, as Baron Grey de Wilton, of Wilton Castle, Hereford; but in 1801 he was created, by letters patent, Viscount Grey de Wilton and Earl of Wilton. The barony of Grey de Wilton expired upon his death in 1814, but the earldom and viscounty devolved upon his grandson, the Hon. Thomas Grosvenor, second son of Robert, first Marquis of Westminster. He married Lady Mary Margaret Stanley, a daughter of the twelfth Earl of Derby, and her son, born in 1833, is the subject of our present notice. Lord Grey de Wilton has been an officer of the Life Guards, and sat in the House of Commons for Weymouth from 1859 to 1865, and for Bath in 1873 and 1874; he was called to the House of Lords, by the title of Baron Grey de Radcliffe, in 1875. He has married a daughter of the Earl of Craven.

The Earl of Haddington, a Scottish representative peer, seconded the Address in the Lords. He is George Baillie Hamilton Arden, son of the late Earl, whom he succeeded in 1870. This earldom was bestowed by James I. (James VI. of Scotland) on Sir Thomas Hamilton, a Scottish Judge and Secretary of State, who had previously been created Earl of Melrose. The present Earl is the eleventh in succession, and Baron of Binning and Byres. He was born in 1827, and he has married a daughter of Sir John Warrender, Bart. He has estates near Tarporley, in Cheshire, and has been High Sheriff of that county, to which Lord Grey de Wilton also belongs.

Viscount Galway, an Irish peer, sits in the House of Commons as M.P. for North Notts. He is George Edmund Milnes Monckton Arundel, son of the sixth Viscount Galway, whom he succeeded last year. The Moncktons, of Boroughbridge, near York, are an old Yorkshire family, but one of them obtained, in 1727, two Irish peerages, as Baron Killard, in the county of Clare, and Viscount Galway. The present Lord Galway was born in 1844; his mother was a sister of Mr. Monckton Milnes, now Lord Houghton. He was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. His father sat in Parliament about thirty years, for East Retford.

Mr. John Torr, M.P. for Liverpool, was formerly a merchant

of that town, but retired from trade in 1869. He was born in 1813, in Lincolnshire, but has long resided and carried on business in Liverpool; he was one of the Liverpool Dock Board and chairman of Liverpool College. He is also one of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society. He has sat for Liverpool since 1873.

The portraits are from photographs by the following photographers:—Lord Grey de Wilton, by Mr. Ernest Edwards, of Baker-street; the Earl of Haddington, by Mr. T. Rodger, of St. Andrews; Lord Galway, by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, Gloucester-place, Portman-square; Mr. Torr, by Messrs. Maull and Co.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A special meeting of the commanding officers of the metropolitan volunteer corps was held, yesterday week, at the offices of the National Rifle Association, Pall-Mall, at which it was unanimously resolved that it is desirable to hold a field-day on Easter Monday, and a sub-committee was appointed to ascertain and report upon the most suitable locality.

The prizes gained during the past year by members of the 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets were presented to them, last Saturday evening, in the Guildhall, by the Lady Mayoress. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Mayor, and amongst those present were Lord and Lady Abinger, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Fowell and Lady Buxton, and other ladies and gentlemen of distinction. The principal winner was Private Jeffries, the final winner of the regimental challenge cup. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. Buxton, in a short statement, reviewed the progress of the corps during the year, and hoped they would retain the high reputation for discipline and drill that they had reached.

A meeting of schoolmasters was held, last Saturday, in the school-room of St. Stephen's Church, Rochester-row, Westminster, in furtherance of a movement inaugurated in October last for the formation of a volunteer corps of schoolmasters. Lieutenant West occupied the chair. The secretary (Mr. Adkin) read the committee's report, from which it appeared that in case the profession failed to raise a battalion the following officers had expressed their willingness to attach schoolmaster volunteers to their corps:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent, 40th Middlesex; Major Waller (on behalf of Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay), St. George's; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Stewart Oxley, 19th Middlesex; Major Irvine, 1st Surrey; and Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, 39th Middlesex (Artists). For several reasons the committee recommend the acceptance of the offer of the last-mentioned officer. The secretary said that Colonel Leighton had promised that as soon as the number of schoolmasters who joined the corps was sufficient they should have a separate company officered by gentlemen of their own profession. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Baker, and, having been supported by several speakers, was adopted.

On Thursday week, at the annual soirée of the first (Chelsea) company of the South Middlesex, Sergeant Pullman, the winner of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon last year, who is a member of the company, was presented with an illuminated memorial recording his success.

The annual dinner of the D company of the London Brigade was held, on Thursday week, at the Holborn Restaurant, Captain Earl Waldegrave presiding.

Captain Baxter entertained the members of No. 3 company of the St. George's to a dinner at the Criterion last week, a large company being present, amongst whom were Major Waller and most of the officers of the regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Hozier, late Royal Artillery, having been appointed to the command of the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteer Brigade, entertained the officers and men, to the number of more than 300, at a dinner in the Woolwich Skating Rink on Saturday last.

Mr. T. H. Sidebottom, M.P. for Stalybridge, distributed the prizes won during the year by the 10th Cheshire, in the public hall of the borough, Colonel Wilkinson presiding. Mr. Sidebottom spoke in eulogistic terms of our reserve system, and of the efficient service which our volunteers are at any moment prepared to afford.

AGRICULTURE.

At a meeting of the Warwickshire Chamber, yesterday week, resolutions were passed to the effect that, as slaughtered carcasses could be brought across the Atlantic for consumption in England, the reply of the Privy Council to the central chamber respecting the prevention of cattle disease was unsatisfactory; that foreign cattle should be slaughtered at the ports of embarkation, if possible, or, at any rate, at the ports of debarkation; and that uniform compulsory regulations for the prevention of disease should be enforced.

The Gloucestershire Chamber, last Saturday, unanimously passed a resolution condemning as unsatisfactory the answer given by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon to the agriculturalists' deputation respecting the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases in animals.

At a meeting of the Worcestershire Chamber, on Saturday, it was resolved that no efficient protection would be afforded to home flocks and herds until all foreign fat stock was slaughtered at the port of landing and all store stock underwent a quarantine of fourteen days; Irish stock, and the vessels used in its importation, being more vigilantly inspected.

The operation of the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1875 was the subject under consideration at the first monthly meeting for the present year of the Farmer's Club. The prevailing opinion was that the Act had been beneficial to farmers; and, even although it had not been extensively made use of, it yet laid down a principle of compensation for improvement which was of the greatest importance to the agricultural interest.

A council meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held, on Tuesday morning, at the Salisbury Hotel—Earl Fortescue in the chair. The noble chairman said that, presiding, as he did, for the first time as chairman, he wished to assure them that it would be his earnest desire to discharge the duties of the honourable office to which he had by their favour been called to the best of his ability. To that office he attached increasing importance. The advantage of chambers such as that was that it brought into contact and into business and friendly discussion landowners and those occupying land. He believed the interests of these two classes were to a very great extent identical, and they could be best promoted by frank, friendly, and courteous discussion amongst themselves. The principal business of the chamber was to consider the reply of the Lord President to the proposals for the prevention of cattle diseases.

The fourth annual meeting of delegates representing seventy branches of the North Essex District of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, was held at Witham, Essex, on Tuesday. Mr. Joseph Arch presided. The secretary reported an increase of members and funds, and a disposition was manifested to offer the most determined opposition to the Dunmow Farmers' Defence Association, who are asking to reduce wages 1s. a week.

TURKEY AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

The protocols, or minutes of the proceedings, at the late Conference at Constantinople, which have now been published, do not materially differ from the brief accounts that were previously current of what took place there to the breaking off of diplomatic negotiations. A great surprise, however, has been occasioned in the present week by the sudden fall of Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier and Prime Minister of the Sultan, who so recently managed to hold his Government in an attitude of firm opposition to the European Powers, and who had contrived a plausible scheme of constitutional reforms for the whole Turkish Empire. He is not only dismissed from office, but signally disgraced and sent into exile without an hour's delay. This astonishing transaction was performed by the mere act of Sultan Abdul Hamid personally, as still absolute ruler of Turkey. It took place last Monday, when Midhat Pasha was sent for, and the Imperial order banishing this Minister from Turkish territory was read to him immediately on his arrival at the palace. The Porte has sent a despatch to its Ambassadors abroad declaring that Midhat Pasha has been exiled because his conduct has been of a nature to shake the confidence reposed in him. It is added, however, that this event will not change the policy of the Government, and that it is the Sultan's desire that the Constitution should be carried out.

After being informed of his dismissal from office, Midhat Pasha was at once sent on board the Imperial yacht Izzedin, which immediately started for the Mediterranean, in order to convey him out of Turkish territory. Syria, in the Grecian Archipelago, is believed to have been the place to which he was carried.

Various reports reach us of the circumstances which led to this event. In some quarters it is asserted that the dismissal of the Grand Vizier was due to the fact that his schemes of Constitutional reform were regarded by the Sultan as encroachments on the Imperial prerogative. In other quarters it is said that Midhat Pasha was engaged in a conspiracy against his Majesty. In the official announcement of the dismissal the measure is said to have been taken in virtue of Article 113 of the Constitution, giving power to the Sultan to expel from the country all persons recognised as endangering the safety of the State. It is said that on Sunday night proofs of Midhat Pasha's guilt were laid before the Sultan. The plot is described as one to depose Sultan Abdul Hamid, and to place the ex-Sultan Murad upon the throne. The Sultan is said to have given Midhat Pasha the choice between remaining in Turkey and being placed on his trial for high treason, or quitting Ottoman territory immediately. Midhat Pasha chose the latter alternative, and expressed a wish to proceed to Brindisi, whither he has already started. But the authenticity of the above details is contested; and in diplomatic circles it is doubted that Midhat Pasha really contemplated overthrowing the Sultan. The Grand Vizier was nominated to the post as recently as Dec. 19 last, when Mehmet Ruchdi Pasha resigned on the alleged ground of ill-health. Some political correspondents say that Midhat Pasha had long been opposing the Sultan, who wished to make concessions to the Conference. Edhem Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, was formerly Turkish Ambassador at Berlin. He sat in the Conference as one of the delegates of Turkey, Safvet Pasha being the other. His appointment, in the opinion of some friends of Turkey, will be conducive to conciliation.

The Imperial Hatt appointing Edhem Pasha to the post of Grand Vizier also expresses the firm determination of the Sultan to apply the Constitution, and proceeds to mention various bills to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, principally concerning the organisation of the internal administration on the principle of decentralisation and the equitable selection of the sub-governors of the provinces. The Hatt further announces, with reference to the reorganisation of the Turkish finances, that the Porte intends to obtain the assistance of competent European financial administrators.

At Berlin, where Edhem Pasha was Ambassador prior to the assembling of the Conference, it is considered that his appointment is merely provisional, and that ere long he will be succeeded by Mahmoud Pasha, who will, it is supposed, abrogate Midhat's Constitution, and reopen negotiations with the Powers. In Vienna public opinion is divided as to the result; apprehensions of war have been considerably revived.

The appointment of Edhem Pasha to be Grand Vizier has been followed by further changes in the Turkish Ministry. Kadri Bey has been made a Pasha and been appointed President of the Council; Djavid Pasha, who was Minister of Justice, becomes Minister of the Interior, and his former post is filled by Hassim Pasha, hitherto Governor of Adrianople. Odian Effendi, who had come to London on a mission concerning the bondholders, has been recalled to Constantinople. Sadyk Pasha is recalled from the embassy at Paris to be Governor of the Vilayet of the Danube.

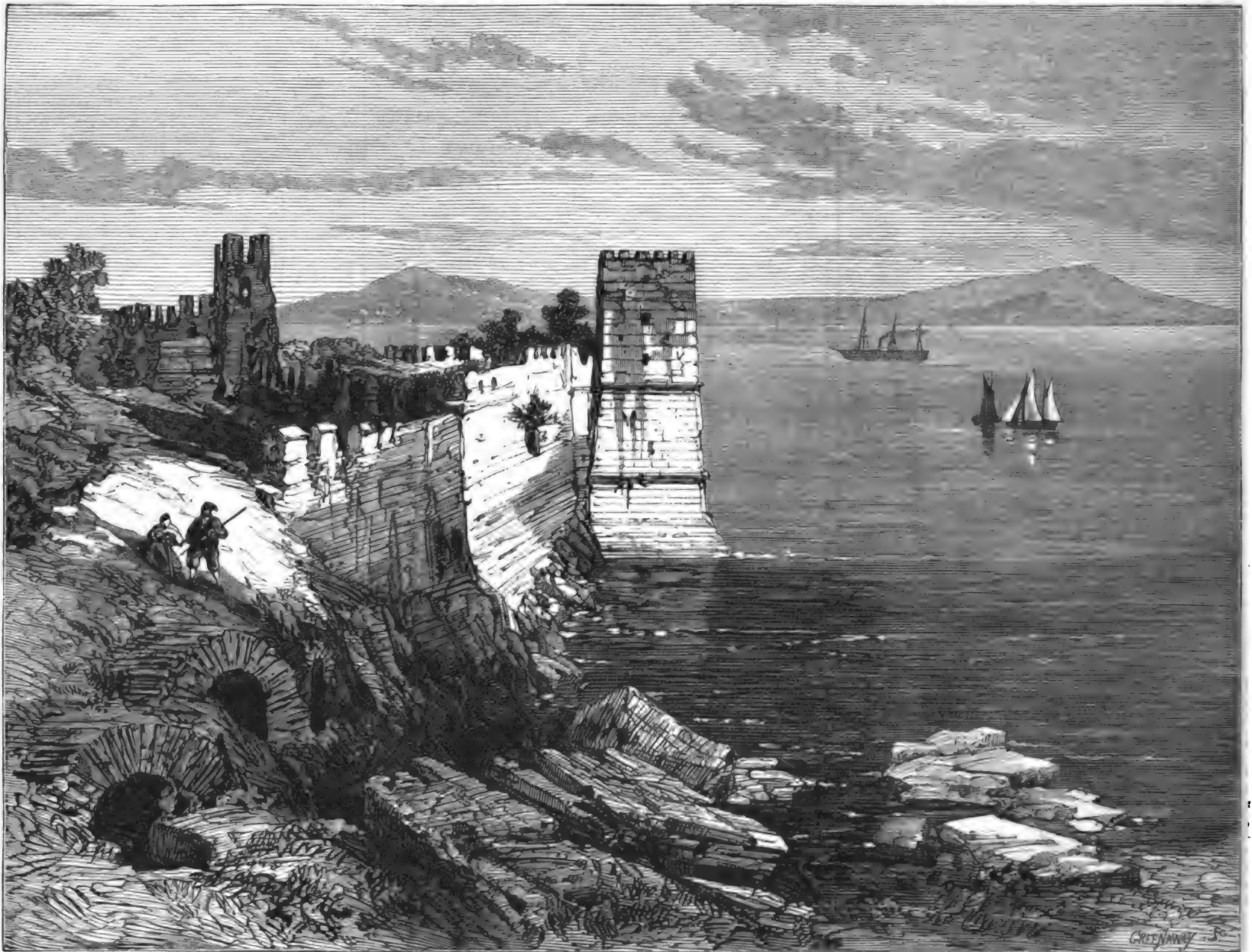
The Turkish Government has addressed a circular note to its representatives abroad, which has been communicated to the Governments represented at the Conference. The note is couched in energetic terms, and upholds most emphatically the independence of Turkey and the integrity of the whole Empire. It enumerates the institutions created by the Grand Vizier, and, in conclusion, contests the right of third parties to interfere between the Porte and its subjects respecting internal affairs.

Our Illustration, this week, of the neighbourhood of Constantinople is a view of the "Marble Tower," part of the ruins of the "Castle of the Seven Towers," on the west shore of the Bosphorus. That shore of the famous strait dividing Europe from Asia is faced by an ancient wall from the mouth of the Golden Horn, near the Mosque of Eyoub in Stamboul, to the western end of the Bosphorus, opening there into the Sea of Marmora. The wall, constructed by the Greek Emperors, was adorned with many fine slabs of marble bearing inscriptions and sculptures, some of which yet remain, and are very interesting to the archaeologist. The Heptapyrgion, or Castle of the Seven Towers, also called the Strongylon by the Byzantine historians, overlooked the Sea of Marmora at the western end of the Bosphorus. Part of the remains of the old building was till lately used by the Turkish Government as a military storehouse; but the only tower which now continues to stand there is the one shown in our Illustration. The city walls have a circuit of twelve or thirteen miles, but are in a very dilapidated condition.

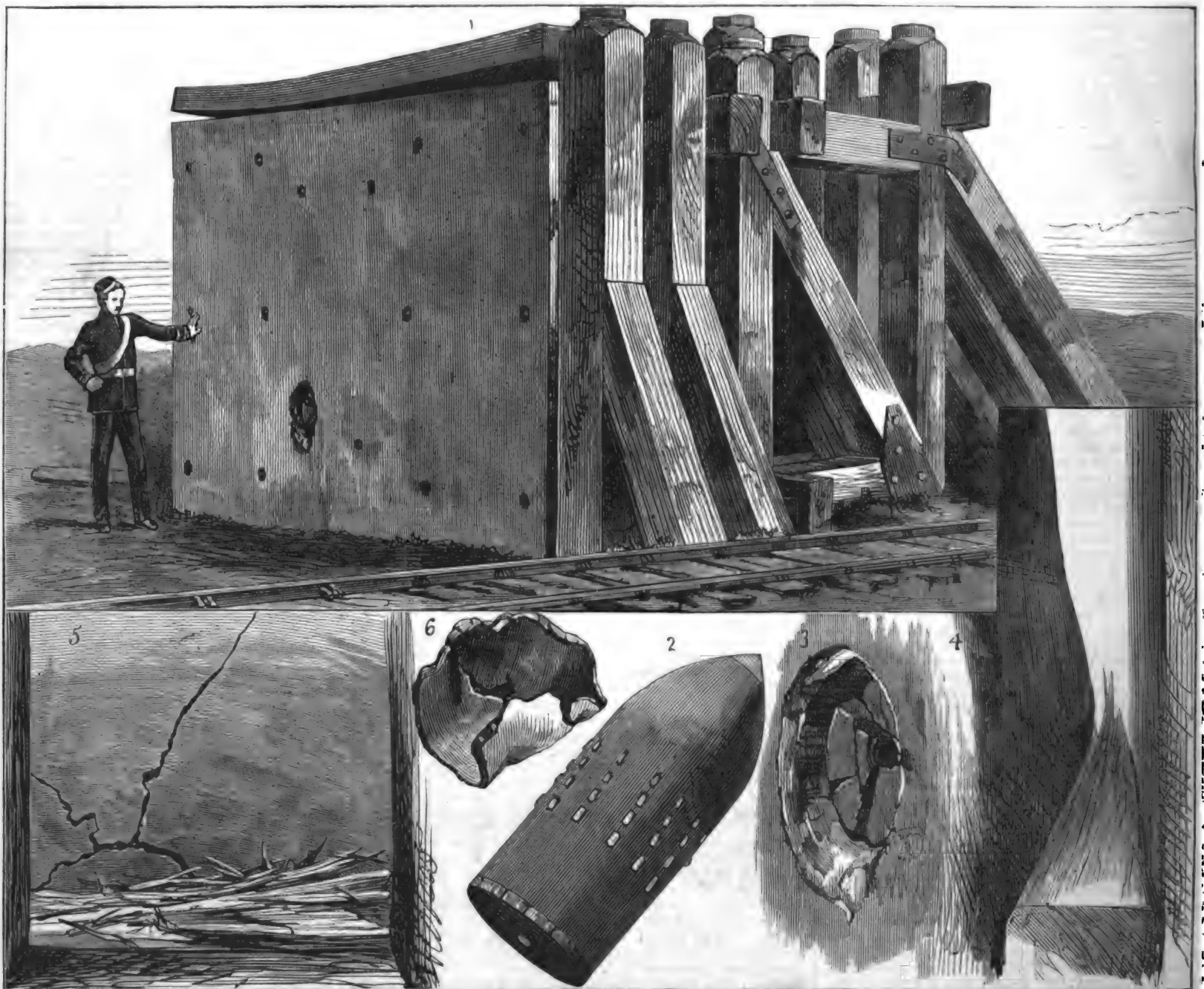
Mr. G. B. Heneage Marton, of Capernwray, has been appointed High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster.

The freedom of the City of Waterford was presented to Mr. Butt, on Tuesday, in recognition of his carrying the Municipal Improvements (Ireland) Bill.

The Edinburgh Orchestral Festival, under the direction of Sir Herbert Oakley, the Reid Professor of Music at the University, begins this day (Saturday), and will finish with the Reid Concert next Tuesday. For the three performances the Professor has engaged the services of Mr. Charles Hallé as solo pianist and conductor, together with his fine orchestra, which will, with other players, make up a band of seventy performers. Herr Straus will be the leader.

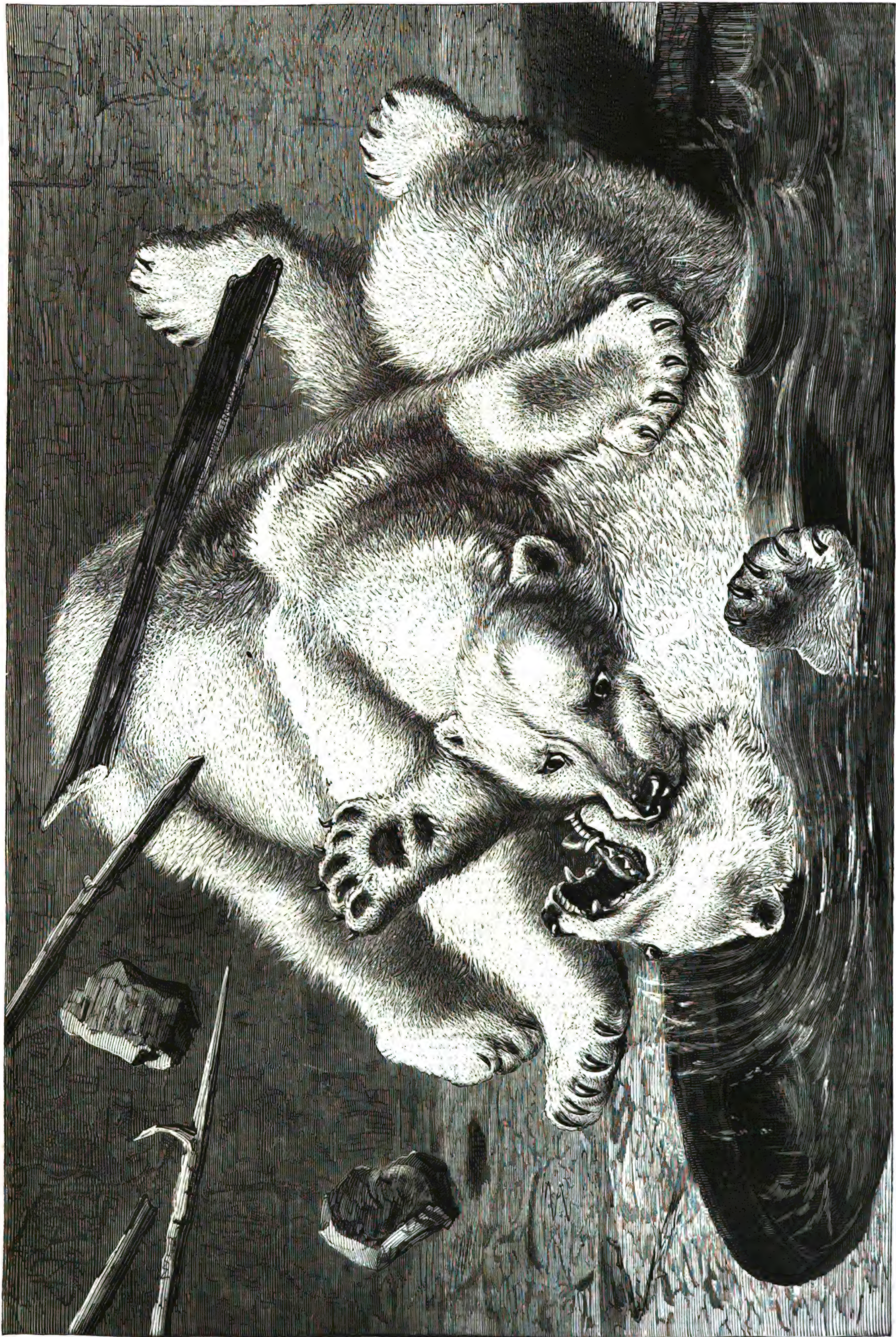


THE MARBLE TOWER, CASTLE OF THE SEVEN TOWERS, CONSTANTINOPLE.



1. The Target. 2. Palliser Shell, with Gas Check. 3. Shot-hole and Broken Shell. 4. Bulge of the Back Plate seen from the Side of Target. 5. Crack in the Back Plate of the Target. 6. Broken Gas Check.

THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN AT SHOEBURYNESS: THE TARGET, AND EFFECTS OF SHOT.



FIGHT BETWEEN TWO POLAR BEARS.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO POLAR BEARS.

The terrific wild beast combat which a German artist, Ludwig Beckmann, has represented in the picture we have engraved actually took place, one day last year, in the Zoological Gardens at Oologne. It is to be hoped that the attendant keepers were able to separate these infuriated enemies before either of them had suffered mortal injury. The visitors to our own Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park have often remarked the unsociable temper of the white bears, which seem never disposed to amicable play with each other, or to entertain the friendly greetings of their human admirers. In this respect they behave differently from the brown and black bears, some of which, more especially the noble Russian, the biggest and handsomest of them all, readily stand at the barred front of the dens, and delight to catch the nuts thrown into their gaping jaws. The Arctic or Polar bears, however, being exclusively carnivorous, desire none of the gifts of ordinary visitors to the Gardens, but sullenly devour the fish or pieces of flesh doled out by official hands. This species of bear, which never becomes familiar with man in captivity, is only at home in the ice-fields of the frozen North. It is found alike on the shores of Greenland, and in the archipelago of desolate islands between Baffin's Bay and Behring's Strait, or those of Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya, pursuing the seal and the walrus, as well as the fishes in open parts of the sea. Sometimes, it is said, a white bear has been carried by a floating iceberg to the coasts of Iceland or Lapland, where the poor famished creature, when it has landed, will fiercely attack every living thing, reindeer, cattle, or even mankind, to satisfy its raging hunger. The bear will often prowl about the snow-huts of the Esquimaux, and has been known to attack men in boats, or attempt to climb through the portholes of ships. Lord Nelson, when he was a young Midshipman on board H.M.S. *Racehorse*, just a hundred years ago, somewhere on the west coast of Greenland, first proved his intrepid courage in single combat with a bear, which he strove to kill with the butt-end of his musket when he had no more powder and shot.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 8.

Although the news of Midhat Pasha's disgrace caused a profound sensation on the Bourse, the Parisians have not been particularly affected by it. To them M. Jules Simon's recent speech on the liberty of the press, the suspension of M. Rochefort's journal *Les Droits de l'Homme*, and the judgment of the Cour de Cassation respecting the legality of the famous mixed Commissions instituted after the Coup d'État of 1851 are far more interesting incidents than the downfall of another Turkish Grand Vizier.

The suspension by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of the *Droits de l'Homme* for six months, for having "outraged" the Government, as it is termed, produced a painful impression in Paris, although, during its brief career of eleven months, M. Rochefort's journal has frequently had recourse to even coarser and more intemperate language than even Felix Pyat's *Combat* or Jules Vallès' *Cri du Peuple*, the leading organs of the advanced party during the Paris Commune ever indulged in. The severe sentence has been generally disapproved of, the more so as the paper's career has been one long series of condemnations. M. Bolâtre, the responsible manager of this fiery democratic organ, and who, in private life is simply a shoemaker and conicierge, has appeared no less than fifteen times in a court of law during the past twelvemonth. He has some five or six years' imprisonment to undergo, and some £2000 to pay by way of fines, damages, and law costs, while several of his contributors have severe penalties to discharge. The extraordinary violence of language in which the journal has indulged justifies these condemnations from a legal point of view; still it is not measuring out equal justice to deal so severely with a Democratic organ and allow the Bonapartist and Monarchical journals to insult the Republic, the Government, and the Legislature, and invariably escape scot free.

M. Rochefort's journal will probably reappear under another name, the Chamber having repealed the obnoxious decree of 1852, which placed those papers which sought to evade judgments of suspension or suppression at the mercy of the authorities. At the same time, the press law of 1848 has been called into requisition, pending the adoption of a new series of measures—M. Jules Simon, formerly the enthusiastic partisan of complete liberty for the press, having formally declared that the Government would not remain in office unless provided with the means of punishing newspapers for their attacks. This change of front on the part of the Vice-President of the Council has produced a painful impression among the public at large, and more especially among M. Jules Simon's private friends.

The appeal of the *Avenir de la Haute Saône*, recently fined by the Cour de Besançon for having criticised the acts of the notorious mixed Commissions which Louis Napoleon instituted shortly after the Coup d'État, to try alleged political offenders in the provinces, has been rejected by the Cour de Cassation, which bases its decision on the doctrine that the plébiscite which consecrated the Second Empire also formally legalised the new Emperor's past acts as President of the Republic. A decision in this sense was, in a measure, expected, the Cour de Cassation being notoriously composed of Bonapartist magistrates. Still, the judgment has caused some little sensation, especially as, only the other day, M. Grévy formally called a Bonapartist orator to order for attempting to justify these same commissions, whose acts the President of the Chamber stigmatised as crimes.

Some interesting Parliamentary debates are being looked for, the Radical party having resolved to interpellate the Government concerning its home policy, and M. Raspail having brought forward a bill authorising the Roman Catholic clergy to marry. This latter measure cannot fail to provoke an animated discussion, although, in all probability it will eventually be rejected by the Chamber. I may mention that rumours are again rife respecting the resignation of the Duc Decazes and Admiral Fourichon.

Marshal MacMahon gave a second grand ball at the Elysée on Tuesday night, when, as usual, the military element predominated. M. Gambetta was present, and exchanged a few courteous remarks with the President of the Republic.

The body of a little girl, five or six years of age, and respectably dressed, has been found near Bagneux, in the environs of Paris, at the bottom of a well into which she is conjectured to have been thrown. The corpse is being exhibited at the Morgue, and attracts great crowds.

The theatrical events of the week have been the production of "L'Hetman," a drama in verse by M. Paul Deroulède, at the Odéon, and of "La Marjolaine," a new operetta by the author of "La Fille de Madame Angot," at the Renaissance.

"L'Hetman," the author's first dramatic effort, is full of promise, although the plot is somewhat disjointed, and the verses are of unequal power. The subject chosen is "patriotism," and the heroes of the piece are the Cossacks of the Dnieper, who have revolted against Ladislas IV., King of Poland. In the last act there are some striking dramatic scenes, and the finale is very effective. Of "La Marjolaine" it need only be said that, although amusing, it is far from equalling M. Charles Lecocq's previous productions.

SPAIN.

The elections for the Councils-General will be held on March 3, and the Councils will meet on the 21st. The election of senators will take place in the beginning of April. The Cortes will resume their labours at the end of that month.

A Royal decree has been published dismissing Senor Eldugyen from his post of Prefect of Madrid on account of a disagreement with his superiors. The Marquis of Bedmar is spoken of as his successor.

The state of siege hitherto existing in Old Castile has been abolished.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The Pope's health is stated to be re-established. His Holiness received, on Wednesday, the students of the English College, who presented his Holiness with an address and an offering of Peter's pence.

Telegrams from Sicily state that Signor Corrado Lanza, a rich proprietor of Noto, in the province of Syracuse, has been captured by brigands and assassinated. A large body of soldiers has been sent in pursuit.

HOLLAND.

In the Chambers the Government has introduced a bill granting to the Dutch Indies the right of introducing a gold standard, together with the silver standard already existing, the gold to consist of ten-florin pieces.

BELGIUM.

About 1000 persons, after attending a Liberal meeting at Brussels, last Saturday night, paraded some of the streets, shouting, "Down with the Ministry!"

On Monday night demonstrations against the Catholic Club and the Jesuit Convent at Antwerp were made by some persons who had been attending a Liberal meeting. A conflict occurred with the police, and two arrests were made.

GERMANY.

The German Crown Prince and Princess have founded a scholarship of 1000 marks annually, to be at the disposal of the headmaster of the Cassel Gymnasium, in recognition of the services rendered by that establishment in the education of their eldest son, Prince William. The scholarship is to be available for four pupils of the school passing on to the university, and is to be entitled "The Prince William Scholarship."

By an Imperial Decree published on Tuesday, the German Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 22nd inst.

In Monday's sitting of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, Count Schulenburg put a question regarding the eventual removal of the sequestration laid upon the property of ex-King George of Hanover. Herr Tiedemann, Government Commissioner, in reply, said in case King George should hold out his hand, the Government would accept his advances as soon as his Majesty gave the necessary guarantees for keeping his promises. It would not, however, abandon its position so long as the Guelph party continued stirring up war and hatred against Prussia.

Herr Ledderhose, President of the district of Lower Alsace, opened the session of the Committee of the Province of Alsace-Lorraine on Monday. Replying to the President's opening speech, Herr Flurer, who occupied the chair by right of seniority, expressed himself in terms of loyalty to Germany. The committee afterwards elected its presidents, Herr Schlumberger being nominated first, and Baron Zorn Bulach second president.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers on the Bank question have not resulted in the establishment of any agreement.

Last week the first ball was given in the new palace of the British Embassy at Vienna. Several archdukes and most of the members of the aristocracy and diplomatic corps were there to see for the first time all the state apartments thrown open for such a festival.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine has been to Berlin. He paid a visit to Prince Bismarck before starting for St. Petersburg, and on the same day the Imperial Chancellor had several interviews with the Russian Ambassador to the German Court.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, went to Odessa on Tuesday. His health is restored, but he requires change of air.

Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the diplomatic agents of Russia expresses the belief of the Government that it has proved to Europe that it is deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in the East. Now that the Eastern Question has entered upon a new phase, the Government, before coming to a decision on the matter, has instructed its representatives to ascertain what course the treaty Powers intend to pursue in view of the refusal of the Porte to accede to their wishes.

The strength of the army along the Pruth is now 220,000. Its organisation, it is now affirmed, is excellent, the men are in splendid condition, and the entire force ready for instant action; the statements circulated respecting its demoralisation and the prevalence of sickness were much exaggerated. All the assertions of foreign newspapers in regard to the calling out of the Russian Landsturm are declared in official circles at St. Petersburg to be completely erroneous.

A new Russian loan was announced in the Berlin newspapers on Tuesday. Subscriptions are invited for the twelfth series of Five per Cent Mortgage Credit Bonds, amounting to 10,000,000 silver roubles.

Judgment has been delivered by the Senate in the case of the persons who participated in the demonstration which occurred on Dec. 18 last before the Kasan Cathedral. Three of the accused have been discharged; the remainder being condemned, some to penal servitude and others to transportation.

On the 25th ult., the University of Moscow celebrated the 122nd anniversary of its foundation, in honour of which a bust of Lomonosof was inaugurated, and a speech about his merits delivered by the Rector, Professor Solovief, the author of the most voluminous of modern histories. The number of students in the University is now 1509, of whom 695 belong to the medical faculty. Its library contains 173,024 volumes.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* reports that the brother of the Ameer of Kashgar has arrived at St. Petersburg on a special mission.

DENMARK.

In order to give sufficient time to the members of the Landsting, or Upper House, the King has prolonged the Session of the Diet until March 31.

ROUMANIA.

There has been a change of Ministry at Bucharest; but it is stated that the change has nothing to do with the foreign policy of the Government.

AMERICA.

The counting of the electoral votes began on the 1st inst. at Washington. There was a great crowd, but perfect order prevailed. Vice-President Ferry presided, opening the certificates. Speaker Randall sat alongside. The certificates when opened were handed to four tellers, Senators Allison and Ingalls, Republican representatives; Cook and Stone, Democrats. The certificates were read in full, the States being called alphabetically. The count was made without objection thus:—Alabama and Arkansas for Tilden; California and Colorado for Hayes; Connecticut and Delaware for Tilden; Florida was then called; and, on double returns being read, the Vice-President announced that under the Electoral Law Florida goes to the tribunal for decision. The count here ceased, and will not be renewed till the tribunal has decided the case of Florida. The majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the recent elections in Florida has made a report, the conclusions of which are exactly contrary to the report of the Committee of the Senate on the same subject. The latter declared that the act of the Florida Returning Board was legal, constitutional, and irreversible, and that the counting of the votes was correctly and honestly carried out.

A suit has been begun against Mr. Tilden, in the United States District Court, for 150,000 dols. for non-payment of income tax.

President Grant has sent a Message to Congress on the subject of the resumption of specie payments, in which he says that, though it may not be desirable to fix an earlier date than that provided for the actual redemption of legal tenders, it is certainly desirable to hasten the day when paper-money and gold shall be of equal value.

The Appropriation Bill, fixing the salary of the President at 25,000 dols., was passed by the House of Representatives.

A bill has been proposed to Congress for the equipment of several Arctic expeditions.

The *New York Herald* publishes intelligence that an engagement has been fought between the United States troops and a body of Indians, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss. Four soldiers were killed and six wounded.

BRAZIL.

On the 1st inst. the Parliament was opened by Princess Isabella, acting as Regent during the absence of the Emperor. In the course of the speech the conclusion of a postal convention with Great Britain was announced.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Advices from Cape Town to Jan. 16 have been received, from which it appears that the draft of Lord Carnarvon's Permissive Bill on the subject of South African Confederation, together with his despatch in regard thereto, had been published, and were likely to meet with opposition on account of the views expressed in them.

A body of Zulus are reported to have entered Transvaal territory, and to have attacked the natives, of whom they killed eighty-four.

INDIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, in his weekly telegram, states that the Government *Gazette* of Saturday furnishes further particulars regarding the famine. The condition of Bombay has not improved, and the numbers on the relief works have increased to 337,000. In Madras the number of persons on the works is 1,015,000, besides persons receiving gratuitous support. The Supreme Government has authorised the Madras Government to begin the Chingleput Extension Railway, if, after consulting Sir Richard Temple, they consider the measure necessary. Sir Richard Temple has submitted suggestions which he thinks will reduce the expenditure by £100,000 monthly in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah. These suggestions are exclusion from the relief works of all persons, not in actual distress, rigorous exaction of task work, and reduction of wages to bare subsistence. Bengal and Burmah are exporting large quantities of grain to the distressed districts.

AUSTRALIA.

No definite understanding has been arrived at on the subject of cable communication with England by the Inter-colonial Conference, the sittings of which at Sydney have just been brought to a close.

The English cricketers played against the Auckland team on the 2nd inst., winning easily.

A telegram from Cairo announces the arrival there of Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, who has been appointed Deputy Controller-General of the Egyptian Revenue.

The yacht *Sunbeam*, belonging to Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., arrived at Yokohama on Jan. 29, and sailed thence for England, by way of Hong-Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and the Suez Canal, on Saturday.

Captain Adams of the Dundee whaler *Arctic*, has received a letter informing him that the United States Government have placed at his disposal 300 dols. to purchase a pocket chronometer, in recognition of his kindness to the crew of the *Polaris* whom he brought home in 1873.

From Brisbane we have the announcement of the loss of the mail-steamer *Singapore*, on an island of the Cumberland group. The passengers and crew were saved.—The steamer *George Washington*, bound from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Newfoundland, has been wrecked off Cape Race. All on board, numbering twenty-four persons, perished.

The King of the Hellenes has conferred the Knighthood of the Royal Order of the Saviour on several foreigners eminent in the world of letters and science, the English gentleman selected on this occasion being Mr. Edward Stanford, of Charing-cross, "for the services rendered by him to geographical science."

It is announced that the payment of interest due to the holders of the Turkish Guaranteed Loans of 1854 and 1871, the money for which lies at the Bank of England, and which, according to arrangement between the Porte and Messrs. Stewart and MacEwen, was to be made at once, is deferred till sanctioned by a vote of the Ottoman Parliament.

A communication has been received from the Secretary of State by the Wisbeach Town Council sanctioning the promotion by the Corporation of a bill in Parliament for the construction of a floating dock, at a cost of £200,000.

The Duke of Norfolk has approved of a scheme by which the Shrewsbury Hospital in Sheffield, founded by his ancestors, will be of increased utility to the town. Under the new regulations, forty in-pensioners will receive allowances of 10s. 6d. and 14s. per week each, twenty out-pensioners 5s. to 7s., and forty female out-pensioners 7s. per week.

THE MAGAZINES.

The scene of the *Cornhill*'s leading fiction, Mr. Blackmore's "Erema," has shifted from America to England, and the chief interest of the present instalment is centred in the little uncomplaisances incident to the captivating American heroine's settlement in the old country. An older novelist—Fielding—is the subject of a very sound and thorough piece of criticism by Mr. Leslie Stephen; and another department of the literary history of fiction is ably illustrated in Mr. Ralston's essay on the popular legends of Bulgaria. Along with this may be taken a pleasing survey of the folk-lore of the county of Donegal, with some excellent stories of fairy changelings; and Mr. R. C. Caldwell's vigorous metrical imitation of a Tamil legend of a great drought, with its fine ringing refrain. "Great Storms" is a paper unfortunately but too seasonable under present circumstances; the greatest ever recorded is, it seems, the West Indian hurricane of 1780.

Macmillan aims rather at instruction than entertainment this month. The first contribution is one of especial value, from the pen of Mr. J. S. Lefevre, giving an analysis of the relative force of the English and of the principal foreign navies. The result is calculated to flatter national pride and confidence, it appearing that, owing chiefly to the exceptional circumstances which have of late years retarded the development of the French and American fleets, the English fighting power at sea is at present almost equal to the whole of the rest of the world. Another important paper is the palliation which Mr. Goldwin Smith, as a veteran University reformer, offers for the defects of the Act of 1854. The most interesting of the other contributions are Mr. Crosskey's account of the organisation of the Birmingham Liberal Association and Mr. A. W. Ward's endeavour to trace the plots of dramas by Lessing and Goethe to the love-history of Dean Swift.

Blackwood has nothing of interest beyond the continuation of "The Woman Hater" and the commencement of what promises to be a singularly bright and piquant story, "Pauline." Nothing, so far, can be fresher than the descriptions of Hebridean scenery, or more lively than the conversational passages at arms. The rest of the contents disclaim any higher pretensions than the furnishing of padding.

Fraser's papers are highly miscellaneous; and the only one of any considerable public interest—Dr. Carpenter's lecture on mesmeric and allied phenomena—has been pretty well anticipated by the reports in the press. Most, however, are very readable, especially a highly-interesting notice of the Maggio, or popular drama of the Tuscan peasantry. "Carnot's Plan for Invading England," now made known from a recently-edited document, is calculated to cause as much amusement in our time as uneasiness in its author's. "A portion of the troops," observes "the organiser of victory," "can be made up of convicts and galley-slaves—such of them as may be found to possess the physical and moral qualities requisite in the men of this expedition." "English Local Etymology" promulgates some sound rules on the subject, in the guise of a critique of the Rev. Isaac Taylor's work. The reviewer of Mr. Kingsley's biography appears less anxious to laud his hero than himself.

The *Fortnightly Review* contains a number of very thorough and searching papers; though none, perhaps, are calculated to strongly arrest public attention except Mr. Lowe's merciless exposure of the consequences of allowing University teachers, by examining their own pupils for degrees, virtually to award certificates to themselves. There can be no doubt that the enormous disproportion between pass and class degrees seriously lowers the value of both; it is surprising that the holders of the latter have not long since insisted on reform. Dr. Appleton's essay on "America and International Copyright" will convince many readers that there is more to be said for the American view than they imagined. The recent biography of Titian and Mr. Wallace's work on Russia are the subjects of remarkably full and able notices. A new feature in the *Review* is a list of the most remarkable books of the month, with a short description appended to each.

The *Contemporary Review* is understood to be traversing a crisis in its history. It is meanwhile, at any rate, exemplifying the maxim *Carpe diem* by a better number than it has put forth for a long time. The most remarkable paper is perhaps the criticism on "Daniel Deronda" by Professor Dowden, who, if possibly a little too resolutely bent on finding matter of admiration everywhere, reveals many traits which have escaped the scrutiny of critics less gifted with the faculty of analysis. The keynote of the essay is struck in the observation, "In 'Daniel Deronda,' for the first time, the poetical side of George Eliot's genius obtains adequate expression." Another important article is an examination of the bearing of the evidence derived from vegetable palaeontology on the Darwinian theory, by Mr. R. Carruthers, who pronounces it unfavourable to the hypothesis of "the struggle for existence." He admits, however, that "the facts of palaeontological botany testify to development." "Transcendentalism" is the subject of one of Mr. Henry Holbeach's quaint incisive papers; and Miss Cobbe, in replying to Mr. Lowe's defence of vivisection, assumes the moral ground on which her side of the question is impregnable. Dr. Bucknill, having examined the working of the American system, strongly dissuades us from instituting any legal restrictions upon the liberty of habitual drunkards. It is, of course, impossible for Mr. Freeman to write upon the Eastern Question without saying something effective; but he has evidently long got beyond the state of mind which allows of a temperate and rational discussion of the subject.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Miss Misanthrope" remains the chief attraction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Miss Misanthrope's ambition to inhabit the metropolis and possess a latch-key is gratified, but she is beginning to find that the character of a hermitess is not easily enacted in the middle of London. "Masks" is another of Mrs. Linton's bitter and passionate protests against social conventionalisms. Mr. Hepworth Dixon seeks to determine the site of Cana, and Mr. James Hutton gossips pleasantly about "Calcutta in the Olden Time."

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a highly important communication on the present condition of South Carolina, by a Southern gentleman. Between the corruption of one political party, the lawlessness of another, the incapacity of the blacks, and the animosity of the whites, the prospects of any tolerable government seem distant indeed. The number also contains a beautiful poem on the excavations at Olympia, by E. C. Stedman; and "A Dutch Picture," one of Mr. Longfellow's most successful pieces of word-painting, and instinct with hearty human character as well.

"Proud Maisie," the *pièce de résistance* of *London Society*, continues as bright and sparkling as ever, with hints and glimpses of deeper feeling. The rest of the magazine is also very readable.

In *Briggravia* we have to note Mr. Proctor's astronomy, Mr. Mew's excellent paper on some of the less-known Spanish novels, the broad humour of "An Office Secret," and a pretty rodom entitled "Alice," with a pretty illustration by Mr. Rudolf Blind.

Tinsley and the *Argosy* are readable and amusing. There is nothing very interesting in *The Month*.

We have also received Good Words, Good Things, the Monthly Packet, the Charing-cross Magazine, the New Monthly, the Argonaut, Potter's American Magazine, Science Gossip, the Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Things in General, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Sunday at Home, All the Year Round, the Victoria Magazine, the St. James's Magazine, and Cassell's Magazine.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Cutlers' Company have presented ten guineas to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road.

Mr. John Parry's benefit at the Gaiety Theatre, on Wednesday, realised £1300.

The whole question of the water supply of London has been referred to a committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with instructions to report to that body by October.

Sir George Nares will (says the *City Press*) be entertained at a banquet, on Tuesday next, by the Grocers' Company, upon being presented with the freedom of that guild.

A conference of delegates of co-operative societies was held, last Saturday, in the Lecture Hall of the National Temperance League; Mr. Thomas Hughes presided.

Cardinal Manning will preside at Dr. Corfield's lecture on the Air we Breathe, which will be given, in the large room of the Society of Arts, this (Saturday) evening, at half-past eight.

The managers of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage have received £50 from the Company of Goldsmiths. There are at the present time 200 children in the orphanage.

The new Commission of Sewers for the City of London was opened at Guildhall, on Tuesday, by the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Deputy Hore was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The fifty-sixth annual court of the governors of the Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, was held, at the City Terminus Hotel, on Wednesday—the Duke of Northumberland in the chair.

The receptions of the Lady Mayorees (Miss White) at the Mansion House will be held, during the season, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, from three to five in the afternoon, beginning on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

The Lord Mayor presided, yesterday week, at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the City of London College in Leadenhall-street. Lord Hatherley presented the prizes and gave an address.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. have issued the first monthly part of "Street Life in London," containing photographic illustrations of "London Nomads," "London Cabmen," and "Covent-garden Flower-Women."

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club will take place on Monday next at Willis's Rooms—The New Thames Yacht Club has arranged its programme for the forthcoming season as follows:—May 19, opening cruise; May 25, cutter races; June 7, schooners and yawls; June 16, race from the Thames to Harwich.

The annual Christmas soirée of the West-End Branch of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, took place at St. Saviour's Lecture Hall, 272, Oxford-street, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Sir Antonio Brady. A curiosity in the entertainment was the performance of a play in signs, the Rev. S. Smith being the interpreter.

The mixed committee appointed by the Wesleyan Conference to consider the best mode of carrying into operation the principle adopted last year of admitting laymen into the governing body of the denomination met, on Tuesday, at the Mission Hall, Bishopsgate, and agreed to a number of recommendations on the subject. It was decided that the Mixed Conference should be composed of 220 ministers and 200 laymen.

At a meeting held at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, to consider the present position of the Crystal Palace, a resolution was passed declaring that, in view of the great public advantages of that institution, it was desirable that it should be maintained for the public benefit. Some noblemen and gentlemen were appointed a committee to consider the matter and to communicate with the directors.

At the monthly board meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society, on Tuesday, there was a large attendance of members, and the gentlemen proposed by the authorities for the tract committee were carried by overwhelming majorities. A book called "Mary," published in 1872, was condemned by the episcopal referees; and the demand for it in the depository, on Tuesday, before it was withdrawn, was great.

Highgate-road Chapel, erected in the Grove, Highgate-road, at a cost of upwards of £6000, was opened, last week, under favourable auspices. Mr. J. Coxeter, of The Grove, Highgate-road, initiated the movement for building the chapel by presenting a freehold site, at a cost of £1200, to the London Baptist Association, in addition to subscribing liberally to the building fund. The London Baptist Association also contributed £1500.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hamilton writes to us from 34, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park:—"A misapprehension has arisen as to the *bond fides* of my offer of 100 gs. towards a fund for introducing art into hospitals because of the condition that 1000 subscribers should also each contribute a similar sum. I withdraw such condition. I will gladly give 100 gs. to a responsible committee, as soon as one is formed, to promote the art fund of the hospitals of London."

A deputation went to the Home Office, yesterday week to urge the necessity of the "rookeries" in St. Giles's and St. Martin's being removed gradually, so that the working classes should not be deprived at once of their homes, and, as a consequence, of their occupations. The deputation were informed that the Home Secretary was desirous that the changes under the Artisans' Dwellings Act should be made with as little inconvenience as possible.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fifth week in January, 1877) was 86,132, of whom 39,466 were in workhouses, and 46,666 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding periods in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 2791, 13,392, and 21,537 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 680, of whom 497 were men, 157 women, and 26 children.

There was a discussion, at the weekly meeting of the School Board for London, on the condition of pupil-teachers, introduced by a statement from the Rev. J. Rodgers, chairman of the school management committee, respecting the educational requirements of the whole country. A resolution was passed instructing a deputation about to be received by the Vice-President of the Committee of Council to urge upon him the desirableness of making certain specified alterations in the pupil-teachers' indentures.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Women's Education Union, which was held, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. Princess Louise having been re-elected president, on the motion of Mr. S. Morley, M.P., seconded by the Rev. M. Pattison, a resolution was moved by Mrs. W. Grey approving the scheme for supplying and testing the professional training for higher-grade teachers proposed by the Teachers' Training and Registration Society. This was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Abbott, and carried.

At the meetings of the committees of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, held at Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge—Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., in the chair—it appeared from the minutes which were read by the secretary (Captain Symons, R.N.) that the late disastrous gales had drawn very heavily upon the society's funds—1120 widows, 1668 orphans, and 8 parents having been relieved since Jan. 1, including the half-yearly grants to widows; amounting in all to £4663. The society lent a helping hand to 10,386 persons during the past year. Contributions were announced from the Misses Hewitt (fourth donation), £100; Lord Overstone, £50; Mrs. B. Wood, £20; W. W. W., per Coutts, £50; Grocers' Company, £100; trustees of the late W. Thorgate (annual), £70; East and West India Dock Company, £21; Mrs. E. A. Mundy, £50; P. Cazenove, £20; Goldsmiths' Company, £50; and Merchant Taylors', £26 5s. Also legacies from Miss Jane Mudie, £100; and Captain Burch, £50.

At a recent meeting of the Council of Foreign Bondholders it was unanimously resolved that this council highly appreciates the services and exertions of Mr. Francis Bennoch, F.S.A., during the period he has discharged the duties of their chairman in the years 1874-5-6; and wishes to mark their sense of the value of those services and exertions to the corporation of foreign bondholders by appropriating £500 as a testimonial to Mr. Bennoch, of which they would request his acceptance. Mr. Bennoch decided that one half the amount should be appropriated to charitable or educational purposes, and the other moiety expended in commemorative plate. The latter has been on view for several days at Elkington's, Regent-street, and the tea-tray bears this inscription:—"Presented (with other plate) to Francis Bennoch, Esquire, F.S.A., by the Council of Foreign Bondholders, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the corporation while acting as chairman during the years 1874-5-6. December, 1876."

The annual meeting of the governors of the Marine Society, presided over by Lord Romney, was held on Tuesday. The report described the means adopted to replace the old Warspite, which was destroyed by fire. The *Clio* was lent for temporary service by the Admiralty, and ultimately the Conqueror, line-of-battle ship, was chosen by the society, the boys occupying their new quarters on Dec. 6, while permission was given that the new vessel might bear the old name of Warspite. The Mansion House Fund and other contributions produced £6300 net; but, as the total expenses caused by the fire and the fitting up of the two ships reached £9600, it was necessary to sell out £2100 of the funded stock, thus diminishing the annual income. The society is, however, in a better condition than before, although at present the annual subscriptions are very small, and the income is little more than sufficient to keep up the old scale of 200 boys, whereas it is earnestly desired to maintain at least an additional hundred. The committee appeal for help to enable them thus to increase the number. Of 137 boys in the merchant service who have returned from their voyages during the past year, 132 have "very good" on their certificates, two only "indifferent." From the Royal Navy the returns are, as usual, most favourable.

Last week 2565 births and 1528 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 28 and the deaths 147 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 103 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea. The 231 deaths were 8 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and fever were considerably below the corrected average weekly numbers, whereas those of smallpox and diarrhoea showed an excess. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 79 and 86 in the two previous weeks, further rose to 103 last week, the highest weekly number since the commencement of the present epidemic, except that returned in the first week of January. The fatal cases showed a marked increase in North London, and were also more numerous in the West and East districts. Different forms of violence caused 45 deaths: 40 were the result of negligence or accident, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 9 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

THE CHARITIES OF LONDON.

The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities for 1877, published by Messrs. Longmans, states that, so far from the charitable income of London having seriously diminished, it appears to have increased, the grand total for 1875 being £4,114,849, as against £3,975,581 for 1874, or an increase of £139,268. To this, however, must also be added the incomes of numerous institutions which do not make returns and the amount distributed in church and chapel congregations. There are also the amounts received by fraudulent charities, reaching, according to the Earl of Shaftesbury, a yearly total of £250,000, and in addition the receipts of mendicants, begging-letter writers, and others who prey upon the charity of the public. The aggregate total may therefore be put down as between £4,000,000 and £7,000,000.

The following is the classified list of the income of the various charities for 1875:—Four bible societies, £235,595; fourteen book and tract societies, £98,588; sixty-two home missions, £422,766; ten home and foreign missions, £155,370; twenty-two foreign missions, £762,085; eight church and chapel building, £39,994; twenty-four charities for the blind, £47,622; seven for deaf and dumb, £16,276; nine for incurables, £38,232; six for idiots, £68,885; eighteen general hospitals, £269,337; ten consumption hospitals, £15,911; five ophthalmic hospitals, £12,835; three orthopaedic hospitals, £4019; four skin hospitals, £3050; seventeen hospitals for women and children, £55,326; five lying-in hospitals, £7076; twenty-two miscellaneous special hospitals, £89,294; thirty-three general dispensaries, £23,003; fourteen provident dispensaries, £9258; two institutions for vaccination, £2750; five ditto for surgical appliances, £10,337; thirty-five convalescent institutions, £39,719; thirteen nursing institutions, £3642; 172 institutions for the aged, £400,411; ninety-eight institutions for general relief, £283,797; twenty-six food institutions, loan charities, £9448; 100 voluntary homes, £102,778; fifty-four orphanages, &c., £160,288; sixty-seven institutions for reformation and prevention, £94,776; 112 institutions for education, £482,418; fifty-three ditto for social improvement, £56,002; sixteen ditto for protection, £63,893; making in all 1050 institutions, with a gross total income of £4,114,849.



THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI: PROCLAM



ATION OF THE QUEEN AS EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY THE QUEEN.

Parliament was opened on Thursday afternoon by her Most Gracious Majesty in person. The ceremonial was favoured with the proverbial Queen's weather, the day proving to be as fine as an early English spring could be expected to produce. The comparatively short distance along which the procession had to pass from Buckingham Palace across St. James's Park, through the Horse Guards, and thence by way of Parliament-street to Palace-yard had been gradually filling throughout the morning, and by one o'clock the streets were densely crowded. The ground throughout the entire route was kept by the police under the charge of Captain Harris and Colonel Pearson, Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner, reserving himself for attendance upon her Majesty. The force on duty numbered 3201 men of all ranks, including the usual contingent of mounted police. During the morning from an early hour the carriages of peeresses and other ladies having the right of admission to the House were passing on to Westminster, the amusement of watching the carriages forming almost the only occupation of the people in the streets. In the Government offices and at the Chapel Royal in Whitehall, at the Whitehall Club, and at the shops in Parliament-street the windows were all well filled, single seats having been sold in considerable numbers at a guinea each. At Gwydyr House, the former home of the Poor Law Board, the officials of the Charity Commission were present in full force; and even in Richmond-terrace, from which only a side view could be obtained, the balconies were crowded.

The reception of the Queen was of characteristic cordiality, the warmest greeting, perhaps, coming from the Westminster boys, who were stationed between St. Margaret's and the Abbey, and whose shrill cheers met with special acknowledgment from her Majesty. An escort of Life Guards and Yeomen of the Guard preceded the Royal carriage—a handsome new coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. Her Majesty seemed in excellent health, and unceasingly bowed as hats went off, handkerchiefs were fluttered, and cheers rang out in token of the people's loyalty. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice sat opposite the Queen. In accordance with what has been the custom of late years, the Queen alighted at the Peers' entrance to the House of Lords; and her doing so was the signal for the Royal Standard to be run up the flagstaff on the summit of the Victoria Tower, for "God Save the Queen" to be played by the band of the Coldstream Guards, and for a Royal salute to be fired.

The assemblage in the House of Lords was exceptionally attractive, the galleries and benches being graced by the presence of a larger number of peeresses than usual, the Countess of Dudley prominent among them from the magnificence of her diamonds, and the Chinese Ambassadors adding novelty to the scene. All assembled rose when the Royal procession entered. Near her Majesty—who was attired in mourning, but whose dark dress was lightened by the jewels and orders she wore—were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and the High Officers of State, including the Earl of Beaconsfield, who held the Sword of State. Her Majesty having taken her seat upon the Throne, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to appear at the bar, the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Address, as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

The hostilities which, before the close of last Session, had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other, engaged my most serious attention, and I anxiously waited for an opportunity when my good offices, together with those of my allies, might be usefully interposed.

This opportunity presented itself by the solicitation of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte.

In the course of the negotiations I deemed it expedient to lay down and, in concert with the other Powers, to submit to the Porte certain bases upon which I held that not only peace might be brought about with the Principalities, but the permanent pacification of the disturbed provinces, including Bulgaria, and the amelioration of their condition, might be effected.

Agreed to by the Powers, they required to be expanded and worked out by negotiation or by conference, accompanied by an armistice. The Porte, though not accepting the bases and proposing other terms, was willing to submit them to the equitable consideration of the Powers.

While proceeding to act in this mediation, I thought it right, after inquiry into the facts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses ascertained to have been committed in Bulgaria, and to express my reprobation of their perpetrators.

An armistice being arranged, a Conference met at Constantinople for the consideration of extended terms in accordance with the original bases, in which Conference I was represented by a special Envoy, as well as by my Ambassador.

In taking these steps, my object has throughout been to maintain the peace of Europe, and to bring about the better government of the disturbed provinces, without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The proposals recommended by myself and my allies have not, I regret to say, been accepted by the Porte; but the result of the Conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among the European Powers, which cannot fail to have a material effect upon the condition and government of Turkey.

In the meantime, the armistice between Turkey and the Principalities has been prolonged, and is still unexpired; and may, I trust, yet lead to the conclusion of an honourable peace.

In these affairs I have acted in cordial co-operation with my allies, with whom, as with other foreign Powers, my relations continue to be of a friendly character.

Papers on these subjects will be forthwith laid before you.

My assumption of the Imperial title at Delhi was welcomed by the chiefs and people of India with professions of affection and loyalty most grateful to my feelings.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce a calamity in that part of my dominions which will demand the most earnest watchfulness on the part of my Government there. A famine not less serious than that of 1873 has overspread a

large portion of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. I am confident that every resource will be employed not merely in arrest of this present famine, but in obtaining fresh experience for the prevention or mitigation of such visitations for the future.

The prosperity and progress of my colonial empire remain unchecked, although the proceedings of the Government of the Transvaal Republic, and the hostilities in which it has engaged with the neighbouring tribes, have caused some apprehensions for the safety of my subjects in South Africa. I trust, however, that the measures which I have taken will suffice to prevent any serious evil.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I have directed the Estimates of this year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Bills relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for amending the law as to bankruptcy and letters patent for inventions, will be laid before you.

Your attention will be again called to measures for promoting economy and efficiency in the management of the prisons of the United Kingdom, which will, at the same time effect a relief of local burdens.

Bills will also be laid before you for amending the laws relating to the valuation of property in England, for simplifying and amending the law relating to factories and workshops, and for improving the law regulating the summary jurisdiction of magistrates.

Legislation will be proposed with reference to roads and bridges in Scotland, and the Scotch Poor Law.

You will be asked to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland and to confer an equitable jurisdiction on the County Courts in that country.

I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and I trust that the blessing of the Almighty will attend your labours and direct your efforts.

This ended the ceremonial. The Queen, descending the steps, kissed the Princess of Wales on the cheek and gave her hand to be kissed by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, who stood together in the gangway beside the Bishops, and to the Prince of Wales. The brilliant assemblage immediately broke up, and the Royal procession drove from Old Palace-yard amid the clanging of the bells, the salvoes of artillery in the park, and the loyal cheers of the populace. The crowd had in no way decreased as the procession returned, and her Majesty was greeted with the same heartiness, the Princesses also smiling and bowing graciously to the people.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack at a quarter past four o'clock, the ceremony of swearing in the new peers being at once proceeded with. There was a large attendance of peers on both sides of the House, and the galleries were well filled with ladies. The bar and the front of the throne were crowded with members from the Lower House. Viscount Ashford was the first peer to take the oath, being introduced by Lord Skelmersdale and Lord Henniker. Lord Redesdale took the oath as an Earl; also Lord Airey. The Lord Chancellor simply introduced such peers as took their seats by right of succession; but with the new peers the quaint old ceremony of perambulating the House was gone through. At twenty minutes to five o'clock the Earl of Beaconsfield was introduced to the House by the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Bradford, accompanied by the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) and the Deputy Grand Chamberlain, the patent of the Queen of the viscounty of Hughenden and the earldom of Beaconsfield was read by the Reading Clerk, Mr. Bethell; and the noble peer took the oath and subscribed the roll. The ceremony of perambulating the house having been gone through, the noble peer left the House, and, returning at five o'clock, took his seat on the front Ministerial bench, amidst loud cheers from that side. A few minutes afterwards the Marquis of Salisbury entered the House and took his seat, being received with loud cheers from both sides. The proposer and seconder of the Address then entered the House in full uniform, and took their seats immediately behind the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

At a quarter past four the Lord Chancellor rose and proceeded to read the Speech from the Throne. After which Viscount Grey de Wilton rose to move the Address, and, after having prayed the indulgence of their Lordships on this his maiden speech, he remarked that the first ten or twelve paragraphs of the Speech had naturally been devoted to the all-absorbing questions of the day. He would not occupy their Lordships' time by presuming to sketch the history of the past two years. That story would be told by those who had been the three principal British actors in this great drama, who were most capable of giving them information, and on that information, taken in conjunction with the papers, they would be able to form a sound judgment, unprejudiced by the speeches of those who in various parts of the country had thought fit to attack the Government, unfurnished with information, without which no true or just judgment could be formed. The public had ranged themselves on each side with a zeal not always tempered by discretion, and many reflections had been made which, he thought, bore rather hardly upon Russia, who ought, at all events, to have had credit given to her for sincerity of intention. There had, on the other hand, been advocates of what had been termed a pacific policy; but he could not see how we could insist upon a pacific policy being carried out unless we were prepared to carry it out by force of arms, which we were not. The result of all the agitation had been that the Government had received a great deal of advice of a miscellaneous character, and they had been congratulated on the fact that they had changed their policy, but when the time came he thought it would be found that they had done nothing of the kind, but that they adhered still to the principles of the Treaty of 1856 as modified by that of 1873. They had based their policy on two cardinal points—first, the preservation of the peace of Europe, and, secondly, on the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. He admitted that the Conference had to a certain extent failed, but not altogether, because it had demonstrated the unanimous desire of at least six of the Great Powers to preserve the peace of Europe, and it had unquestionably led to the promulgation of an unparalleled measure of reform in Turkey in the shape of a constitution published with great ceremony and solemnly sworn to by the Sultan. He believed that when the whole of the documents were submitted to their Lordships they would agree that the policy of the Government had been a wise one, and, should war eventuate, this country would neither directly nor indirectly be

involved, and that the national honour would be in the safe keeping of his noble relative below him, who he believed had the support and approbation of the great majority of the nation.

The Earl of Haddington seconded the Address.

Earl Granville criticised the conduct of the Government at great length. Referring to the Eastern Question, he said that he was not one of those who thought the Treaty of 1856 ought to be abrogated; but while it was maintained the parties to it ought not to disregard the moral obligation which it imposed upon them to protect the Christian subjects of the Porte, and he was not sure that the Government would not have been wise to follow the lines of the memorandum published in the Life of the Prince Consort, and be careful to see that no additional protection was given to Turkey without perfect security for the Christian subjects. On more than one occasion, when he was Foreign Minister, remonstrances were addressed to the Turkish Government upon cruelties to her Christian subjects, and redress was obtained; and in 1871 he told the Turkish Ambassador that he was not to rely upon the support of this country in all possible circumstances, but he must look for one of the main safeguards in the good government of the Christians. He regretted that the rejection of the Berlin Memorandum was not followed by a substitute on the part of the British Government, and he blamed the subsequent conduct of the Government in first questioning the truth of the atrocities in Bulgaria, and, while decorations and promotions were bestowed upon the perpetrators, still doubting the connivance of the Government. He wanted to know who had been punished for the first, and whether the Government had any information as to the newspaper statements that the cruelties were still going on. He criticised the differences between the statements of the Ministers during the autumn as to the policy of the Government, and especially found fault with the Prime Minister's Guildhall speech, in which Russia was distinctly taunted with being unable to carry on a lengthened campaign. No reference was made to the Emperor's solemn declaration of pacific intentions. They did not know the instructions to Lord Salisbury nor what had taken place in the Conference; but he should be surprised if it were not found that the noble Marquis, whether he had acted most judiciously, had been most sanguine in his work. But the thing that created the most anxiety was as to what would be the result of the Conference. If we took no action, and Russia, for some reason, did nothing, the Christian population of Turkey would be in a worse position than now. What he recommended was that the country should use its influence to persuade the Powers of Europe to unite in insisting upon Turkey performing her promises towards her Christian subjects. If we did not succeed, we should be no worse off than now; and he was not sure that England was not the only obstacle to such united action. At all events, if that policy were pursued, whether it succeeded or failed, it would meet with the approbation of all classes of the country.

The Earl of Derby, upon rising, was received with a cheer from the Ministerial benches. After a few preliminary remarks, his Lordship proceeded to pass in review the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question. What, asked the noble Earl, is the course which things have taken. They had from the first been opposed to interference, being of opinion that the disturbances in the disaffected parts of the Turkish Empire would be speedily put down by the Porte. They were in favour of the Andrassy Note, but they could not agree to the Berlin Memorandum because it involved the possibility of an armed interference in the affairs of Turkey. They had always repudiated a military occupation of any part of the Sultan's dominions; and he expressed his opinion that to have adopted the Memorandum would have led to a war. At the same time, after the rejection of the Memorandum, he warned the Turkish Government that the times had changed since the Crimean War, and that the Ottoman Court could no longer rely upon our protecting her should she continue to set herself against the reforms promised. Then, continued the noble Earl, came the Conference itself, and as to that the House will have the fullest opportunity of being informed. I am glad to see that the fullest justice has been done, not only to the course taken by Government in sending out the noble Marquis upon the mission to Constantinople, but also to the ability with which he has discharged his arduous duty, notwithstanding that I have heard it said that the Conference has failed in a most woful manner. Before, however, your Lordships decide that it has so failed you must consider what was the object we had in view. If you look at it in this light, which all Europe does not, of pressing on the Porte a certain scheme of reform, and that the Porte had refused that scheme, then the Conference did not attain its object. But I say, and I think the noble Marquis will say also, that what was brought forward at the Conference was not an end, but a means to an end. The object we had in view was twofold, first, the preservation of peace; and secondly, some amelioration of the internal affairs of the Christian provinces of Turkey, which would secure Europe from the anxiety and disturbances of the last two years. Is it not then a little premature to say that the Conference has failed in bringing about either of these two objects? If the prospects of European peace are improved, the Conference has not been a failure; but of that I am bound to speak with reserve, because practically the decision rests on a single Power and almost on a single man, and a graver responsibility than that which devolved upon the Emperor of Russia never devolved on any human being. But I do say this, that if peace is desired, and I fondly hope and believe it is, then the Conference has done good service in preparing the way for it. In the first place, it has gained time, and that is anything but of small importance. Compare the state of feeling which exists in Russia now, so far as we have any means of ascertaining, to what existed three or four months ago. Then every report we had told us of general excitement, of ardent enthusiasm for war; now the reaction has come, and among the influential classes in this country there is a growing disposition to consider calmly the chances and risks of war, and not to rush into it. I say, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, that, if nothing else had been done, the labours of my noble friend and his colleagues would not have been in vain. But, my Lords, that is not the most important part of the work which the Conference has done. It has enabled us to know more clearly than we did before what it is that Russia asks and what it is that the Porte will be prepared to accept. I do not lay more stress than the noble Earl does upon the new Constitution which has been proposed; but I should like to see whether it is fairly and honestly put into force. At any rate, we know this: there are certain things which it rejects; and, mainly through the energy and skill of my noble friend, the original Russian proposals, which I do not think ever had any chance of being accepted, have been cut down in a most material degree. The question now is whether the difference between that which can be peacefully obtained from the Porte and that which might be forcibly wrung from it is such as to give any cause for war. But there is another point in connection with the Conference to which I have to call attention. It has put an end to a state of things full of danger. We know that very little more of the

exasperation which the defeats in the Servian campaign, which became Russian defeats, would have made it impossible almost for Russia to avoid keeping out of the war. That state of things has also passed away. The Russian volunteers have gone home without, I think, any very particular affection toward their Servian brethren. What the result will be no man can undertake to say; but of this I am sure, that the Conference has put us in a far better position as regards the prospects of peace than we would have been without. Then as to the other objects of the Conference—the improvement of the internal administration of the Christian provinces of Turkey—the objections taken by Turkey are almost exclusively objections not to the reforms themselves, but to the guarantees required for their execution. I think the Porte was wrong in the position it took. As with individuals in embarrassed circumstances, it would have been much wiser for them to have put the matter into the hands of trustees, and submit to conditions which might have been disagreeable, but which, at all events, would have avoided the risk of war. The Porte, however, has acted on its own responsibility in carrying out administrative reforms. I will not venture to predict the issue, but I believe the situation is fully understood at Constantinople, and there is a very sincere desire on the part of the Turkish Government to avoid giving reasonable cause of offence to the European Powers. I think in these circumstances we have a plain course before us. We have plainly stated to the Porte that we could not, in the event of force being used, undertake to protect it against the consequences of the violation of its own engagements. We are not bound by any treaty engagements to guard the Porte against what it may itself do; but I think that we ought to bear in mind the precise nature of the Treaty of 1856, by which we undertook to respect the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and those treaties were not made so much for the protection of Turkey as for the peace of Europe. The noble Lord concluded by saying that the fullest information would be found in the papers about to be laid on the table.

The Duke of Argyll charged the Ministry with making a complete change of policy, and expressed his opinion that every insurrection against the Turkish Government was legitimate. The way to avoid a sanguinary war was for this country to use every effort to establish European concord on this question.

The Earl of Beaconsfield was of opinion that if we had recourse to coercion the massacres in the Christian provinces would have been greatly extended. To treat the question successfully, they must treat it like statesmen, and must know who was to be responsible hereafter for the condition of these populations, and what change in the distribution of territory in a most important part of the globe might follow.

After a few words by Lord Cardwell,

The Marquis of Salisbury protested against the policy too popular with some Governments in past times of holding out vague threats of coercion with a very hazy idea of what was to be the result. To coerce the Porte we must send a fleet into the Bosphorus and bombard Stamboul, and the effect of that would be to produce anarchy in every part of the Ottoman Empire, where in many parts there were still an armed Mohammedan and an unarmed Christian population.

Lord Waverley expressed his disapproval of the policy of the Government, after which

The motion for an address was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Although hon. members were summoned to meet at half-past one o'clock, the doors of the House of Commons were opened at twelve; and very soon afterwards a few of those who were desirous of securing good places entered the House, and took their seats in the usual way by depositing their hats in the chosen spots. The first to enter the House was Sir Charles Dilke, and he was followed by Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. G. Bentinck, Sir G. Campbell, Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Colonel Hogg, Mr. Rowland Winn, Mr. Charley, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Kay Shuttleworth, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Meldon, Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Mowbray, Sir G. Balfour, Mr. Hubbard, Dr. Cameron, Sir R. Peel, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Mr. T. B. Potter, &c. The Speaker entered the House shortly before a quarter to two o'clock, and took his seat in the chair of the Chief Clerk. He was attired in his state robe. Prayers were said, and directly afterwards the Speaker went through the ceremony of shaking hands with the members present, to the number of, perhaps, 150. The list of members who had been selected by ballot to attend in the Upper House to witness the opening of Parliament by her Majesty was then read by the Chief Clerk, and, at a quarter past two o'clock, Colonel Clifford, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, entered the House, and, having advanced to the table with a due observance of the customary forms, announced that her Majesty commanded the immediate attendance of that hon. House in the House of Peers. The Speaker, who had previously taken the chair, at once obeyed the Royal summons, and, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the mace, and followed by a large number of hon. members, left the House for the bar of the Upper House. On his return, after an absence of twelve minutes, the sitting was suspended till four o'clock.

The House resumed at five minutes to four o'clock. The following members elected during the recess took the oaths and their seats:—Mr. Freemantle for Buckinghamshire, Mr. Samuelson for Frome, Mr. Barran for Leeds, Mr. W. Wilson for Donegal, Mr. L. Courtenay for Lisakeard, Mr. Gerard Noel on his re-election for Rutland, after being appointed First Commissioner of Works, and the Lord Advocate for the University of Glasgow. A new writ was moved for Dublin University in the room of Mr. Gibson, who has accepted the office of Attorney-General for Ireland.

The Speech from the Throne having been read by the Speaker, Lord Galway moved the Address in reply to her Majesty's Speech. He congratulated the House on the fact that her Majesty had been enabled once again to open Parliament in person, and, referring to the statements contained in the Speech with regard to the Eastern Question, he expressed his strong approval of the policy that had guided the action of the Government on this important subject—a policy that was based on a sincere desire to maintain the peace of Europe. He argued that the Conference had been productive of great benefit already, and was of opinion that the best results were still to be expected from it. The great object they ought all to have in view was the better government of the Turkish provinces generally, so as to increase, as far as possible, the comfort and happiness of all classes of the people. He regretted that the promises made at the termination of the Crimean War had not been fulfilled, and that the influence of this country in Turkey had in various ways been allowed to diminish. He urged the necessity of sound reforms in Turkish government, and deprecated any attempt to import the elements of religious feeling into this intricate and delicate question, and terminated this portion of his speech by expressing his entire confidence in the action of her Majesty's Government. Having congratulated the House on the assumption by her Majesty of her new title of Empress of India, and on the satis-

factory state of our relations with the Colonies, he glanced at the measures promised by the Government during the coming Session, expressing his satisfaction therewith, and concluded by moving the Address.

Mr. Torr, in seconding the motion, expressed the regret that he believed was shared by both sides of the House at the loss it had sustained by the removal of the Prime Minister to the Upper House, although, he said, they must all rejoice at the honour which her Majesty had been pleased to confer on that eminent statesman. Turning to the Eastern Question, he entered a strong protest against the language in which that subject had been discussed by some of the opponents of the Government, and expressed his confidence in the efforts of her Majesty's Government to promote a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. He approved the objects of the different measures promised in the Royal Speech.

The Marquis of Hartington, who was received with cheers from the Opposition benches, congratulated the Government on having, in the Speech from the Throne, attained a level, he would not say of dulness, but of repose and reserve such as had not often been achieved by their predecessors. He pointed out that the Royal speech contained no mention of the extradition treaty with America, nor of the fugitive slave question, upon which the Royal Commission of last year had reported, nor of the subject of the Maritime Contracts Bill. He admitted that the Prisons Bill might effect certain desirable improvements in our prison administration, and remarked, in view of the financial part of the question, that the Government had reason to be thankful that they had not been enabled to carry the measure during the past Session. He supposed the House might now resign all hope of any comprehensive scheme for dealing with the question of local government; and, speaking next of the Eastern Question, remarked that the policy of the Government up to the end of last Session had been one of active non-intervention, which meant that they would keep a ring for the combatants, but would not interfere themselves. This policy had, however, undergone a change, for no sooner had Parliament separated than it became a question of whether the attitude of England should be changed from one of non-intervention to one of active interference; and so extraordinary was the action of the Government, that there would have been nothing inconsistent with their conduct in their giving material aid to the Porte. He called attention to the strong vigorously-worded despatch addressed by Lord Derby to the Porte after the Bulgarian atrocities had created so profound a sensation, and asked what steps had been taken by the Turkish Government to comply with the demands of that despatch, or failing such compliance on their part what steps had been taken by her Majesty's Government to ensure compliance? He also asked why it was that the Government had been induced to make proposals in September which they had declined to make in June, and whether the consequence of their inaction up to that time had not of necessity involved them in a share of the responsibility for the blood that had been shed during the Servian War? He explained that nothing was known of the object or result of the visits of Lord Salisbury to the different European Courts before the meeting of the Conference. He reminded the House of the language used by Lord Beaconsfield in his speech at the Mansion House, when he had said, on the eve of the Conference and after having received the most urgent assurances of the Russian Emperor of the pacific intentions of that potentate, that if there was to be war, England was not a country that cared to consider how long it should last. He admitted that the result of Lord Salisbury's mission had been to do much towards restoring the good feeling that had formerly existed between England and Russia, and much towards carrying out, as far as was possible, the object with which he was sent there. He had told Turkey and the world in plain language what was his view and that of the country of the treaty of 1856; and there was no doubt that, as stated in the Speech from the Throne, there was a general agreement among the European Powers. It was, however, to be regretted that the main object of his mission had not been successfully achieved, and that the proposals of the Government had not been accepted by the Porte. He trusted, therefore, the Government would avail themselves of the present opportunity of informing the country not only as to what was their present position, but also as to what was to be their policy on this question in the future. He might have offered his congratulations on the establishment of something like an improved constitution in Turkey, but he thought that the news which had been received from Turkey within the last day or two could hardly be regarded as a good augury of the working of the new constitution. Doubtless the peace was preserved, but what sort of peace was it? for, as they had been told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that, unless accompanied by a full measure of internal reform, the peace, after all, would be but a hollow one. He concluded by expressing a hope that the Government would do all they could not to weaken but to strengthen the concert at present existing among the powers of Europe with reference to the Eastern Question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, amid loud cheers, to reply to the observations of the noble Marquis. He thought the House could hardly have expected that the fugitive slave question should be specially referred to in the Royal Speech; and, with regard to the extradition treaty, he had to state that temporary arrangements had been already made. As to the Maritime Contracts Bill, it was not the intention of the Government to drop that measure. With regard to the Eastern Question, he admitted that the noble Lord had placed him in a position of embarrassment, inasmuch as the papers on that subject were not before the House. They would, however, be in the hands of members to-morrow; and in the absence of those documents the noble Marquis had been led into an erroneous view of what was the policy of the Government. He asserted that the Government stood at the present moment in an exceedingly hopeful position, and argued that the Conference could not be called a failure, inasmuch as it had produced an exceedingly good understanding among the six Powers—an understanding that ought not to be imperilled by putting a wrong construction on what was done by those who were parties to it, and by emphasising everything that could possibly tell against the country.

The Marquis of Hartington: For "country" read "Government."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the noble Lord drew a distinction between the country and the Government. All he could say was that, if the noble Lord denied that the Government did represent the country, the sooner he took steps to bring the matter to a proof the better. He denied that the policy of the Government had been shift or evasive, and argued that the course they had pursued had been the right and proper one. He lamented the rejection by the Porte of the proposals put before it, and added that the course to be hereafter pursued must necessarily demand grave deliberation. He might, however, say that the Government desired, as far as possible, to avoid anything that

might lead to hostilities, and they were anxious to promote common action among the Powers. What the Government had been anxious to do was not to obtain a new Constitution for Turkey, but to secure sufficient guarantees for the reforms that were needed. Their policy was expressed in that paragraph of the Royal Speech in which they said they were desirous of maintaining the peace of Europe, and securing the better government of the disturbed provinces, without infringing on the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. To secure these objects they were bound to show that they were respecters of treaties. He read certain extracts from the instructions given to Lord Salisbury to show that the Government left with the Porte the responsibility of rejecting the proposals made to it.

Mr. Gladstone deprecated the reference made to Lord Salisbury's instructions as contrary to usage; and, referring to the part he (Mr. Gladstone) had taken in the discussion of the question, asserted that he should be prepared, in the debates that would hereafter take place, to stand by every word he had written or uttered on the subject. With regard to the future policy of the Government, he contended that no scheme for the settlement of the disturbed provinces would be satisfactory that left everything at the arbitrary disposal of the Turkish Government. It had been denied that her Majesty's Government had changed their policy, and he would not grudge them the pleasure which that assertion seemed to afford; nevertheless, he recognised with gladness certain features for which he had formerly looked in vain, especially the admission of the responsibility of the Government in regard to the mode in which the rule of the Ottoman Government was exercised, and the absence of the statement that the policy of the Government was that of non-intervention. When asked what must follow the rejection by Turkey of the proposals of the Conference, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that that was a matter for the grave consideration of the Government; and after that statement he (Mr. Gladstone) would not press the matter further. He concurred in the eulogiums that had been passed on Lord Salisbury, and argued that it was clear that Turkey had placed herself outside the Treaty of 1856 by her disregard of the stipulations into which she had entered.

After a few words from Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who, in reply to a remark by Mr. Gladstone, said the Government were quite satisfied that they did represent the opinion of the country on the Eastern Question, the motion was agreed to and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past nine.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a long and dreary period of inaction, racing men assembled in great numbers at Birmingham, last Tuesday, and were well repaid by two days of very interesting sport. The much-improved Chilton secured a couple of races in such style that, though he has incurred penalties, he is sure to be backed either for the International Hurdle-Race at Croydon or the great event at Liverpool; but, as Jones has exposed him thus early, it is probable that he has something better in the stable for these events. Slight odds were laid on little Rat-catcher (11 st. 8 lb.), who was started in preference to Chilton for the Birmingham Grand Annual. He was probably second best, but was eased as soon as it was found that he had no chance with Abdallah (10 st.), who thus landed the race for the Irish division, for the third year in succession, Mrs. Starr having won it in 1875-6.

The coursing at Lytham was rendered additionally interesting by the running of several dogs that will probably take part in the Waterloo Cup, and most of them acquitted themselves well. The North and South Lincolnshire Stakes was divided between Revaltas, by Rocketeer—Restless Peggy, and Bombard, by Brigade Major—Sweet Briar; and Mr. Haywood, the owner of the former dog, is said to have a better in his kennel; while Barabbas and Beeswing are both superior to Bombard. The fact that Bombard has divided no less than three Produce Stakes at Lytham is one more proof that greyhounds, like racehorses, are wonderfully partial to certain ground. Beardwood, by Blackburn—Bessie, defeated Dyazgura, by Cockie; Leekie—Lucina, in the final course of the Clifton Cup. The Lytham Cup was divided between Cash Down, by Cashier—Sister to Alluring, and Spitfire, by Lara—Bianca. Hares were fairly plentiful, but wild. Mr. Hedley acted as judge, and Luff handled the slips.

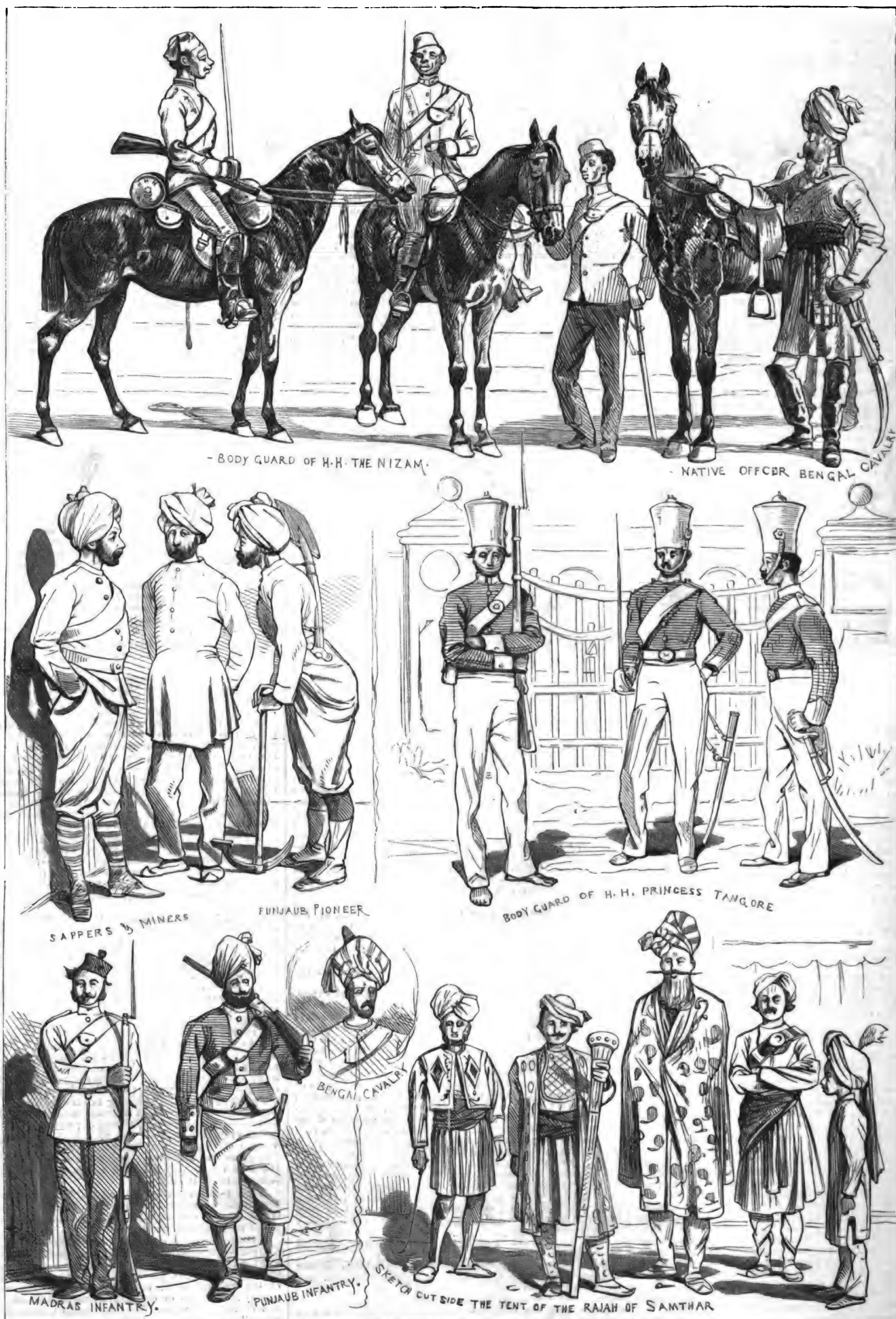
A great match at football, under Rugby rules, took place at Kennington-oval, last Monday, between England and Ireland, fifteen a side. The former was remarkably strong; but it could not fairly be said that the Irish team was a representative one, so their defeat, by two goals and two tries to nothing, was not surprising, as they were fairly overmatched all round.

Joseph Bennett (ex-champion) and T. Taylor played one of the most obstinately-contested billiard-matches ever seen at the Gaiety Restaurant last week. It was £1000 up level, on a championship table, for £100 a side; and as Bennett was once such a very fine all-round player, and was said to have quite recovered his best form, odds of 6 to 4 were laid on him at starting. Except upon one occasion, when Taylor held a lead of 96 points, the two were never fifty points apart, and passed and repassed each other in the most extraordinary manner. The game could not be concluded in one evening, and at the cessation of play the scores stood Taylor 854, Bennett 820. On the following evening the marker called "931 all," and then Bennett reached 954 against 952; but eventually Taylor won by 27 points, amidst intense excitement. Bennett's long losing hazards were as brilliant as ever, and he played with better strength than his opponent; but Taylor's cannons were simply astonishing, and he kept putting in little breaks of 15 and 20, which are so very useful in a small-pocket table. Bennett's best breaks were 53, 40, 63, 40, and 32; while Taylor's greatest efforts only numbered 38 and 29. Messrs. Burroughes and Watts erected a very beautiful table for the occasion, and the long game was exceedingly well marked by T. Stuart. The two men are to play a return match, on precisely similar terms, in about ten days.

At a public meeting, held at Berkeley Castle, a national testimonial was set on foot to Mr. W. G. Grace, the champion cricketer, who contemplates retiring from that position to follow his profession of surgeon.

Coursing being in season, the publication (by Marion and Co., Soho-square) of four coloured photographs of this popular sport is not inopportune. These pictures are reproduced from the drawings of Mr. Richard Moore, an animal draughtsman of considerable skill; and they illustrate with spirit and fidelity four phases of coursing, a good idea of which may be formed from the views. No. 1 represents the hounds "In the Slips," No. 2, "Slipped," with the hounds darting after their prey; No. 3, "The First Turn;" and No. 4, "The Kill."

Mr. A. E. Miller, Q.C., a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed the legal member of the Railway Commission, in succession to the late Mr. Macnamara.



SKETCHES AT THE DELHI DURBAR.



OPENING OF THE NEW SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART AT BRIGHTON BY PRINCESS LOUISE.

PRINCESS LOUISE AT BRIGHTON.

The new School of Science and Art at Brighton was opened, yesterday week, by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, accompanied by her husband, the Marquis of Lorne. It is a handsome building on the Grand Parade, erected by Mr. G. Lookyer, from designs by Mr. Gibbins, at a cost of above £10,000, of which about £4000 is yet to be subscribed. The building is in the modern Romanesque style, and is constructed of white brick and stone, with enrichments of granite and terra cotta, the decorative sculptures representing forms symbolical of art and science. The interior comprises separate class-rooms for both those studies, a lecture-hall or theatre, a professors' room, a laboratory, a museum, and a modelling room, with convenient offices. It will be a valuable institution for Brighton, and a new object of interest for the leisurely visitors and residents there. The foundation was laid by Sir Henry Cole, O.B., in June; and a grant of £1000 has been promised by Government.

Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne went down from London by a special train arriving before one o'clock. They were received at the Brighton station by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Lamb, and five past Mayors, Aldermen Abbey, Bridgen, Cox, Hallett, and Martin, in their robes of municipal dignity, with the two members for Brighton, Mr. J. Ashbury, M.P., and General Shute, M.P., and Sir Francis and Lady Seymour. Mrs. Lamb, the Mayoress, presented her Royal Highness with a bouquet, and the Mayor presented an address of welcome, engrossed on vellum. This was read, and the Marquis of Lorne replied to it. The station was prettily decorated with red and white striped bunting, and with an arrangement of rare plants towards the door. There was a guard of honour of the 1st Sussex Artillery, with the band of that regiment. A procession of six open carriages, each drawn by a pair of horses, conducted the Princess and the Marquis of Lorne through the streets. The route was by Queen's-road, North-street, Castle-square, the Steyna, Pavilion Parade, and Grand Parade. A grand triumphal arch had been erected in Queen's-road near the station; flags and garlands hung on cords across the streets, and most of the houses on each side made a festive display.

Arriving at the School of Art, her Royal Highness and Lord Lorne were met by the committee of that institution, who were presented to them in the board-

room. The chairman of the committee, Mr. F. Merrifield, accompanied them through the science class-rooms, where Mr. A. Walker, the mathematical master, and Mr. W. Jago, the general science master, were introduced. Next, the Royal party were conducted up stairs to the art class-rooms, where they were received by Mr. A. Fisher, the Head Master. They passed through the elementary room, the art-master's room, the painting and antique room, then descended to the lecturer's preparation-room, and to the lecture-theatre, to which a number of lady-students were admitted. This inspection was brief and formal; but there was ample opportunity to discern the advantages of the institution, and her Royal Highness was not scant of commendation. There was the customary display of loyal and popular compliments outside, with a guard of honour of volunteers, a military band, and a party of the 20th Hussars in attendance.

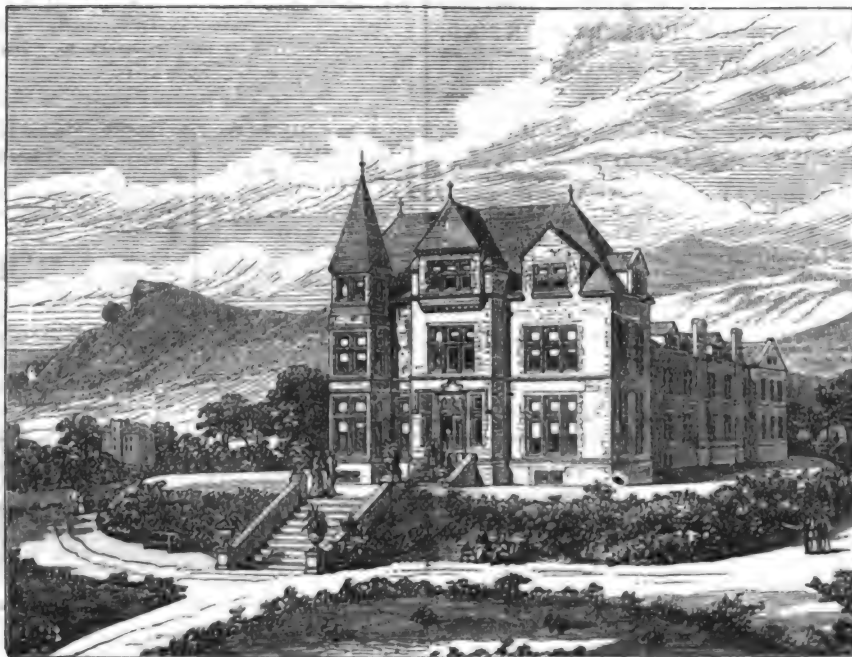
Having concluded the ceremony at the School of Art, the

Princess and her husband were escorted to the Domo adjoining the Royal Pavilion, where a public meeting was assembled. The Mayor presided, and in a short speech explained the object of that day's proceedings. He thanked her Royal Highness, who was known to feel a deep interest in science and art, for her kindness in coming there. The Princess then, amidst the applause of the meeting, declared the Brighton School of Science and Art "open for all its purposes." The Marquis of Lorne addressed the meeting in an effective but not lengthy speech, setting forth the national and social advantages of science and art studies. He stated that there are now 3700 schools of art in the kingdom, with 470,000 pupils; and 1300 centres of scientific teaching, with 52,000 persons learning. His Lordship proposed a resolution declaring that this institution deserves the support of the inhabitants and visitors of Brighton. Mr. Ashbury, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was passed with unanimity. A vote of thanks was given to the Princess, on the motion of General Shute; and she was presented with a volume, illuminated and decorated by students of the School of Art, containing a record of the proceedings.

The Mayor afterwards entertained her Royal Highness and Lord Lorne, with two hundred other guests, at luncheon in the banqueting-hall of the Pavilion. They passed through the Free Library, Museum, and picture gallery, into that hall, which was beautifully adorned with a variety of flowers. After the luncheon the Princess and her husband enjoyed a drive along the sea front of the town, and then visited the Brighton Aquarium. Its manager, Mr. Reeves Smith, had prepared for them a suitable reception, with a guard of honour formed of the volunteers and hussars, and two bands. The Princess, on leaving, was presented with an album containing photographs of the Royal Aquarium.

THE SEMON CONVALESCENTS' HOME.

This institution is situated at Ilkley, in Wharfedale, Yorkshire, near the water-cure establishments known as Ben Rhydding and Ilkley Wells. It was built, in 1874, by Mr. Charles Semon, a Bradford merchant, and has been presented by him to the Corporation of Bradford, of which borough he was Mayor in 1865. It is intended to meet the wants of a class of invalids who cannot afford to pay the expense of going to such places



THE SEMON CONVALESCENTS' HOME, AT ILKLEY, YORKSHIRE.

as Ben Rhydding, but who are not so destitute as to need free quarters in a public hospital. Mr. Semon's gift was accompanied with the sum of £3000 to provide a fund towards working expenses. The home and surrounding grounds cover nearly six acres; and the total cost, including furniture and fittings, was £12,000. The establishment is to be used exclusively for "persons of slender means, whether born in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and whether resident in Bradford or not, who are in a weak state of health, or who, having been ill, are tardily recovering, and require, for complete restoration to health, change of air, good food, rest, and kind treatment, together with medical supervision." The following cases are not to be admissible:—Persons who are blind and helpless, and children under ten years of age; persons who are recovering from smallpox, typhus, scarlet fever, or any other infectious or contagious disease; persons with open sores, or any form of disease requiring active treatment; persons subject to epileptic or other fits, or who are of unsound mind; persons suffering from cancer, confirmed pulmonary consumption, or any incurable disease; women advanced in pregnancy; persons in receipt of parochial relief. Admission to the home is at the uniform charge of twelve shillings and sixpence per week, payable in advance. This payment is to cover all charges, including a good substantial dietary. The site of the building is noted for its healthfulness; and the home is provided with heating and ventilating appliances so arranged as to render the atmosphere of the apartments suitable for delicate constitutions during the most inclement seasons. The institution is open for the reception of inmates during the whole of the year.

One of the principal aims of the founder was to make the home in all respects as agreeable to the inmates as though they were at an hotel or boarding-house, and to fix the charge at such a sum as should be just sufficient to cover actual cost, and yet make the inmates feel perfectly independent. The male and female inmates are separately accommodated in different parts of the building, save that all meals are taken in common. Some of the sleeping-rooms are fitted up for one person only; and some for two persons, but with separate beds. There are commodious, cheerful sitting-rooms, affording extensive views of the beautiful scenery of the district. Every requisite for comfort is supplied throughout the building. The grounds are well laid out, there are charming walks in the neighbourhood, and Bolton Abbey and woods are within a distance of about six miles.

Forms of application for admission and any further information may be obtained on application by letter addressed, "The Matron, Semon Convalescents' Home, Ilkley, Yorkshire."

LAW.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lopes was entertained at a dinner at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, on Saturday evening last, by the members of the Western circuit, to celebrate his elevation to the Bench. About eighty of the past and present members of the circuit attended, and among those present were the Lord Chief Justice of England (Sir A. Cockburn), Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, and the Right Hon. W. N. Massey. Mr. C. G. Prideaux, Q.C., presided.

The office of Admiralty solicitor and registrar of public securities is to be abolished, and the duties are to be transferred to the Treasury.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided, upon an appeal from Australia, that gold and silver mines are not conveyed in grants of Crown land in the colonies, unless the right to the minerals below the surface is expressly named.

Upon appeal it has been decided that the man Monck was properly convicted by the Huddersfield magistrates as a rogue and vagabond for holding a so-called "spiritualist séance," whereby he used subtle means to deceive. Barons Cleasby and Pollock agreed that the offence came within the Vagrancy Act; and Monck will, therefore, have to suffer three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Judgment was given by the Irish Court of Exchequer Chamber, last Saturday, in a case in which a lady named Cecilia Mitchell, within three months of her death, had devised all her property, real and personal, to the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, and to his successor in the bishopric, subject to some small bequests to relatives and a bequest of £2 annually to Dr. Dorrian for the purpose of masses to be said for the happy repose of her soul. The Judges unanimously, though on widely different grounds, decided that the bequests to Dr. Dorrian and his successor were void.

In the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, last Saturday, the case of James William Foster was heard. He was convicted of obtaining money by false pretences, selling as genuine tea sixteen packages of a compound of tea, sand, and other substances injurious to health. The question for the Court was whether the facts disclosed were sufficient to prove the defendant's guilty knowledge. The conviction was affirmed by the Court.

Charles Graham, alias Charles Lever, the man who deceived so many aspirants to the stage, and fraudulently obtained money from people whom he promised to engage as messengers, clerks, and so forth, was found guilty, at the Surrey Sessions, on Tuesday; and, it being his first offence, he was sentenced to only eighteen months' hard labour.

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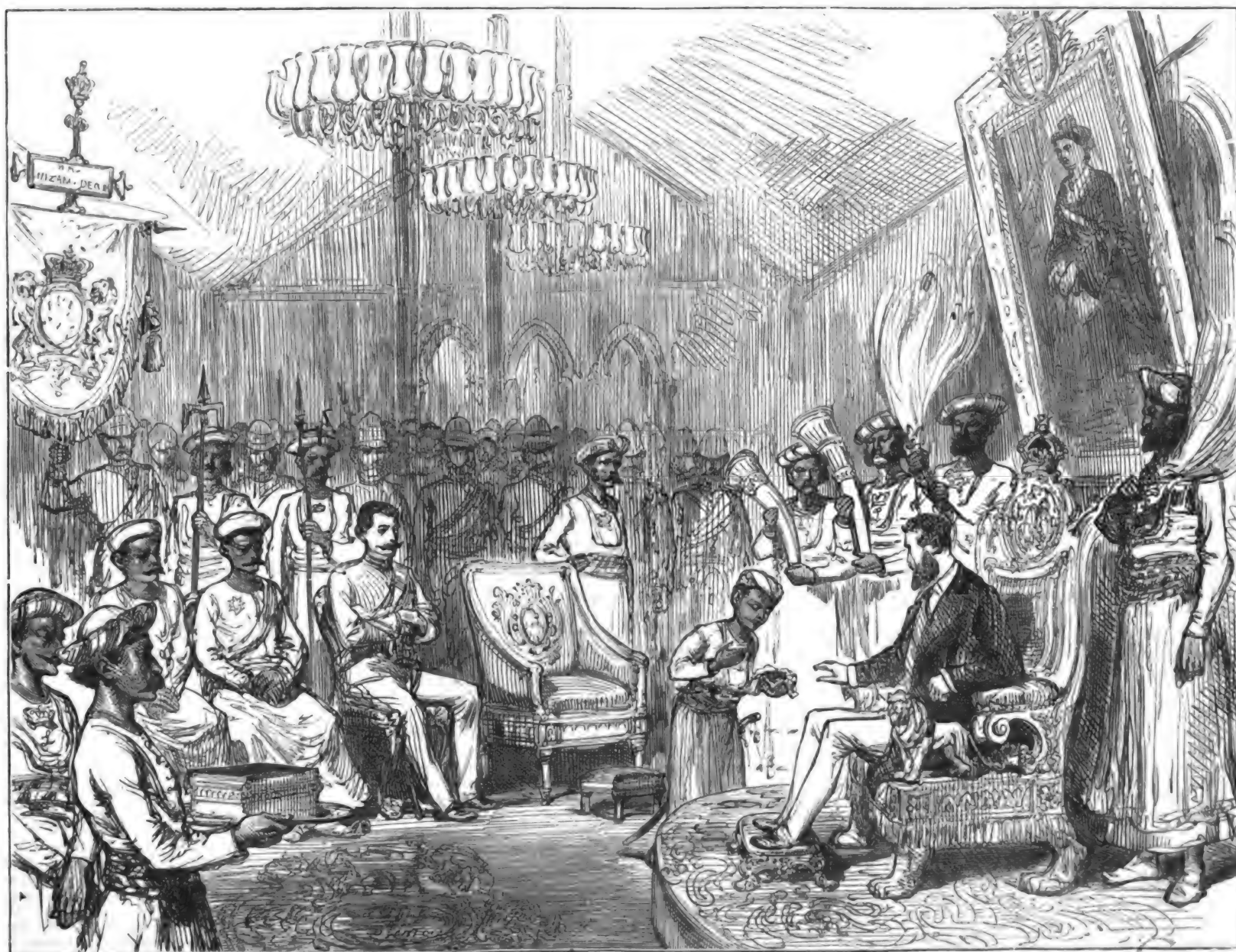
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February 10, 1877.

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THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI: THE CHIEF HERALD READING THE PROCLAMATION.



THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI: THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD PRESENTING HIS "NUZZUR." Digitized by Google

THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

We present some more complete Illustrations, following these already published, of the proceedings at Delhi upon the occasion of the splendid assemblage of Indian Princes and Ruling Chiefs, convened by Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General, for the solemn proclamation of her Majesty's new title as Empress of India. These Illustrations are again supplied by the Sketches of an esteemed correspondent, Lieutenant C. Pulley, of the 3rd Ghorkhas.

The large Engraving which occupies the two middle pages of this Number, shows the scene, on New-Year's Day, at the actual performance of the ceremonial, which took place, a few miles north of the city of Delhi, upon a superb canopied dais, erected for the occasion, decorated with flags and heraldic shields. A semicircular range of raised seats, under a canopy of corresponding design, stood on each side of the central dais, forming a grand amphitheatre, and was filled with the native Princes and Rajahs, all in gorgeous and glittering attire. It was an amazing display of rich variety in colours, gold, and jewels. The Imperial standard was hoisted, immediately after the reading of the proclamation, on the masts planted at the verge of the circle. There were seats for a large number of spectators at the back of the dais, which were occupied by many English Government officials, with their families and friends. The guard of honour, and the guns for saluting, were posted in front of the dais. Outside the circle were drawn up the troops, mustering 15,000, and consisting of six regiments of infantry deployed in front, with others in their rear, in line of quarter-columns; and of cavalry and artillery behind the infantry, with other batteries of artillery posted on each flank. The whole plan of this arrangement is shown by a "Bird's-Eye View," in the page Engraving in our present Supplement, for which we are also indebted to Lieutenant Pulley. The throng of native grandees and their attendants, with richly caparisoned elephants and horses, and with banners of all colours exhibiting a variety of devices, far exceeded any gathering to meet the Prince of Wales.

The Viceroy, who was accompanied by Lady Lytton and his daughters, with a brilliant suite, ascended the dais and took his seat on the Imperial throne. The heraldic trumpeters sounded a flourish, and Major Barnes, the Chief Herald, read the Imperial Proclamation in English; a translation in the Urdu language was read by the Foreign Secretary to the General Government of India. A salute of one hundred and one guns was fired by the artillery, and a *feu de joie* by the infantry. The Viceroy then delivered his speech, explaining the motives and consequences of this great political act. The National Anthem was played by all the military bands.

During several days before and after the Proclamation Day a long series of state visits were exchanged by the Viceroy with the native grandees and potentates of India, each of whom sojourned in his own separate camp on the plain, near the Viceregal Camp. They were guarded by detachments of their own troops; and our correspondent, as a military man, has been induced to sketch the curious diversities of figure, uniform, and equipment which he observed among these native soldiery. He has also furnished an Illustration of the scene in the Viceroy's tent, or Shamiana, when the young Nizam of Hyderabad came to present his "nuzzur," or complimentary gift, to the representative of the British Indian Empire.

The page Engraving of "Sketches at the Delhi Durbar" shows the appearance of different classes of native Indian troops. The African cavalry guard of the Nizam, consisting mostly of Somalis and Seedees, were under the command of Captain Ahmed Abdoolah, a native of Bagdad, and a very intelligent officer, who speaks English perfectly. These troopers are fine, smart-looking men, of whom the Nizam had brought only fifty to the Durbar; they wear a coat of dark blue with white facings, a scarlet waistcoat, a fez cap with long black tassel, breeches, and boots; they are mounted generally on Persian horses. Next to these, at the top of the page, stands beside his horse a native officer of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. Some of these are very fine fellows, Sikhs, Pathans, Afghans, Afreedees, and others. Their uniforms differ, but they all wear the "puggree," which, wound round the head in Puthan fashion, one end falling down, is a very becoming head-dress; most of them wear also the "cummerbund." When in full uniform and mounted, with lance and pennant, they make rather an imposing array. The Sappers and Miners and the Punjab Pioneers are next to be noticed; these last are dressed in drab, with chocolate facings, and very useful men they are. The body-guard of the Princess of Tanjore wear a uniform resembling that of the old Sepoys of the East India Company's service, with the immensely big head-gear, in which, it was said, the Sepoy could carry three days' rations. These Tanjore guardsmen are still armed with old flintlock muskets, and their accoutrements seemed to be much in want of cleaning. Two soldiers, respectively of the Madras and the Punjab Infantry, are represented below, with an example of the head-dress of the Bengal Cavalry. The sketch taken outside the tent of the Rajah of Sumthar has not such a proper military aspect. The very tall man, wrapped in a long robe of worked silk, who stands in the middle, is an officer in the Rajah's cavalry. The man standing at his right hand, and holding a mace, is a "chobedar," or Gold-Stick in waiting, at the Rajah's Court; his dress is very bright and gay. These and the other men belonging to the Rajah's service were much at a loss for something to do, and were glad to have their portraits taken.

The Viceroy's elephant howdah, manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of Calcutta, was a magnificent object. It was adorned with gold, silver, and purple velvet, and displayed the insignia of Royalty. In front stood the figures of Britannia and Minerva, each holding a spear; the former also bearing a cornucopia, the latter with an owl on her helmet. The four feet of the howdah, in carved silver, were formed to represent four animals, the British Lion and Bengal Tiger, couchant, the Unicorn, and the Dragon. The Imperial Crown, in purple velvet and gold, was placed between Minerva and Britannia; below it was the gold Star of India, with St. George and the Dragon. The Royal Arms, in gold on a silver ground, shone on the panels, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle were among the other decorations. Lord Lytton, sitting in this howdah on his way to the Durbar, was sheltered from the sun by a gorgeous umbrella and fanned with peacock-feathers.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who presided at the fifth annual meeting of the Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers, and Clerks, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, remarked on the tendency of young men of the present day to spend their leisure time in frivolous amusements.

A scheme for the erection of a new school of art in Manchester, on a site which has been secured in Cavendish-street, Oxford-road, was discussed at a meeting yesterday week. Lord Derby offered a donation of £500 to the building fund. The chairman, Mr. F. W. Grafton, stated that £15,000 more would be required to erect the buildings suitable for a school of art. Resolutions were adopted pledging those present to aid in any further efforts which might be made to carry out the work.

THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN.

The shooting trials of this huge piece of ordnance at Shoeburyness were resumed on Thursday week, when one shot was fired at the 47-inch target: and a shell was afterwards sent through a single eight-inch plate, merely to see if the shell would pass it without breaking up. Among the officers present were Lieutenant-General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Inspector-General of Fortifications; Major-General Campbell, C.B., Director-General of Artillery; Colonel Stokes, R.E., Colonel Nugent, R.E., Colonel Younghusband, R.A., Admiral Boyes, Admiral Houston Stewart, Colonel Goodenough, Captain Cleveland, R.N., Admiral Fellowes, Commander Hall, R.N., Colonel Colville (who represented the Duke of Edinburgh), Major Alderson, R.A., Major-General Sir John Aclay, R.A., Colonel Inglis, Colonel Frazer, Colonel Smyth, Captain Vivian, Assistant-Secretary for War; Mr. Burnaby, Chief Constructor for the Navy; Mr. Frazer, the inventor of the gun; Captain Jones, secretary to the Heavy Gun Committee; Captain Sale, R.E., and several other officers. In addition to these, the military representatives of most foreign Governments were on the ground. On account of the limited accommodation afforded in the splinter-proofs, not more than 500 tickets of admission were issued by the War Office. Most of the spectators came down by a special train of the London and Southend line.

The arrangements for the day were under the direct command of Colonel Fisher, R.A., the Commandant, who was supported by Colonel Curtis, R.A., Chief Instructor; Colonel Godby; Major Machell, Brigade Major; and Captain Goodeve, Garrison Adjutant. The handling of the gun was, as usual, left to Captain Ellis, R.A., assisted by Captain Watkins, Sergeant-Major Tristram acting as No. 1.

The target, which was constructed at the works of Sir John Brown and Co., of Sheffield, consists of four 8-inch iron plates, with 5-inch intervals between them, filled in with teak, the plates being fastened together by bolts 3 in. in diameter. The teak filling between the armour-plates is kept in position by old armour-plates and strutted piles at the ends of the target, and by a very heavy plate on the top. The piles and struts, which are 15 in. by 15 in. square, are anchored into a concrete foundation by means of huge iron bolts. There are three tiers of eight whole timber piles at intervals of 10 ft. and 8 ft. The massive framework of great bulks is strutted against these piles by diagonal and transverse timbers, the joints of which are strengthened by angle-plates of inch iron, held by inch bolts. Under the directions of Captain Ellis, a white mark was placed on the target 3 ft. 9 in. from the bottom and 6 ft. 5 in. from the left side, and on this the gun was laid. In front of it were the wires for measuring the velocity of the projectile. Between these and the gun was placed a screen of calico to test windage. The target was designed by Colonel Inglis, R.E.

To test the power of the gun against this target at a range of 120 yards, the gun was loaded with 370 lb. of pebble powder, in the form of 15 in. cubes, and a studded Palliser shot 42 in. in length, fitted with a copper gas-check, weighted with sand to 1700 lb., and plugged.

The scene at the firing of the gun, about twenty minutes past eleven, is the subject of the large Engraving which forms our Extra Supplement. The report was not so loud as might have been expected, and the blow of the shot on the target made very little noise. But the result fully came up to the expectations of the Heavy Gun Committee. The projectile struck the left side of the target, 2 ft. 8½ in. from the bottom and 6 ft. 3½ in. from the side—the shot dropping 13 in., an effect which is accounted for by the gun not "kicking up," as it is technically called, on being fired. The striking velocity was 1496 ft. per second—the energy being, therefore, 26,400 foot-tons, or 526 tons to the square inch. On examination of the hole made in the target it was ascertained that the shell had penetrated three of the iron plates and the teak, and buried its head about half way in the fourth, the projectile itself apparently breaking up in the target, the base being split into seven pieces. The further plate was bulged out 7 in. and cracked in three places. One of these cracks resembled the half of a circle, and the other two were jagged rents from right to left of it. The longitudinal sleepers in rear were driven back by the blow and shivered in pieces, while three of the bolts fastening them were forced out 3½ in. and two 2½ in. The concrete platform in rear of the whole was cracked with the jar, but in other respects the target appeared to be uninjured. On measuring the hole made by the projectile it was found that the extreme diameter was 20½ in. by 20½ in., and the internal diameter was 16½ in. in a horizontal and 17½ in. in a vertical direction. The flight taken by the shot showed a vertical deviation of about 15 in., and a lateral deviation of 3 in. The result was considered highly satisfactory, as the penetration of the shot was greater than the width of the target, the force exercised in bulging out the further plate 7 in. being sufficient to have forced the nozzle of the projectile clean through it. The estimated total penetration of the projectile is 49 in., its base lodging at the top 5 in., and at the bottom 7 in., from the outside of the first plate. The automatic gas check parted from the base of the shell on penetration, and fell a few yards to the front of the target.

One of the three-inch bolts of the target, weighing fully a dozen pounds, fell directly in the rear of the gun itself, and a portion of the base of the shell fell near the landing-stage, 200 yards from the gun, and buried itself in the ground. Smaller fragments were scattered close to the target.

The form of the target, and the effects of the shot, are shown in some of our Illustrations. In the afternoon, when a shell was fired at an eight-inch plate, it tore the plate asunder, and carried it away in two pieces, the shell bursting a few hundred yards beyond.

The gun has been taken back to Woolwich Arsenal for some alterations.

A circular has been issued from the Privy Council Office to all local authorities, urging the importance of strict inquiry as to the sanitary condition of the stock in their districts.

That portion of the new extension of the North-Eastern which lies between Leyburn and Askrigg has been opened for passenger traffic. The line, when completed, will extend to Ilawes, where it will meet the Midland branch from Hawes Junction on the Settle and Carlisle line.

Mr. Walter, M.P. presiding at a temperance conference at Newbury, strongly advocated the brewing of a lighter and less heady beer, resembling that of Germany, and the establishment of cafés after the model of those on the Continent, as the best antidotes to drunkenness.

The United Kingdom Alliance has received payment of a legacy of £600 from the executors of the late Mr. Edward Jones, of Wickwar, in Gloucestershire. One who knew him writes that in "his younger days he was a working man, but by industry and strict economy he realised sufficient to support himself in his old age, to leave £600 to the United Kingdom Alliance, and £300 to the National Temperance League. He was a member of the Church of England, and a staunch teetotaler for the last thirty-five years of his life."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

METALS AND THEIR USES.

Dr. C. R. Alder Wright, in his third lecture on Metals and their Chief Industrial Uses, given on Thursday week, gave experimental illustrations of the different powers of conducting heat and electricity possessed by different metals, which are much modified by impurities and varieties in their physical condition. Thus, the principle of the Davy lamp is due to the wire gauze cooling down the inflammable gases emanating from the flame, and the action of Siemens's pyrometer is due to the electric conductivity of metals varying with their temperature. The expansion of metals was next considered. The increase in length undergone by several of the more important metals was shown in averages obtained by various experimenters. 10,000 units of length at the freezing-point are increased at the boiling-point, in the case of mercury, by 180; cadmium, by 33 units; tin, 24; silver, 20; copper, 18; gold, 15; iron, 12; platinum, 9. The different expansion of metals is applied in making compensating pendulums; and the force has been employed mechanically for restoring the perpendicularity of leaning walls and other purposes. After giving experiments on the application of these properties, Dr. Wright adverted to the fusion of metals. Mercury is liquid at 39 degrees; tin at 230; lead, 330; silver, 1020; copper, 1090; gold, 1100; iron, 1500; platinum, 2000, centigrade. Alloys melt at a lower temperature than that calculated from their constituents in regard to fusing. Dr. Wright said that some metals, and especially alloys, expand in the act of solidifying, as water does; they thereby perfectly fill a mould, and give sharp castings. In large iron castings the grain of the metal must be specially considered when great strength is required, which is obtained by mixing different qualities. Illustrations were given of the different grains of pig-iron, and also of the processes of casting ingots, bell-founding, and casting stereotype-plates; and specimens of Sir Joseph Whitworth's "fluid-pressed steel" were shown. As a general rule, slow cooling makes metals softer, and a process which is termed annealing is used for wirework and rolled sheets. Dr. Wright considered the electric relations of the metals, showing how different electric states are generated in them by the action of heat or chemical agents under certain conditions, as exhibited in the thermo-electric battery, and in the results of Faraday's researches in chemo-electricity. Many interesting examples were exhibited of electrotyping, gilding, silvering, and other manufactures.

VORTEX MOTION.

Professor Osborne Reynolds, of Owens College, Manchester, began his discourse at the evening meeting, on Friday, the 2nd inst., with remarks upon the failure of mathematicians in their endeavours to discover the laws of the motion of fluids. Drawing a disc through water, he showed that the water moved round it, and drawing a plate through water obliquely, he said he felt a pressure more on one side than the other, which represents the important principle of the screw propeller; yet we have no means of calculating the resistance or knowing in what way the water moves to let the plate pass. Of the internal motion of a homogeneous fluid we can see nothing. This has baffled the mathematicians; and they have not availed themselves of analogous movements in nature, in which at last a clue has been found. About fifteen years ago Helmholtz mathematically investigated the properties of smoke-rings; Sir William Thomson suggested that these rings are the type after which the molecules of solid matter are constituted; and Professor Tait invented a simple and perfect process of producing them at will, which Professor Reynolds exhibited in a most interesting manner, projecting the rings across the theatre in the beam of the electric lamp. In 1851 the late Mr. Henry Deacon showed that minute vortex rings may be produced in water by projecting a drop of coloured water from a small tube; but it was not till four years ago, while Professor Reynolds was studying the action of the screw-propeller, that he was led to use colour to try and explain the anomalies which he met with; and by a series of experiments he obtained the results which he proceeded to explain and illustrate by means of a large glass trough illuminated by electric light. He observed that the action of the propellers was greatly affected when air was allowed to get down to the blades, and that a bubble of air will rise rapidly through water; and that when it was introduced behind the vane it extended itself into two long parallel columns, which showed little or no tendency to rise, and in which there was evidence of a rotational motion; they were, in fact, the central line of the systematic eddies behind the vane. Here was an explanation of the nature of the motion caused by an oblique plate. A cylindrical band of vortices were continually produced at the front of the plate, falling away behind in an oblique direction. This vortex action led to experiments with flat discs, and the Professor obtained similar results; employing coloured water, by which means the vortex rings were rendered visible, the part they play in almost every form of fluid was thus made very evident. Any irregular solid moving through water must from its angles send off similar lines of vortices; and as we ourselves move about we must be continually producing vortex rings and bands in the air. So, if we colour the surface of a vessel full of water and let drops fall into it, rings are produced, which descend two or three feet. The subject was very strikingly illustrated by the production of air rings and of coloured rings in the glass trough, and other interesting phenomena. The ease with which these rings move in water proves that they experience no resistance but what may be caused by their construction. Our limited space prevents us going further into detail respecting the various interesting points which arose during these investigations, such as why a solid body should experience resistance in fluids, which was shown to be due not only to surface friction, but chiefly to rigidity of form. The elasticity of vortex rings was specially noticed. Now that we have got the clue, by means of coloured water, the aid of mathematics is necessary and the theory of fluid motion, so important in navigation, may in time be placed on the same footing as other branches of mechanics.

FLORENCE BEFORE THE MEDICI.

Mr. John Addington Symonds gave the first of a course of three lectures on Florence and the Medici on Saturday last. After remarking how the Medici raised themselves from a plebeian station to sovereignty, and how intimately the most brilliant epoch in the history of the arts and literature of Italy is connected with them, Mr. Symonds alluded to the despotism which characterised the time of the Renaissance—nearly all the commonwealths being ruled by petty tyrants. This disunion, however, favoured democracy, and permitted the meanest citizen to attain to the highest rank; and, although from it came the civilisation of the modern world, it caused the political ruin of the nation, by the irruption of foreigners in the sixteenth century. Despotism was the end to which the Italian commonwealths tended, but Florence was the last to succumb. Having commented on the rise of free burghs in Italy out of the remains of Roman municipalities, and shown how, through the weakness of the emperors, the cities became sovereign states, the lecturer described the formation of two

great factions—the Guelf, which embraced the burgher population, and was headed by the Pope, and the Ghibelline, consisting of the nobles, which followed the Emperor. The Church prevailed, and the house of Hohenstaufen fell in 1266; after which time Guelf came to mean constitutional autonomy and Ghibelline the rule of the few over the many. The importance of Florence began under the Papacy of Innocent III. (1198–1216). She narrowly escaped destruction after the fatal battle of Montaperti, in 1260; but, after many struggles, the Guelfs finally triumphed in 1321. The political constitution, which consisted of six districts, each headed by two ancients, who ruled in concert with the "Potestà" and the Captain of the People, was modified in 1266 by the establishment of guilds, who became the lords of Florence, and every inhabitant must enroll himself in one of these to qualify himself to act as a burgher. The bitter opposition of the nobles was vain, and led to further repression, and the people became supreme. After giving some interesting details, Mr. Symonds described the gradual rise of a wealthy oligarchy and the consequent failure of a state-system, which answered very well during peace, but was not fitted for political conflicts or war. Having given a glowing description of Florentine industry and commercial prosperity, Mr. Symonds noticed the rise of the Degli Albizzi, the dictatorship of their chief, Maso (1393–1417), and the first appearance of Giovanni de' Medici on behalf of the over-taxed people in 1427. By devotion to banking Giovanni rose from poverty to great wealth; and thus, aided by his personal character, acquired much political influence. In conclusion, allusion was made to the intellectual achievements of Florence; as shown by Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch in literature; by Arnolfo, Orcagna, and Brunelleschi in architecture; by Giotto, Masaccio, and Ghirlandajo in painting; and by Donatello and Ghiberti in sculpture. Mr. Symonds noticed the beginning of the influence of the Medici in the protection given by Salvestro to the handicraftsmen in the rebellion of the ciompi, or wool-carders, in 1378.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LIMBS.

Professor A. H. Garrod, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture on the Human Form, on Tuesday last, resumed his description of the joints of the limbs and their ligaments, referring to the influence of pressure in keeping them in place, and to the importance of the supply of lubricating fluid, especially to the elbow and knee joints, adding that the affection termed "housemaid's knee" is due to inflammation of the synovial sac. After alluding to the distinction of man from other animals in having his body supported by his lower limbs during locomotion, and his upper limbs free for prehensile and tactile purposes, the Professor proceeded to give a fully illustrated account of the structure of the upper limbs, consisting of the shoulder-girdle (the collar-bone and the blade-bone), the upper-arm, the fore-arm, and the hand. He pointed out how in the upper-arm versatility of movement is obtained at the expense of power, through the lever being placed so near to the fulcrum; and he commented on the elbow as a most superb piece of mechanism for giving a double motion—that of rotation, with power of lifting, by means of a cup-and-ball joint and a screw-hinge, which was well exhibited in a working model. After a detailed description of the structure of the hand and wrist, composed of carpal and metacarpal bones and phalanges, the lecture was closed with remarks on the mechanical powers of the hand and the use we make of it as a means of expressing our various emotions.

Dr. Wm. Pole, F.R.S., will begin a course of six lectures on the Theory of Music on Thursday next, the 15th inst. Next Friday Professor Guthrie will give a discourse on Solid Water.

An interesting lecture was delivered at the London Institution, last week, by Mr. George Meredith, on the Idea of Comedy.

In lecturing at the Royal United Service Institution, yesterday week, Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid urged that our having charge of 40,000,000 of subjects professing the faith of Islam gave us a great responsibility as regarded Eastern affairs.

The free lecture at South Kensington, last Saturday evening, was given by Professor Reynolds, on Vortex Motion.

Professor Leone Levi gave, last Saturday afternoon, the third of a course of lectures to members of working men's clubs and institutes, in the large theatre of King's College. The subject of the address was the Budgets of the Working Classes. Mr. Mundella, M.P., who took the chair, attributed the decline of pauperism, in the face of the depression of trade, to the greater providence of the working classes, contending that their tastes and habits had improved.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held a meeting on Monday evening—Dr. O. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair. After the election of new members, Mr. David Howard, F.O.S., read a paper upon the Structure of Geological Formations as an Evidence of Design; after which a paper by Principal Dawson, F.R.S., on the Recent Discovery of Numerous Flint Agricultural Implements in America, was read.

At the first ordinary meeting of the Society of Engineers, on Monday, Mr. Thomas Cargill, the president for the year, delivered his inaugural address. In the course of his remarks he commented upon a variety of topics of public interest, railway accidents, the unsheltered condition of our coasts, and the overflow of the Thames being amongst these.

The proposed reform in the teaching of orthography was the subject of discussion at the rooms of the Social Science Association on Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. Rigg presided, and two papers suggesting some improvements in the present system were read by Messrs. E. Jones and W. Storr.

Under the presidency of Lord Coleridge and under the auspices of the Trades Union Congress, Sir J. Stephen lectured on Tuesday evening upon our penal code. A resolution calling upon the Government to take steps this Session to codify the criminal laws was moved and seconded by the secretaries of two trade unions, and supported by Earl Fortescue, Lord Justice Bramwell, and other gentlemen. It was passed unanimously.

An address in the interests of Disestablishment was given on Tuesday in the Congregational Memorial Hall by the Rev. J. G. Rogers.

At the close of the winter term of the Army Medical School at Netley, on Tuesday, Sir Garnet Wolseley assisted in the distribution of prizes. The "Sir Ranald Martin" gold medal was won by Dr. Moorhead, of the Indian army, in competition with nine each of the British and Indian armies and eight of the Royal Navy. Sir Garnet Wolseley characterised perseverance and unselfish devotion as the secret of success in life, and ridiculed the tribe of discontented grumblers who harped on their grievances in the clubs and in society.

The first of a series of lectures on practical education in music was delivered by Mr. E. Pauer, on Tuesday, in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The aim of this series of lectures is to point out the most practical way of teaching music; to indicate the readiest manner of recognising the requirements of the pupil, and of attaining an entirely

satisfactory result. The best means of working out the scheme would, according to Mr. Pauer, be to carefully ascertain the class of music for which each pupil was best fitted by nature, and to develop the natural speciality. Many persons had a natural faculty for music which remained throughout life undeveloped; and the object of the careful teacher should be to search out such latent power, and then to cultivate the pupil, who was perhaps only diffident out of a reputation for incurable dulness. He deprecated over-teaching, and too much care given to technical facility, which was often present in a pupil who had none of the higher musical feeling. After some further hints in the above direction, given alternately to teacher and pupil, Mr. Pauer concluded by playing on the piano a selection of music from the most popular composers.

MUSIC.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The event of last week was the Mendelssohn celebration, at Saturday's concert, in commemoration of the birth of the composer, on Feb. 3, 1809. Saturday's programme comprised works drawn from different periods of his career, including one—from the numerous manuscripts left at his death—which had never before been given here. This was an adagio in E flat, from a symphony for stringed instruments composed in 1823, the twelfth of a series of such works, all produced before the symphony for full orchestra, now known as No. 1. The adagio referred to is full of calm, melodious beauty, but is not marked by any of that characteristic individuality that is to be found in some of the composer's works immediately following it. The piece includes some important incidental passages for violin solo, and these were finely played by Herr Joachim, who made his first appearance this season on the occasion. His chief performance, however, was in the noble violin concerto, which he gave, as often before, with grand tone and style and brilliant execution. The reception of Herr Joachim was of the most enthusiastic kind.

The concert opened with the overture composed for a German performance of "Ruy Blas," a brilliant prelude, which has much analogy with the style of Weber, and was well contrasted by the sombre romanticism of the grand symphony in A minor, known as the "Scotch Symphony" from its embodying the impressions received by Mendelssohn in 1829—long before its composition—during his tour in the Scottish Highlands.

The vocal music at Saturday's concert consisted of the air "Then shall the righteous," from "Elijah," well sung by Mr. E. Lloyd, who also gave the chamber song "The Garland," with still greater success; and three part-songs—"For the New Year," "The Wandering Minstrel," and "Remembrance"—by the Crystal Palace Choir, whose most successful display was in the first of these pieces. The orchestral performances were of the usual high order, and Mr. Manns conducted with his well-known skill.

This week's Monday Popular Concert brought back Herr Joachim, who met with a reception as enthusiastic as that with which he was greeted at the Crystal Palace concert of the previous Saturday afternoon. The great violinist displayed his exceptional qualities of tone, style, and mechanism in the leading parts of Beethoven's "Rasoumowski" quartet in C major, and that by Haydn in G, from op. 64—his solo performance having been in the unaccompanied "Chaconne," from the fourth of Bach's sonatas for violin solo, an encore of which was replied to by playing the "Bourrée" from the second sonata of the same set. Mdlle. Maria Krebs played, with much effect, Clementi's pianoforte sonata in C (from op. 34); and Mr. E. Lloyd sang, with taste and expression, Beethoven's "The Quail," and a graceful new song, "When thou art nigh," by Gounod. Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist.

The first of three concerts of chamber music, given at Langham Hall, by Mr. Carrodus and Mr. Edward Howell, took place on Tuesday evening, when Beethoven's second quartet (in G) and that by Mendelssohn in D (No. 1 of op. 44) were finely played, led by Mr. Carrodus in association with Mr. V. Nicholson (second violin), Mr. Doyle (viola), and Mr. E. Howell (violinello). The special powers of the first and last named of these artists were displayed with high success, respectively, in Bach's "Chaconne" for violin alone, and a sonata by Boccherini. Mr. E. Lloyd was the vocalist, and Mr. H. Thomas the accompanist.

The London Ballad Concert of Wednesday evening included a second selection of old English ballads, in consequence of the success of a similar programme on Jan. 24.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society gave fine performances, on Thursday week, of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The three important symphonic movements of the first work were excellently given by the orchestra, and the vocal solos were effectively rendered by Misses Anna Williams and L. Braham and Mr. Sims Reeves. In the "Stabat Mater" the soloists were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. R. Hilton. The delivery of the duet "Quis est homo," by the two ladies, and of the aria "Cujus animam," by Mr. Cummings, produced a special effect. Mr. Barnby conducted and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The concert given by Mr. William Carter at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday evening, included the performance of his own cantata "Placida," and Mozart's "Requiem," the latter of which was given for the first time there. The solo singers announced were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Monk, Mr. L. Winter, and Signor Foli.

"The Messiah" is to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Wednesday next (Ash Wednesday), conducted by Mr. Barnby. The solo singers announced are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Shakespeare, and Signor Campobello.

Mr. Kuhe's seventh annual Brighton Festival opens on Tuesday and closes on Feb. 24. The performances will include "Acis and Galatea," a new cantata by Mr. F. Clay, entitled "Lalla Rookh;" Verdi's "Requiem;" "The Creation;" Madame Sainton-Dolby's cantata, "The Legend of St. Dorothea;" Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Ancient Mariner;" "The Messiah" and several miscellaneous selections. The orchestra—headed by M. Sainton and Mr. Viotti Collins as principal violins—is numerous, and comprises many of the best instrumentalists of our opera bands. Mr. Kuhe will conduct, with the exception of some pieces to be directed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, among which will be his symphony in E and his music to "The Merchant of Venice." Many eminent vocalists are engaged, including Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli; and pianoforte solos will be contributed by Madame Arabella Goddard and Mr. Kuhe.

The Philharmonic Society will again—this year, as last—give two morning concerts in addition to the usual eight

evening concerts. The dates of the latter are Feb. 22, March 8, 22, April 16, 30, May 28, June 25, and July 9; the morning performances being fixed for May 14 and June 11. Among the many interesting works to be given will be the new symphony by Johannes Brahms, which has recently attracted so much attention in Germany.

Madame Nilsson has received, at Vienna, a magnificent bracelet from the Emperor of Austria, and has been named singer to the Court.

An illustration of the new Imperial Court Theatre in Vienna is published in last week's *Builder*, which says it is designed in the style of the Italian Renaissance, covers an area of nearly half an acre, and is divided into a square centre building, flanked by two one-storied wings, and from which projects towards the façade a nearly semicircular rotunda. The construction was begun in 1875, and may take up another four or five years. The estimated cost is £500,000.

Mr. George Tolhurst, whose death was recently recorded, was chiefly known by his oratorio of "Ruth," which has been performed in London and elsewhere, and found many admirers. A new edition of this work, with the composer's latest revisions, is about to be published in a cheap and portable form. We believe Mr. Tolhurst left many works in manuscript in various elaborate forms of the art.

THEATRES.

It is a transition time with theatrical managements, and few important novelties require serious registration. The little comedy at the Globe, entitled "Squabbles," is a humorous two-act play by the late Mr. Stirling Coyne, originally entitled "My Wife's Daughter." The revived drama plays closely, and is likely to keep its place for some weeks. At the Opéra Comique Mr. H. J. Byron's new burlesque of "The Bohemian G-Yurl and the Unapproachable Pole," has a lively vein which will bear repeated working. By the latter title the author intends Thaddeus, here amusingly represented by Miss E. Farren; Devilshoof also finds a capital representative in Mr. E. Terry. Miss Kate Vaughan in the part of Arline gained great applause in a duet and dance with Miss Farren. Altogether, the new burlesque abounds in reasons for a prolonged success. The children's pantomime at the Adelphi was performed, on Saturday, for the first time since its production, as an evening entertainment, the part of Clown being undertaken on a sudden notice by Master Lauri, who proved a most efficient substitute for his predecessor, disabled by an accident, unconnected however with theatrical duty. "The Shaggy-raun" followed as the second piece. The house was crowded, and the performances greatly applauded.

At the Criterion, another adaptation by Mr. W. S. Gilbert of "Le Réveillon" has been produced under the title of "On Bail," which may be at once pronounced an improvement on "Committed for Trial." The supper scene has been added, forms an act by itself, and largely increases the general fun. Besides, it introduces to us Miss Fanny Josepha in a new character, the Duke of Darlington, which will much enhance her reputation as a dramatic artist. It is, indeed, an exquisite portrait of aristocratic condescension. The value of the revival is greatly increased by the careful acting of most of the parts. Yet something remains to be done; the humour is frequently too robust, and might be subdued with advantage.

The farewell benefit to Mr. John Parry took place, at the Gaiety Theatre, on Wednesday. The performances consisted of Sheridan's "Critic," supported by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Toole, Terry, Soutar, Royce, Maclean, and Byron; and Miss Litton, Miss E. Farren, Mrs. Leigh, and other members of Mr. Hollingshead's company. Mr. John Parry, in the language of the playbills, "endeavoured to recall reminiscences of bygone days under the title of 'Echoes of the Past.'" Mrs. German Reed and her company then performed the musical comedietta entitled "Charity Begins at Home." Mr. John Parry has been many years before the public, and merited the patronage of the intelligent. His musical entertainments, in particular, have been remarkably characteristic, and have even partaken of a peculiar quality of genius, which places him in the first rank of dramatic imitators.

A poor woman, living in Red Rock-street, West Derby-road, Liverpool, was recently informed by a lawyer's letter that a relative in Cheltenham, from whom she had no expectation whatever, had died and left her £70,000.

The annual meetings of the members of the Manchester and the Liverpool Chambers of Commerce were held on Monday. At the former the Eastern Question was considered from a commercial point of view, the principal speakers being Mr. E. Ashworth, who presided, Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Mr. Hugh Mason; and at the latter the condition of trade and commerce generally was the most important subject, the chief speakers including Mr. Rathbone, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Smith, president of the Liverpool Chamber.

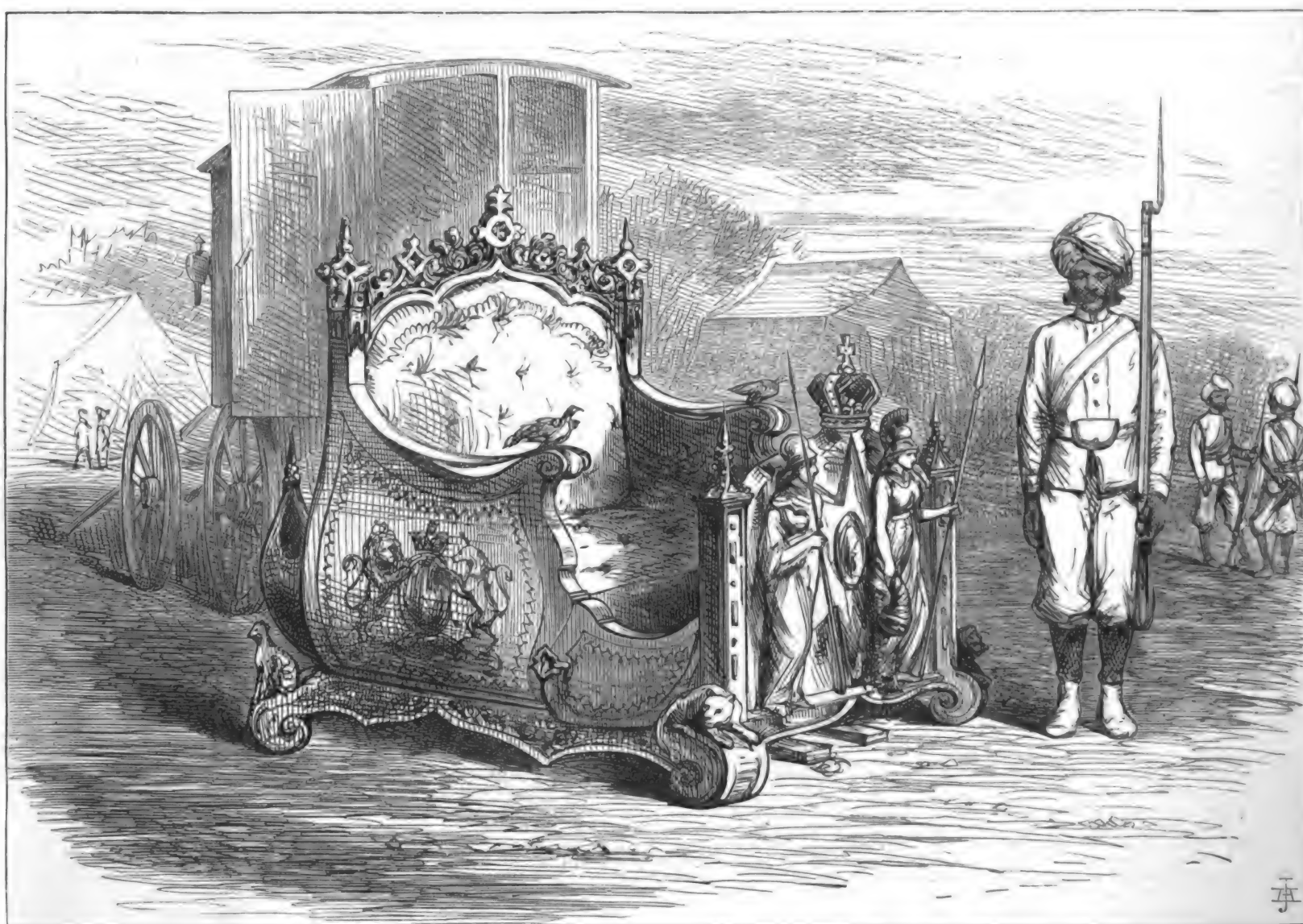
A good filter is a great blessing to a household. Mr. George Cheavin, of Boston, Lincolnshire, obtained at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, a first-prize medal and diploma of honour for his "rapid water-filter," no other prize or award having been given to any other exhibitor of filters. The following reasons (valid ones, it must be confessed) were assigned for the award:—"Firstly, rapidity of filtering process, especially in its application to river, rain, lake, or pond water, however foul, effectually relieving it of all impurities and organic matter; secondly, simplicity of construction; thirdly, facility with which cleaned; and, fourthly, durability." About thirty gold and silver prize medals and nearly a hundred first-class prizes in money have been awarded to this filter; and in every competition—beginning with the London International Exhibition of 1851—it has obtained the first, in many cases the only, prize given for filters.

An address was, yesterday week, presented to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the council and members of the Irish Rifle Team Association, congratulating his Grace on his acceptance of office and praying his support for the organisation. The Duke of Marlborough, in reply, assured the association of his lively interest in its welfare. Lord Belmore and several other Irish peers have signed a memorial in favour of an application to admit the members of the association to compete for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon.—His Excellency, on Saturday afternoon, visited Christ Church Cathedral, now nearly completed, and the new Synod Hall, built by Mr. Roe. On this occasion the covered bridge connecting the cathedral with the hall was opened for the first time, and his Grace, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Marlborough and other members of his family, was conducted over the cathedral, the crypts of which were illuminated with coloured lamps.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin entertained the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday night at a dinner in the Mansion House. About 700 gentlemen were invited to meet his Grace, including many of the nobility and gentry, the Judges, and the heads of the various professions.

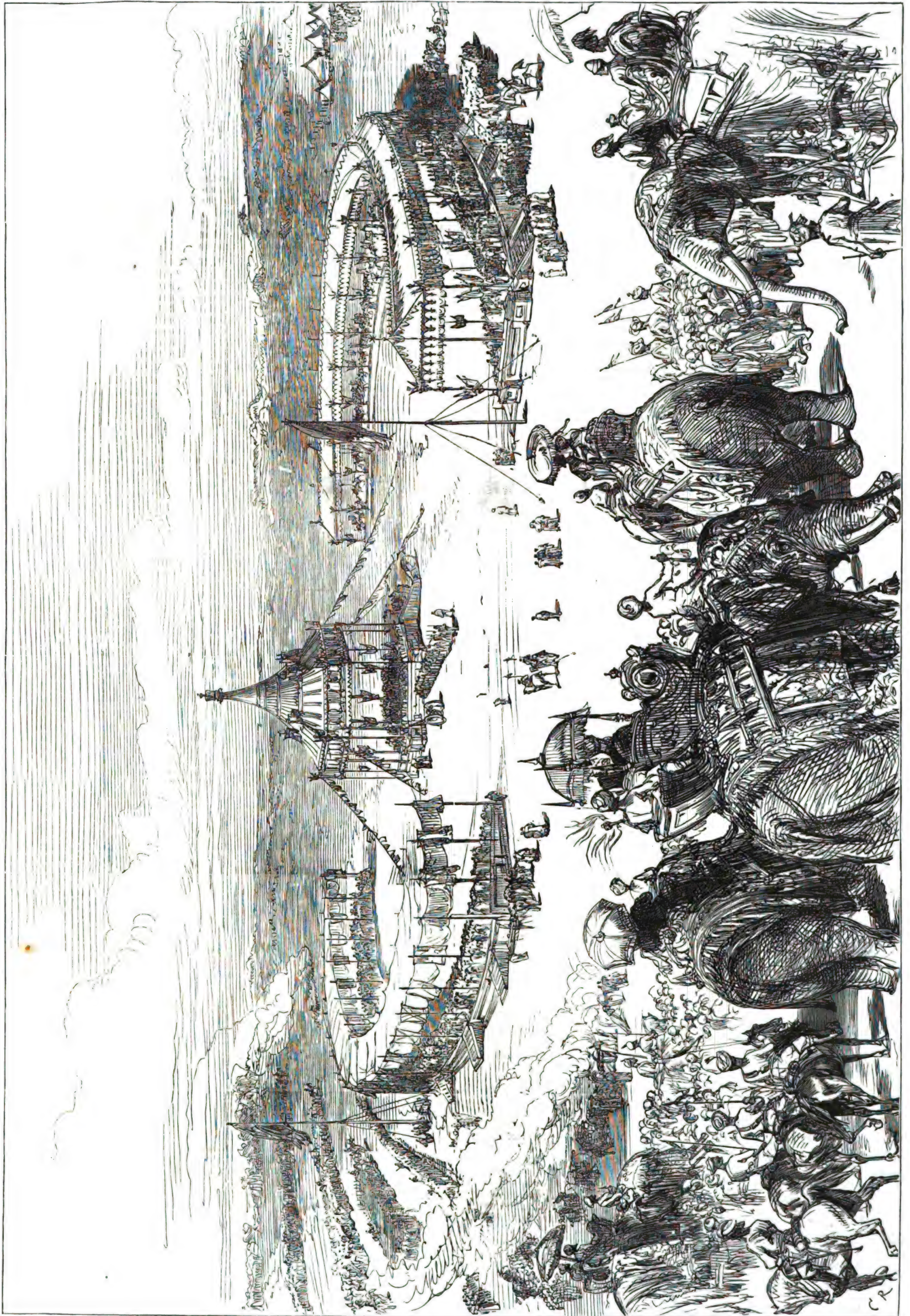
THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.



A SKETCH AT THE DELHI DURBAR.



THE VICEREGAL HOWDAH.



GENERAL BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrews, Robert, to be Chaplain of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.
 Arncliffe, Henry Thomas; Succentor of Salisbury Cathedral.
 Arnott, Arthur P.; Incumbent of St. James's, Muthill, Perthshire.
 Coffin, B. C.; Vicar of Northallerton.
 Green, William Graham; Rector of Mavesyn Ridware, near Rugeley.
 Coulcher, George Bohun; Vicar of Lymington with West Hythe, Kent.
 Cook, J. S.; Vicar of Wobley.
 Cruikshank, E. R.; Rector of West Hackney.
 Daubeny, John; Precentor of Salisbury Cathedral.
 Dewe, George Downing; Rector of Felthorpe, Norfolk.
 Donaldson, A. B.; Archdeacon of Maritzburg, Natal.
 Drummond, Arthur Hishop; Vicar of All Saints', Boyne Hill, Berks.
 Edwards, H. Powell; Honorary Canon of St. Nicholas in Llandaff Cathedral.
 Edwards, Canon Wynne; Vicar of Llanrhadr.
 Horsley, John William; Chaplain of the House of Detention, Clerkenwell.
 Lewis, David, Rector of Trawsfynydd; Rector of Llangymlyw.
 Lindsay, John; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Dunkeld, Perthshire.
 Luce, J. J.; Vicar of St. Nicholas, Gloucester.
 Malaher, William Ernest; Rector of Weston Turville, Bucks.
 Margoliouth, Moses; Vicar of Little Linford, Bucks.
 Monington, Thos. Rateshall; Rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks.
 Phipps, John Thompson; Assistant-Chaplain of Milbank Prison.
 Powell, Robert Walter; Minister of Holy Innocents', Hornsey.
 Sidebottom, J. S.; Vicar of Aymestrey, Herefordshire.
 Swayne, Robert George; Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral.
 Tower, Charles; Prebendary of Gillingham Major in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Vansittart-Thornton, Augustus; Rector of St. Mellion, Cornwall.
 Wagstaff, J., Curate of Stanhope; Vicar of Bookhope.—*Guardian*.

Archdeacon Stow, who is taking great interest in the proposed separate diocese for Nottingham and Derby, writes to say that already £4500 has been subscribed towards the object, £1000 having been sent by the Duchess of Cleveland.

The Bishop of Manchester appeared on the stages of the Theatre Royal and Prince's Theatre, in that city, yesterday week, and addressed the members of the companies upon the principles which should guide them in seeking to elevate their profession.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have granted the use of the cathedral to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, on Wednesday, May 9, for a special service to celebrate the jubilee of the institution, when the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with several of the Aldermen, have promised to attend.

The fine old parish church of Tavistock, already so grand in its architecture and internal decoration, has received another addition to its beauty. This consists of a four-light stained-glass window, erected by public subscription to the late Mr. Hornbrooke Gill, thirty-seven years a magistrate of Tavistock. It has been executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.

The Bishop of Winchester opened a series of special mission services at Bournemouth last Saturday. In his address he cautioned the clergy especially against the danger of religious excitement and self-adoration, and said that, while lamenting the unhappy divisions in the Church, there was some palliation in the fact that they were the outcome of religious zeal.

A beautiful stained-glass west window, executed from the designs of Mr. Thomas Boddington, of Gunnersbury Lodge, by Messrs. Heaton and Butler, has been lately presented by him to the parish church of St. Mary, Ealing. This is so remarkable a work that it is to be regretted that its elevated position should not allow its beauty of expression and detail to be as fully appreciated as in the case of the five windows of the chancel, also from the designs of the same distinguished amateur.

A telegram, dated Auckland, New Zealand, Feb. 2, was received by the Bishop of Lichfield, on Saturday last, Feb. 3, reporting that the election of the Rev. John Richardson Selwyn to be Bishop of Melanesia was confirmed by the General Synod of the Church in New Zealand on Jan. 26; and that the day appointed for his consecration was Sunday, Feb. 18. It is proposed to hold a simultaneous service in Lichfield Cathedral, at eleven p.m., on Saturday, Feb. 17, New Zealand time being between eleven and twelve hours in advance of Greenwich time.

The Bishop of London, yesterday week, consecrated the new parish church of St. Mary, Whitechapel, which has been erected on the site of the structure which was some time since demolished. The new church has been erected at a cost of more than £18,000, of which £12,500 has been subscribed by Mr. O. E. Coope, M.P. It partially occupies the site of its predecessor, which was erected in 1673. Mr. Ernest C. Lee was the architect. One or two relics of the old church have been preserved in the new building; for instance, a carved oak panel representing David, and said to be by Grinling Gibbons. The Rev. J. F. Kitto, the new Rector, has been during the last ten years Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Poplar.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford Mr. A. T. Butler, late scholar of Trinity College, has been elected to a classical, and Mr. W. N. Stocker (Christ Church) to a natural science fellowship at Brasenose College. Mr. A. M. C. A. Sappitt, commoner of Wadham College, has been elected to a Hody Exhibition of the annual value of £50 for the study of Hebrew.

At Cambridge the Smith's prizes have been adjudged as follows:—The first to M'Alister, St. John's, the Senior Wrangler of the year; the second is divided between Rowe and J. P. Smith, Trinity, who were Third and Fourth Wranglers respectively. Mr. J. C. Saunders, M.A., has been elected to a Resident Fellowship at Downing College.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent LL.B. examinations for honours at London:—

First LL.B. Examination.—Examination for Honours.—Jurisprudence and Roman Law.—First Class: Archibald Arthur Parkerd, B.A. (Exhibition), Worcester College, Oxford; Francis William Store, private study (obtained the number of marks qualifying for the exhibition); Philip Folliott Scott Stokes, B.A., private study; Frederick Charles Kolbe, B.A., University College. Second Class: Charles Alfred Russell, B.A., Gray's Inn and University College; William Frederick Hamilton, private study; Arthur Oldham Jennings, private study. Third Class: John William Evans, University College, and Howard Young, private study, equal; Charles Henry Ernest Fletcher, private study; Hugh William Elcum, University College and private study; Dudley Stewart Smith, private study; John William Piercey, private study, and John Kyme Wright, University College and private tuition and study, equal; Frederick Kilvington, private tuition.

Second LL.B. Examination.—Examination for Honours.—Common Law and Equity.—Third Class: George Sydney Davies, private study.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been on a visit to the Marquis of Ailesbury at Savernake Forest, went, with Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Gladstone, into Marlborough last Saturday, and, after taking lunch with the Mayor, visited the college, where an address of welcome was presented to him by the senior prefect, in answer to which Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length upon the subject of school life and its inestimable value and importance.

The name of Mr. Charles P. Kindersley was omitted by mistake from the list of University candidates who were successful at the recent competition for admission to the Royal Military College. Mr. Kindersley obtained the ninth place.

The Glasgow Corporation has increased the salary of its town clerk to £3500 per annum.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Among the new peers created since the prorogation of Parliament in August last are the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, created Earl of Beaconsfield; Viscount Bury, now Lord Ashford, called to the Upper House during the lifetime of his father, the Earl of Albemarle; Mortimer Sackville West, created Lord Sackville; General Sir Richard Airey, created Lord Airey; John Thomas Lord Redesdale, created Earl of Redesdale; and the two lords, Sir Colin Blackburn, created Lord Blackburn; and the Right Hon. Edward Strathearn Gordon, created Lord Gordon. During the Parliamentary interregnum the Marquis of Tweeddale and the Earl of Leven and Melville have died, and the new Scotch representative peers elected in their places are the Earl of Kellie and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Among the peers who have succeeded to the family honours since Parliament was last prorogued are Charles Viscount Andover, who succeeds his father Charles John, seventeenth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; St. George Henry Viscount Lowther (who attained his majority on Oct. 4 last), who succeeds his father, Henry Lowther, third Earl of Lonsdale; the Hon. Thomas Lister, who succeeds his father, Thomas, third Lord Ribblesdale; the Hon. Jenico William Joshua Preston, who succeeds his father, Edward Anthony John, thirteenth Viscount Gormanston; Mr. Henry Charles Gage, who succeeds his grandfather, Henry Hall, fourth Viscount Gage; Florence George Henry, fifth Lord Boston, who died on the 3rd ultimo, is succeeded by his son, George Florence, who, being in his seventeenth year, will be placed among the minors on the roll of Parliament.

Among the new members of the House of Commons elected since the close of the last Session are:—Leeds: Mr. John Barran, vice Mr. R. M. Carter. Rutland: The Right Hon. Gerard James Noel, re-elected on accepting the office of First Commissioner of Works. County of Donegal: Mr. William Wilson, vice Mr. Thomas Conolly, deceased. County of Bucks: The Hon. Thomas Francis Fremantle, in the place of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, raised to the Peerage. County Salop (Southern Division): Mr. John Edmund Severne, in the place of General the Hon. Sir Percy Herbert, deceased. Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen: Mr. William Watson, vice the Right Hon. Edward S. Gordon, raised to the Peerage. Liskeard: Mr. Leonard Courtney, in the room of the Right Hon. Edward Horsman, deceased. County of Sligo: Mr. Edward Robert King Harman, vice Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., deceased. County of Waterford: Mr. James Delahunty, vice Sir John Esmonde, Bart., deceased. Frome: Mr. H. Bernhard Samuelson, in the place of Mr. Lopes, raised to the judicial bench.

Before the opening of the floodgates of talk in Parliament members have been to the last moment giving their opinions on political matters to their constituents.

The Winchester Conservative Association held their annual dinner at the Guildhall on the 2nd inst.—Colonel Nichol presided. Mr. G. Slater-Booth responded for the Ministry.

At a Liberal gathering at Newcastle, the same day, Mr. Cowen, M.P., predicted that the end of the approaching Session will find the Conservatives still in office. By that time, however, Mr. Cowen thinks Liberalism will present a more united and formidable front than it does at present.

At Winchester, in addressing the Conservative Association, Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P., referred to domestic legislation. He said the question of the reform of the local government of the country was full of difficulties, the details of which could not be readily mastered, and many years must elapse before a comprehensive scheme could be effected. The Government also had enough in hand to occupy attention for many Sessions.

Mr. Sandford, M.P., stated, at Maldon, that so far from the Marquis of Salisbury having been hoodwinked by General Ignatieff, it was a part of his instructions to put an end to the rivalry between the Embassies of Great Britain and Russia. Mr. Sandford advocated the annexation by Austria of the Slave provinces of Turkey.

Mr. Whitbread, M.P., addressing a meeting of the Liberals of Bedford, on Monday, dwelt at much length on the Eastern Question. The hon. gentleman criticised the conduct of the Government with some severity, but acknowledged that the late Conference had been productive of some good. Mr. Charles Magniac also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Rathbone, M.P., in addressing a meeting of the operatives at Liverpool, on Monday, said that he was afraid they could not expect a very great deal of work this Session. They found in times past that when people's heads were filled with foreign politics, they were apt to neglect home affairs.

A Liberal Association was opened at Middlesborough, on Monday night, at which Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P., Major Beaumont, M.P., and Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, M.P., were amongst the speakers.

At the annual meeting of the Bath Conservative Association, on Monday night, a vote of thanks was passed to Colonel Bousfield, M.P. for the borough, for his services in the House of Commons. The gallant Colonel, in replying, said he did not think the Government could be fairly blamed for what it had done on the Eastern Question, and the Marquis of Salisbury would be able to give a very satisfactory account of his proceedings.

On Tuesday several speeches were delivered. Mr. A. Brogden, M.P., and Mr. Bass, M.P., addressed a large meeting at Wednesbury, called to celebrate the reorganisation of the Liberal Association. Mr. Bass held that, whatever mistakes the Liberal party might have committed in bygone times, "Benjamin's mess was five times greater than any of the others." He deprecated the spirit in which the amended Education Act was framed, and pleaded for free schools and the assimilation of the borough and county franchise.

Mr. Mills and Mr. Johnson, the members for Exeter, addressed their constituents. They expressed their belief that Parliament would confirm the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question. The object of the Ministry has been to maintain peace and to uphold the national interest.

The opening meeting of the Liverpool Junior Liberal Association was held in the Hope Hall.—Mr. W. M. Oulton, the president, in the chair. Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Brown, M.P., and a number of local members of the Liberal party were present. Resolutions were adopted agreeing to support the association, and to endeavour to obtain a more adequate representation of Liberal principles both in municipal and Parliamentary government.

A meeting in support of the Permissive Bill was held at the Birmingham Townhall.—Mr. R. W. Dale in the chair. Apologising for non-attendance, Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P., expressed regret that the Alliance should still waste time in the pursuit of an impossibility. Mr. P. H. Mantz, M.P., wrote that, having heard Sir Wilfrid Lawson so often, and heard his arguments so completely demolished, he regretted that so anxious a subject as temperance should be turned into ridicule. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., expressed pleasure that Mr. Chamberlain would vote for his bill.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh, the Lord Provost presiding, resolutions were adopted to the effect that greater attention ought to be paid to Scotch business in Parliament. The speakers included Sir R. Anstruther, M.P., Mr. Barclay, M.P., Mr. Ramsay, M.P., and Mr. Cowan, M.P.

It having been rumoured that Major Allen, M.P. for East Somerset, intended vacating his seat on account of ill-health and in favour of Sir Hardinge Giffard, the gallant member writes to give an emphatic contradiction to the rumour.

A vacancy has been caused in the representation of Wilton by the retirement of Sir Edward Antrabus, Bart., who has sat for the constituency since 1855.

A letter has been received by the Liberal Association at Halifax from Mr. John Crossley, M.P., in answer to the communication forwarded to him on Friday, in which he finally resigns his position as M.P. for the borough.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS TOWNSHEND.

The Most Hon. Elizabeth Jane, Dowager Marchioness Townshend, died, on the 27th ult., at her residence, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, aged seventy-three. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Lord George Stuart, C.B., by Jane, his wife, daughter of the late Major-General James Stewart, and was granddaughter of John, first Marquis of Bute. She was married, Aug. 18, 1825, to John, fourth Marquis Townshend, Rear-Admiral, R.N., who died Sept. 10, 1863, and was mother of the present Marquis Townshend.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS HOWE.

The Right Hon. Harriet Mary, Dowager Countess Howe, was killed by a fall from the window of her house, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on the 29th ult. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Henry C. Sturt, Esq., by the Hon. Charlotte Penelope Brudenell, his wife, daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, and was sister to Lord Alington, who was created a peer in 1876. She was married, Feb. 3, 1846, to George Augustus Frederick Louis, second Earl Howe (elder brother of the present peer), and was left a widow Feb. 4, 1876.

LADY SMITH.

Pleasance, Lady Smith, widow of Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., founder and first President of the Linnean Society, died on the 3rd inst., in her 101th year. In the parish register of Lowestoft occurs the following entry, "Christenings, A.D. 1773, May 12th, Pleasance, daughter of Robert and Pleasance Reeve." Thus beyond all controversy the venerable lady who has passed away lived nearly four years beyond a century. What a wondrous span her life covers! The most momentous in the annals of England, we might say in the annals of the world. She was born before the great American War began, when George III. and Queen Charlotte were in the heyday of their reign, and Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. were in full regal splendour at the Tuileries; Napoleon and Wellington were in their infancy, and the French Revolution a thing of the far future. Lady Smith's father was Robert Reeve, Esq., of Lowestoft, her mother, Pleasance, daughter of Thomas Clarke, Esq., of Saxmundham. Just eighty years ago her marriage took place, and her widowhood dated from 1828. To the very end her intellect was unimpaired. She had hardly ever known what illness was, she preserved all her teeth, and her eyesight was good. Seventy-two years ago Mr. Roscoe said of her that "he who could see and hear Mrs. Smith without being enchanted, had a heart not worth a farthing." At that period her beauty was remarkable, and Opie has perpetuated it in a picture of her as a gipsy. On her centenary the Queen sent her a copy of "Our Life in the Highlands," with these words written by her Majesty's own hand, "From Victoria R. to her friend Lady Smith on her birthday."

LADY EMILY PONSONBY.

Lady Emily Charlotte Ponsonby, who died on the 1st inst., at Hampton Court Palace, was youngest daughter of Henry, third Earl Bathurst, K.G. Her Ladyship was born Feb. 29, 1798, and married, March 16, 1825, Major-General the Hon. Sir Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.C.H., G.C.M.G., &c., some time Governor of Malta, by whom, who died Jan. 11, 1837, she had three sons and three daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Major-General Henry F. Ponsonby, is Private Secretary and Equerry to the Queen.

SIR H. EARLE, BART.

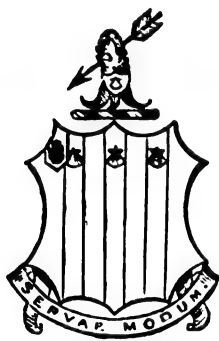
Sir Hardman Earle, Bart., of Allerton Tower, in the county of Lancaster, died there on the 25th ult. He was born July 11, 1792, the fourth son of Thomas Earle, Esq., of Spekelands, in the county of Lancaster, by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Earle, Esq., of Liverpool. Sir Hardman took an active part in railway and commercial affairs. He was created a Baronet Nov. 3, 1869. He married, Aug. 21, 1819, Mary, second daughter of William Langton, Esq., of Kirkham, in the county of Lancaster, by whom (who died March 25, 1850) he had four sons and seven daughters. Of the former, the eldest (now Sir Thomas Earle, second Baronet) was born in 1820, and married, in 1853, Emily, daughter of William Fletcher, Esq., banker, of Liverpool, and has seven sons and three daughters; the third is Colonel William Earle, Grenadier Guards, C.S.I.; and the fourth Arthur Earle, Esq., of Childwall Lodge, Wavertree, Liverpool.

ARCHDEACON GOOLD.

The Venerable Falkner Goold, M.A., of Rosbrien and Droghda, in the county of Limerick, Archdeacon of Raphoe, died at 29, Circus, Bath, on the 29th ult. He was born in May, 1808, the second son of the late Thomas Goold, Esq., of Merrion-square, Dublin, Master in Chancery, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Brinsley Nixon, Rector of Painstown, and was descended from a branch of the ancient Cork family of Goold. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., 1830. In 1852 he was appointed Rector of Raymochy, and in the same year Archdeacon of Raphoe. He married, June 16, 1830, Caroline Newcomen, sister of Theresa, Countess of Eglinton, and had one son, who died unmarried, and several daughters. The Archdeacon succeeded to his property at the death of his brother, Wyndham Goold, Esq., M.P. for the county of Limerick, and was one of the principal landowners in that county. He had three sisters, of whom the eldest, Emily Mary, was wife of the Rev. John Wynne; the second, Caroline Susan, married Sir Robert Gore-Booth, Bart., of Lissadell; and the youngest, Augusta Charlotte, was the late Countess of Dunraven.

MR. MACNAMARA.

Henry Tyrwhitt Jones Macnamara, Esq., barrister-at-law, one of H.M. Railway Commissioners, died on the 2nd inst., at his



residence, 31, Linden-gardens, Bayswater. After practising as a special pleader, he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and went the Oxford circuit. Macnamara soon acquired considerable business and a sound legal reputation. He was for some time Recorder of Reading, and for a short time previous to 1873 County Court Judge for Marylebone. In that year he was appointed, in conjunction with Sir F. Peel and Mr. Price, one of the Railway Commissioners.

MR. JAMES MERRY.

James Merry, Esq., of Belladrum, in the county of Inverness, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Falkirk, a well-known patron of the turf, died at his town residence, 68, Eaton-square, on the 3rd inst. He was born in 1805, the son of James Merry, Esq., of Glasgow, by Janet, his wife, daughter of William Crealman, Esq., and received his education at the University of Glasgow. For many years he was engaged in an extensive business as an ironmaster in the counties of Ayr and Lanark; but was more generally known in connection with the turf, on which he was both popular and successful. On two occasions he won the Derby, with Thormanby in 1860 and with Doncaster in 1873, and in the latter year he also gained the Oaks with Marie Stuart. He also won the Ascot Cup with Thormanby in 1861, and the St. Leger twice—viz., with Sunbeam in 1855, and with Marie Stuart in 1873. He sat in Parliament for the Falkirk district, in the Liberal interest, from March to July, 1857, and from 1859 to 1874. Mr. Merry married, in 1847, Ann, daughter of James McHardy, Esq., of Glenboig, in the county of Lanark, and leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of—

John Meares, Esq., of Plas Llanestephon, in the county of Carmarthen, J.P. and D.L., on the 30th ult., aged eighty-one.

Captain W. J. Scudamore, R.N., on the 27th ult., in his eighty-ninth year.

Captain J. E. Davis, R.N., late of the Hydropathic Department of the Admiralty, on the 30th ult., aged sixty-one.

Nicholas Montgomery Archdale, Esq., of Crock-na-crieve, in the county of Fermanagh, J.P., brother of Mr. W. H. Archdale, M.P. for Fermanagh, suddenly, on the 2nd inst.

Charlotte, Countess Gnorowska, daughter of the late William Dawson, Esq., of St. Leonard's Hill, Berks, and Manchester-square, London, on the 24th ult.

The Rev. Richard Rowland Bloxam, Rector of Harlaston, Staffordshire, retired Chaplain R.N., eldest son of the late Rev. R. R. Bloxam, D.D., Rector of Brinklow, and nephew of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

The Ven. W. J. Read, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of the diocese of Antigua, son of the Rev. William Read, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel of Ease, Worthing, Sussex, on the 10th inst., at St. John's, Antigua.

Lady Georgina Milner, on the 2nd inst., in her fifty-seventh year. She was the daughter of Mr. Frederick Lumley, of Tikhil Castle, and married, on April 16, 1844, Sir William Mordaunt E. Milner, Bart., who died in 1867. On her only brother, Richard George, succeeding his cousin John, eighth Earl of Scarborough, her Ladyship and her sisters, Lady Frances Hill and Lady Henrietta L'Estrange, were granted the precedence of Earl's daughters in 1857.

Richard Corbet, Esq., of Adderley, Shropshire, J.P. and D.L., on the 25th ult., aged seventy-two. He was the second son of the late Sir Andrew Corbet, first Baronet, of Moreton Corbet, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Lyme Hall, Cheshire. He succeeded to the estates of his kinsman, Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart., and was lord of the manors of Adderley and Market Drayton, as well as patron of five livings.

The Very Rev. Newenham Hoare, M.A., Dean of Waterford, at Luranah Villa, Upper Norwood, on the 1st inst., aged seventy-four. He was son of the Rev. John Hoare, LL.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Limerick, by Rachel, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Newenham, member for the county of Dublin in the Irish Parliament. Previously to his appointment as Dean of Waterford in 1850, he had been Archdeacon of Ardferd and Dean of Achonry.

In our notice, a fortnight since, of the French serial publication of M. Charles Yriarte's illustrated work on Venice, it was implied that the completion of it would occupy two years; but we are now informed that it will be completed in the present year.

General Sir John Adye, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, has announced that the prize offered for competition by Lord Napier of Magdala for the best essay in military history has been awarded to Gentleman Cadet A. P. Codd, to whom the prize is accordingly presented. The subject given was "A short account of the Battle of Waterloo, viewed strategically," and there were ten competitors. All the essays are declared to be creditable compositions, and that of Gentleman Cadet Corporal W. H. Turton is noticed with special commendation.

The first meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute for the session 1877 was held at the society's rooms, 16, New Burlington-street, yesterday week—Mr. C. Drury Fortnum occupying the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Albert Hartshorne on the fine Monumental Effigy in Hughenden Church, Bucks. A discussion took place on the occurrence of the crescent, which appears thrice on a slab at the feet of the effigy, and on other heraldic peculiarities. Sir John Maclean gave an account of an incised stone discovered at Tintagel, in Cornwall; and Mr. Davey read a memoir of the recently-found Roman villa at Wantage, in Berks, exhibiting, at the same time, a gold coin of Tintomius, which was picked up amongst the debris. Mr. Soden Smith spoke in reference to a collection of fibulae from the island of Lewis in the Hebrides, which were exhibited by Mr. Church. Many choice examples of embroidery were shown on the walls and table.

A museum of hunting trophies, almost as interesting as the collection of living animals brought from India by the Prince of Wales, was inspected on Sunday by a few visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens, previous to the opening of the exhibition to the public. Among those who took the opportunity of viewing the noteworthy specimens were the wife of the Chinese Ambassador and several ladies and gentlemen of the suite. As a matter of course, the ladies, having resolved upon making a complete tour of the gardens, were accommodated with wheeled chairs; but the chief of these illustrious strangers made a prolonged promenade of the most attractive departments, and, before leaving, declared, through an interpreter, that she had not walked so much during one day for the past fourteen years. The collection of prepared specimens and trophies occupies a room adjoining the reptile house, and has been arranged by Mr. Clarence Bartlett, who was engaged as naturalist to the Prince's expedition. The collection, diminished as it is by the removal of many tiger-skins and other memorials, presented by the Prince of Wales to his friends, is a remarkably fine one, comprising examples of species unknown to Europe.

CHESS.

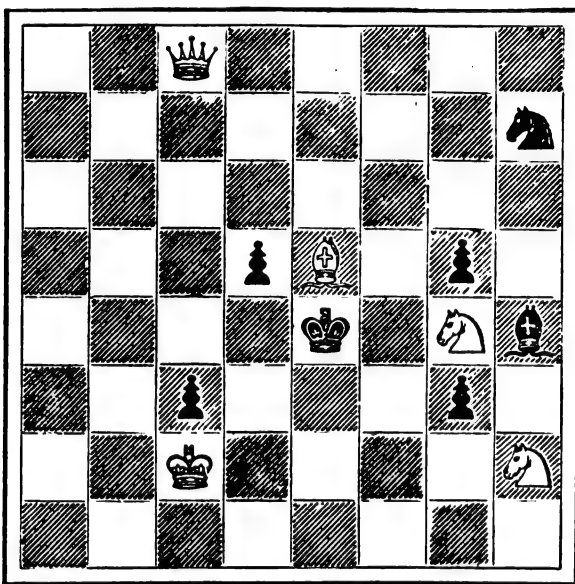
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E.C.R.—The title of Captain Kennedy's book is "Waits and Strays, chiefly from the Chess-board." You can procure it from W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London.
T.H.A. (Edinburgh)—The King must not pass over or on to any square attacked by an enemy's man; and of course a law applying to the King does not affect the movements of the R. The King, therefore, can castle on the Queen's side when the Q Kt square is attacked, and even if the R is en prise.
S.F.T.P. and Box.—Neither of the suggested defences to White's attack in Problem No. 1717 is good. If Black plays 1. B takes R, White continues with 2. Kt to K 6th (ch), and 3. P to K 4th, mate; and if 1. Q takes R, White mates at once—the Q being pinned—by 2. Kt to K 6th.
J.R.L. (Temple)—Dr. Forbes was known to be an admirable Oriental scholar. We know nothing of the other writer.
M.W. (Slough).—We cannot undertake to recommend teachers of chess.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1718 received from Vig. Jane N. P. S. Shenele, (Edipus, Drapers' College, and C. Egbert.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1719 received from H.B. H.B. Jun., Clive Crocky, J. Newman, Latta, B. Lewy, Blonkings, Dolly, Vig. G. E. Weary, Widdich Chess Club, J. Keeble, Cant. W. F. Payne, Hereward, T. R. n. Only Jones, R. R. R. R. W. Nelson, Simplex, R. T. King, Littleton, W. Lee, J. M. Turton, R. H. Brooks, Cantharokopho, C. Egbert, E. Frau, J. de Houtstern, G. H. V. E. H. V. J. H. Skelton, Newcomb, East Marten, G. A. Meeneer, Société Littéraire de Gand, A. Scott, E. Clarkson, Drapers' College, Wansford, D. Chasen, A. Wood, W. A. Bowles, W. B. J. Shephard, J. Harnden, P. S. Shenele, P. Q. Egbert, Black Knight, A. G. R. T. R. V. Americano, E. L. G. H. M. S. Brainer, Florentia, H. Rice, R. D. P. J. K. J. F. E. P. J. Lonsdale, Owlet, Una, H. W. Treachard, B. Lodge, W. Leon, Willie, E. H. Ross, F. Myers, and Box.
PROBLEMS received from J. B. R., P. C. Newton, and S. T. D.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1719.
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q sq. Any move. 2. B mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1721.
By C. W., of Sunbury.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

One of the Games in the late Match between Professor WATTE and Mr. MINCHIN.—(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q to B 3rd	White has already obtained an excellent opening, and this move wins a Pawn.
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. B to B sq	Kt to K 5th
3. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	21. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 4th
4. B to Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	22. Q takes P	Q takes Q
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Kt takes Q	B to B 4th (ch)
6. Kt takes P	B to Q 2nd	24. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to R 3rd
7. Castles	B to K 2nd	25. B to R 3rd	
8. B to K 3rd	Castles		

Black might have avoided the disadvantage of a doubled Pawn by exchanging Kts.

9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	26. R takes B	B takes Kt (ch)
10. B to K 2nd	K to R sq	27. K to Q sq	K R to Q sq
11. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to Kt sq	28. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 5th
12. Q R to Q sq	P to K B 4th	29. B to B 5th	R P takes P
13. P to K 5th	B to K 3rd	30. R P takes P	K R to Q Kt sq
14. P to K B 4th	R to Q Kt sq		
15. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to R sq		

Black's fourteenth move was useless, as the R's Pawn cannot be moved with advantage, and must be supported by the R. It will be seen that the loss of time at this stage had a disastrous effect upon his game.

16. B to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	31. P takes P	P takes P
17. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to R 3rd	32. B takes P	B takes P
18. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 2nd	33. R takes B	R takes P
		34. P to K 6th	Resigns.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game played by correspondence, last year, between Mr. COATES, of Cheltenham, and Lieutenant-Colonel A.—(Scott's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Coates).	BLACK (Lieut.-Col. A.)	WHITE (Mr. Coates).	BLACK (Lieut.-Col. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. By playing 12. Q to Kt 5th, Black might have secured a little time to develop his game.	
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. B takes Kt	P takes B
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th		
5. B to K 3rd			

This move has been tried successfully in several correspondence games, and some of the variations springing from it have been lately analysed by Mr. Fraser, of Dundee, with a favourable result for White.

6. Kt to K 3rd	Q takes K P	14. P takes P	Q takes B
7. R to Q 3rd	B to Q 4th	15. B to Q 4th (dis.)	B to K 2nd
8. Castles	Q to K 2nd		
9. R to K sq	B takes R		
10. R takes B	P to Q 3rd		
11. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles Q R		
13. B takes B	P takes B		
14. Kt to Q 4th, with a fine game.			

In the analysis referred to, which appeared in the Chessplayer, Mr. Fraser indicates the following line of play at this juncture—e.g.:

6. Kt to K 3rd	B to Q 4th	14. P takes P	P takes P
7. R to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd	15. B to B 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
8. Castles	B takes R	16. B to B 6th	R to Q B sq
9. R to K sq	P to Q 3rd	17. B takes Q P	B takes B
10. R takes B	B to K 3rd	18. Q takes B (ch)	Q to Q 2nd
11. B to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q B 3rd
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles Q R	20. Kt to K 4th	
13. B takes B	P takes B		
14. Kt to Q 4th, with a fine game.			

An excellent move, to which Black has no satisfactory reply.

20. K R to Q sq (ch)	K to K sq	22. Kt takes P (ch)	
21. K to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd wins a piece.		
22. Kt takes P (ch)			

Black resigned, because he must now submit to the loss of the exchange.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the City of London Chess Club will be held at the club rooms, Newgate-street, on the 14th inst., when the treasurer's accounts and the report of the committee for the past year will be submitted to the members. Since the removal of this association to its present commodious quarters there has been a large accession to its numbers, and the club is now established upon a firm basis. The handicapped tourney is progressing satisfactorily, the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell and Mr. Potter occupying the chief places in the score list; and arrangements are being made for a series of consultation games between the leading players. As no better medium of instruction for our rising young amateurs could be devised than consultation with a master of chess, we are glad to observe that the importance of games so conducted is again recognised in the London clubs.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated March 27, 1872, and Feb. 19, 1874, of Mr. Henry Tritton, late of Lombard-street, banker, who died on the 2nd ult., at Beddington, Surrey, were proved on the 26th ult. by Joseph Gurney Barclay, Joseph Tritton, the brother of the deceased, and the Rev. William Biscoe Tritton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Tritton, £2000, all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses, and carriages, the use and occupation of his house and grounds at Beddington, and an annuity of £1400; to his eldest son, Henry John Tritton, his freehold house at Ewell, all his real estate in the county of Kent, his pictures, his leasehold house in Great Portland-street, with the furniture, and such a sum as with the capital he has already advanced him will make up £20,000; to his son Edward William all his interest in Battersea Bridge and £21,000; to his son Wilfred Francis, £25,000; to his daughter, Mrs. Buller, £5000; to his daughter, Mrs. Hall, and his unmarried daughters, £2500 each; he also leaves additional legacies of £10,000 to each of his unmarried daughters and £3000 to each of his married daughters; to his brother Joseph all his share in the unsold portions of his late father's estate; to his executors 200 gs. each; to Dr. Alfred Meadows and the Rev. William Edward Heygate, 100 gs. each; to William Henry Covington, the senior clerk in his bank, £200; to James M. Barnes, another clerk in the bank, £100; and £1400 to be distributed by Mr. Barclay and Mr. Joseph Tritton among the other clerks in such bank. There are legacies and annuities to many of his servants, and £300 is given to his wife to divide among the others. The residue of his property he gives to his two sons, Henry John and Edward William. The testator sets out his religious belief, and states that he dies a faithful member of the Church of England.

The will, dated Jan. 3, 1874, of Mr. William Senhouse Gaitkell, late of Streatham, Surrey, who died on Dec. 14 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by William Ewbank Gaitkell, the son, Lewis Henry Randall Lyne, and Thomas Harris Devonshire, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator's wife being already provided for, he leaves her only some complimentary legacies; he gives to his son, William Ewbank, his residence at Streatham; upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his late daughter Mrs. Jessie Sikes Foot, £14,000; to his son-in-law Mr. Foote, £2000; and he makes provision for his sons Charles Burr, Ernest, and Alfred Ashley; there are also legacies to his executors and some of his old servants; the rest of his property he gives to his two sons William Ewbank and Edward Forbes.

The will, with one codicil, dated Jan. 19, 1874, and March 23, 1876, of Mr. Christopher Wilson, late of Streatham, Surrey, who died on Dec. 21 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Richard Wilson, the son, and Henry Boyes, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture and household effects, £1000, and the annual income of £16,000 for life; to his sister, Mrs. Jane Benson, £100; and to Mr. Boyes and Miss Eliza Jeanette Maxwell, £50 each. The remainder of his property is to be divided between his seven children, Christopher, Richard, Ellen, Elizabeth, Jane, Mary Eliza, and Sarah.

The will and codicil, dated June 17, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1876, of Mr. George Smith, late of Potton, Beds, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Henry Smith and George Smith, the sons, and Edward Thurlow Leeds Smith, the nephew, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator, after making provision for his wife, Mrs. Emily Smith, gives £20,000 Consols to his said son Henry, and legacies to his other children. Testator's son George is appointed residuary legatee.

The will, dated Jan. 10, 1870, of Mr. David Forbes, consulting engineer, late of No. 11, York-place, Portman-square, who died on Dec. 5 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by John Henry Durham, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Julia Forbes, his household furniture, plate, and effects; to his executor, £500; to the children of his late brother Edward and his late sister Jane, living at the time of his decease, £500 each; and the residue to his said wife for life, but in the event of her marrying again one half of the income thereof only, and subject thereto, to his children.

The will, dated July 6, 1874, of the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, formerly Vicar of Colerne, Wilts, and late of No. 1, Northfield, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on Oct. 28 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Mrs. Eliza Julia Heathcote, the widow, John Wellesley Thomas, C.B., George Atherley, and the Rev. Arthur G. Atherley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

Major H. G. Rooper, of Godmanchester, late Adjutant of the Hants Militia, has been elected Chief Constable of Huntingdonshire, out of sixty-six candidates.

A valuable donation, consisting of 250 duplicate specimens from the Kew Museum, has been received at the City Industrial Museum, Glasgow.

According to the quarterly report of the Registrar-General, the returns of births, deaths, and marriages are, on the whole, satisfactory. The marriages are for the quarter ending September, 1876, and are below the average of that season. The depression of the marriage-rate below its usual standard is most striking in the northern counties and in Wales. The births are returned for the last three months of the year, and they exceed the average. The mortality in the same three months was low. The improvement is most striking in the towns. The season has been remarkable for its mild temperature, winds, and abundant rainfall. Smallpox, epidemic in London and in some of the large towns of Lancashire, has destroyed few lives in the rest of the kingdom. Scarlet fever is the ruling epidemic. The year 1876 was remarkable in this respect—in each of the four seasons its birth-rate was above, and its death-rate below, the average.

The sum of £24,000 having been raised towards enlarging the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to promote which object the Prince and Princess of Wales recently visited Norwich, a large meeting of governors and subscribers was held at the institution, last Saturday, under the presidency of the Earl of Leicester, who had contributed £13,000. The president said that the £24,000 promised would be increased to £27,000 if, instead of enlarging the hospital, a new one was built. Not only was he strongly in favour of the new hospital, but the Prince of Wales had written to him stating that he approved the reasons given for building a new hospital in Norwich instead of enlarging the present one, and asking him to announce, not only that he would be very happy to subscribe an additional £200 to the object in view, but that the Princess would give a donation of £100 also. This letter, which the president read, was received with loud applause. It was resolved, on the motion of the Sheriff of Norwich (Mr. William Cadge), seconded by Mr. Coleman, that a new hospital be built. It is estimated that the cost would be £35,000 or £40,000. One thousand pounds was thereupon promised by the Rev. J. Fisk, and other donations were announced.

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The Directors, in submitting to the Proprietors the Balance Sheet of the Bank for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last, have to report that, after paying interest to Customers and all charges, allowing for Rebate, and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the Net Profit amounts to £105,467 10s. This sum, added to £25,719 5s. 3d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £131,186 15s. 3d.

They recommend the payment of a Dividend of 5 per cent for the half-year, which will amount to £131,186 15s. 3d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account.

The present Dividend, added to that paid to June 30, makes 15 per cent for the year 1876.

The Directors, by resolution, are John James Oates, Esq., Edward Harbord Lushington, Esq., and William Henry Stone, Esq., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By the retirement of Stephen Haggard, on account of ill-health, there is a vacancy in the Auditorship, which it is in the power of the meeting to fill up.

The Dividend, £1 10s. per share, free of income tax, will be payable at the Bank, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, the 12th instant.

BALANCE SHEET

of the London and County Banking Company, Dec. 31, 1876.

Dr. To Capital paid up .. £ 1,500,000 0 0

Reserve Fund .. £ 700,000 0 0

Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c., £ 22,945,013 3 5

Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities .. £ 3,045,341 9 10

Profit and Loss Balance brought forward from last Account .. £ 26,719 5 3

Gross Profit for the Half Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts—viz. .. £ 314,398 10 4

£ 340,656 1 7

£ 27,254,010 14 10

By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and with Bank of England .. £ 2,254,314 15 1

Cash placed at Call and at Notice covered by Securities .. £ 3,410,185 12 11

Investments, viz: Government and Guaranteed Stocks .. £ 2,738,744 8 9

Colonial Government and Other Stocks and Securities .. £ 510,707 12 4

Discounted Bills, and advances to Customers in Town and Country .. £ 15,419,450 15 4

Liabilities of Customers to Drafts accepted by the Bank (as per contra) .. £ 3,045,341 9 10

Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings .. £ 478,948 17 6

Interest paid to Customers .. £ 48,780 17 10

Salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profits and Salaries .. £ 131,210 3 8

£ 27,254,010 14 10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Interest paid to Customers, as above .. £ 48,780 17 10

Expenses .. £ 131,210 3 8

Rebate on Bills not due, carried to New Account .. £ 26,458 11 10

Dividend of 5 per cent for Half Year .. £ 131,186 15 3

Balance carried forward .. £ 11,186 5 3

£ 26,719 5 3

By Balance brought forward from last Account .. £ 26,719 5 3

Gross Profit for the Half Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts .. £ 314,398 10 4

£ 340,656 1 7

£ 27,254,010 14 10

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance Sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

Jan. 25, 1877. (Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN, } Auditors.
RICHARD H. SWAINES, }
By order, GEO. GOUVER, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING

COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 5 per cent for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1876, will be PAYABLE to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branches, on or after MONDAY, the 12th inst.

By order of the Board, W. McKENZIE, General Manager.

21, Lombard-street, Feb. 2, 1877.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

E P P S'S C O C O A.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided his breakfast-table with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

Civil Service Gazette.

Sold only in PACKETS (Tins for abroad), labelled—

By JAMES EPPS and CO., HONGKONG PATENT CHEMISTS, 45, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

PRIZE MEDAL.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassell).

"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA.

"than which, if properly prepared, there is no more or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassell.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Sugar.

The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to breakfast cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In All-England, 2s. 1s. 6d., and 1s. 3d. per box. By Chemists and Grocers.

H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF THE FINEST ARABIC ROOT.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

HAS TWENTY YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, AND IS UNIFORMITY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN & CO.,

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN

and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Charles-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furnishings, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paints, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for elegantly furnishing a house throughout. Oetzmann and Co. are enabled to offer advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large Patent Omnibus Vans, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—Oetzmann and Co.

READY MONEY versus CREDIT or

BOOKING.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO.'s business is conducted on the co-operative system of small profits and cash payments, with the extra advantages of central management and personal proprietary supervision, the public receiving all the benefit of the co-operative system without its inherent trouble and annoyances, and the prices will be found lower than those charged at co-operative stores.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.—Elegant Drawing-room Suites, hand-carved Italian Walnut Wood, upholstered in rich Worsted Damask, from 8s.; ditto, in rich Silk and Satin, 10s. to 60s.; elegant Black and Gold Suites, from 15s.; superior ditto, from 18s. to 50s.; Solid Mahogany Dining-room Suites, 8s.; ditto, fine Spanish Mahogany, upholstered in best Maroon Leather, 10s.; massive Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, from £25s.; handsome Walnut large oval Centre Tables, 5s.

OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN'S PATENT PALLIO

MATRESSES supersede the use of the old rigid palliases; is more cleanly, healthy, and elastic; combines the advantages of a mattress and palliase at the cost of one article. Price from 12s. 6d. upwards. See page 123 in "Guide to House Furnishing." Sent post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

ARTISTIC CANE WINDOW BLINDS

and SCRENS.—These fashionable blinds can now be had from stock and made to order in any size or design; also Cane and Wicker Chairs, Ladies' Needlework Mounts, Flower Stands, &c., in colours or black and gold. Price considerably below those usually charged for these goods.—OETZMANN and CO.

FLOOR CLOTH! FLOOR CLOTH!

FLOOR CLOTH!—Well seasoned. Colours and designs to suit every style of decoration. An immense assortment for selection. Clearing out at 1s. 6d. per square yard; best quality and newest designs, 2s. 6d. A quantity of squares, 3 yards by 3 yards, 3 by 4, and other useful sizes, very cheap. Quotations forwarded per post on receiving size of room or hall. Bordered Floor Cloth, for passage or stairs, from 6d. per yard.—OETZMANN and CO.

TABLE LINEN. OETZMANN & CO.

SHEETINGS. OETZMANN & CO.

QUILTS. OETZMANN & CO.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.—Fine White

Linen Damask Table Cloths, 3 yards long, 2s. 11d.; 34 yards long, by 3 yards wide, 5s. 11d.; 3 yards by 24 yards, 10s. 11d.; 34 yards by 24 yards, 12s. 6d.; 3 yards by 24 yards, 10s. 11d.; Breakfast Cloths, from 1s. 11d. strong Linen Kitchen Table Cloths, 1s. 11d. each; stout Huckaback, from 6d. per yard; Glass Cloths, 4d. per yard; stout White Calico Sheetings, 7s. 11d. wide, 1s. per yard; 34 in. wide, 1s. 6d. per yard; White Linen Sheetings, 16 in. wide, 1s. 11d. wide, 2s. 6d. per yard; superior quality ditto, 2s. 11d. wide, 1s. 11d. per yard. Horrocks's Long Cloths and Sheetings at the Manufacturer's wholesale price. Ladies should write for patterns and compare price and quality.—OETZMANN and CO.

THE PORTLAND COAL-VAISE.

OETZMANN and CO.'s New Special Designs for the Season; new shape, much admired, hand-carved, gilded, and gold relieved; has bowl castors, opal handle handcooper, and strong loose lining—a great convenience and saving in the wear. Price, complete, only 10s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENT.

Ironstone China Dinner Services, various neat and elegant designs, from 12s. 6d. set; handsome ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per set—a large assortment of superb patterns for selection; Dessert Services complete, 17 pieces, 1s. 6d.; best French China ditto, 18 pieces, very choice, with burnished gold edge, 12s. 6d.; per post on receiving size of room or hall. Bordered Floor Cloth, for passage or stairs, from 6d. per yard.—OETZMANN and CO.

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HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Orders post, late or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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MANUFACTURERS, MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY, LONDON.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S SPOONS and

FORKS.

Electro-Silver Plate. Fiddle or Plain Pattern. Better Quality.

12 Tablespoons, plated on nickel-silver .. £1 10 0

12 Table Forks, ditto .. 1 0 0

12 Dessert Forks, ditto .. 1 0 0

12 Dessert Spoons, ditto .. 1 0 0

12 Teaspoons, ditto .. 1 0 0

1 Gravy Spoon, ditto .. 0 6 0

1 Soup Ladle, ditto .. 0 10 0

4 Salt Spoons, ditto .. 0 5 0

4 Egg Spoons, ditto .. 0 5 0

1 Fish Slice and Fork, ditto .. 0 15 0

1 Pair Sugar Tongs, ditto .. 0 2 6

Illustrated Catalogue post-free.

MAPPIN and WEBB,

MANUFACTURERS, 76, 77, 78, 79, FINSBURY-PARK, WEST END, LONDON.

FENDERS, TILE HEARTHS, FIRE-

IRONS, COAL-BOXES, MAPPIN and WEBB, LONDON, W.

LAMPS.—The Silber, Duplex, and Paragon.

MAPPIN and WEBB, Oxford-street (76, 77, and 78),

Illustrated Catalogue free.

GASOLIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu,

or Bronze, Medals and Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.

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REVOLVERS, PISTOLS.—COLTS'

Government Army Revolver, Colt's Derriager Revolver for travellers and house protection, Colt's Deringer for the vest pocket. Price list free.

Colts' Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Fresh Out Flower

in any quantity. Hand and Table Bouquets

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1962.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6d.



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: LORD BEACONSFIELD TAKING THE OATHS AS A PEER.

In regard to the domestic affairs of the country, the House of Commons has assumed—for the present, at least—an energetic and business-like spirit. The measures introduced by her Majesty's advisers cannot, as Lord Hartington observed, be regarded as constituting an ambitious programme. But the times are not propitious for anything resembling an heroic home policy. The more need there is, therefore, that any sound measures of administrative reform recommended by the Government should have early attention, and be sent up to the House of Lords before the greater part of the Session shall have been wasted in barren wrangles. It is gratifying to observe that such seems to be the disposition of the Lower House. Hitherto, it cannot be said that it has shirked its duties or wasted its time. It ought, we think, before the advent of Easter to have broken the neck (if we may use such a phrase) of the Legislative Business submitted to its judgment. Much will depend, of course, upon the sagacious guidance of the new Leader of the House, whose steadiness and avoidance of caprice may contribute largely to the progress of modest legislation. Doubtless, the Cabinet have kept some of their measures in reserve until opportunity warrants their introduction. The country, however, will approve the transaction of a comparatively small amount of business, if it be done well, rather than a much larger amount if it is to be done roughly, confusedly, and imperfectly. We are afraid that there is no prospect of retrenching public expenditure, the Civil Estimates of

which, already laid upon the table of the House, show an addition of somewhere about a third of a million sterling. The condition of the Revenue—unfavourably affected as it is by the languishing state of trade and commerce, coupled, as it threatens to be, with a considerable augmentation of National outlay—excites some apprehension of increased taxation. The Financial outlook is somewhat gloomy just now, though not altogether without some alleviations. We sincerely trust that, on the whole, the Session begun last week will be one fruitful of good; and if the Peace of Europe should be preserved it is hardly doubtful that material prosperity will speedily spring up and rapidly spread, not here only, but over the Continent of Europe.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner at Buckingham Palace, after the opening of Parliament, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock a.m. yesterday week upon her return to the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty drove to the Victoria Station escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, and travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway, via Clapham Junction to Gosport, and crossed in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Commander Fullerton, to Osborne, arriving at a quarter before two. Prince Leopold remained at Osborne during the Queen's absence. Prince and Princess Christian returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, from Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, who dined with the Queen.

On Monday her Majesty gave audiences to the Marquis of Hertford (Lord Chamberlain) and Lord Henry Somerset (Comptroller to the Household), who presented the Addresses from both Houses of Parliament in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

By command of her Majesty, Colonel L. Gardiner attended the funeral of Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart., C.B. (which took place, on Tuesday, at Ryde), as a mark of respect to the memory of so old and faithful a servant of the Crown.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has taken daily drives.

The Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, held a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Thursday. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at the Levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

By order of the Queen the Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor Castle, will be opened to the public on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from twelve to three, without tickets.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited the Duke of Cambridge, at Gloucester House, on Saturday. His Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales, accompanied by their children, were present at the afternoon performance at the Duke's Theatre, Holborn. The Prince dined with Mr. Christopher Sykes, at his residence in Seymour-place. The Duke of Teck and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. The Prince was present, on Tuesday, at the Hunterian oration, delivered by Sir James Paget, at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and in the evening his Royal Highness dined with the President (Mr. Precott Hewett) and Council of the College. The Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maude of Wales, visited the Duchess of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday. The Prince and Princess have visited the Opéra Comique and the Globe Theatre. The Princess, accompanied by her children, has taken daily drives.

The Duchess of Edinburgh left Athens on Saturday last, upon her return to Malta. The Duke of Edinburgh and the King and Queen of the Hellenes accompany the Duchess to Corinth. Her Majesty's ship *Sultan*, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, left the Bay of Salamis for Malta on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have left their residence in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, for Biarritz.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have returned to Kimbolton Castle from London.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose returned to Battle Abbey, last Saturday, from town.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived in South Audley-street.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde have arrived at Kilkenny Castle, their seat in Ireland.

Entertainments have been given by his Excellency the French Ambassador and Marquise d'Harcourt, the Countess of Dudley, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Viscount Combermere.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsden (Coldstream Guards) and Miss Mabel Lindsay, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G., and Lady Sarah Lindsay, was solemnised, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, on Tuesday. The bride—who was given away by her uncle, the Earl of Mexborough—wore a pearl-white satin dress, trimmed with Mechlin lace, and a long tulle veil over a wreath of orange-flowers; her ornaments were diamonds. The bridesmaids were Miss Lindsay (her sister), the Ladies Mary and Anne Savile, Lady Eva Greville and Miss Isabella Lindsay (her cousins), Miss Ethel Law (cousin of the bridegroom), and Miss Gosling (his step-niece). They wore dresses of white cashmere, embroidered with gold, and white Rubens hats, with plumes. Each wore a gold locket with the initials of the bride and bridegroom. The Hon. Eustace H. Dawnay (Coldstream Guards) was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis Holland, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. Halpin, Chaplain to the Forces. After the wedding breakfast, at Lady Sarah Lindsay's residence in Portman-square, the bride and bridegroom left for Bnsbridge Hall, Godalming, to pass the honeymoon. The bride wore a travelling-dress of brown velvet, trimmed with Russian sable, and a bonnet and feather to match. The presents were valuable, and numbered over 200.

The marriage of Mr. Francis F. Gordon, youngest son of the late Lord Francis Gordon, to Miss Helen Reid, second daughter of the late Mr. Rawson Reid, of Stratford-place, took place, on Monday, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng and the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Rector of St. Paul's.

The marriage of Mr. T. Merthyr Guest and Lady Theodora Grosvenor, sister of the Duke of Westminster, will be celebrated the second week in March.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addison, Richard, to be British Chaplain at Madeira.
Atthill, William; Sole Charge of Wicklow, Norfolk.
Bolland, Henry; Rural Dean of Wolverhampton.
Bevan, Evan; Vicar of Llanellen, Monmouthshire.
Cator, William Lumley Bertie; Rector of Eakring, Notts.
Daeth, Wyndham C. H.; Rector of Buckhorn Weston, Dorset.
Darby, John Lionel; Archdeacon of Chester.
Dashwood, Robert Lewes; Rector of Stanford-on-Avon, Notts.
Etheridge, John H.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Southtown, Suffolk.
Green, William Graham; Rector of Mavesyn Ridware, near Rugeley.
Gorton, Frederick Robert; Rector of Belstead, Suffolk.
Harrison, J.; Curate of Great Horkeley; Vicar of Royston, Herts.
Hatch, Walter M.; Rector of Birchington, Essex.
Jones, John William Wynne; Perpetual Curate of Aberdare.
Lewis Lewis; Vicar of Ockbrook, near Derby.
Mann William; Minor Canon and Precentor of Carlisle Cathedral.
Murray, F. W.; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Peach, Charles; Rector of Evenlode.
Radcliffe, John Randle; Vicar of Snitterfield.
Rogers, E. Jordan; Chaplain of the Tower of London.
Sorell, Joseph; Curate of Nunceaton.
Storrs, George Noel; Vicar of Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire.
Thomas, David Richard; Vicar of Meifod, Montgomery.
Tylee, T. Gerard; Minor Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.
Wood, Thomas, of St. Ninian's, Sandwich; Vicar of Northbourne.
Woodhouse, Thomas Edward; Vicar of Wimble, Essex.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of York will meet for the dispatch of business on April 17—one week before that of Canterbury.

The *Guardian* is informed that a telegram has been received announcing the safe arrival of the Bishop of Calcutta and his party at Calcutta on the 8th inst.

The east window of St. Jude's, Peckham, has been filled with Munich stained glass, by Messrs. Mayer, in memory of Mr. Aug. L. Cope, who took a great interest in this church.

The Bishop of Oxford has appointed, as his legal secretary, Mr. Thomas Marriott Davenport, solicitor, in the place of his father, who has resigned, after a long tenure of office under the late Bishop Wilberforce and the present Bishop.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the Church of St. Andrew, Livesey, Blackburn. The building, which has cost about £5500, contains 552 sittings, all of which are free; and Alderman Thompson, of Blackburn, has subscribed £500 towards an endowment fund.

The fine parish church of Tavistock has received another embellishment, in the shape of a four-light window, erected by public subscription to the late Mr. Hornbrooke Gill, thirty-seven years a magistrate of Tavistock. It has been executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.

The parish church of Christchurch, near Newport, Monmouth, was partially destroyed by fire, on Sunday night, owing to the overheating of the warming apparatus; and on Monday morning the Church of St. Oswald, Fulford, a village lying a little to the south of York, was destroyed by fire.

The following distinguished preachers have undertaken to deliver lectures on Friday evenings during Lent at the Church of St. Michael, Wood-street, beginning Feb. 16—viz., the Rev. Canon Miller, the Rev. Daniel Moore, Professor Stanley Leathes, Prebendary Cadman, Ven. Archdeacon Heasey, and the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton. The services, beginning at eight o'clock, will have a special interest for young men.

Under the authority of the Rev. B. Dale, who has been placed in charge of St. James's parish, Hatcham, by the Bishop of Rochester, forcible entry was made into the church last Saturday, and the arrangements completed for holding Divine worship. Accordingly, two services were held on Sunday—morning and afternoon—the sermon in the morning being preached by Dr. Craig, of Chatham, and that in the afternoon by the curate in charge. There was no disturbance.

A handsome memorial to the late Lord Lytton is about to be erected in Worcester Cathedral. It will consist of an altar tomb, on which will repose a portrait recumbent figure of the late Lord in white marble, with angels at the four corners. The tomb is designed by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., after the manner of the ancient mediæval tombs, and will be executed in alabaster and coloured marbles, enriched with bas-reliefs and heraldic shields. Mr. Forsyth is the sculptor.

The Bishop of Lincoln has written to Sir Antonio Brady, objecting to the use of bags for the offertory as at variance (1) with the spirit and letter of the law of the Church, which prescribes "a decent basin;" (2) with the usage of the ancient Church of God; (3) as leading to great evils, being the receptacles of scurrilous scraps from newspapers and other things which had better not be mentioned; and (4) as against a true interpretation of St. Matthew iv. 5 and 6, which is not directed against public almsgiving; and (5) because, by means of the secrecy of bags, some of our rich men, who ought to cast much into the treasury of God, do, in fact, put into it the widow's two mites, without the widow's faith and love. His Lordship adds that the use of bags has been discontinued in several large churches in the diocese with good effect.

On Tuesday night a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, chiefly members of the Church of England, assembled in the Exchange to witness the presentation of addresses and testimonials to the newly-appointed Archdeacon of Stafford, the Rev. J. H. Hes, who has laboured in Wolverhampton for a period of twenty years as Rector of the Collegiate Church. The testimonials consisted of a £500 Bank of England note, a handsome mahogany study-table and desk, a richly-decorated book of photographs of members of St. Peter's congregation, &c.—The parishioners of St. Saviour's and Kensington have presented £25 to the Curates' Augmentation Society, on behalf of the Rev. J. B. Doyle, in testimony of their appreciation of his services as Curate of the parish, this being the third year of his ministry among them.—The Rev. Fanshawe Bingham, on resigning the incumbency of St. James's, Muthill, has received a copy of Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and £115; and Mrs. Bingham a set of writing-table ornaments, as a mark of the esteem and personal regard felt for them by the members of their late flock.—As an acknowledgment of the labours of the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little during the recent Mission in Manchester, it has been suggested that new schools should be erected in Cheetwood, as one permanent memorial of the Mission.—The congregation of St. Mary's, Park-street, recently presented the Rev. Cosmo R. Gordon, LL.D., the Incumbent, with a handsome clock, a suite of drawing-room furniture, and a purse of £250, in recognition of the mode in which he has discharged his onerous duties in their parish.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

At Brasenose Messrs. G. V. Fiddes, Dulwich College; E. S. Marshall, Marlborough College; and R. J. H. Poole, Durham School, have been elected to Open Classical Scholarships; Mr. H. C. Bond, Marlborough Grammar School, to an Open Mathematical Scholarship. Messrs. Bentley, Bathow, and Wilkinson, from Manchester Grammar School, have been elected to scholarships founded by Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, for persons educated at the school mentioned.

At Oriel, Messrs. Chalmers, from the City of London School, and Thomas, from the Chelmeley School, Highgate, have been elected to Open Classical Scholarships; Mr. Hughes, from Richmond School, Yorkshire, to an exhibition.

At Pembroke, Messrs. Loughman, from Abingdon Grammar School; Buckland, from Crypt School, Gloucester; and Mullins, from Cheltenham Grammar School, have been appointed to scholarships.

At Wadham, Messrs. J. L. Jenkins and W. Dobinson have been elected to a Hody Greek Exhibition.

The electors to the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship have elected Mr. Arthur Venis Lazarus, of Balliol College, to the vacant scholarship.

Mr. T. Steele, of New College, has been elected to a Modern History Exhibition in this college. Mr. V. P. Sells, of Dulwich College, has been elected to a Physical Science Exhibition in this college.

Lord Northbrook, the late Governor-General of India, upon whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred last summer, has presented to the University a valuable collection of Indian bird-skins.

Mr. Froude has consented to be put in nomination for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University at the next election.—The *Scotsman* is informed that Principal Caird, of Glasgow, has received intimation of a munificent gift by a city engineer for the building of a common hall at the University. The estimates for the proposed addition to the college not having been adjusted, the exact amount of the donation has not been fixed, but it is believed that it will exceed £30,000.

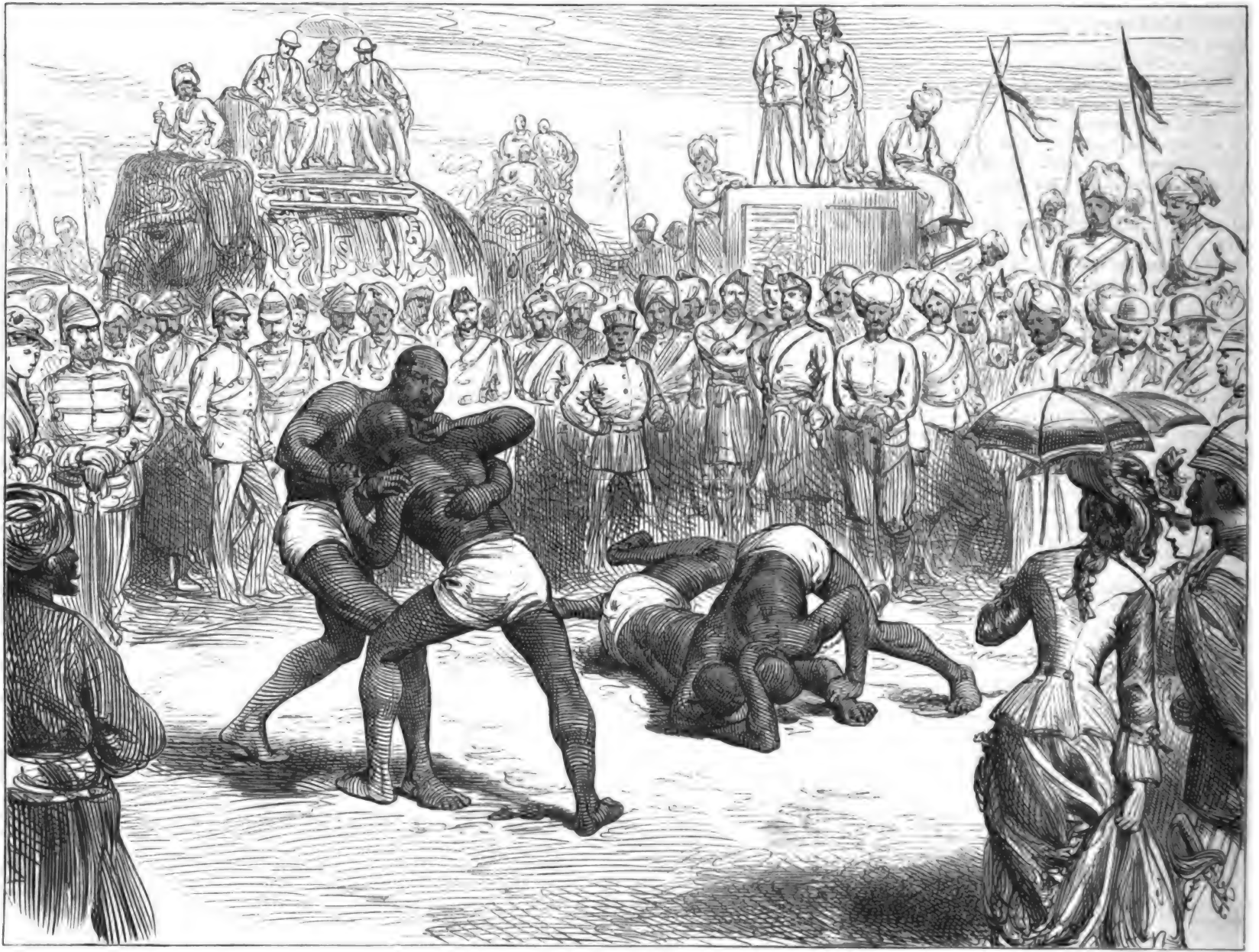
Mr. Gibson, Q.C., was, on Tuesday, re-elected without opposition for Dublin University, his seat having been rendered vacant by his accepting the post of Attorney-General for Ireland.

Mr. J. Langfield Ward, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Wrangler (1871), Le Bas prizeman (1873), has been appointed Head Master of Burnley Grammar School.

CHARLES KINGSLEY AND NORMAN MACLEOD.

The death of Canon Kingsley, two years ago, was an occasion for so much admiring and sympathetic comment upon his character and genius that his biography, compiled by Mrs. Kingsley, has claimed very general acceptance. It consists of two volumes, published by H. S. King and Co., entitled *Charles Kingsley, his Letters and Memories of his Life*. They will be found to supply a large amount of such records of his special habits of thinking and feeling, upon many subjects of interest, as might be desired by those who have long since recognised his very superior qualities of mind. It was about thirty years ago that the young country clergyman, till then only the author of "The Saint's Tragedy," appeared as a writer of prose fiction, at first connected with the exposition of those views of social reform which were ardently espoused in 1848 by many generous and benevolent persons. "Yeast" and "Alton Locke" were the productions of that stage of opinion, to which many English people of middle age can now look back with a not ungrateful sense that the lapse of time has kindly helped to solve their difficulties, or to make their disappointments more endurable, and to reconcile the strife of ethical and political doctrines. Charles Kingsley, by those early works of his, found and proved to the world his great powers of imaginative romance-writing which were afterwards displayed in "Hypatia," "Two Years Ago," and "Westward Ho." Though his most brilliant success was achieved in the department of the historical novelist, he must be confessed to have rather broken down as a professor of history, lacking, as he did, the judicial faculty and temper, and his political views were extremely vague. The private letters, conversations, and personal anecdotes given in these two volumes entirely confirm our previous notions of this estimable man, and show that, if not in every instance of the most correct and comprehensive judgment, his mind was one of the purest, sincerest, and most earnestly devoted to the cause of truth and right. He derived much good, in later life, from the reverent and diligent study of nature, of plants and animals, and of geology, with which he combined a passionate love of landscape scenery. It seems to have been the sport of fly-fishing that led him thus to find "sermons in stones, tongues in the running brooks." Those readers who are inclined to sympathise with Charles Kingsley in these pursuits will find much to gratify them in these two volumes of his Life and Letters. Still greater is the interest belonging to his office and work as a minister of the Church, both in his parish of Eversley and in the wider circle of his religious counsels to a large number of people in his acquaintance, as well as his appointments in the Cathedrals of Chester and Westminster. The biography of Kingsley, in this respect, may be compared with that of another eminent man lately deceased, whose influence, both in Scotland and in England, has been of an equally wholesome and invigorating kind. In the *Memoir of Norman Macleod, D.D.*, by his brother, the Rev. Donald Macleod (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), we find the moral portraiture of a character perhaps more robust and healthy than that of Kingsley, with a jovial vein of playful humour, and with vast capacity of persuading and managing his fellow-men. Norman Macleod is not, of course, to be ranked anywhere near Kingsley in literary genius; but his writings, as well as his life and his teachings as a clergyman, bore a similar relation to the actual condition of mind in which most laymen were found in their generation disposed towards the Christian faith and its ideal of duty. These two liberal ministers and popular authors of the day have certainly done much to win for the creed of evangelical religion a degree of favourable attention in modern society which mere theological arguments might not have secured. The biography of Norman Macleod, which has already passed through several editions, is a delightful book on many other accounts, though some readers on this side of the Tweed may care less for the Scottish ecclesiastical affairs in which he was much employed, such as Disruption and the Free Kirk, the Sabbath Question, or even the Mission to Canada and to India. A multitude of our countrymen will always cherish the memory of Norman Macleod, at any rate, as the founder and editor of *Good Words*, and will be happy to make his personal acquaintance, as that of a thorough good fellow, in these two volumes of his life.

The report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1874 "to inquire into the causes of accidents on railways and into the possibility of removing any such causes by further legislation" has been issued. The Commissioners are unanimous in their opinion that no legislation is desirable which would impair the responsibility which the law imposes on railway companies to provide for the safety of their traffic. They have, however, come to the conclusion that some measures of a definite and decided character are necessary to afford the public additional safeguards against the preventable dangers of railway travelling, and these are duly set forth in the recommendations which are contained in the report.



THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA'S WRESTLERS.



BOATMEN ON THE MALABAR COAST.



FEEDING THE PIGEONS IN THE COURTYARD OF THE MOSQUE OF BAJAZID, AT CONSTANTINOPLE: SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



GOING TO A MINISTER'S BALL AT CONSTANTINOPLE: SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 15.

Since the Franco-German war, in 1870, the Paris Carnival has never been particularly gay, and this year there has been less festivity than ever attached to it. The *bals masqués* given at the Opera and the various dancing-saloons still form the leading feature of the time, but were very thinly attended. It is evident that the custom of keeping Carnival is rapidly dying out among the Parisians, who, with the present general stagnation in business, moreover, find it difficult enough to provide for the necessities of the hour, without expending their money on inappropriate festivities.

There is a dearth of political news this week. The position of the Ministry remains the same, although there was an animated debate in the Chamber, the other afternoon, which nearly resulted in the overthrow of Duc Décazes. The matter under discussion was the official telegram from Constantinople announcing the fall of Midhat Pasha—a telegram which appeared in the columns of the London newspapers four-and-twenty hours earlier than in the Parisian journals. Duc Décazes formally denied that the telegram had been kept back by the Government, and indignantly repudiated an insinuation that he had profited by it to gain money on the Bourse. The Duke is being regularly attacked every day by the more advanced Republican organs, who appear determined to force him to resign. It is far from certain, however, that he will retire in presence of his growing unpopularity; indeed, it is rumoured that at a recent Cabinet Council his colleagues urgently begged him to remain in office, probably fearing that the resignation of the Foreign Secretary might lead to further serious Ministerial changes.

There has been an election this week in the department of Vaucluse, M. du Demoine, the clerical candidate, polling the largest number of votes; still, as he did not obtain the necessary majority, a second poll will have to be taken next Sunday. Yesterday the Court of Appeal confirmed the sentence of six months' suspension recently passed upon the ultra-Radical organ the *Droits de l'Homme*. The paper in question, foreseeing the result, had issued its last number a few hours previously, surrounded by a mourning border. A new journal called the *Radical* is to supply its place until the term of suspension has expired.

The Legion of Honour has been conferred on the Comte de Noé, draughtsman, the "Cham" of *Charivari*.

Great distress prevails among the working classes of Lyons, and it has been arranged that a grand fête shall be given at the Opera, on the 27th of this month, for their benefit. Madame de MacMahon, with numerous ladies in the highest ranks of Parisian society, have placed themselves at the head of the affair, which promises to be a brilliant success.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has been confined to his bed through a cold. Count Heredia Spinola has been appointed to the post of Prefect, and has been succeeded as Mayor of Madrid by the Marquis Del Vilar.

By Royal decree the Senate has been dissolved, and fresh elections for that body ordered for April 5.

The municipal elections have passed off quietly.

A conciliatory understanding is reported to have been arrived at between the Spanish Government and the municipal juntas, who are said to have accepted the terms of a *convenio* to be submitted to the sanction of the Cortes.

General Martinez Campos has announced that the insurrection in Cuba will be so far suppressed by next May that he will be able then to return to Spain.

PORTUGAL.

The bill of indemnity demanded by the Ministry on account of the extraordinary measures adopted during the financial crisis has been voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

H.R. Majesty's despatch-vessel *Salamis*, belonging to our Channel squadron, has arrived in the Tagus.

HOLLAND.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Second Chamber the Government presented a bill modifying the electoral law now in force. By the proposed measure the number of members of the Second Chamber will be fixed at eighty-four, and the number of districts to be represented at seventy-five.

BELGIUM.

Yesterday week the Count and Countess of Flanders gave a ball, at which the King and Queen were present.

At the performance of Auber's opera "Masaniello," at the Ghent Theatre, on Sunday night, vociferous applause was given to the duet in the second act. Subsequently the "Chant des Gueux" and the "Brabançonne" were sung by the members of the Choral Society, who wore the dress of "The Beggars." They were enthusiastically applauded, and had to repeat both pieces several times.

GERMANY.

On the occasion of the introduction of Prince William of Prussia (son of the Crown Prince) into active military service, the Emperor William made a long and important speech on the past and present of the German army, and pointed out to his grandson the principles which ought to be his guiding star in the career in which he was about to enter.

A Cabinet Council was held at Berlin, on Sunday afternoon, under the presidency of the Emperor, at which the Imperial Crown Prince was present.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador in London, has been invested with the insignia of the first class of the Order of the Crown, together with the enamel ribbon of the Order of the Red Eagle.

Cardinal Ledochowski has been sentenced by the district court in Innsbruck to imprisonment for two years and a half and a fine of 300 marks, or, in default, three months' imprisonment, for having violated Prussian ecclesiastical laws and offered resistance to the authority of the State. The Cardinal is also found guilty of high treason.

Dr. Rudolph Meyer, a German journalist, was sentenced, on Wednesday, to nine months' imprisonment, by the Berlin District Court for a libel on Prince Bismarck. The libel imputed to the Prince that he was interested in the profits of a financial undertaking.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The dual machinery is again out of joint, the Tisza Ministry having resigned. In Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the whole course of the Bank negotiations was reviewed by Herr Tisza, who held that they had been wrecked on the question of the formation of the Central Board of Management. On a motion made by him the sittings of the Diet were adjourned until a decision had been arrived at by the Emperor. Latest accounts state that all attempts to form a new Hungarian Ministry have proved fruitless, and that Herr Tisza remains in office.

An animated discussion took place in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, last Wednesday, on the question of granting a Government subsidy to assist Austrian manufac-

turers to send specimens of their goods to the Paris International Exhibition of 1878; finally, a sum of 600,000 fl. was voted for the purpose. From Pesth we hear that the Minister of Commerce has summoned a conference for the 26th inst., in order to decide upon the extent and manner in which Hungary shall participate in the Paris Exhibition.

SERVIA.

Prince Milan has issued a decree convoking the Great Skuptschina for Feb. 26, and fixing the 20th inst. for the elections. MM. Christics and Matics, the Serbian Plenipotentiaries appointed to negotiate with the Porte the conditions of peace, have left Belgrade for Constantinople. They are accompanied by M. Baccics, who is to act as interpreter.

GREECE.

In the course of the debate on the War Estimates in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Coumoundouros, the President of the Council, said that the necessity for military preparations rendered it indispensable that the House should continue its labours even after the voting of the Budget. The Minister added, however, that the interest of Greece and the policy of the Government were in favour of the maintenance of neutrality, and he guaranteed that tranquillity would not be disturbed in the frontier provinces.

The Budget has been drawn up for presentation to the Chamber. A telegram of Tuesday, says that the ordinary revenue amounts to 36,000,000 fl., and the expenditure to the same sum, exclusive of the extraordinary expenses for military preparations.

DENMARK.

With the view to prevent the introduction of cattle plague into Denmark, a decree of the Minister of the Interior has been issued, prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep, and goats, either dead or alive, from Great Britain; the prohibition further extending to hides, fat, and all articles obtained from these animals.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the communes requesting them to adopt proper measures to relieve the poorer classes, who are suffering from want of work and the consequences resulting from the rise in prices of provisions.

AMERICA.

Yesterday week the Electoral Commission decided, eight against seven, that the Florida votes should be counted for Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Next day the Senate and the House of Representatives reassembled for a joint Session, when the decision of the Electoral Commission was submitted, to the effect that the Florida votes should be counted for Mr. Hayes. Written objections were made thereto by six senators and twelve members of the House of Representatives. The House then separated, and the Senate passed a resolution sustaining the decision of the Electoral Commission; while the House of Representatives adjourned until Monday. On that day the House of Representatives rejected the decision of the Electoral Commission. But the decision stands good, as concurrent action of the two Houses is necessary to defeat it.

Two reports have been issued by the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the recent elections in Louisiana—that of the majority declaring the Democratic ticket to have been duly elected, and the action of the Returning Board illegal, fraudulent, and void; that of the minority declaring the Republican ticket to have been elected, and accusing the Democrats of fraud and intimidation.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the elections in South Carolina has decided that Mr. Hayes has a majority in that State of 700 votes.

The Government has dismissed the suit brought against Mr. Belknap, ex-Secretary for War.

The Senate has ratified the Treaty of Extradition with Spain; and a bill incorporating a company for the purpose of laying a telegraph cable between Baltimore and Europe has passed the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The importation into the United States of cattle and hides from Germany is prohibited by the Treasury on account of the prevalence of rinderpest.

There has been a serious ice block on the American coast. Seventy vessels have been locked in the ice about twelve miles down Chesapeake Bay, and the crews suffered much. It is reported that four of these vessels have gone down, having been pierced by the ice, and that the crews are lost. At Philadelphia the ice extended a long way down the Delaware, and a large number of vessels were caught in the ice. Near Pittsburg the damage done by the ice is very great.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament was opened on Thursday, the 8th inst., by Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, who, in his speech on the occasion, observed that during the suspension of the Extradition Treaty with the United States he took care to urge its speedy resumption and enlargement. His Lordship regretted that the question of the settlement of the fishery claims made no progress. It was a matter for just congratulation that the Canadian exhibitors had been eminently successful at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Notwithstanding the loss of revenue caused by the falling off in the imports, the measures of retrenchment adopted had gone far to restore an equilibrium between income and expenditure. Great economy, however, would still be needful, and the Budget had been framed to meet the circumstances in which the colony was placed, while promoting efficiency in the administration. Alluding to his recent visit to British Columbia, Lord Dufferin said that, although the surveys there for the Pacific Railway were pushed forward with the utmost vigour, it was impossible yet to complete the location of the line.

Two of the members for British Columbia protested last Monday against the action of the Canadian Government in regard to the Pacific Railway, and threatened that British Columbia would secede from the Dominion.

A deficit of 1,900,785 dollars is shown by the Budget, which has been submitted to the Dominion Parliament.

The correspondence relating to the delay of the United States Government in acting upon the provisions of the Treaty of Washington has been published. It contains a vigorous remonstrance dated Nov. 24 last, which is also embodied in a minute of the Canadian Privy Council against the conduct of the United States.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Lord Carnarvon's Permissive Bill, with his despatch, has been published at Capetown. The *Cape Argus* says:—"Lord Carnarvon has sent out a draught of a bill to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament for a union of the colonies as the State of South Africa. Certain general principles are laid down, and the details are to be settled by an Order of the Queen in Council. The bill follows in some respects the Canadian Dominion Act, but is unlike it in others."

According to official advices from the Transvaal Government received at Antwerp, the Kaffirs were more pacific. Secoceni was reported to be suing for peace.

INDIA.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Feb. 11, received at the India Office, states that the condition of the

distressed districts is practically unchanged. In Madras there is a further reduction of about 40,000 receiving relief, and there is a reduction on the Bombay works of about 25,000. Prices have improved slightly. The Government have authorised the commencement of the Dhond-Munmar Railway whenever the Government of Bombay considers it urgently necessary, but have directed the work to be confined to portions which will not commit the Government to immediate completion after the famine pressure has ceased. Sir R. Temple reports favourably of the Nizam's relief arrangements, and he is now inspecting Mysore. On the 7th inst. Sir R. Temple telegraphs that over the whole of the Madras Presidency the famine is successfully combated and starvation prevented. Some deaths, "partly or indirectly due to want," had, however, the telegram says, unhappily occurred, and some few may still occur, despite medical treatment.

The total State expenditure on account of the Delhi Assemblage amounts to £50,000, one fifth of which will be borne by the Home Government.

AUSTRALIA.

The Parliament of Victoria was prorogued by the Governor, Sir George Bowen, on Dec. 22, to reassemble early in February, but not for the transaction of any business, as the general elections are held in March. The *Melbourne Argus* of Dec. 23 contains the following items:—"The eighth Parliament of Victoria was brought to an end, so far as the transaction of business is concerned, on the 22nd inst., having been prorogued on that day till Feb. 1. The Government withdrew their Railway Construction Bill, which provided for the making of nearly 300 miles of new lines, the late period of the Session not allowing time for the settlement of the conflicting interests involved. The insecure condition of Hobson's Bay as regards liability to attack from a foreign enemy, has again been under consideration, and the Australian Governments have united in an application to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a Royal Engineer officer of high standing may be sent out to these colonies to devise proper schemes of defence for each of them. Sir William F. D. Jervois, who is at present Governor of the Straits Settlements, is the officer whose services the colonists would like to secure. A proposition that the public library and museums be kept open on Sundays has again been negatived in the Legislative Assembly."

We learn from Sydney papers of Dec. 25 that a new Electoral Bill had been laid on the table of the House and read the first time. It provides for the increase of the members of the Legislative Assembly from seventy-two to ninety-eight, and the number of electorates from sixty to seventy-six. One of the clauses provides for additional representation to meet increased population on the self-adjusting principle. The bill adopts the English law in cases of disputed elections. Several other changes in the last Electoral Act of 1858 were proposed. On Dec. 21, in the Legislative Council, the Attorney-General introduced a Criminal Law Consolidation Bill, which was read the first time. A bill for the regulation of the Civil Service was read the first time. The estimates of expenditure for 1877 were laid before the Assembly. The expenditure for next year is estimated at £4,211,925. The sum of £100,000 is to be asked for immigration purposes, an increase of £50,000 over the vote for this year. A bill to amend the Customs laws having been read the first time, and leave for the introduction of several new measures having been obtained, the House adjourned, for the Christmas recess, to Jan. 9.—A Ministerial change is announced by telegraph. The Hon. Thomas Garrett, Secretary for Lands, has resigned. Mr. A. E. Baker, member for the Southern Gold-Fields, succeeds him.

The English Eleven played a cricket-match against the Wellington team, yesterday week, and, according to a Reuter's telegram, won in a single innings.

Dr. Schliemann, writing under date Athens, Feb. 1, reports some new discoveries at Mycenæ.

The appointment of Mr. Horatio James Huggins to be Chief Justice of Sierra Leone is gazetted.

Great inundations have taken place in Switzerland, and the traffic on many of the railways is interrupted.

Gordon Pasha (Colonel Gordon) has been appointed by the Khedive Governor of the whole of the Soudan, and is to leave Cairo for that province on Saturday next.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., President of Nevis, one of the West India Islands, succeeds the Hon. F. P. Barlee as Colonial Secretary in Western Australia.

A rumour which has been in circulation to the effect that Queen Marie of Hanover had joined the Church of Rome, as well as the Crown Prince and Princesses, is contradicted.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received of the safe arrival at Port Jackson (Sydney) of the ship *Kapunda*, dispatched from Plymouth by the Agent-General for New South Wales on Nov. 20, with 341 emigrants on board.

Great preparations have been made in Rome for the reception of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, who have arrived there, and intend to stay a fortnight. The Pope received the Emperor and Empress on Wednesday, and a conversation ensued upon the removal of ecclesiastical difficulties.

By the arrival of the South American mail we have particulars concerning the civil war in Colombia and the frightful scenes that were witnessed at Cali, which is a town of considerable size. During December the Conservatives held the place for six days, but they were driven out by the Liberal troops, whose General gave up the place to sack and slaughter by his troops for six hours. Two thousand five hundred men are said to have been destroyed. Plunder was general, and the troops, not content with this, seized the venerable Dr. Borrero, who was one of the earliest Presidents of the Convention, and shot him.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* gives an account of the discovery of a new cotton plant, which he thinks is destined in a very few years to create quite a revolution in the cotton agriculture and business of Egypt. It was discovered on the cultivated property of a Copt in the Menutia district about two years ago. The new plant bears on an average from forty-five to fifty pods, whereas the usual cotton plant averages from twenty-five to thirty-five. The yield of the former has been from nine to fifteen cantars per feddan; the yield of the latter is usually from four to nine cantars. The crop is thus doubled. For sowing, too, a smaller quantity of the new seed is required. The only drawback to the new plant is that it requires more water.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week in February) was 86,225, of whom 39,396 were in workhouses and 46,829 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 2315, 12,992, and 21,076 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 670, of whom 502 were men, 147 women, and 21 children.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. George Robert Tyler was, on Monday, elected common-councilman for the ward of Queenhithe, in the room of Mr. Henry Hill, deceased.

Mr. C. M. Chichester has been appointed secretary to the Carlton Club, in place of Colonel Sutton, who has resigned, after occupying that post for fifteen years.

The Chinese Ambassador and suite, attended by Lieutenant Macartney, visited Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, on Tuesday, and were highly amused.

The Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, has conferred on Mr. Nicolas Trübner, the well-known publisher, of Ludgate-hill, the Knight Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph.

The Circle, the members of which are chiefly painters and sculptors, held its annual dinner, or "supper," as it is customary to call the agreeable festival, on Monday evening, at the Pall-mall Restaurant.

The volunteer officers connected with the home district have resolved to hold a review of volunteers in the neighbourhood of Dunstable on Easter Monday, subject, of course, to the consent of the War Office.

The inaugural meeting of the Caxton Celebration will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey—the Dean of Westminster in the chair, supported by several influential noblemen and literary gentlemen.

The committee charged with arranging a scheme for lay representation in the Wesleyan Conference concluded its labours, last week, by passing a number of recommendations, the whole of which will be reviewed by the district meetings in May, and finally revised by this committee in June.

Inspector Butler has succeeded Mr. Scott in the office of Inspector of the House of Lords. Mr. Scott has been appointed as the resident Superintendent of the House of Lords—a new office, which was formerly discharged by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The *Globe* understands that Mr. Harvey, of the Paymaster-General's office, has been appointed Assistant Accountant to the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Skinner, who has been promoted to the Accountantship, in succession to Mr. Turner, now Accountant-General of Inland Revenue.

The three Conservative members for the City, Alderman Cotton, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Twells, were present, on Monday night, at the annual dinner of the executive committee of the City of London Conservative Association, which was held at the Guildhall Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Fowler.

Dr. Frankland reports, as the result of his analysis of the waters supplied to the metropolis and its suburbs during January, that the Thames continued in high flood, and the water delivered by each of the companies deriving their supply from that source was again polluted with organic matter, although to a somewhat less extent than in December.

Regarding the decoration of the walls of hospitals, Mr. Henry Graves, publisher to the Queen, states that he is willing to place 1000 guineas worth of engravings at the disposal of any committee of benevolent persons acting on the part of the London hospitals who may be willing to undertake the cost of fitting them into inexpensive frames. This gift is in addition to large presents of pictures previously made by Mr. Graves.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled recently at the Victoria Hall, Archer-street, to welcome Mrs. Bancroft (Miss Marie Wilton), who had generously offered her patronage and aid in the interest of the St. Michael and All Angels' readings, which are being held this season at that building, on behalf of the church organ fund. So great was the demand for seats, that high prices were paid for accommodation some weeks before the entertainment.

The Dyers' Company, at their court on the 7th inst., voted £105 to be distributed among various charities; Lord Derby has sent £21 to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester-square; the Gunmakers' Company have presented the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, with £5; and the Merchant Tailors' Company have given thirty guineas in aid of the Royal Architectural Museum and School of Art, Westminster.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board—Sir Charles Reed in the chair—it was resolved to borrow a further sum not exceeding £110,000, making up to the present time £2,401,580 to be borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The report of the school management committee for the quarter ended Dec. 22 last was presented. A request from the educational endowments committee to enlarge their powers was complied with.

Sir John Karslake, Q.C., presided over the fourth annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, which was held, on Tuesday afternoon, in the Middle Temple Hall, and in moving the adoption of the report expressed his satisfaction that the resources of the organisation had increased, and appeared in a fair way to maintain that condition. Baron Pollock seconded the motion, which was carried. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, upon the proposition of Sir H. James, M.P., seconded by Serjeant Parry.

The Seamen's Hospital has been removed from the Dreadnought to the Infirmary at Greenwich. The year 1876 left the society with a debt of £1539. The Duke of Northumberland advocates the claims of the hospital upon the support of the public in a letter to the papers. His Grace states that 170,000 patients have been relieved, and that to maintain the institution in a state of efficiency the annual subscription-list needs increasing from its present amount of £2500 to £6000.

The anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday—Mr. J. W. Anson, the founder, in the chair. The proceedings were much enlivened by the performances of several vocalists, who gave their services gratuitously; and, it being Valentine's Day, Mr. Rimmel sent, for the delectation of the ladies, a number of valentines. Mrs. Stirling, as spokeswoman for her sisters of the stage, made one of her charming speeches. Many complimentary toasts followed, and dancing began at eleven o'clock.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received, last Saturday, a deputation from the London Trades Council, which desired the Government to compel the railway companies to give cheaper and more convenient trains to suit the wants of the working classes who live in the suburbs of large towns. Sir S. Northcote was not disposed to think that merely accepting the suggestion in the report of the Select Committee with regard to urban and suburban districts in taking off the duty on all fares under 9d. would, without further legislation, secure the object in view. It might be possible to come to some arrangement. At the present moment the Government were considering the whole question of the relation of the railways to the State, and the legislation that possibly may be required with regard to them.

The *Standard* of Wednesday morning contradicts a paragraph that appeared in the *World*, stating that the *Standard* was about to change hands, and that the ostensible purchaser was an architect well known in City circles, who was acting on behalf of a Conservative M.P. The *Standard* says that "any rumours that may have been circulated about an impending change in the proprietary of the journal are groundless."

The infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort was baptised, yesterday week, at Westminster Abbey, the ceremony taking place in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The sponsors were the Countess of Bradford, Lady Adelaide Tylour, and Colonel Tylour, M.P.; and the infant was baptised by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Sub-Dean of Westminster, the names given by its parents being Beatrix Tylour.

A selection from the works of Handel will form the principal part of the next concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday, Feb. 23. The overtures to the Occasional Oratorio and "Athaliah," and airs and choruses from "Joshua," "Saul," "Athaliah," "Theodora," with the Gloria Patri from the "Jubilate Deo," will be included in the programme. An English version of Mozart's Litany in B flat will also be performed for the first time. The principal vocalists engaged are Madame Sinico, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Sir Michael Costa will conduct, as usual.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and South-Western Railway Company, on Monday, the Hon. Ralph Dutton, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that there had been a falling off in the first and second class passengers to a much larger extent than they had yet had to submit to. The decrease on the first class was 8355, and on the second 108,836. On the other hand, there had been an increase of close upon a million in the third-class passengers in 1876 over 1875. That was a matter which had been taken into consideration by the board. At the present moment all they could do was to take off first and second class carriages.

The annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held on Monday night, at Freemasons' Tavern. Prince Leopold, Provincial Grand Master for Oxfordshire, was to have presided, but in consequence of his illness his place was occupied by the Earl of Shrewsbury, Provincial Grand Master for Staffordshire. About 500 brethren and between 200 and 300 ladies were present. His Lordship said that Masons had great faith in charity above all things, and they were particularly proud of their three especial charities—the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. The subscriptions amounted to £12,656.

An official and a clerk from a well-known bank in the City took their places in a railway carriage at Baker-street, on Wednesday, having with them bags containing £1200 in coin. On their alighting from the train at Bishopsgate-street station they left all the money in the carriage, in which there was no other passenger. The train had hardly moved out of the station before the loss was discovered; but, although the station-master telegraphed at once to Aldgate, the train had arrived and the money was gone before the message was delivered. The City police at once took active measures, which resulted in one of the railway carriage-washers being taken into custody, and the recovery of £1000 in sovereigns, which were found buried in the earth, near the rails, some distance down the line.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and numbers of houses within the limits of the metropolitan district:—Pullen's-row and Pierpont-row will be incorporated with High-street, Islington, under the last-mentioned name, and the houses renumbered. The subsidiary names will be abolished in Norfolk-road, Hackney, and the houses renumbered; Manor-road, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, will be renamed Galley Wall-road, and the houses renumbered. The houses in Cromwell-road, Upper Holloway, will be renumbered; Cambridge-gardens, and Cambridge-gardens West, Kensington, will be incorporated under the former name and the houses renumbered. The houses in Rupert-road, Upper Holloway, will be renumbered; the houses at present numbered 129a, 130a, and 131a, London-wall, will be renumbered 128a, 128b, and 128c respectively; the houses in Milton-road, Upper Holloway, will be renumbered; the subsidiary names in Britannia-row, Essex-road, will be abolished and the houses renumbered; Dartmouth-place, Dartmouth-road, Hammersmith, will be renamed Banim-street and the houses renumbered. The houses in Hampden-road, Upper Holloway, will be renumbered. The houses in Edward's-road, Burdett-road, Mile-end Old-town, will be renumbered. The suggestions before the board include an application by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster that the new road from the Victoria Embankment through the Savoy be named Savoy-place, and that the new cross street may be incorporated and numbered with Savoy-hill.

M. Stephan, Director of the Observatory at Marseilles, notifies the discovery of a comet, by M. Borrelly, in the constellation Ophiuchus.

The trustees of the late Mr. Longmore, of Edinburgh, have presented to the Edinburgh Association for Incurables £10,000 for the erection of an hospital for incurables, and £300 a year for its maintenance.

By the appointment of Mr. W. E. Gloag to the sheriffship of Stirling and Dumbarton shires, a vacancy occurred in the office of Advocate-Depute, which post, the *Glasgow News* says, has been accepted by Mr. Alexander Blair. The place of Lord Neaves in the second division of the Inner House will not at present be filled.

Major-General Lyson represented the Duke of Cambridge, on Tuesday, at the inspection of the cadets of the Royal Military College, Woolwich. The reports read were very satisfactory. Of the thirty-eight gentlemen who had presented themselves to be examined for commissions, twenty-six passed, seven of whom will be recommended for commissions in the Royal Engineers and the remainder in the Royal Artillery.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. William Edwards, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Mr. James Blaikie, M.A., Edinburgh University, and B.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Mr. William Bathgate, M.A. of Glasgow University and B.A., Balliol, Oxford, are appointed Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

The award of Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., as arbitrator between the coalowners and the miners in the Cannock Chase colliery district, has been issued. Mr. Chamberlain decides that the new wages scale must be adopted, based upon the average selling price of deep and shallow coal.—Mr. Davis, on Wednesday, presented his award in reference to the long-standing dispute as to wages in the Staffordshire potteries in favour of the men. The masters gave notice of a reduction, but Mr. Davis now awards that the wages are to remain as before the notice.

The Extra Supplement.

"A BEDOUIN ARAB RETREATING."

The subject of this picture, by Mr. R. Beavis, in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, has been found in the Land of Moab, which lies beyond the Jordan and the Dead Sea. In the Rev. Canon Tristram's book, published about three years ago, which relates his travels and archaeological researches in that wild country, we meet with some adventures showing the character of the Bedouin Arabs there. His party were crossing the desolate sand swamp called the Sebha, to the south-east of the Dead Sea, when they were waylaid by the Beni Atiyeh, a notable tribe of marauders, with a few of the Ma'az from Orak, and of the people inhabiting the Safieh, leagued together for predatory enterprise. The party consisted, besides the reverend author, of three Cambridge University men and Oriental scholars, Mr. C. L. Buxton, Mr. W. A. Hayne, and Mr. Mowbray Trotter, Mr. R. C. Johnson, of Liverpool, surveyor and photographer, and the Rev. F. A. Klein, the Church Missionary Society's agent at Jerusalem. They got their Arab escort from the Jehalin, south of Hebron, instead of from the Ta'amirah, whose assistance is more commonly sought by the European traveller going that way. This led to a mistake which might have had serious consequences; for the Ta'amirah were in deadly enmity with the wild tribes above named on the frontier of Moab. Hence it came to pass that the Beni Atiyeh and their allies, supposing the Ta'amirah to be in company with Canon Tristram's party, encountered them in strong force, with hostile gestures and intent; some shots were fired, and there was a short personal scuffle between the leaders, but peace was happily restored with no loss of life. Any reader of this narrative will be prepared to look with interest on Mr. Beavis's picture, which represents one of the mounted Bedouin Arab warriors firing a last shot, as he is about to ford or swim the Jordan, in his retreat from an unsuccessful raid on the western side of that river.

"SETTLING THE EASTERN QUESTION."

"Our Boys," to quote the now proverbial title of a popular play, are shown in this picture, by Mr. Walter Severn, "Settling the Eastern Question" with their mimic artillery, to the discomfort of a puppet Turkish soldiery; which is one way, certainly, but not that of her Majesty's Government at present, to solve the most arduous political problem of the day. Mr. Walter Severn's picture is to be seen in the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Paintings at the Dudley Gallery, where it has deservedly gained the approving notice of art-critics; and one finds it, indeed, rather "pleasant to turn to this pretty little town idyll"—these jolly little fellows, with their toys and playful imitation of warfare, stretched on the smooth lawn of the secluded garden, surrounded with summer flowers. We who are now men, with all our cares and anxieties, may remember similar passages in our own boyhood, and let the young ones amuse themselves, as we once liked to do, in any harmless manner of their own fancy.

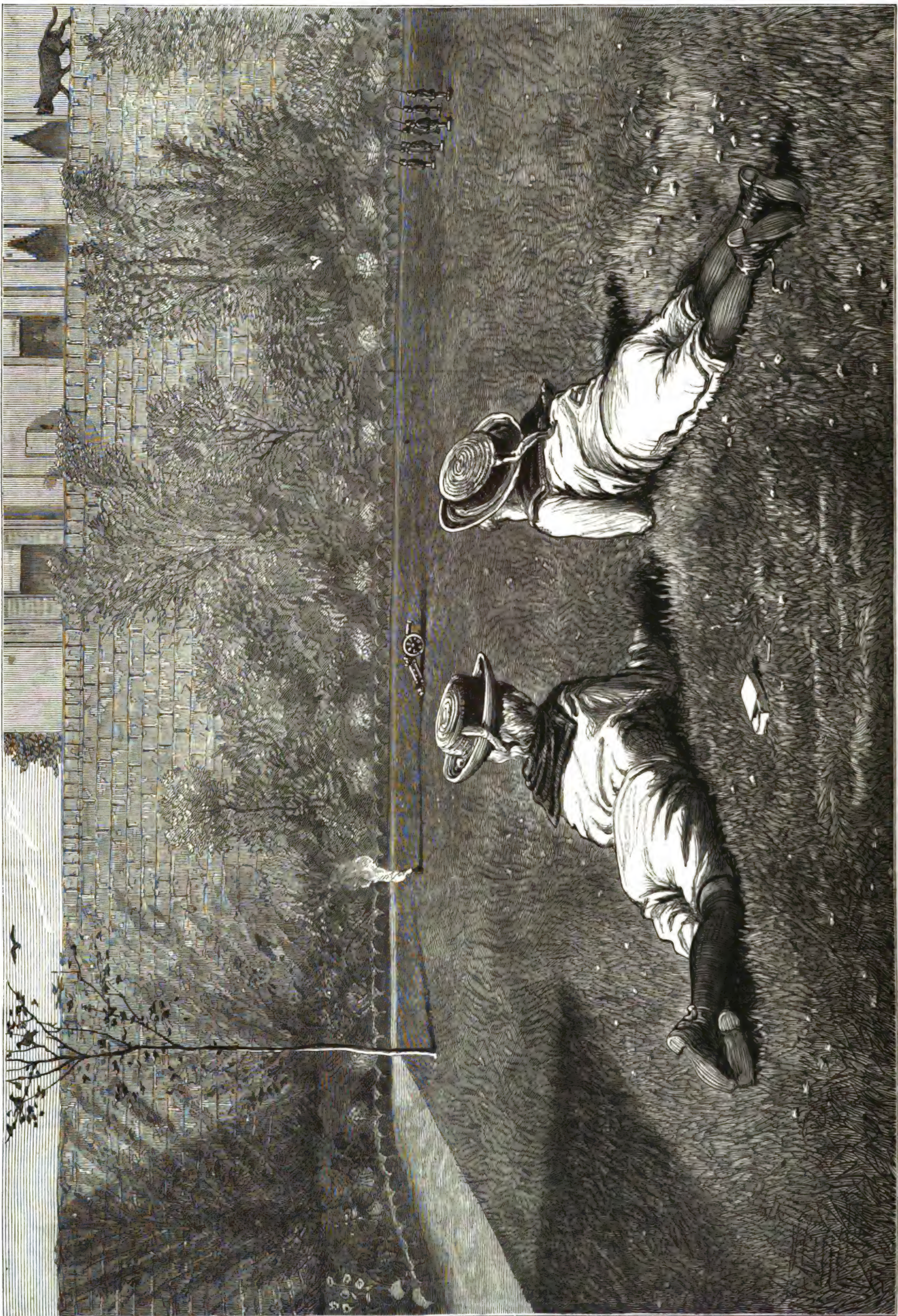
"CROSSING LANCASTER SANDS."

This is one of the works of the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., belonging to the collection of Mr. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire. The scene which it represents must have been familiar to ordinary travellers on the road to Carlisle in the old stage-coach days. Morecambe Bay, separating the Furness peninsula from the mainland of Lancashire, a few miles north of the ancient county town, is a vast piece of shallow tidal water, the upper part of which is daily converted at low tide into a plain of smooth sand, quite hard enough to bear the weight of carriages, horses, and people. The safe route across this space, on the way between Lancaster and Ulverstone, used to be marked by a line of branches of trees, called "bogs," which were stuck in the sand, from Hest Bank to Kent's Bank on the north shore towards Cartmel. The "Oversands" coach ran every day, weather permitting, at variable hours of the day, to take advantage of the low tide. There was also much local traffic of carts and packhorses, but disasters were not unfrequent. In the parish churchyard of Cartmel alone may be seen the graves of more than a hundred persons who were drowned in attempting to cross these sands, and there are many other sad memorials of that kind in other village graveyards on both sides of the bay. A guide was therefore appointed to wait constantly on the sands, and, meeting every party of unaccustomed travellers, to warn them of the most dangerous places. These are found near the outflow of the two small rivers, Kent and Keer, where the water passes beneath the surface of the sand, and saps or softens it in such a manner that, while it presents a deceptive appearance of firmness, it will give way to the tread. The sand here is from 30 ft. to 70 ft. deep. It is but twenty years ago, the spring of 1857, that a company of ten or twelve young men and women, farm labourers and household servants going to the hiring market at Lancaster, were overtaken by the rising tide, and all perished.

A railway has been constructed, of late years, all round the east and north shores of Morecambe Bay, which makes it unnecessary to encounter any such peril. The Ulverstone line branches off at Carnforth from the main Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, which gives to its through passengers to Scotland, as far as that point, a good view of the sands or the waters of Morecambe Bay. The old stage coach has thus been superseded; but the moods of Nature, on that level coast of the squally Irish sea, are quite as fickle, and sometimes violent, as they were in the great landscape-painter's time. A strong west wind, laden with moist vapours of the Atlantic Ocean, will very soon fill the sky with all that is displayed in Turner's drawing of this scene. The best commentary we can give is the following extract from Mr. Ruskin's "Modern Painters," the chapter on "The Truth of Clouds" in his first volume:—

"If the outline of the rain-cloud be visible, it is ragged and torn—rather a spray of cloud, taken off its edge and sifted by the wind, than an edge of the cloud itself. In fact, it rather partakes of the nature, and assumes the appearance, of real water in the state of spray than of elastic vapour. This appearance is enhanced by the usual presence of formed rain, carried along with it in a columnar form, ordinarily, of course, reaching the ground like a veil, but very often suspended with the cloud, and hanging from it like a jagged fringe, or over it, in light, the rain being always lighter than the cloud it falls from. These columns or fringes of rain are often waved and bent by the wind, or twisted, and sometimes even swept upwards from the cloud." The Engraving we present of Turner's "Crossing Lancaster Sands" is a good example of some of the natural effects which Mr. Ruskin has so accurately described.

Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by other members of the Board and several naval officers, arrived at Chatham on Monday, in order to inspect the armoured ship *Alexandra*, which left the following day.



"OUR BOYS—SETTLING THE EASTERN QUESTION." BY WALTER SEVERN.
FROM THE EXHIBITION IN THE DUDLEY GALLERY.



"CROSSING LANCASTER SANDS."
AFTER THE DRAWING BY J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., IN THE FARNLEY HALL COLLECTION.

PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

Notwithstanding the great pressure placed by the country generally upon her Majesty's Ministers last autumn in favour of an early meeting of Parliament, the Government delayed its convocation to the latest possible period. This is the more extraordinary when we consider the utter impracticability, as past experience has abundantly proved, of our Legislature disposing satisfactorily of the mere ordinary business that comes before it within the normal period of a six months' Session. It is an admitted fact that the functions of Parliament are stretched to the utmost tension in order to meet the demands made on it; that, though for about the last half of the Session the House of Commons is required to meet in the day time as well as at night; and that the sittings are often prolonged to the unfriendly hours of two or three o'clock of the morning; nevertheless there is invariably such a block of measures waiting for disposal about the months of June and July as to necessitate the summary withdrawal of, perhaps, one half of them by the process jocosely, but somewhat profanely, called "the Massacre of the Innocents." Now, what is the lesson which this state of things teaches? Why, obviously this—that a six months' Session, beginning and ending at the periods assigned to them by modern practice, is wholly inadequate to meet the legislative wants of the British Empire. In olden times it was an ordinary custom to call Parliament together in October or November, so as to enable it to dispose of the more pressing measures before Christmas. There is the greater necessity for the resumption of such a plan in the present times, when we know that the business of the Legislature has increased considerably, and is increasing more and more every year. There can be little doubt of the fact that our present system of Parliamentary life is discreditable to us, a great civilised nation, inconvenient and unhealthy to our representatives, vexatious and disappointing to the country generally, and a matter of ridicule and disparagement to even less civilised nations. The marvel at its continuance is the greater when we recollect that two, at all events, of the leading members of the Cabinet have placed upon record opinions utterly opposed to it. Lord Derby, before his elevation to the House of Peers, pronounced in favour of a Winter Session; and Lord Beaconsfield, when Mr. Disraeli, but a very few years ago, headed the majority of a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the business of Parliament in favour of a November meeting generally. So much for the consistency of those two illustrious statesmen! Well, the past Wednesday, being Ash Wednesday, as a matter of course, was only partially available for business in the House of Commons. But being early this year, we already find ourselves within a period of little more than five weeks of Easter. When Parliament reassembles after the holidays about one third of the prescribed limit of the Session will have expired, and there will be probably but little progress made in the business of legislation. A couple of months later we shall be landed within the sultry atmosphere of summer, when all kinds of labour, however light, become more or less irksome. We shall then, no doubt, see, as we have often before witnessed, the House sitting for hours after midnight, and represented by a few of the Ministers and a score or two of independent members—one half of the latter yawning or dozing in their seats after, perhaps, an eight or ten hours' exhaustive sitting, and occasionally one or two, after indulging in "potations pottle deep," making idiotic attempts to look wise, and vainly attempting a few incoherent observations upon the immediate subject under consideration, of which they have evidently but a hazy comprehension. Surely that is no time for work, when nature is attempting to reassert its right over its rebellious subjects who are violating its law by resisting that demand for rest which it imposes upon weak humanity.

The relative interest attached to both Houses has much changed within the last year or two. Heretofore the House of Lords has played but a very secondary part in the eyes of the general public, and its proceedings have been regarded with little attention as compared with those of the more popular assembly. The case now is very different. The elevation of Mr. Disraeli, as Lord Beaconsfield, to the Upper Chamber, the presence there, too, of Lords Derby, Salisbury, Granville, Russell, Lord Chancellor Cairns, the Duke of Argyll, the Bishop of Peterborough, &c., constitute a far greater debatable power than is possessed by the House of Commons, where, if we except such men as Gladstone, Bright, Lord Hartington, Sir Stafford Northcote, and a few of the *Dii minores*, there is really a great deficiency of ready rhetoricians.

In the debate which took place on the first night in the Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, as the new Leader of the House, was by no means equal to the anticipations generally felt of his powers to sustain so responsible a position. In replying to the attacks of Lord Hartington, the titular head of the Liberal party, he was at times weak, hesitating, and somewhat puerile. For example, in his attempt to vindicate Lord Beaconsfield from the taunts of uttering bellicose and indiscreet language at the Civic banquet, the right hon. gentleman denied that the utterances of the Prime Minister were open to objection, it was only the interpretation that had been put upon them. The ironical cheers with which this obvious truth was received, must have suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the weakness of his defence. Words of themselves are, of course, mere sounds; it is only their palpable meaning that gives them value or otherwise. The speech with which the noble Marquis opened the debate was really able, argumentative, unostentatious, and temperate, and was delivered with excellent taste and judgment. Mr. Gladstone's reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was sharp, short, and decisive. Although frankly admitting the inconvenience of raising a general discussion upon the Eastern policy of the Government in the absence of the official documents, he nevertheless betrayed the impatience of a combatant "eager for the fray."

The preliminary skirmishing being over, the great party battle is approaching, and a fair issue of the conflict is now looming before us. The questions put by the Duke of St. Albans in the Upper House, and by Sir H. Havelock in the Lower, respecting the employment of British officers in the East, give token of the preparations for the great encounter. The gauntlet, however, is cast by Mr. Gladstone in the face of his political foes, in the shape of a motion, on going into Committee on Friday, to call attention to a certain despatch of Lord Derby to Sir H. Elliot relating to our treaty engagements; and before the close of the week the mighty engagement between the two chief political parties will have begun and probably terminated.

Lord Beaconsfield bears his "blushing honours" with his usual grace, dignity, and ease. He fulfils the functions of his new position with as much ease and nonchalance as if he were "native and to the manner born." He is generally the first Minister to enter the House of Peers, and, occupying a seat between the Earl of Derby and the Duke of Richmond, he discharges the duties of Leader of the Government with his usual wonted skill and ability, thereby superseding the latter popular nobleman in that office.

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliamentary bill of fare on the first two days of the Session may be so far likened to the menu of a Ministerial or Civic banquet that the generally ponderous speeches on the Address, which may be said to resemble the heavy dishes of a feast, were soon followed by a light course to tickle the palate. Thus, public curiosity having been satisfied as to the manner in which the Earl of Beaconsfield and Sir Stafford Northcote would acquit themselves on their first appearances as Ministerial Leaders of the Lords and Commons (the Premier scoring a distinct success—from a party point of view—by his neat and caustic reply to the Celtic oratory of the Duke of Argyll), and the irrepressible Eastern Problem having served to prove that our senators' powers of digestion remain unimpaired, the Thursday was tidied over peaceably enough. But on the Friday there was administered to the Government a pill which the new Leader of the Lower House, with his blushing honours thick upon him, meekly swallowed. The report on the Address having been brought up, Mr. Grant-Duff justly censured the strange omission from the Queen's Speech of any mention of the deplorable cyclone which occasioned the death of some 250,000 persons in Bengal and a proportionate amount of misery. Sir Stafford Northcote cried *peccavi*, pleading, in excuse, that the omission was due to the enforced absence of the Secretary of State for India from the Cabinet Councils whereat the Royal Address was drawn up. After being presented with a solid entrée, in the shape of the Home Secretary's Prison Bill, which has a strong family likeness to last year's measure of the same name, the House was brightened up considerably by a few sentences from the two hon. members who might be supposed by a stranger to represent Dartmoor, so warmly do they appear to interest themselves in that notable spot. Will anyone be surprised to learn that Dr. Kenealy has "seen men weep and women fall into hysterics when they heard the enormities that had been perpetrated on the Tichborne prisoner?" Or that "the iron has entered into the soul" of Arthur by reason of the rigour of his treatment at Dartmoor? While this dreadful tale of the "Claimant's" woes was being related, Mr. Whalley rose "to order," and was greeted with the complimentary laughter to which he is no stranger. The hon. member for Peterborough called attention to the fact that during the "harrowing" statement of the hon. member for Stoke the Home Secretary had been deliberately occupying himself in speaking with the hon. member by his side! But the learned Doctor put in a word in defence of Mr. Cross, whose general attention to his lamentations he freely acknowledged. With the formal introduction of the Oxford and Cambridge Bill by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Irish Prisons Bill by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Scotch Prisons Bill by the Lord Advocate, and the first reading of a number of bills brought in by private members, the business for the second night of the Session ended comparatively early.

If the opening of Parliament by her Majesty in person, and the swearing in of the Earl of Beaconsfield as a peer of the realm, made the House of Lords the centre of attraction on Thursday week, the reaction of dulness that succeeded for the first few days—possibly, the lull before the storm—dissipated public interest in the doings of the Upper Chamber. The only thing to be noted yesterday week was the motion of the Primate for the reappointment of the Lords' Committee on intemperance. On Monday the cloud in the East threatened to break over the heads of those members of the Cabinet who sit in the House of Lords, Earl Russell having given notice of the following motion:—

To move that it is inconsistent with the duty of her Majesty's Government to maintain relations of amity with a state so barbarous and cruel as the Sultan's Government, and that the only relation we can maintain with the Sultan of Turkey is a relation of hostility.

But the cloud passed over. Earl Russell was not in his seat. Possibly, the notice given in the Lower House the same evening by Mr. Gladstone had something to do with the absence of the noble Earl. Still, it was hardly to be expected that the Lords should escape all mention of the eternal Eastern Question. Nor did they. The Earl of St. Albans ventured to hint, in putting a question on the subject, that it was scarcely politic of the Government to send out officers of the Royal Engineers last autumn to survey the defences of Constantinople. Earl Cadogan excused the action of the Government in the matter by assuring his interlocutor that the officers in question had been employed exclusively at the time in the service of her Majesty's Government. Then arose a discussion on a question which came home to their Lordships. Earl Fortescue, in the bland and apologetic manner habitual with him, called attention to a grave source of discomfort to Society in the London Season—namely, "the highly inconvenient block of vehicles at Hyde Park-corner," which, he suggested, might be relieved by opening a new communication between Piccadilly and Grosvenor-place, and by widening the roadway at the Corner. "The subject on which the noble Earl has spoken interests everybody," began the Earl of Beaconsfield (ironically?), in reply; but the Premier's answer may be summed up in his statement that the matter was "engaging the sedulous attention of the First Commissioner of Works." On Tuesday the inevitable Eastern Difficulty obtruded itself again when the Marquis of Hertford had brought up her Majesty's gracious reply to the Address and when Earl Granville had drawn from Lord Derby that, under the Extradition Treaty with America, the prisoner Brett had been surrendered to the United States authorities, on the understanding that he would only be tried for the offence charged against him at the time of his surrender. Why, asked Earl Granville, was it that, whilst the bluebook reported the conversations the Marquis of Salisbury had with the Emperor of Germany and the Italian and Austrian Ministers, during his journey to Constantinople to attend the Conference, there was no mention of the conversations the noble Marquis had with Prince Bismarck, Marshal MacMahon, and the Duc Decazes? Why, likewise asked his Lordship, banteringly, was the Marquis of Salisbury called "Special Ambassador" in the bluebook, when he was termed "merely a Special Envoy" in the Queen's Speech? The Foreign Secretary, knowing well that the noble Earl must have his little joke, did not deign to notice this quibble; but explained, with regard to the graver question, that, "as respects the conversations with the French Government and Prince Bismarck, those were undoubtedly of a more unreserved and confidential character; and I have no hesitation in saying we thought, if we did publish them, we should be doing that which would produce a very unpleasant feeling, and would be a breach of confidence." Rising, in answer to questions from Earl De la Warr and the Earl of Sandwich, the Premier said the Government had under consideration the report of the Royal Commission on Railway Accidents; but that, as the Royal Commissioners were by no means unanimous in their recommendations, the "voluminous evidence" on the subject would have to be carefully considered by the Government before a measure to remedy the evils could be introduced. In passing, it may be mentioned that, on Monday, Lord Balfour of Burleigh took the oath and his seat as a representative peer for Scotland, and that the Earl of Lonsdale took the oath and his seat on Tuesday.

Mr. Gladstone begins the battle on the Eastern Question in the House of Commons. His motion, on Monday, showed that he will lose no time in following up the vigorous preliminary attacks which the Marquis of Hartington and he delivered on the policy of the Government on the opening night. The right hon. member for Greenwich was cheered by the Opposition when he gave notice that on Friday he would direct the attention of the House to the despatch (No. 159 in the book) addressed by Lord Derby to Sir Henry Elliot, on Dec. 5 last, with the object of ascertaining the opinion of the Government on the treaty engagements of this country with respect to the Turkish Empire. Mr. Gladstone rose again shortly afterwards to continue a discussion which arose from the desire of Mr. E. Ashley to know whether the Turkish Government had complied with the remonstrances of Lord Derby, and made reparation for the atrocities in Bulgaria. Mr. Bourke had given an epitome of the despatches published in the bluebook. But, not satisfied with this, Mr. Gladstone inquired whether Cheik Pasha had been arrested, and whether it was true that he was related to Midhat Pasha. Mr. Ashley added the query, had Achmet Aga been executed? "Of course, if I had heard that Achmet Aga had been executed I would have mentioned it," responded Mr. Bourke, raising a laugh by his by-the-way allusion to an occurrence which the Pasha himself might deem of some moment. As for the alleged relationship of Cheik Pasha to Midhat Pasha, that had been contradicted; but Mr. Bourke thought he might say Cheik was under surveillance at Constantinople. The same evening the Turkish loan was briefly alluded to, and Sir Stafford Northcote seemed to intimate in circumlocutory phrase, replying to Sir George Campbell, that Sir Henry Elliot was still in her Majesty's service. Later, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs promised Mr. Forster that he would lay on the table the despatch from Lord Derby alluded to in the following communication to Lord Lyons: "I told the French Ambassador so long ago as last summer that I had warned Musurus Pasha that the Porte must not expect material assistance from England in the event of a Russian war." Despite the opposition of the genial Major—the rising of the O'Gorman is always hailed as promising a welcome relief from the conventional manner and phraseology of the House—Mr. R. Smyth's Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland was read the second time by a majority of 171; and was then referred to a Select Committee (of which Major O'Gorman ought surely to be a member) to consider its applicability to Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. The remaining Government measures brought in on Monday were the bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to valuation of property, by Mr. Selater-Booth; the bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Acts relating to patents, by the Attorney-General, who was reminded by Mr. Mandella of the bad state of the Patents Museum; the bill for amending the laws relating to the roads and bridges of Scotland, by the Lord Advocate; the Judicature Bill and County Courts Bill for Ireland, by Mr. D. R. Plunket. Notice of a noteworthy measure was also given by Colonel Sir J. Hogg—namely, a bill to amend "The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," so far as relates to the protection of the metropolis from floods and inundations caused by the overflow of the river Thames.

"Always Turkey" bids fair to supplant "Toujours Pédrix!" On Tuesday it was intimated by Mr. Bourke, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Mills, that the Constitution of Turkey will not be affected by the exit of Midhat Pasha. The Royal Engineers who proceeded on a mysterious visit to Constantinople by direction of the Government formed the subject of a series of questions on the part of Sir Henry Havelock, who "wanted to know, you know," their names, the dates of their departure and arrival, and the reason why they were sent. The last question Mr. Gathorne Hardy could not answer, further than to repeat what was said in the Upper House on the question; but the Secretary for War saw no objection to the remaining information being given. Still harping on the irrepressible topic, Mr. Samuelson drew an emphatic "Yes, Sir; of course they had," from Sir Stafford Northcote, by a query as to the Czar's pacific assurances with respect to Constantinople having been "communicated to the Prime Minister on or before Nov. 9." To Mr. Fawcett will the credit be in no small measure due if Indian finances should come to be taken into consideration with more earnestness than has hitherto been the case. The hon. member moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the financial administration of India; and was ably seconded by Sir George Campbell, who appears determined not to hide his Parliamentary light under a bushel. Mr. Smollett indulged in some of his peculiar personalities in the course of a long speech, which closed with an amendment agreeing there was good cause for viewing with alarm the state of the Indian finances, but opining that no fresh public work necessitating a loan should be begun in India, and that the distinctions between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure should be discontinued. Mr. C. B. Denison and Mr. Anderson having delivered themselves of their opinions, Mr. Cave opposed the motion, in a conciliatory manner on behalf of the Government, and was succeeded by Sir George Balfour, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Dunbar, and Mr. Forsyth. Lord George Hamilton made an exceedingly effective reply in stating why the Government, though appreciating the gravity of the question, could not agree to Mr. Fawcett's motion for a Select Committee. The Under-Secretary of State for India argued, in a closely-reasoned and fluently-delivered speech, that a great improvement had been effected in the financial administration of India. Mr. Goschen having heartily congratulated Lord George Hamilton upon his "cheerful animation," and "the great ability he had shown, the lightness and vivacity with which he had handled the subject, and his great industry in dealing with his figures," and so on, hastened to do his best to demolish the noble Lord's arguments in ready speech, and with the business-like precision characteristic of the hon. member for the City of London. He pronounced decidedly in favour of the motion, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer as firmly opposed in a concise summing-up. Mr. Fawcett replied, and went to a division, which resulted in his being defeated by 173 votes to 123. Mr. Smollett's amendment was negatived without a division. Her Majesty's reply to the Address of the House of Commons was brought up by Lord Henry Somerset; and the rest of the sitting was taken up by a futile discussion of the "Half-past twelve o'clock Rule" for shortening the long-drawn-out hours of the Commons, and by the introduction of a fresh budget of bills.

Ash Wednesday saw, as usual, the hours of the Commons' attendance limited. Mr. Chaplin made the running with his humanitarian bill (read the second time) for rendering threshing-machines less dangerous than they are, and the reception the hon. member met with clearly showed he is a prime favourite with the House. Mr. Parnell's bill for granting the holders of Church lands in Ireland greater facilities for becoming purchasers thereof received the support of Mr. Butt and his followers of the Home-Rule party, but met with a mild opposition from Sir M. Hicks-Beach, who suggested, however, that increased facilities might be conceded by the Church Commissioners if they could see their way to do so. The bill was lost by

150 votes to 110. Mr. C. Wilson, considering, seemingly, that what is sauce for one bird should be sauce for another, introduced a bill for the suppression of drinking in English public-houses on Sunday; but Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Locke (disregarding the fact that they thereby implied that Ireland and England were not "birds of a feather"), as well as other hon. members, stoutly argued against the bill even receiving the formal courtesy of being read a first time. Mr. Cross thought that it might be advisable as a general rule to revert to the practice of refusing to read a bill unless it was obviously impracticable, but remarked that it would not be exactly courteous to withhold from Mr. Wilson a formal privilege that had already been accorded this Session to a hundred private members. The wrath of the hon. member for Chelsea ("What! Rob a poor man of his beer!") was the pith of his animated protest having been allayed by this pouring of oil on troubled waters by the Home Secretary, the Bill for the Prohibition of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in England and Wales on Sunday was permitted to pass its first reading. Various other bills were introduced, unopposed, among them Sir Thomas Chambers's, to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister; and the House adjourned at about half-past six.

Thursday night.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll gave notice that on Tuesday next he should direct the attention of the House to the instructions given by her Majesty's Government to Lord Salisbury, and ask her Majesty's Government if they had taken any measures to carry into effect the attainment of the ends contemplated by those instructions. Lord Redesdale moved the appointment of the Standing Order Committee and of the Committee of Selection, and that the House would not receive any petition for a private bill after Thursday, March 16. These motions were agreed to.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Ward Hunt said that Captain Hobart was removed from the active list of the Navy, for entering the Turkish service without leave, in March, 1868, at the instance of Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary; he was restored in November, 1874, at the instance of his noble friend, under an Order in Council, and his retired pay was calculated in the usual way. Mr. G. Hardy, in answer to another question from Sir G. Campbell, stated that no officer on full pay could enter into a foreign service without losing his commission; the Government had no control over retired officers, and there was no intention to alter the existing regulations. Mr. Bourke, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, said that a telegram had been sent to Constantinople to obtain the results of the treaty and the execution of the sentences upon the persons implicated in the Bulgarian rising, and also in the atrocities committed in repressing it. In reply to Sir W. Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that there was no further information with respect to the simultaneous withdrawal of the Ambassadors from Constantinople. It was not intended as an expression of displeasure at the refusal of the Porte to agree to the proposed terms. Replying to Lord R. Montague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Lord Salisbury went to Athens, on his return from Constantinople, for his own convenience, and not in consequence of any instructions from the Government. The Government had no cognisance of any conversations which Lord Salisbury had held there; but he was assured by him as a private friend that the statements in the *Times* of Feb. 13, as to political visits and sympathies with Greek aspirations were totally untrue. Sir M. H. Beach, in reply to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, stated that a bill was in preparation dealing with intermediate education in Ireland. Mr. Cross, in reply to Mr. Heygate, said that he fully agreed in the opinion that the law with respect to the state of young females and children employed in canal boats was most unsatisfactory, but he was not prepared to carry out the recommendations of the Factory and Workshops Commissioners without further inquiry. Responding to Sir R. Anstruther, Mr. Bourke stated that not only had the Sultan of Zanzibar carried out his treaty engagements, but he had also, of his own accord, suppressed slavery within his territory. There had been some disturbances in consequence, and her Majesty's ship *Thetis* had been sent out to assist in the suppression of the slave trade. In reply to Sir H. Wolff, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Act provided that the reports of the Suez Canal Company should be presented to Parliament. The Attorney-General informed Mr. Serjeant Simon that a bill was in preparation to amend the law of corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections, which would give effect to some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question from Sir W. Harcourt, said that there were no papers relating to the announcement to the Turkish Government of the simultaneous withdrawal of the Ambassadors beyond those in the bluebooks. Lord Salisbury was instructed, on Dec. 22, to inform Sir H. Elliot that the rejection of the proposals would be followed by their withdrawal; and that was the foundation of the communication made to the Porte after the eighth sitting of the Conference. The first communication with respect to their withdrawal was made by Lord Salisbury on Dec. 17, and replied to by Lord Derby on Dec. 22, before the conversation with Musurus Pasha on Jan. 14. It was not intended that there should be any distinction between the withdrawal of Sir H. Elliot and that of the other Ambassadors, and it had not taken place as a mark of the displeasure of the Government, as the circumstances had totally changed from those when the withdrawal was threatened in the case of the refusal to grant the armistice. Sir H. Elliot had not left on ordinary leave, but was directed to come to England to confer with the Government. Mr. Gladstone asked whether the Government had any objection to furnish a return of the trials, sentences, and executions of the persons implicated in the Bulgarian rising, and of those implicated in its suppression. Mr. Bourke was unable to say whether such information could be furnished until the Government received replies to recent telegraphic communications on the subject. On the conclusion of the forty-five questions and answers which were put and given during the early part of the evening, the House went into the consideration of the Prisons Bills, applicable to the three parts of the United Kingdom respectively, the second readings of which were proposed by the Government. The remainder of the night was occupied in their discussion.

The Secretary of State for War has directed recruiting for the Royal Engineers to be stopped, as that corps is now up to its full strength.

The committee appointed last year by the Admiralty to report upon the several sites suggested for the College for Naval Cadets have decided unanimously in favour of Dartmouth the site originally favoured by the Admiralty.

At Wilton, on Thursday, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, Conservative, was proposed by Mr. E. Hinxman and seconded by Mr. Giddings. Mr. John Freeman Norris, Liberal, was proposed by Mr. J. Kerby, seconded by Mr. W. Moore. The poll will be taken on Monday next.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Right Hon. G. A. May was, yesterday week, sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland by Sir Ralph Casack, Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper. Chief Justice May took his seat in the Queen's Bench, on Monday, for the first time; Mr. Heron, on behalf of the Bar, congratulated him on his promotion. Mr. Gibson, Q.C., one of the members for the University of Dublin, has been appointed Irish Attorney-General; he was re-elected on Tuesday without opposition. The Hon. David Plunket, Q.C., M.P., has resigned the Solicitor-Generalship for Ireland, and will, it is announced, be succeeded by Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C.

The newly-appointed Queen's Counsel (seventeen in number) attended, on Wednesday, by appointment, at the Lord Chancellor's mansion, 5, Cromwell-houses, and were sworn in before his Lordship. They afterwards appeared in "silk" in the several courts.

Mr. James J. Hooper, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Southmolton.

At the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Wednesday, Lord Blackburn gave the judgment of their Lordships in an appeal from Newfoundland—"the Direct United States Cable Company v. the Anglo-American Telegraph Company." Mr. Fry, Q.C., and Mr. Bunbury were for the appellants; Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., and Mr. Beaumont for the respondents. Lord Blackburn said the appeal was from an order confirming an injunction granted against the appellants, to prevent them infringing the rights originally granted by the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, 17 Vict., to a company incorporated by the name of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company. The injunction granted prevents the appellants from using for the purpose of telegraphic communication either the dry land of the island of Newfoundland or a cable moored in a portion of Conception Bay. The case depended on the 14th section of the Act mentioned. His Lordship said the injunction was only till the hearing of the cause, and nothing had been shown to prejudice any defence; and therefore their Lordships would advise her Majesty that the order of the Supreme Court be affirmed, and that the appeal be dismissed with costs.

The council of the Incorporated Law Society have made the following awards of special prizes in connection with the recent final examinations:—To Mr. William Thomas Rogers, who from among the candidates from Liverpool in the year 1876 passed the best examination, and who attained honorary distinction, the prize, consisting of a gold medal, founded by Mr. Timpron Martin, of Liverpool. To Mr. Thomas Bateman Napier, who from among the candidates from Liverpool or Preston has shown himself best acquainted with the law of real property and the practice of conveyancing, has otherwise passed a satisfactory examination, and has attained honorary distinction, the council have awarded the prize, consisting of a gold medal, founded by Mr. John Atkinson, of Liverpool. Mr. John Dendy, jun., having, among the candidates, shown himself best acquainted with the law of real property and the practice of conveyancing, having passed a satisfactory examination, and having attained honorary distinction, the council have awarded to him the prize, consisting of a gold medal, founded by Mr. Francis Broderip, of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Thomas Bateman Napier being the candidate best acquainted with the theory, principles, and practice of law, they have awarded to him the scholarship founded by Mr. John Scott, of Lincoln's Inn-fields. The examiners reported that among the candidates from Birmingham there was no one qualified to take the Birmingham Law Society's prize for that year. From among the candidates from Manchester and Salford in the year Mr. John Dendy, jun., passed the best examination.

The Benchers of the Inner Temple have awarded the pupil-scholarships of one hundred guineas each to Mr. B. P. Neuman, LL.B., London University, in the Class of Equity; to Mr. W. H. Solomon, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in the Class of Real Property; and to Mr. H. R. Knipe, LL.B., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in the Class of Common Law. These prizes are to be devoted towards enabling the successful competitors to complete their legal education in a barrister's chambers.

A claim for large damages for the infringement of a patent by Mr. Silber, in respect to gas-burners, which was successful on the trial before a jury, was overthrown, on Tuesday, by the Court of Appeal, on the ground of the insufficiency of the specification.

One thousand pounds damages were, on Monday, given in the Queen's Bench Division in the case of "Anstruther v. Stacpole," the action being brought to recover compensation for a malicious prosecution of the plaintiff for alleged perjury.

Proceedings having been taken in the Court of Arches against the Rev. C. Bodington, of Wolverhampton, for Ritualistic practices, that clergyman applied to the Queen's Bench, last Monday, for a prohibitory order staying the Dean of Arches from proceeding, on the ground that notice had not been given to Mr. Bodington within the twenty-one days specified in the Public Worship Regulation Act. The Judges unanimously dismissed the application.

In the Common Pleas Division judgment was delivered, last Monday, in the case of "Twycross v. Grant and others," upon a rule for a new trial which had been obtained by the defendants' counsel. Lord Coleridge said the plaintiff was entitled to recover whatever loss he had sustained, and the Court was of opinion that the amount of damages was right, as he had really lost the £700 which he had paid upon the shares. The verdict would, therefore, stand as it had been delivered, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff in accordance with it. It is probable, however, that there will be further litigation in connection with this case.

Mr. Melissich brought an action some time since against Lloyd's, for libel contained in a pamphlet report of a trial at Falmouth, and recovered £1000 as damages. The case was taken on appeal to the Common Pleas Division, on the ground that the report of a criminal trial was privileged. The Common Pleas sustained the verdict because the report is incomplete, and on Saturday the Lords Justices upheld the decision.

In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, yesterday week, the case of "Baar (by his Attorney) v. Norris and another" was heard. In this case the plaintiff propounded the will of the late Mrs. Catharine Hodgson, of Breck-street, Liverpool, who was a lady of eccentric habits. The defendant opposed, alleging principally that the deceased was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding. It appeared that the testatrix was a person who spent but little on her attire, and used to go about dressed as neatly as a quakeress. She after her husband's death resided alone, and had a number of hens and cats at the house. When they died large boxes were prepared for their reception, and the carcasses were placed in them, the sides of the boxes being previously padded with flannel and wool. Mrs. Hodgson, according to the case for the will (which left as much as she legally could to the Jews' Hospital for the Sick of Jerusalem, and the remainder to the

plaintiff), was a lady of strong Conservative tendencies, and used to converse on Imperial topics in a sane and natural manner. It was, however, shown that she laboured under delusion that there was a communication between her husband and Maynooth, and she foolishly attributed many ordinary things to the machinations of the Jesuits. She also had impression that there was a galvanic communication under her house, of which she complained to the Corporation of Liverpool. Letters were put forward which showed that the deceased had delusions as to her communication with the Supreme Being. An arrangement was come to by which the will was to be pronounced against and the costs should come out of the estate, and the costs of Mr. Baar in coming over had been allowed. It was agreed that the proceedings were perfect bona fide, and that those setting up the will could not have known of the existence of the documents that had been brought forward. The jury then found against the will, and the learned Judge (Sir James Hannen) pronounced a verdict according with costs out of the estate.

In the Westmeath will case the jury, on Monday, entered the court with a verdict in favour of the defendants, declaring that deceased was not of sound mind and understanding, and that the will was obtained by undue influence and fraud. The effect of this finding is to deprive Lord Longford's son of the property. It was intimated that there will be an appeal.

A Lincolnshire farmer, named Hallam, who died in August last property worth about £8000 to his housekeeper. The testator's brother had caused him to become an inmate of lunatic asylum, in 1868, in consequence of the drinking habit to which he had given way, and he remained there till 1871. This brother opposed the will on the ground that Hallam was mad when he came out as when he went in; but the judge of the Probate Division, on Wednesday, thought otherwise, and established the will.

The Court of Bankruptcy has rejected a proof offered by widow upon the estate of her sons, on the ground that it was impossible to estimate the contingency of a lady of sixty-seven years marrying again. The counsel offered to produce statistics on the point, but the Registrar thought they were unnecessary.

Mr. Joseph Aspinall, one of the directors of the Eupion Gas Company, who was recently sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for participation in a conspiracy to defraud the public by fraudulently obtaining a quotation on the Stock Exchange, has been released, by order of the Home Secretary on the ground of ill-health.

Edwin and Maria Jane Flick were, on Wednesday, charged at the Mansion House with having been concerned in forging two bills of exchange, one for £285 on Messrs. Roberts and Co. and the other for £98 10s. on Messrs. Barclay. Sir Robert Carden committed the prisoners for trial.

John Gardiner and his wife were brought up on remand at Guildhall, on Wednesday, charged with having stolen a cheque for £339 and cashed it by means of a forged endorsement, and, the evidence having been completed, they were committed for trial.

Harry Benson, alias Andrew Montgomery, Charles Darnley, Charles Collins, Edwin Murray, and William Kerr or Kurl, charged with obtaining £10,000 from the Comtesse de Goncourt by conspiracy in connection with certain turf transactions, were again brought up at Marlborough-street, last Saturday before Mr. Knox, and finally committed for trial. Application made on behalf of Kerr to admit him to bail, was refused.

Two prosecutions for dealing with unwholesome meat were before London magistrates last Saturday. Thomas Dawes, butcher and poultryman of Salisbury, was summoned before Alderman Ouden, at the Guildhall, for sending four quarters of unwholesome beef to the London market for sale as human food. Alderman Ouden fined him £10 and two guineas costs. At Marylebone, James Hook, a butcher, of Kentish Town-road, was summoned for having in his slaughterhouse, preparation for sale for human food, the carcass of a diseased sheep; and David Lloyd, a cattle-dealer of Burghley-road, Kentish Town, was summoned for being the owner of a carcass. It was stated that Lloyd had bought about 300 sheep to send into the country. Five of them had been injured, and were unfit to travel, and he sent them to Hook's slaughterhouse to be killed. It was contended for the defence that Lloyd never intended the carcasses for the food of man. Mr. Mansfield dismissed the summons against Hook; but said he considered the charge against Lloyd made out, and fined him 40s.

Mr. Darbyshire, a tobacconist residing in Chelsea, has been fined £5 for selling lemonade without a license after ten p.m.

At Liverpool, on Saturday, Captain Simonds, of the steamship *Elmina*, was fined £10 and costs for having a naked oil-lamp burning in the fore-castle of his vessel while taking in gunpowder.

H.M.S. Firm was launched, on Wednesday last, at Hull.

The designs of a "torpedo ram" have, it is stated, been prepared in the construction department at the Admiralty, and provision will be made in the Navy Estimates for its construction at Portsmouth.

Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) gave a reading of "Macbeth," on Wednesday evening, in Birmingham Townhall, in aid of the Perry Bar Institute local literary institution. Upwards of 3000 persons were present.

The new municipal building at Manchester, of which the first stone was laid in 1868, and the cost is expected to be nearly a million, was first used by the council, last week, after a long debate between "City Hall" and "Town Hall" the latter carried the day by 35 votes to 23.

On Thursday the Wild Fowl Preservation Act, 1876, came into force. The Act protects woodcock, widgeon, sumpter snipe, teal, curlew, plover, wild duck, wild goose, stone curlew, sealark, sandpiper, redshank, purre, pochard, plovers, lapwing, mallard, dotterell, dinbird, oxbird, dun godwit, greenshank, peewit, phalarope, ruff, sandpiper, shoveller, stint, spoonbill, stonehatch, thickner, whimbrell, and snipe.

The first number of the *Portrait* (Provost and Co.) comes out with a capital subject—the members of the Constantinian Conference, photographed by Abdullah, of Constantinople, reproduced by the Woodbury process. The picture is an historic one, and has an interest apart from the half score of distinguished persons whose portraits it presents us with an effective group, as it is not unlikely that more serious consequences will result from the so-called failure of the Conference than if its deliberations had ended satisfactorily. Equally good with the photographic picture are Mr. Sutherland's lively résumé of so well-worn a subject as Eastern Question, and his witty remarks on the recent dramatic miscarriage, with the ludicrous finale presented by Sultan's toothache, and the storm in the Bosphorus, which prevented the discomfited Ambassadors from leaving in indignant haste they had determined on.



VALENTINE'S DAY: "WHICH SHALL I HAVE?"

VALENTINE'S DAY.

"Which shall I choose?" is the question here concerned in a very innocent little embarrassment. This pretty child, who seems to be taking counsel with her doll, has only to decide between the rival charms of two or three paper Valentines, the tasteful manufacture of Mr. Rimmel or Mr. Marcus Ward, or some other wholesale caterer for the seasonable provision of such elegant toys, given by friends of the young at the yearly festivals of customary joy. She cannot quite make up her mind, it seems, which of these equally attractive trifles she likes best; whether the one that displays a soft green nest of tiny birds, splendid in their crimson and yellow plumage, with their treasury of silver eggs; or the one inscribed with verses she cannot yet read, but exhibiting a picture of a small boy and girl dressed in bright-coloured silk, with golden shoes and belts, fondly addressing each other among the flower-beds of a miniature garden, where the bliss of mutual tenderness is further symbolised by the pair of doves billing and cooing overhead. Both have come by post this morning, sent by kind Aunty to her dear little niece, but Mamma has persuaded her to keep one of them, and give the other to a baby brother. So it must now be determined, by her own choice, which of them shall remain in her own possession. Mamma wisely declines to offer any advice, and there is no use in asking Nurse, who always says the same as Mamma. Baby Brother can't speak at all, so it won't do to ask him which he will have, and for her to take the other. Dolly is the only person in the nursery whom we have to consult; and she has a right to be consulted, for she knows that all our playthings are in common between us and her. "Come, Dolly! which shall I choose?"



THE LATE SIR HARDMAN EARLE, BART.

LATE SIR HARDMAN EARLE, BART.

Our last week's Obituary recorded the death of Sir Hardman Earle, of Allerton Tower, Lancashire, who was created a Baronet in 1869. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age, but has within the past twelvemonth been able to follow the Cheshire hounds. This gentleman was the oldest of Liverpool merchants, and his family had been five generations settled in that town. He was also the oldest railway director in the world, having been on the first board of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, and he still occupied a seat among the directors of the London and North-Western. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Earle, as second Baronet.

The portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Co.

The Alexandra Palace was offered for sale, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, last week, by Messrs. Norton and Trist, but was not sold. There was a very large attendance. The crowd outside the Mart was so great that the auctioneer and the solicitors connected with the sale had to enter the rooms by a ladder through the window. The biddings began at £300,000 and went up to £445,000, but the reserve price was not reached.—Mr. F. Sawyer, refreshment contractor to the Crystal Palace, has decided to withdraw his offer to lease the palace, "in consequence," he says, "of the unfair charges that have been made against the bona fides of the transaction and the undue opposition that the trustees have brought to bear" against him. Mr. Sawyer says that if the palace were conducted properly, and managed with even moderate care, dividends are to be made to the satisfaction of the shareholders.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



MR. WALTER W. OULESS, A.R.A.



MR. MARCUS STONE, A.R.A.

Three esteemed artists—Mr. Peter Graham, Mr. Marcus Stone, and Mr. Walter Oules, were lately elected Associates of the Royal Academy. We present the portraits of these gentlemen.

Mr. Peter Graham was born at Edinburgh in 1836. He became a student of the School of Design in that city, and was trained especially for a figure-painter. He continued several years to paint figure-subjects and portraits, but felt more strongly attracted to landscape-painting, and so gradually passed over to that branch of art. In 1860 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. He came to reside in London in 1866. In the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year he had a picture called "A Spate in the Highlands," which at once gained public attention, and was made the subject of much animated comment. Among the other pictures by Mr. Peter Graham which have from time to time been exhibited are the one sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson, from Mr. Gillott's collection, which is called "On the Way to the Cattle Tryst;" the picture entitled "Homewards," of which we gave an engraving at the time of its exhibition; "Autumnal Showers," which is now in the National Gallery, at Melbourne, in Australia; "The Cradle of the Sea Bird," "Wind," and "Our Northern Walls." The merits of these works have been generally acknowledged.

Mr. Marcus Stone is a native of London, a son of the late Mr. Frank Stone, A.R.A., who died in 1859. Mr. Marcus Stone is about thirty-six years of age. He was not a student of the Royal Academy. He has chiefly devoted himself to historical incidents and those of dramatic interest in social life. During the past nineteen years he has constantly sent one picture to each annual exhibition of the Royal Academy. Those which have been most admired, upon different occasions, were "From Waterloo to Paris," in 1863; "Stealing the Keys," in 1866; "Nell Gwynne," in 1867; "Princess Elizabeth forced by her sister, Queen Mary, to attend Mass," in 1869; "Henry VIII. and Ann Boleyn," in 1870; "The Royal Nursery," in 1871; "Edward II. and his favourite, Piers Gaveston," in 1872; "Le Roi est mort—vive le Roi," in 1873; "My



MR. PETER GRAHAM, A.R.A.

Lady is a Widow and Childless," in 1874; "Sain et Saué," in 1875; and, last year, "The Appeal for Mercy," and "Rejected," being the only time of his contributing two pictures to one exhibition. We hear that Mr. Marcus Stone intends to send one picture, of moderate size, to the exhibition of the present year. He gained a medal at the Vienna Exhibition for "Edward II. and Gaveston," and his picture of "My Lady is a Widow and Childless" won him a medal at the Philadelphia Exhibition of last year.

Mr. Walter William Oules was born at St. Helier's, Jersey, in 1848. His father, Mr. P. J. Oules, a local marine artist of some repute, placed him in London at first under the able teaching of Mr. Sparkes, head master of the Lambeth School of Art, but soon afterwards as a student of the Royal Academy, where he gained, in 1866, the silver medal for the best drawing in the antique school. The first picture he painted, "David brought before Saul," was in competition for the gold medal for historical painting. It did not gain that prize, but it was purchased by the States of Jersey to adorn the hall of Victoria College, where the young artist had been educated. He painted likewise for the Academy gold-medal competition, but unsuccessfully, "Ulysses and the Nurse," and "An Act of Mercy." In 1869 he had his first picture in the Royal Academy Exhibition, "Home Again," an incident of the French Revolution of 1789. Since that year he has been a constant exhibitor. One of his most interesting pictures, belonging to the same period of history, is that of Casotte accompanied by his daughter to prison, which was engraved for our Journal. Mr. Oules has during the last five years worked most successfully as a portrait-painter. Among his most successful portraits are those of Mr. J. Turner, Mr. Thomas Clarke of Knedlington, Lord Selborne, Mr. Sale, of Manchester, Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quin, Mr. Darwin, Mr. H. S. Marks, A.R.A., Mr. H. D. Pochin, Admiral Sir A. Milne, and the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie. Mr. Oules has found favour in the sight of Mr. Ruskin. In his pamphlet on the pictures in the Academy, Mr. Ruskin drew special attention to the excellence of Mr. Oules's portraits. We have abundant reason for expecting

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THE QUEEN OPENING PARLIAMENT.

The ceremonial of the Queen opening the fortieth Parliamentary Session of her reign, on Thursday week, being an occasion of peculiar interest, was fully described in the last Number of this Journal. It is the subject of one of our illustrations; besides which another Engraving shows the scene at a later hour in the House of Lords when the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, took the prescribed oaths and his seat, as a newly created Peer of the Realm; and we also present a group of portraits of the members of the Chinese Embassy, lately arrived in London, whose figures were conspicuous among the privileged spectators of the opening of Parliament.

The House of Lords was filled that day, at an earlier hour than in previous years, with its members on the benches, and with the peeresses and their daughters in the galleries, besides those who stood around or behind the throne. Until the arrival of her Majesty to occupy the throne, on which the Royal robes of ermine were ranged in order, the part of the House to which the spectators' gaze was most turned was that corner in which were the members of the diplomatic body. Here, in different rich uniforms, were the representatives of the Powers accredited to the English Court. Occupying the back seat but one in the Ambassadors' box were two personages whose features and costume at once marked them out for observation. These were the Chinese Envoys, attired in black silk tunics, with embroidery on the breast, and wearing peculiar-shaped caps of brown plush, decked with a long scarlet feather, and with a bright red patch in the middle of the cap. The representatives of China offered a striking

contrast to their diplomatic colleagues. The front row had for its occupants the Ambassadors of Germany, Turkey, Austria, France, Italy, and the Ministers of Spain, Denmark, and Holland; and near them was Mr. E. Pierrepont, the United States Minister, in plain "evening dress." Musurus Pasha was the last of the Ambassadors to arrive; and when he took his seat it was observed that he held a long conversation with Count Beust. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and other Bishops, as well as the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Baron and other legal dignitaries, were to be seen on the cross benches in the places occupied by the prelates and the Judges. In a far-off corner at the principal entrance to the house were the diplomatic secretaries and attachés, and the military and naval representatives of their respective Courts. Two others of the Chinese diplomatists were among them, clad similarly to their colleagues.

The red curtains draping the Royal entrance were drawn at two o'clock to admit the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince was in his peer's robes. The Princess wore a dress and train so light in hue that to the distant spectator they had the appearance of white. Her Royal Highness seated herself on the woolsack, and remained its only occupant throughout the ceremony. Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) was not present. The Prince of Wales took his accustomed seat on such an occasion—the state chair on the right of the throne. Ten minutes after the entrance of their Royal Highnesses the trumpet-blast was heard, warning all that the Queen had arrived. Almost immediately five heralds, in their emblazoned tabards, made their appearance, and, saluting the Prince and

Princess of Wales, took up their position to the left of the throne. A little group of other officials (among them Lord Alfred Paget) and two mace-bearers followed, and then it was seen that the peer bearing the sword of state in front of the Queen was the Earl of Beaconsfield.

Her Majesty, to receive whom all rose, wore a black velvet dress with a train and deep flounces of miniver, the dark-blue Garter ribbon, a collar of brilliants, and the small jewelled crown over her widow's cap. When the Queen had taken her place on the throne the picture presented to the spectators was this:—On the right of her Majesty, in the order described, were the Marquis of Winchester (holding the cap of maintenance), the Prince of Wales, and the Lord Chancellor. On the other side stood the Earl of Beaconsfield, in his peer's robes, and holding the state sword; Princess Beatrice, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). The frame, so to say, was formed of military and civil officials, with here and there a member of the Queen's body-guard of Gentlemen at Arms. Nearest to the diplomatic corps stood Prince Christian, in his scarlet uniform, and the Duke of Teck, in his dark-blue volunteer artillery uniform.

By the Queen's command the assemblage seated themselves in order to hear the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech, which was given in our last. When its reading was finished, the Queen, rising, motioned to the Earl of Beaconsfield to precede her. Then, advancing towards the woolsack, her Majesty kissed the Princess of Wales previously to giving her hand to the Prince of Wales to be kissed by his Royal Highness. Prince Christian and the Duke of Teck paid similar

homage to her Majesty, who then left the House, and the ceremony, which had lasted about twenty minutes, was concluded.

At a quarter past four o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. At this period there was but a sparse attendance of peers, but the House rapidly filled, and soon almost every bench in the body of the chamber was occupied, while the galleries and spaces in front of the throne and at the bar were literally thronged with members of the House of Commons and other privileged spectators. The peeresses' gallery was unusually crowded.

At half-past four o'clock the Earl of Beaconsfield was introduced. Preceded by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod (Colonel Clifford), Garter King at Arms, the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk), and the Deputy Grand Chamberlain (Lord Aveland), and supported by the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Bradford, the noble Earl, in his robes of state, advanced to the woolsack and placed in the hands of the Lord Chancellor his patent of creation as Viscount Hughenden and Earl of Beaconsfield. The patent and writ of summons having been read by the Clerk at the table (the Hon. Mr. Bethell), the noble Earl, having taken the oath and signed the roll of Parliament, was conducted to the Viscounts' bench, where, with his supporters, he took his seat. After the usual ceremonial bows had passed between them and the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack, the noble Earl took his seat on the Earls' bench, and then, having exchanged greetings with the Lord Chancellor, retired to unrobe. A few minutes afterwards he returned into the House, where he was warmly greeted by his supporters, and took his seat on the Ministerial bench, between the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Earl of Derby. Scarcely had the noble Earl been seated when the Marquis of Salisbury was seen advancing towards his place. The appearance of the noble Marquis was the signal for a spontaneous and generous burst of cheering from both the Ministerial and Opposition benches.

The two Chinese Ambassadors are named Kwoh-Sung-Tao and Lin-Si-Hung. The former is a Mandarin of the first or highest grade, as is shown by the red coral ball on the top of his cap. His assistant, Lin-Si-Hung, who wears a large pair of round tortoise-shell spectacles, is a Mandarin of the third grade. Their staff comprises a Chinese secretary, an English secretary (Dr. Macartney), and two interpreters, besides two under-secretaries, two clerks, and four attachés, with a numerous train of servants. His Excellency Kwoh-Sung-Tao is accompanied by his wife, a handsome and ladylike woman, with whom is an elderly female companion, and there are two young handmaids. Lady Kwoh, if she may be so styled, wears on the small feet, which are prized as an artificial beauty in China, a pretty little pair of bootkins, embroidered with gold. She is able, nevertheless, to walk at least a hundred yards. Her delicate finger-nails, likewise, though allowed to grow extremely long, do not absolutely prevent her helping herself. But she is, according to the manners and fashions of her country, a most accomplished person; and our Queen bids her welcome, with all the Embassy, to the English Court.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Dunstable has been inspected and recommended by the committee of officers deputed to inquire and report upon an eligible ground for the proposed Easter-Monday review.

The champion gold badge of the 36th Middlesex was competed for, at Wormwood-scrubbs, last week. It was secured by Corporal Miller, with 76 points; the next highest scores being Sergeants Heath and Hancock, 74 points each.

The monthly competition of the 7th Surrey at Wimbledon, last week, was won by Private Broughton.

The annual dinner of the Cadet Corps of the London Rifle Brigade took place at the Guildhall Tavern, last week—Staff-Sergeant Banister in the chair.

The members of the 20th Middlesex received their prizes, yesterday week, at the Euston-square Station, from the hands of Colonel the Hon. Percy Feilding, C.B., Coldstream Guards. In opening the proceedings, Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Browne, the commanding officer, made a short statement with regard to the corps, from which it appeared that there had been a slight decrease in efficiency in 1876 as compared with the previous year, but that, since the returns had been sent in, there had been a large accession of recruits. The chief prizes were secured by Quartermaster Davidson and Quartermaster-Sergeant Williams. Colonel Feilding remarked on the careless manner in which some volunteers habitually handled their firearms.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the Queen's (Westminster) took place, last Saturday evening, in Westminster Hall. The winners received their rewards from the hands of Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, who officiated in place of the Duchess of Westminster, both her Grace and the Duke being prevented by illness from attending. Lieutenant-Colonel Bushby, who was in command, said that the regiment had increased by twenty-seven during the past year, and now mustered 832, including 83 first year recruits. The numbers for 1875 were 722, and for 1876 were 749; the efficiencies being 640 and 697. Captain Starkie's I company was the best shooting company, and L company (Captain Shoobred's) the next in order of merit. Private Hind, of the K company was the champion shot of the regiment.

Last Saturday the London Corps of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers was officially inspected by Rear-Admiral Phillimore (Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves), Mr. Ward Hunt, accompanied by Captain Codrington, R.N., being also present. The corps, about 200 strong, under the command of Lord Ashley, was drawn up in line in the drill-shed, alongside her Majesty's ship President, in the West India Docks. The men performed the manual and firing exercises and executed a few simple manoeuvres. A cutlass party was then told off and went through the drill. Pistol exercise followed, and the visitors then adjourned to the main deck of the President, where two guns' crews of fifteen men each went through various operations with the 64-ton muzzle-loading rifle guns on board that vessel, after which the men fell in and were addressed by the gallant Admiral and Mr. Ward Hunt, both of whom congratulated the men on the highly efficient manner in which they had gone through their exercises, and thanked them for their self-devotion. The prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Lady Ashley. Conspicuous among the prizes was the costly loving cup presented by the Commercial Union Assurance Company to a boat's crew of the corps in recognition of the services rendered by them at a fire on board the screw steam-ship La Plata, which was on June 14, 1873, saved from destruction mainly by their exertions.

A public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held at Bristol, on Monday, at which it was unanimously resolved to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to meet there in 1878.

An inquiry was held at Brighton Townhall, last Saturday, by Mr. S. J. Smith, local government board inspector, into the application of the Town Council to raise a loan of £2500 in order to fence a public recreation ground called the Level.

NEW BOOKS.

RUSSIA AND ASIA.

Several new books have lately brought us fresh information, which is particularly desirable at the present crisis, about the condition of the Russian Empire, and those parts of Northern Asia which are coming more and more into its power. The most recent publication, and one of the most important, is the work of Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, entitled simply *Russia*, consisting of two handsome and very readable volumes, issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. We will endeavour to give a brief account of what is most valuable or remarkable in its contents.

Mr. Wallace lived in Russia nearly six years, to December, 1875, moving all over the country in the summer of each year, but spending the winters mostly at St. Petersburg, at Moscow, at Nijni Novgorod, or at Yaroslavl, a considerable town on the Volga, north-east of Moscow. He consequently saw Russia much more attentively and minutely than Mr. Hepworth Dixon could do in a hasty tour; he was accompanied, in various journeys through the provinces, by well-informed Russian friends; he learnt the language, studied the law and administration in places of high authority, and made extensive personal inquiries among all classes of the people. A book composed of the materials collected with such rare special opportunities, vigorously compared and digested, and set forth in a candid, truthful, friendly spirit, is just now most likely to do good service. Its worth for political instruction need scarcely be remarked; but the reprint of Cobden's famous essay, "Russia, Turkey, and England," after the lapse of forty years, reminds us how long the public mind has been a prey to irritating anxieties and animosities upon this subject.

The great expansion of the Russian dominion, which on the Continental maps of Europe and Asia has appeared rather alarming, may be explained by less obnoxious motives than have been often ascribed to its rulers. There is a spontaneous process of colonisation, of which the English race, in America, in Africa, in Asia, and in Australasia, have shown the most notable examples. There is a necessity of occupying new ground for self-defence, especially against lawless nomadic tribes, which our own nation has practically shown to be inevitable, by its experience in India and at the Cape, during the last fifty or a hundred years. There is also, for any large and important country with a growing civilisation, the urgent need of access to the seacoast, which has been in some measure denied to Russia, by the annual freezing of the Baltic, and by the Turkish sequestration of the Black Sea. It is but just to make allowance for all these conditions in the case of Russia, before we accuse her Government or her people of what Mr. Wallace calls "the foolish lust of territorial aggrandisement." He bears witness that such ideas as that of a Russian conquest of India, or even the annexation of the whole of Asia, are merely "the seductive dreams of a few amateur speculative politicians." All serious persons in Russia, certainly all with any official influence, reject these wild fancies. It is true, however, that with a view to the supposed commercial interests of Russia, the extent of their dominion is prized as enlarging the area of a rigid protective policy for the profit of their trade and manufactures; but "Russia will certainly not, for the present, at least, annex new territory for the simple purpose of obtaining new markets." Mr. Wallace, towards the conclusion of his book, examines more particularly the chances of any Russian attempt being made to gain fresh conquests in the East, at the expense of China or of British India, or to the south of her European position, in the Turkish empire. He thinks it not unlikely that, if China be unable to govern her own subjects on the Russian frontier, and to prevent their committing depredations, there will be, of necessity, some additional Russian annexations. For the same reason there may be a still further advance of Russia among the Turcomans and over the petty States of Central Asia, in the direction of the Hindoo Koosh and Afghanistan. "It is pretty certain," he says, "that the Russian and British frontiers will one day meet;" but it does not follow that these two great Empires should engage in a conflict with each other. In the event of hostilities, Russia might possibly cause us some annoyance by making a diversion in that quarter; but our military position in India would be incomparably superior, and we could easily repel the attack. With regard to Turkey, it is admitted that Constantinople, as the ancient metropolis of the Greek or Byzantine Church and Empire, has always been regarded with peculiar veneration by the Russian peasantry and priesthood. There is also a certain amount of enthusiasm for the Slavonic race, to which the Russian nation belongs; and this cannot be wholly ignored. But the only political motive which could actually prompt Russia to an attack upon Turkey is her wish, as a naval Power, to possess the outlet from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. It must be very disagreeable to her that the Turks should have the power to blockade all her southern ports at their pleasure, by closing the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; but the idea of taking Constantinople for the capital of the Russian Empire is never entertained for a moment. In any case, Mr. Wallace is of opinion that the Russian naval supremacy in the Black Sea, even with the outlet to the Mediterranean, could never endanger or embarrass our communications with India. A jealousy of Russian designs has been revived by the conduct of that Government upon the late occasion; yet it is credible that Alexander II. and his Ministers really wished to hold back Serbia and Montenegro, but were forced to show them some countenance, in order to preserve the influence of Russia among the Slavonic populations. These are the views of Mr. Wallace, and they are sufficiently reasonable to bid us lay aside the existing prejudices against Russia.

What is the actual state and character of Russia at home, we may learn from this interesting book, which invites and will reward a careful reading. Only a few of its pages, here and there, are occupied with mere anecdotes of travelling, lodging, and visiting. The descriptions of St. Petersburg and Moscow are deferred to a late chapter, and are kept quite subordinate to the estimate of their social and political influences. Mr. Wallace has rather sought to depict the habits, position, and sentiments of different classes and types of the Russian nation, and to give an exact account of the working of their domestic government. The peasant family, the nobility, the old and new school of landed proprietors, the mercantile townsfolk, the village magistrates, the parish priests, the dissenters and heretical sects, the lately emancipated serfs, the Fins, the Cossacks, the Tartars, the German, Jewish, and other foreign colonists, are separately portrayed in very life-like sketches. We find as much as we want to know about the old communal democracy of the villages in the management of their local affairs, by what is called the "Mir;" and the new institution of the "Zemstvo," with district and provincial elective assemblies, designed to complete the system of local self-government. The most amusing chapters, after the first three or four, which describe the incidents of some journeys into the country, and the rural scenery of a village called Ivanofka, with the clergyman, the doctor, and the German land-steward there, are the personal sketches, under fictitious names, of different characters among the landowning nobles, the merchants in towns, and the old class of peasants.

There is an air of substantial and living reality about these individual figures of Ivan Ivanovitch K—, the stolid country squire, and his wife Maria Petrovna; his brother Dimitri, a debauched idler and hanger-on of the family; the retired old General Nicolai Petrovitch B—, and his fashionable lady; Andrei Vassilitch the cruel serf-master, Pavel Trophimitch the jovial but not impeccable judge, and Alexei Petrovitch, a very mercenary rascal who gets on in the world. These are followed by the men of a modern school, ambitious of taking part in social reforms; Victor Alexandrovitch L—, the cultivated and philanthropic idealist; Vladimir his brother, a courtier and official aspirant to Imperial favours; then the sturdy champion of Russian nationality, Alexander Ivanovitch N—, and the democratic literary revolutionist, Nikolai N—, each a type of some existing class in Russia at the present time. The reader will not easily forget their peculiarities of mind, and will be assisted thereby to estimate the political tendency of such habits of life and thought. By this lively presentment of Russian society, more agreeably and forcibly than by abstract disquisition, Mr. Wallace helps us to understand the true disposition of Russian society. The Imperial Government, of which we are told so much in the newspapers, the Orthodox Church and Russian ecclesiastical hierarchy, the reigning dynasty, the late Emperor Nicholas and the present Emperor Alexander II., are spoken of with discreet appreciation, but in a tone of impartial judgment. An interesting chapter is taken up with the consequences of the Crimean War to the internal condition of Russia; but among the great reforms which have since been effected, the emancipation of twenty millions of serfs from feudal bondage, which is chiefly due to the Emperor Alexander himself, is fully discussed in three or four succeeding chapters. The recent improvements in the judicial administration are likewise explained. We advise everybody who presumes to talk about Russia to read Mr. Wallace's book.

The same publishers have already issued a sixth edition of Captain Burnaby's *Ride to Khiva*, which has quickly won high popularity as an interesting narrative of personal adventure in Central Asia. It is written in a spirited, pushing, dashing style worthy of the performance it relates, and of the active, hardy, and resolute English officer by whom this feat of travelling enterprise was achieved. He started from London at the end of November, 1875, hastened to St. Petersburg, thence to Moscow, and onward by the Orenburg Railway, which only goes as far as Sizeran; but he took a sleigh or sledge on to Samara, crossed the Volga, and got to Orenburg, from which place he again started, in the third week of December, to brave the extreme severity of winter on the dreary Asiatic steppes. Having arrived by sledge-travelling over the vast sheet of snow, hundreds of miles in extent, at Kassala, on the river Syr Daria or Jaxartes, beyond the Sea of Aral, he was obliged to do the remainder of his journey on horseback. He had determined to go to Khiva, in spite of an express prohibition, by the Russian Government, excluding all foreigners from the approach to that recently conquered Turcoman city and province. Captain Burnaby is master of the Russian language, and is the sort of man to succeed in doing what he undertakes. He actually contrived to get to Khiva, riding in January, with a single Tartar guide, four hundred miles across the desert between the Syr Daria and the Oxus, or Amoo Daria, evading the Russian towns and military posts. The Khan of Khiva, who still resides and nominally reigns in his fallen capital, received Captain Burnaby with great hospitality, not feeling, perhaps, exactly the same as the Russian authorities feel, towards an English visitor. After his brief sojourn there, it was Captain Burnaby's intention to go on to Bokhara, and thence by Merv to enter Afghanistan, and get into the Empress Victoria's dominion of India. But he was unexpectedly summoned home by an order from the Horse Guards, and had to retrace his steps, through the remaining winter months, across Tartary and Russia, in his hurried return to London. Few men in the Army could have borne the fatigues of this continuous succession of rapid long journeys, at that inclement season of the year, and in those rough countries, so well as the gallant author of this very interesting book.

Russian travellers, however, in the more easterly and northerly regions of Asia, have lately made important contributions to geographical science. One of the most valuable is presented in a work translated for the recent publication of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., treating of *Mongolia, the Tangut Country, and the Solitudes of Northern Tibet*. It is a narrative of three years' travel in Eastern High Asia, by Lieutenant-Colonel N. Prejevalsky. We have had in our own day many travellers worthy of the great reputation attached to their names. Burton, Speke, Grant, Livingstone, Cameron, and Stanley are known to the ends of the earth. Yet it is doubtful if any one of these has accomplished more in extent of travel or in the difficulties they surmounted than was done by Huc and Gabet, two Roman Catholic missionaries, who about thirty years ago penetrated through Mongolia from Peking, and reached the sacred city of Lhasa. The account of the journey, written by the Abbé Huc, is one of the most charming books of travel that has been written, but, like Bruce's book, there have been doubts as to its truthfulness, and accusations of extravagant romancing have been made. To those who have read Père Huc's account of the long journey, it will be a great satisfaction to find in Colonel Prejevalsky's book some introductory remarks written by Colonel Yule, in which he defends the truthfulness of the Jesuit missionary. In a long course of reading and inquiries which Colonel Yule went through, identifying the localities in Marco Polo's travels, he has made himself familiar with the extensive region known as "Central Asia;" and his judgment ought to extinguish all scepticism regarding one of the most wonderful journeys ever made, and one of the most delightful books of travel ever written. Samdachiamba, the Mongol who accompanied Huc and Gabet, stands out as if the portrait had been drawn by Molière or Dickens, and it is like meeting an old friend when Colonel Prejevalsky tells us of seeing him at one of the towns he passed through. He is now fifty-five years of age; but, although in good health, he refused to accompany the officer of the *Tsagan-Khan*, as the Mongols call the Emperor of Russia. Although Colonel Prejevalsky's book is not so interesting to read as the one just alluded to, it is, nevertheless, an important contribution to our knowledge of a strange region. Geography, natural history, and botany were the objects in view, and information on these heads predominates; still, there is much in the two volumes which will interest the general reader. The third volume, which is not yet published, will be the most strictly scientific of the whole, for it will deal with the fauna and the flora in a classified form. The author gives very good word-pictures of most of the animals peculiar to Mongolia; that of the Bactrian, or two-humped camel—the only one known to the Mongols—is well worth reading. There is also a good description of the wild yak; and the statement as to the amount of bullets one of these animals can receive into its body, and yet walk about as if nothing had happened, is something wonderful. The curiosity of the natives was extreme. Europeans are scarce in Mongolia, and when at rare intervals a traveller does appear he is literally mobbed. Everything

is strange to these out-of-the-way people, and they inspect every article much as children would do. They come in such crowds that there is no keeping them out of the yurta or tent; and as soon as one mob has inspected everything other people force themselves in. This was one of the difficulties which Colonel Prejevalsky and his companion, M. A. Pytseff, had to contend with. The climate was another source of trouble to men who had maps to make, plants to lay down, skins of animals to preserve, and observations of many kinds to keep an account of. At one season they had an all but Arctic winter to live in, and at other times a tropical sun was blazing overhead. Whoever reads the accounts in this work of the vast solitudes of Thibet and Mongolia, and the conditions of life in them, will understand how China has been isolated from the nations of the West. The Mongols under Chinghis Khan were able to carry conquest out of their own region; but no army has ever been able to pass in the other direction. Alexander the Great felt his way as far as the country about Samarcand, and then turned down into India. The eastern wave of Mohammedanism, which made such a complete conquest of India, seems to have passed also over the deserts of Mongolia; but before it reached China it was only a ripple, without force, and totally incapable of influencing the ideas or institutions of the Celestials. The late insurrection in Yunnan was Mohammedan, and it has been suppressed; the Dungan revolt, so often referred to by Colonel Prejevalsky, is also Mohammedan, and it has seemingly expended itself also, and the Chinese troops are re-occupying the country. Steam navigation has entirely changed the position of China. The desert solitude of Mongolia is not now the highway to China, and, in considering the important political questions of Central Asia—so far, at least, as it relates to China and Russia—it should not be forgot that by means of the ocean all the Powers of Europe are nearer to China than Russia. We have a convincing illustration of this in the fact that the extensive tea trade, which used to go overland by Mongolia, is now finding its way through the Suez Canal to Odessa—and that, too, at less than a tithe of the cost of the old route. The path of commerce is the path of conquest and power. China is no longer isolated—she is face to face with the nations of the West; and it will be a curious problem to see how long that exclusiveness will be maintained under the new conditions.

We observe that Colonel Prejevalsky, the explorer of Mongolia, has started on another journey to the east of the regions lately annexed by Russia in Central Asia; and it was announced, in connection with his exploration, at a meeting of the Geographical Society, that fresh discoveries were expected by him. This was when Sir Douglas Forsyth read his papers on the buried cities of that region. Prejevalsky expected to eat his Christmas dinner at Lake Lob. This shows how actively Russia is pressing, by means of such missions, into all the corners of the Central Region of Asia.

M. GUILLEMIN IN TWO CAPACITIES.

Ocular inspection will prove that a written description can hardly do full justice to the beauty and worth of so fine, handsome, profusely illustrated, and instructive a volume as *The World of Comets*, by Amédée Guillemin, translated and edited by James Glaisher, F.R.S. (Sampson Low and Co.), a volume as desirable for ornament as it is acceptable for information. Nor is it easy to over-estimate the additional value which the book has derived from its editorship; for the editor, whose very name produces a feeling of confidence, has taken upon himself the task of supplying that additional explanation which from time to time, as he pursued his labour of translation, appeared to him to be seasonable, if not necessary; of providing notes, "whenever the researches of the two years that have elapsed since the publication of the original work threw further light upon the subject;" of correcting "in the text all errors which were evidently purely accidental, and such as always will occur in the first edition of any work." The editor warns the public that he must not, from the absence of a note at any particular part, be understood to endorse every view put forward, but, nevertheless, he acknowledges that very few opinions or theories are advanced from which he would "feel at all inclined to dissent." In two cases, relating, respectively, to Coggia's comet, which had only just left us when M. Guillemin's work was published, and to "the connection of comets and shooting-stars," the editor has thought it advisable to carry his supplementary observations to considerable length. No wonder the editor feels it incumbent upon him to express his thanks to Dr. Warren De La Rue, F.R.S., for placing at his disposal copies of two beautiful drawings representing two phases of the great comet of 1861, for the plates reproducing those two drawings are among the most exquisite of the many exquisite engravings. Chromolithography has here and there been pressed into the service of embellishment, and very striking indeed is the chromolithograph of "Donati's comet, as seen at Paris on Oct. 5, 1858." It is now time to describe the scope of the author's dissertations. There are fifteen chapters, divided into sections. The first chapter has for its very interesting subject "beliefs and superstitions relative to comets." In the second, "cometary astronomy up to the time of Newton" is the theme of discourse. In the third, "the motions and orbits of comets" are discussed. In the fourth and fifth, "periodical comets" are treated of. In the sixth, "the world of comets and cometary systems" are dealt with. In the seventh, the question of the "physical and chemical constitution of comets" is entered into. In the eighth, the "physical transformations of comets" are investigated. In the ninth, we are invited to consider the "mass and density of comets;" in the tenth, "the light of comets;" in the eleventh, "the theory of cometary phenomena;" in the twelfth, the connection of "comets and shooting-stars;" in the thirteenth, some relations between "comets and the earth;" in the fourteenth, the "physical influences of comets;" in the fifteenth, "some questions about comets." Nor let anybody, however innocent of astronomical knowledge, be deterred by apprehensions of dry science. There are anecdotes in abundance, and ascertained results or reasonable speculations are presented in a popular manner, such as can be appreciated by the least technically-informed intelligence. It is hard work for science to exorcise superstition and to enlighten ignorant minds. There are still multitudes who believe in their innermost hearts, as was believed in days long antecedent to the Christian era, that comets, like the comet which appeared in the year in which Napoleon I. was born, are heavenly messengers prefiguring disaster; and there are still multitudes who have the wildest ideas about what would happen, in all probability, if a collision were to take place between our earth and a comet. As regards all such points, and as regards the supposed effect of the comet upon the wine of 1811, it would be well for everybody to read what has been written by M. Guillemin. Some of the most curious results attributed to that said comet are ingeniously enumerated, without any shadow of doubt upon the point, in a letter which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1813: "through the influence of the comet of 1811," says the writer, as if he were stating indisputable fact, "the winter following was very mild, the spring was wet, the summer cool, and

very little appearance of the sun to ripen the produce of the earth; yet the harvest was not deficient, and some fruits not only abundant, but deliciously ripe, such as figs, melons, and wall-fruit. Very few wasps appeared, and the flies became blind and disappeared early in the season. . . . But what is very remarkable, in the metropolis and about it, was the number of females who produced twins, some had more, and a shoemaker's wife in Whitechapel produced four at one birth." We have, at any rate, in the course of rather more than half a century, eaten so much of the tree of knowledge as to have emerged from that stage of innocence and simplicity; at least, some of us have, though many, no doubt, have not.

In size, in instructiveness, in interest, in lavishness and beauty of illustrations, M. Guillemin's "World of Comets" is partly eclipsed and altogether run hard by his *Applications of Physical Forces*: translated by Mrs. Norman Lockyer, and edited, with additions and notes, by J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. (Macmillan and Co.), the illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, being almost, taken together, though the coloured are few, as the sand upon the seashore for multitude. Moreover, the huge volume has a great advantage over the other work in the possession of the ever desirable index. The subject too, is, if not more fascinating, at any rate more closely connected with the procedure of daily life, and more calculated to engross the attention of practical minds, teaching, as it does teach, some useful lessons about everything that goes on around us, in this busy world, day by day, hour by hour, minute by minute. The whole work is divided into five "books," whereof the first deals with "applications of the phenomena and laws of weight;" the second with "applications of the phenomena and laws of sound;" the third with "applications of the phenomena and laws of light;" the fourth with "applications of the phenomena and laws of heat;" the fifth with "magnetism and electricity." It is difficult to conceive that there can exist a book, when the competence of the editor and the endeavour which "has been made to bring the different subjects up to date" are considered, from which both old and young might be expected to derive more instructive delight and more delightful instruction, with the explanatory illustrations to aid the letterpress, even as hand washes hand. The best of such a book is that it does not require consecutive reading, and that you cannot look round your room, or out of your window, or take the shortest walk abroad without seeing something which will suggest to you the advantage of consulting its pages. It is, in fact, rather a work of reference than one for continuous perusal; a work to be kept always by you than one to be hastily scamped through and then dismissed as if it were done with. Not that everything to be found in it is to be considered final; and here again is, perhaps, another of its advantages, for its possessor may be incited, by the knowledge of that fact, to keep a watch on what is from time to time recorded about the progress of the scientific world, and to make such supplementary or corrective notes as may seem to be required. In any case, the volume is one which, wherever it may make its appearance, cannot fail to gratify the eye that sees it and to improve the mind that has recourse to it. For proper appreciation of it, however, it should be approached in the spirit of the student rather than of the mere reader—of the student who is anxious to know as much as he can learn about levels, whether water or spirit, about pendulums, about balances, about the hydraulic press, about artesian wells, about pumps, atmospheric railways, and letter-tubes; about the construction of violins and all manner of musical instruments, about acoustics applied to architecture, about the way in which the public were once cajoled by "the invisible woman," about bagpipes, about organs, about mirrors, about lighthouses, about microscopes, about the stereoscope, about photography, about "the art of warming," about the steam-engine and the plainest and simplest method of making it explode, about the origin of "horse-power" as a term of measurement; about electric telegraphy, electric horology and electro-plating. It appears that "the indication of true time by an audible signal, by means of the isochronism of controlled electric clocks was first practically carried out at Edinburgh, by Professor Piazzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, between the Royal Observatory, Calton-hill, and the castle." The whole value of the professor's achievement can be fully acknowledged by none but a peaceful visitor who has unsuspectingly sauntered down Prince's-street, and, having arrived exactly opposite the gun upon the ramparts of the castle at one p.m., has found himself, wind and weather being favourable for the purpose, nearly blown through a shop window.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Enoch and Sons have recently added to their now extensive quarto series of "Litolff" editions much of the piano-forte music of Robert Schumann. Some of this has already been noticed by us, the latest numbers being the "Fantasie-Stücke," op. 12; the "Waldscenen," op. 82; and the "Album-Blätter," op. 124. These are excellently engraved and printed, at prices varying from fifteenpence to eighteenpence. Messrs. Enoch have also brought out a cheap octavo edition of Franz Abt's "Singing Tutor," consisting of four divisions: 1, "Scales and Intervals;" 2, "Exercises for the Cultivation of Fluency;" 3, "Twenty Solfege;" and 4, "Twelve Exercises on Vocalisation." The work is of intrinsic value, far beyond the small price at which it is issued.

"The New Graduated Method for the Piano-forte" (Messrs. Goddard and Co.), is a comprehensive, although condensed, treatise on the art of piano-forte playing, including explanations of time, scales, chords, the abbreviations of ornaments and embellishments, and exercises and lessons, altogether forming a good code of instructions for students from the earliest stage of pupillage.

"Royal Academy Pictures, Musically Illustrated by Charles Oberthur" (Duff and Stewart). We have here three piano-forte pieces, the titlepage of each being illustrated with a large and well-executed lithograph after paintings by a celebrated artist—the subjects being "Below the Doge's Palace," by Mr. Frith; "The Step," by Mr. J. Pettie; and "Looking Back," by Mr. A. Maclean. The idea is a good as well as a novel one, and Mr. Oberthur has given a distinct character to each of his musical illustrations in keeping with the subject.

The emigrants from the Mersey in 1876 numbered 66,446, a decrease of 28,593 on the figures for the previous year.

Snow fell heavily all over the north of Scotland on Monday night. The frost was intense.

The Ludlow Town Council have unanimously appointed the deputy clerk of the police, Mr. Theophilus Salway, as Clerk of the Peace of the borough, in place of his recently deceased father, Mr. Humphrey Salway.

Two ships have been dispatched by the Government in search of the missing smacks in the North Sea. Between thirty and forty vessels are missing, the crews of which would number more than 200 men and boys. Some of the smacks are reported safe.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert brought forward two pieces for the first time—Berlioz's overture to "Béatrice et Bénédict" and a "Sarabande" by Massenet. The overture, which terminated the programme, is characterised by that skill in the command of varied orchestral effects, especially of a demonstrative kind, in which Berlioz excelled. It has also much piquancy of character and rhythm, and forms an effective prelude to the opera to which it belongs—a work written and composed by Berlioz for performance at Baden-Baden in 1862. It received every advantage in its performance by the fine band of the Crystal Palace, directed by Mr. Manns. The sarabande is a graceful trifle, in the quaint style of the old Spanish dance whose title it bears. Beethoven's noble fifth symphony (in C minor) was the most important feature of the concert; and, often as it had previously been heard at Sydenham, it came with all that freshness of effect which belongs to the works of high genius when worthily interpreted, as this was on Saturday. Another piece then given was also symphonic in form and style—Schubert's fantasia in C, originally composed for pianoforte solo, and adapted with orchestral accompaniments by Liszt. The work in its original state has so much of the orchestral tone about it, and indicates so many grand effects beyond the power of the pianoforte to realise, that sufficient justification may be found for Liszt's amplified arrangement of it, especially as this is effected with great skill. The pianoforte part was played by Mr. Walter Bache with much brilliancy and vigour. Weber's noble overture to "Euryanthe," splendidly played, opened the concert most impressively. The vocal music brought forward a débutante, Miss Nannie Louise Hart, whose efforts appeared to be somewhat impeded by nervousness, and on whom, therefore, it will be better to await a future opportunity for comment. The pieces set down for Madame Patey were, of course, finely rendered.

There was no Ballad Concert on Wednesday, on account of its having been Ash Wednesday. The fifth concert of the series will take place on Wednesday next.

"The Messiah" was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday (Ash Wednesday), conducted by Mr. Barnby, the solo singers announced having been Meadames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Shakspeare, and Signor Campobello.

On Monday next the Prince and Princess of Wales are to be present at a performance of Verdi's "Requiem" by the Royal Albert Hall Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association is giving a high and special character to its concerts, which have been lately placed under the direction of Mr. E. Prout as conductor. At the second concert of the new season, on Monday evening, Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie" and that composed by Schubert for the drama of "Rosamunde" were given, at the Shoreditch Townhall, the arrangements having included the co-operation of a band and chorus of about 160 performers.

A special concert was given at the Crystal Palace on the afternoon of Wednesday (Ash Wednesday), when the programme comprised Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony;" a "Largo," by Handel, for organ, harp, violins, and violas; an instrumental selection from Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" and Chopin's pianoforte concerto in E minor, with Miss Josephine Lawrence as pianist. The vocalists were Misses E. Thornton and A. Paget. Mr. Manns was the conductor. On Tuesday evening Haydn's "Creation" is to be given at the Crystal Palace.

The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester having granted the use of the cathedral for the next festival of the Three Choirs to be held at Gloucester, meetings of the stewards have appointed committees to make the necessary preliminary arrangements. Mr. Lloyd, the successor to Dr. Wesley as organist of Gloucester Cathedral, has been appointed conductor, as usual, with instructions to draw up a musical programme for approval. The period for holding the festival has not yet been fixed, but it will be either at the end of August or beginning of September. Over one hundred stewards have already consented to act.

By the will of the late Mr. Edward Schulz, who died in September last, the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain receive a legacy of £1000. Mr. Schulz, although a Hungarian, had long been naturalised, and was proud to be considered and treated as an Englishman.

THEATRES.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are still diligent caterers for the public gratification. Their programme has been of unusual excellence. The "Matched and Mated" of Mr. Burnand is decidedly amusing, and the part of Captain Kirby, a naval sketch admirably filled by Mr. Alfred Reed, is a characteristic delineation which gives to the little piece a certain dramatic value. Mr. Corney Grain's musical sketch, entitled "Spring's Delights," is full of those surprises in which the skilled executant takes so much and such constant delight. The consequent public applause evinces that these meritorious labours are appreciated at their true worth. Nevertheless, these popular entertainers have thought it meet to strengthen their bill by a third piece, written by Mr. West Cromer, with music by Mr. German Reed, entitled "A Night Surprise," in which Mr. Corney Grain impersonates a German musical professor, who walks in his sleep, and rehearses an opera on which he is engaged, much to the annoyance of his host, a mesmeric doctor, with whom he is staying. The trifle is well calculated to please a refined audience, and has been well received.

The theatrical events of the week are few and comparatively unimportant. On Saturday Miss Bateman appeared at a matinée, as Julia in "The Hunchback," assisted by Miss Virginia Francis in the rôle of Helen. Both were seen to advantage in these most effective characters.

The Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts was opened last week. The place of honour at the head of the centre room has been given to a picture entitled "In Waiting on Her Majesty's Grace, A.D. 1577," the work of Miss Frances Sutcliffe.

Mr. Harrison Weir, writing from Weirleigh, Branchley, Kent, relates the following signs of spring, which he thinks will interest naturalists:—"Feb. 1. First butterfly, the tortoiseshell, in fair condition. 6th. First wasp, strong on the wing; blackbird in full song. 8th. Another wasp; lady-birds about; found dormouse nest with stock of food inside, but the mouse out, though nest still warm; yellow banksian rose in bloom on the front of the cottage. 12th. First humble-bee, very large, black, with bright red extremity; Gloire de Dijon rose in bloom, and has not ceased throughout the winter; bees out and about like summer, also gnats and flies. 13th. Last year's geraniums out of doors still alive. A man cutting underwood, three weeks ago, found a thrush's nest with four young ones in it, but drowned through the rains. Flowers, wild and otherwise, too numerous to mention in full bloom."



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

CRISIS IN TURKEY.

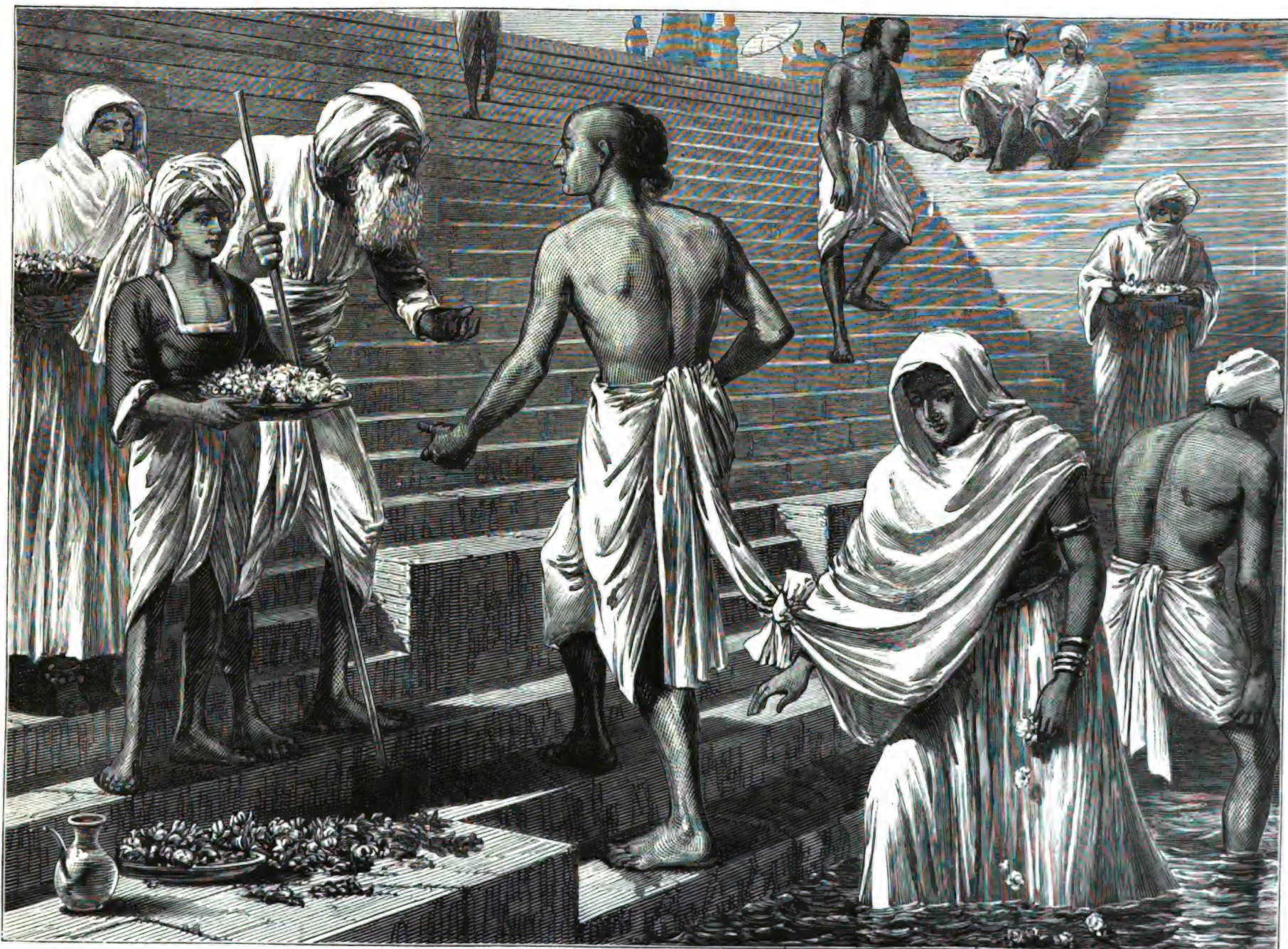
inople has been in a very und excited mood since the downfall of Midhat Pasha, the rising and confident Prime Minister whose disgrace and exile, by order of the Sultan, was related last week. It is thought very doubtful whether Edhem Pasha, his immediate successor in the office and dignity of Grand Vizier, will long keep his place; but we give his portrait, from a photograph by the Brothers Abdullah, and we have a little to say about him. He was, our readers will remember, one of the two representatives of the Turkish Government, along with Safvet Pasha, at the late Conference of European diplomatists; he had previously been Turkish Ambassador at Berlin. Though a Mohammedan by religion and education, he is said to be a Greek by birth, a native of the isle of Scio, where he was born in 1823. One account, however, states that he is of Circassian parentage. While still a boy he was sold as a slave to the well-known Turkish statesman Khoarev Pasha, in whose house at Constantinople he some time performed servile duties. His master, however, soon perceived the extraordinary abilities of his young slave, and not only gave him his liberty but sent him, together with four other Circassian boys, to be educated in Paris. Here he remained at school from 1832 to 1835, and then, at the request of his patron, studied mining four years, during which period he travelled in France, Germany, and Switzerland. He returned to Constantinople in 1839, and was at once appointed a Captain on the general staff. In this capacity he was chiefly employed on topographical work, and showed such skill that he was rapidly advanced to the rank of Colonel. He was also teacher of French to the present Sultan Abdul Hamid. In 1849 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan, and, after being promoted to the rank of General, he successively became Chamberlain of the Sultan's palace and member of the Council of State. After the dismissal of Ali Pasha, Edhem became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he subsequently represented his



EDHEM PASHA, THE NEW GRAND VIZIER.

country at various European Courts, including that of Berlin, whence he was called to take the post of second Plenipotentiary of the Porte at the Conference. He is said to belong to the Young Turkish party, of which the new President of the Chamber of Deputies, Vefik Effendi, is one of the most eminent leaders. The behaviour of Edhem Pasha at the late Conference was rather indiscreet. When the foreign Ambassadors spoke of the Turkish massacres in Bulgaria, he retorted by desiring them to remember the massacre of St. Bartholomew, at Paris, and those of the French Revolution in 1793; at which Count de Chaudordy and M. de Bourgoing, the representatives of France, expressed their surprise, regarding these historical allusions as an insult to their nation. It was understood that Edhem Pasha was a bitter opponent of Midhat's plans, and that outside of the Conference he would do his best to defeat them. We do not know that he had any objection to the Constitution as a form of government. Perhaps he saw that that experiment would not last long. But he objected to putting the Christians, even in theory, on an equality with Mohammedans. He regarded that feature of the Charter as a weak concession to the clamour of Europe, not in harmony with the true interests of the Empire, and contrary to the most sacred principles of a Turk. Edhem Pasha generally wound up his harangues by proclaiming war *à outrance*; war with Russia, war with Europe, war with all Christendom. But now that he is officially responsible for the fate of the Turkish Empire, he may show a more pacific disposition. He is said to have betrayed a particular ill-will to the Emperor of Austria. The latest rumours are that the Sultan had again examined the list of candidates for the post of Grand Vizier, as Edhem Pasha's dismissal or resignation seems to be imminent. Those having some chance of being appointed are Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, Damad Mahmoud Pasha, Ahmed Vefik Effendi, Safvet Pasha, and Yekhi Pasha.

M. Christies has been appointed Plenipotentiary of the Servian Government to carry on the negotiations for peace



A BATHING SCENE AT BENARES.

with the Porte at Constantinople. Montenegro has expressed a wish that its negotiations should be carried on at Vienna. The terms of peace offered by Turkey to Serbia are as follows:—Reinstatement of the Turkish flag. Building of fortresses to cease. Turkish agent to be maintained at Belgrade. Serbia to discourage in future all insurrectionary movements. Full religious liberty to be given to all Prince Milan's subjects. The other points to be settled upon the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*.

The Grand Vizier has repeated his assurances that the Porte is fully resolved to execute all the provisions of the Constitution. It is the intention of the Sultan to apply to England for administrators in the departments of revenue and customs. The Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Justice will be sent to England, in order to make a study of British legal practice. It is intended that all the laws dealing with the details of the new Constitution shall be ready for consideration on the assembling of the Turkish Parliament. We have a contradiction of the rumour that 4000 Sofas had assumed a menacing attitude, and that serious disturbances were likely. This rumour is said to be a mere invention, and the Turkish capital is declared to be perfectly quiet.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople furnishes two sketches of ordinary incidents in the social life of that city. One of them is the daily feeding of the flock of pigeons kept in the courtyard of the Mosque of Bajazid. This is regarded as a laudable act of piety, as well as of natural kindness and benevolence, in which many of the devout Moslem are willing to take part. The other sketch is at the door of the Hôtel de l'Angleterre, better known as Missiri's, at Pera, which is the favourite residence of European visitors to Constantinople. A lady, who may be English or French, is about to enter the sedan-chair, which is to carry her to a ball at the mansion of one of the Turkish Ministers of State.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

METALS AND THEIR USES.

Dr. C. R. Alder Wright, in his fourth and concluding lecture, on Thursday week, continued his account of the application of the metals, illustrated by numerous experiments and valuable specimens. The high temperature required to fuse platinum, and its inactivity towards oxidising agents, he stated, lead to the use of this metal in many chemical operations, such as the concentration of sulphuric acid; and its property, when finely divided, of absorbing gases and vapours is also employed technically. Spongy platinum causes the union of sulphur oxide and hydrogen, and thus helps the production of Nordhausen sulphur for the indigo dyer. In Döbereiner's "philosopher's lamp" a jet of hydrogen impinges on some platinum, this causes the hydrogen and absorbed air to act on each other, whereby so much heat is generated that the platinum becomes red, and ignites the jet. The absorption of gases was also well illustrated by hydrogen and palladium. After alluding to the magnetic qualities of certain metals (some, such as iron, nickel, and cobalt, being attracted by both ends of a magnet, while others, such as bismuth, are repelled), Dr. Wright described and illustrated the processes connected with coining, specially noticing the great care required in selecting the copper required to alloy gold and silver, and explaining the operations of assaying. The utilisation of the brilliant white light of burnt magnesium for signalling purposes and photography, and the application of the liquidity of mercury in the construction of thermometers, barometers, and Sprengel's air-pump, were fully illustrated, as well as the employment of the ordinary metals and their alloys, such as brass, pewter, Britannia metal, bronze, Queen's metal, and Muntz's metal, in articles of daily use. Among other examples, the gradual formation of a Britannia metal teapot was exhibited, and warning was given of the danger of poisoning by the action of acids upon articles made of cheap alloys. The production of white and red lead, vermilion, Prussian blue, and other pigments derived from the metals, and their use in the fine arts, in colouring glass, pottery, and enamels, and in dyeing, were explained and illustrated. After noticing the many technical uses of the salts of the metals, and showing, experimentally, that muslin and other fabrics can be rendered incombustible by tungstate of soda, the lecturer concluded by remarking that there are few substances in common use which are not wholly or partially composed of metals or of metallic derivatives, or are not made or obtained by means of metallic tools.

TYPICAL LAWS OF HEREDITY.

Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., began his discourse at the evening meeting, on the 9th inst., by stating that the processes of hereditary transmission work together with so much accuracy that each generation of every large population tends to be the exact equivalent of its predecessor, although different classes in each generation contribute very different quota of representatives to the next. Giants are almost sterile: their breed tends to be diluted by marriage and to revert to mediocrity; yet much the same number of giants will always occur in the population, and the same is observed in every plant and animal. How to solve this problem, hitherto unnoticed, was the object of Mr. Galton's discourse. He showed that the widest generalisation is admissible, because all deviations tend to conform to the mathematical law of frequency of deviations. Quetelet first proved by statistics that this conformity exists in respect to the height of men, and to all measurable characteristics of all plants and animals. Hence we are justified in imagining an ideal case to which the law of deviation strictly applies, and in which the statistical resemblance of successive generations is exact; and we may give the name "typical laws" to those by which the theoretical conditions are fulfilled. To obtain a just general idea of these "typical laws," Mr. Galton experimented largely with sweet peas, prolific plants, incapable of being cross-fertilised by accident, and easily reared; the seeds retaining the same weight in varying dampness of the air. He had careful weighings made, with a good balance, of many thousand individual seeds, and the results fully accorded with the theoretical requirements of the typical case. They perfectly explained the conditions of the simplest form of descent—viz., 1, from a single parent, and not from a couple (as in the case of sweet peas, not cross-fertilised); 2, differences of weight, or other characteristics having no effect on productiveness; 3, different weights, and being equally affected by natural selection. In "simple descent" we only have to deal with reversion and family variability. Reversion was found to act according to the simplest conceivable laws—the deviation of the weight of the parent seed bearing a constant ratio to the deviation of the mean weight of its offspring. The formula by which these laws are expressed was said to belong to the problems of the higher statistics; but their actions were exhibited and made intelligible by working models, one of which illustrated "simple descent," in which the processes of reversion and family variability are alone concerned; while others explained the laws of productiveness and natural selection. The effects of these latter and that of dual parentage were defined, in aiding reversion to bridge the step-by-step progress of dispersion in the race caused by family variability. The final result is

that, if four numbers are given, the variability of any typical characteristic in a race can be easily determined and its fixity accounted for. These are—1, the coefficient of reversion; 2, the value of 1 deg. of derivation, of family variability, of productiveness, and of natural selection. The genealogical progress of a race was shown to consist in a constant outgrowth from its centre and a constant dying away at its margin; while there was a tendency in the scanty remnants of all exceptional stocks to revert to that mediocrity whence the majority of their ancestors originally sprung.

FLORENCE AND THE MEDICI.

Mr. John Addington Symonds began his second lecture, on Saturday last, with a sketch of the life and character of the eldest son of Giovanni de' Medici, Cosimo, who was thirty years old when his father died, in 1429. He was a consummate financier, and devoted much of his great wealth to political purposes. Living himself very frugally, he lent money both to the State and to needy citizens, and became a leader of the plebeians, in strong opposition to the Albizzi family, one of whom, Rinaldo, then ruled Florence. At the same time, he gained to his side the nobles, discontented at their total exclusion from power. The conflict with the Government began in 1433, when Cosimo was suddenly declared a rebel and imprisoned, the city being held by armed men. This violence greatly increased his popularity in Italy. Venice interceded for his welfare, and when he went into exile he was honourably received at every place he came to. The error of the Albizzi soon appeared, and showed that their power rested upon artifice. On Sept. 26 Rinaldo himself was declared a rebel, and submitted to exile, having neither the courage nor cruelty for civil war; and on Oct. 2 Cosimo re-entered Florence in triumph. Disliking bloodshed and violence, he merely exiled his opponents; yet maintained an unflagging secret persecution. His government was by means of his party, and he chose to rule by subservient plebeians and organised corruption; and he used taxation as other despots used the dagger. His four sayings to friendly remonstrants against his policy were, "Better the state spoiled, than not ours;" "Government cannot be carried on with paternosters;" "An ell of scarlet makes a burgher in the place of one expelled;" and "I aim at finite aims." He reduced Florence to a rotten borough, and he gained favour by employing well paid multitudes on public works. He highly patronised literature and the arts. His palace became the centre of a literary and philosophic society, and he established the celebrated Platonic Academy. "Pater Patrie" ("the father of his country") was inscribed on his tomb at his death, in 1464, and he left to posterity the fame of a great and generous patron, with the infamy of a cynical, self-seeking bourgeois tyrant. His son Piero il Gottoso suffered from gout, and could not take an active part in government; but the errors of their opponents strengthened the Medici, and a plot against them failed. Lorenzo, the son of Piero, took the helm at the death of his father, in 1469; and the family began to live and be honoured as Princes. He assumed the motto of the Renaissance, "Le Temps revient," devoting himself to classic studies, and making Florence a home to the exiled Greek scholars. He composed for the Carnival lyric poems, such as "The Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne" (of which Mr. Symonds read a translation); yet he never ceased being the consummate politician, governing like his father by moral corruption. Among other interesting incidents, Mr. Symonds described the assassination of Giuliano de' Medici by the Pazzi, Lorenzo himself narrowly escaping. The people rose and massacred the Pazzi and their partisans, including an Archbishop. The Pope Sixtus IV., who favoured the plot, excommunicated Florence and formed a league against it, which was soon dissolved by the policy and address of Lorenzo. The lecture concluded with remarks on the prevalence of tyrannicide in Italy at the time and the slight censure it met with.

HUMAN ARCHITECTURE.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, devoted his fifth lecture on the Human Form, on Tuesday last, to the lower limbs, his remarks being illustrated by models and diagrams. He began with a description of the pelvic girdle, a strong mass of bone fused together, its three parts—the ilium, ischium, and pubis—meeting in the acetabulum or socket for the head of the femur or thigh-bone, the whole arrangement being well adapted to sustain the weight of the body and in harmony with locomotion in the erect position. The thigh-bone in man is very much larger proportionally than in any other animal, and, by its curvature at its upper end, the breadth of the body is increased. The thigh-bones incline towards each other from the pelvis to the knees, so that the leg and foot may be brought more directly beneath the centre of gravity. At the hip-joint also the depth of the acetabulum, and its fibrous rim and strong ligaments, give much security to the frame. At the knee-joint, a most perfect piece of mechanism, defended by the patella or knee-cap, the femur can be brought in standing in a straight line over the tibia or main bone of the leg, so that one bone is supported by the other like a pillar; and at the ankle the whole weight of the body rests upon its topmost bone, the astragalus. It has a slight lateral play; but its chief movement is of a hinge-like character, in which the tibia, as it were, rocks upon the astragalus. The foot also is admirably adapted for all its purposes. It forms a strong double arch, fitted together like the keystones in masonry; and the heel-bone is one of the marked distinctions of the human race. Thus all the parts of his structure demonstrate the intended erect position of man.

On Friday next, the 23rd inst., Mr. John Fletcher Moulton will give a discourse on Matter and Ether. On Saturday next Professor Henry Morley will begin a course of five lectures on Effects of the French Revolution on English Literature.

At the meeting of the Society of Arts, on Thursday week, under the presidency of Dr. Ernest Hart, a paper on Some Processes of Nature's Hygiene (leading to Improvements in the Production of Antiseptics, Disinfectants, and Albumen of Commerce), was read by Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.C.S.

Mr. Augustus Babington, hon. secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, gave a lecture the same evening on some of the Causes of Greek Art Excellence—Dr. Doran in the chair.

At the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, Major-General T. B. Collinson, R.E., put forward, yesterday week, an elaborate paper on the Present Facilities for the Invasion of England and for the Defence thereof. Major-General Collinson was, from ill-health, unable to be present, and the paper was read by Admiral Selwin.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., addressed a crowded audience in the lecture theatre of South Kensington Museum, last Saturday evening, on the subject of naval architecture, as illustrated by the plans and models exhibited in the Loan Collection of the Museum.

Professor Corfield gave a lecture, on Saturday, at the Society of Arts, the subject being the Air we Breathe. Cardinal Manning, who presided, said it was most painful to reflect

upon the number of young women who, while seeking to earn a livelihood, were obliged to work in close rooms where they were in danger of contracting disease. He was glad that the Government had directed its attention to this subject.

The concluding lecture of the course of four, on Work and Wages, was given, in the afternoon, by Professor Leone Levi, to members of workmen's clubs and institutes, in the large theatre of King's College. Mr. Hamilton Hoare occupied the chair, and the subject chosen was Savings Banks and Friendly Societies. The lecturer first enforced the duty of "thrift," and the saving up for unforeseen eventualities, urging that moderation enabled men to save and intelligence to apply the savings profitably.

The fifth meeting of the Geographical Society during the present session was held on Monday evening—Sir Rutherford Alcock presiding, as usual. A minute appended to a proposed resolution by Sir M. Wells regarding the distribution of tickets to visitors on Dec. 12 last gave rise to some little discussion, and eventually the chairman declared that a special general meeting would have to be called to consider the resolution. A paper was read by General Strachey on Scientific Geography, forming the first of a short series of lectures on that subject.

A paper on Personal Work among the Poor was read by the Rev. M. S. Walrond, at a special meeting of the Charity Organisation Society. The rev. gentleman said there were 130,000 poor people in three unions in the East-End, among whom some fifty bona-fide visitors circulated. He maintained that, in consequence of a want of system among these, it was impossible to properly apply relief, and he sketched out what he considered an improved plan, the main feature of which was a house-to-house visitation. This evoked an animated expression of antagonistic opinions.

In the course of a lecture delivered, on Monday evening, by Mr. William Harnett Blanch, author of the "History of Camberwell," before the members of the Shorthand Writers' Association, on "Edward Alleyn," the founder of Dulwich College, the lecturer mentioned that he had had occasion to search the old registers of several parishes, and a few days ago he found in that of St. Andrew's, Holborn, the register of baptism of the present Earl of Beaconsfield.

Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S., read before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, on Monday, a paper entitled Notes on the Early Goldsmiths of London to the Close of the Seventeenth Century.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Pall Mall, on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Lord Carlingford, a paper by Mr. John Plummer on the Colonies and the English Labouring Classes was read by Mr. Young, the hon. secretary.

Sir James Paget gave the annual Hunterian oration on Tuesday afternoon, in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the presence of the Prince of Wales and a large company, which included Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Argyll, the Dean of Westminster, Professor Huxley, Professor Tyndall, Professor Acland, Sir William Gull, and Mr. Brudenell Carter.

In a paper on the Lake Systems of Central Africa, read by Dr. Mann before the Society of Arts, on Tuesday evening, it was stated that inland routes 6000 miles in length were almost entirely navigable by water.

SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

We have pretty well exhausted the subjects for our Illustrations connected with the Imperial Durbar, or Assembly of the Native Indian Princes and Rulers at Delhi on New-Year's Day. The proclamation of her Majesty's new title of "Empress of India" was attended with all the grand ceremonial display which we have described. One interesting circumstance, which has not yet been mentioned, among the Viceroy's official receptions at Delhi in the two weeks of his stay there, was the address presented to his Excellency by the Anjuman-i-Punjab. This institution is a federal union of the several colleges and literary or scientific societies conducted by and for the educated natives of the Punjab, under the auspices of Dr. G. W. Leitner, president of the University of Lahore. It may, perhaps, be remembered that, on a former occasion, the Anjuman-i-Punjab sent an address of thanks to the Prince of Wales for the patronage of his Royal Highness, with their congratulations upon his recovery from illness. Lord Lytton, in his published reply to the address presented on Jan. 2, at Delhi, expressed his strong confidence both in the Anjuman-i-Punjab and in the University of Lahore, conducted, as he said, "under the presidency of my friend Dr. Leitner, whose fine abilities and successful services in the cause of education have already received at Vienna an international acknowledgment which is not only an honour to himself and your institution but also to India and to all of us." This was a reference to the contributions of Dr. Leitner to the department of educational appliances at the Vienna Exhibition. Dr. Leitner's unique and valuable collections of objects illustrating the ethnology, antiquities, and fine arts of the countries on the north-west frontiers of India, were exhibited at the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington; and he lectured also upon the influence of Greek art on the Buddhist sculptures of India, and upon the history of the border races in the Himalaya valleys, to some of the learned societies in London.

Our clever correspondent and amateur artist in the Vice-regal camp at Delhi, Lieutenant C. Pulley, of the 3rd Ghooorkas, has supplied us with an abundance of Sketches; but we can give only one more of them, that of the Guicowar of Baroda's wrestlers displaying their skill and prowess to the assembled English and other spectators. With this, but merely as an ordinary example of native Indian habits and costume, we present one of Mr. Simpson's sketches, taken at some port on the Malabar coast, when the Prince of Wales, in the Serapis, was passing round the shores of India. It represents some of the native boatmen endeavouring to catch the eye of a passenger on board ship, and to secure the job of landing him. The illustration of a bathing scene in the river at Benares is likewise admitted for the sake of that interest which has lately been revived in all the affairs of our Indian fellow-subjects.

Senor Lerdo de Tejada, the fugitive Mexican President, has arrived in New York.

Next to London and Liverpool, Manchester contains the largest Welsh population of any English town, the number being estimated at 30,000.

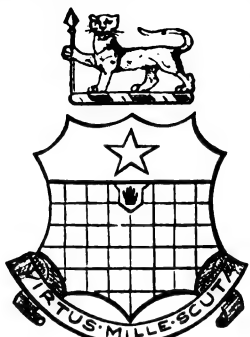
Mr. James Gell, Attorney-General for the Isle of Man, and Mr. William Leese Drinkwater, first Judge of the island, have been knighted.

The Art-Loan Exhibition, at King's Lynn, which has been open during the past three weeks, was closed, last Saturday night, by the Mayor (Mr. J. D. Thew), accompanied by the Aldermen and members of the Corporation.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL SIR AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, BART.

Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., Admiral Royal Navy, C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Queen, died on the 8th inst. He was born May 26, 1788, received his education at Harrow, and entered the Royal Navy in 1800. He served at the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago, in the expedition to Egypt in 1807, and afterwards in the Mediterranean. In 1832 he was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. He sat in Parliament for Dungarvan in 1820, and for Brandon in 1818 and 1831. Sir Augustus married, Oct. 20, 1813, Lady Elizabeth Frances Townshend, sister of John, fourth Marquis Townshend, and leaves three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, now Sir William John Cavendish Clifford, second Baronet, Vice-Admiral Royal Navy, C.B., was born Oct. 12, 1814.



SIR WILLIAM FERGUSSON, BART.

Sir William Fergusson, Bart., of Spittlehaugh, in the county of Peebles, and of George-street, Hanover-square, F.R.S., the eminent surgeon, died on the 10th inst. He was born March 20, 1808, the son of James Fergusson, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of A. Hodge, Esq., of Anstruther, Fifeshire, and was educated at Lochmaben Grammar School and at the High School and University of Edinburgh. Having studied surgery under the celebrated anatomists, Dr. Knox and John Turner, he became, in 1828, a Licentiate, and in 1829 a Fellow, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. For about nine years he was assistant to Dr. Knox; subsequently, in 1836, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and in 1839 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. The following year he settled in London on becoming Professor of Surgery in King's College and Surgeon to King's College Hospital; he was afterwards Professor of Clinical Surgery in that hospital, and for some years Examiner in Surgery to the University of London. In 1870 he was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, where he was for a time Professor of Surgery and Human Anatomy. Sir William was Surgeon in Ordinary to the late Prince Consort and Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen; he held also other important appointments, was consulting surgeon to many of the leading London hospitals, and a member of most of the prominent medical and surgical societies. Several of his lectures have been published, and his papers on surgical subjects. His "System of Practical Surgery" has reached a fifth edition, and is a standard work in the profession; and Sir William was the inventor of numerous surgical instruments. He was created a Baronet Jan. 23, 1866. He married, Oct. 10, 1833, Helen Hamilton, daughter of William Ranken, Esq., of Spittlehaugh, and leaves (with other issue) an elder son, now Sir James Ranken Fergusson, second Baronet, barrister-at-law. A portrait of Sir W. Fergusson was given in the Number of this paper for Feb. 24, 1866.

MR. BOYD.

William Boyd, Esq., of Pallydugan House and Glasstry, in the county of Down, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Downpatrick, died recently. He was third son of the late Richard Keown, Esq., of Downpatrick, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Henry Keown, Esq., of Tollymore, and assumed the name of Boyd in 1873, at the death of his mother, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his great-uncle, Major David Hamilton Boyd, of Glasstry. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Down in 1840, and represented Downpatrick in Parliament from 1867 to 1874. He married, in 1846, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Robert Alexander, and leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of—

John Stratford Collins, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Wythall Walford, Herefordshire, barrister-at-law, on the 1st inst.

Lieutenant-General William Robert Andrew Freeman, late of the Madras Native Infantry, on the 7th inst., aged seventy.

Captain Rudolphus Boyce Oldfield, R.N., C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, on the 6th inst., aged forty-nine.

Lady Emily Charlotte Mary Ponsonby, sister of the Earl of Beborough, aged fifty-nine.

Stewart Blacker Roberts, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., of South Norwood, Surrey, late of Swineshead, Lincolnshire.

The Hon. Arthur Strutt, second surviving son of Lord Belper, on the 6th inst., aged thirty-four.

General Walter Nugent Thomas Smee, Bombay Army, F.R.S., on the 7th inst., aged seventy-five.

The Rev. W. Jordan Unwin, M.A., LL.D., late Principal of Homerton College, on the 4th inst., aged sixty-five.

The Rev. Richard Child Willis, D.D., at The Vicarage, Minster, Isle of Sheppey, in his seventy-eighth year.

The Rev. Sir H. W. Baker, Bart., on the 12th inst., at Monkland Vicarage, Leominster. His memoir will be given next week.

Sir John Edward Harington, Bart., of Ridlington, in the county of Rutland, late a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, a memoir of whom will be given in our next number.

Robert Lee, M.D., F.R.S., late of 4, Savile-row, on the 6th inst. He was author of "Pathology and Treatment of the Diseases of Women," "Clinical Midwifery," &c., and a frequent contributor to medical journals.

Lady Georgina Milner, on the 2nd inst., at her residence, 48, Eaton-square (sister of Richard George, ninth Earl of Scarborough, and widow of the late Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart.), in her fifty-seventh year.

Mr. John Morgan Cobbett, M.P. for Oldham, on the 15th inst. He was the second son of the celebrated William Cobbett; was born in 1800; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1830, and subsequently went the Home Circuit. In 1850 he married the daughter of Mr. John Fielden, who was M.P. for Oldham from 1832 to 1847.

Thomas Bosville Bosville, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Ravensfield, Yorkshire, on the 2nd inst., aged seventy-seven. He was son of the late Robert Newton Lee, Esq., of Coldney, Hants; by Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D., Head Master of Winchester College, and assumed by Royal license the name of Bosville on succeeding to the estates of his kinsman, Colonel Thomas J. Bosville.

Captain Hugh Campbell, who was appointed, on Jan. 1, to be the successor of Prince Leiningen in the command of her Majesty's yacht the Victoria and Albert, from typhoid fever, on the 12th inst.

Henry Baskerville, Esq., of Crowsley Park, Oxfordshire, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff of that county in 1847, lord of the manor of Shiplake, formerly in the Madras Civil Service. He was son of the late Oriel Viveash, Esq., of Calne, Wilts, by Sarah his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Baskerville, Esq., of Woolley House, Wilts, and assumed the name of Baskerville by Royal license, 1838, on succeeding his cousin, the late John Baskerville, Esq., of Woolley House.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Ica (Exeter).—There is no solution to No. 1719 in the way you propose. Please refer to the answer to S. F. in our last issue.

H. W. T. (University Hall).—It is unnecessary to give the variations in such detail. The way you indicate will answer very well.

T. L. (Sandbach).—Please to repeat your question. The second player in the French Opening cannot legally play P to K5th on his second move.

Jersey. —Your diagram of No. 1718 is incorrectly copied. The B at K R3d is White in our diagram.

W. L. (Leightonstone).—We have two amended problems of yours, both embodying the same conception. Kindly inform us which is intended for publication.

W. T. P. (Rochampton).—Both problems are very acceptable.

A. J. H. (Eccleston-square).—The King cannot, under any circumstances, be moved to any square within the scope of action of an adverse piece.

A. T. (Gloucester-road).—The correct move is B to Q3d.

J. C. (Glasgow).—The problem appears to be quite right now, and it is a very good one.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1719 received from H. Besson, G. F. Champney, J. Mubilly, P. M. Ralli, A. Little Boy, J. Oliver, Deep Be, Maggie Irwin, J. L. Radwaner, K. Brasmann, T. Guest, W. P. E. W. F. R. H. Hale, H. C. R. J. Byng, E. P. V. E. A. Dudgeon, Jane N. T. Letchford, C. E. B. Novice, Tredunnock, Eaton, Alex. H. Fritz, and H. Welham.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1720 received from H. B. T. Guest, W. P. Cant, E. W. F. O'Leary, A. Wood, East Marden, H. M. S. Brulser, W. F. Payne, J. Byng, Hereford, H. W. Trenchard, W. Leeson, J. De Houteyn, B. Hodge, Olive Cray, D. H. H. Stubbins, D. Vawdrey, K. Brasmann, Deep Be, H. Besson, E. Frau, H. Beumann, E. Clarkson, J. H. Skelton, W. V. G. D. Nantycrowd, R. H. Brooks, E. L. G. Sibbel, Rev. T. Smith, Benet, F. Myers, Draper's College, S. Western, Triton, R. Roughhead, B. R. Stone, Americanine, H. Bingham, Mechanic, E. Worsley, Littleton, Black Knight, L. S. R. W. Aston, Simpkins, Le-nora, T. R. Y. R. T. King, N. E. D. Paul's R. cost, J. N. Turton, J. K. Baz, J. E. Timbrey, E. P. Vulliamy, H. Welham, E. H. V. Una, Woolwich Chess Club, Le Cercle de l'Union a St. Etienne, Wanstead, and Dolly.

Problems received from E. C. A. Giggell, J. Crum, D. M. Tymbas and W. T. Pierce.

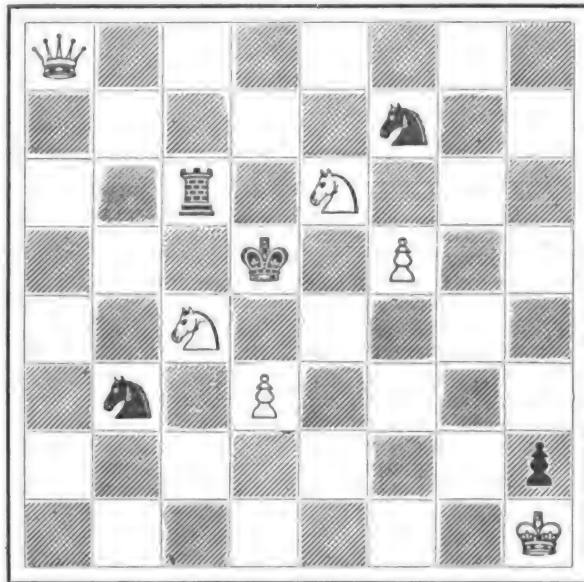
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1720.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K2nd B to Q sq (best) 3. Mates accordingly.
2. Kt to Kt3rd Any move

PROBLEM No. 1722.

By J. A. W. HUNTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

The following is another game in the late Match between Professor WAYTE and Mr. MINCHIN.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Prof. W.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K4th P to K4th
2. Kt to K B3rd Kt to Q B3rd
3. P to Q4th P takes P
4. Kt takes P B to B4th
5. Kt to K B5th

White here adopts a line of play that has been out of favour for many years. The usual move is 5. B to K3rd; but we are unable to discover any serious objection to the move in the text.

6. Kt to B3rd K to K B3rd
7. Kt to K3rd P to Q3rd
8. B to K2nd P to K3rd
9. Castles Castles (Q R)

Apparently better than castling on the K's side. Black now threatens to play 16. B takes Kt; and if 11. B takes B, continue with 11. P to Q4th, obtaining at least an even game.

10. Kt to Q5th
Evidently with the object of preventing the advance of the Q P, and the consequent opening of the file to the adverse R.

11. Kt takes Kt (ch)
A necessary preliminary to B to Q3rd, as in reply to that move Black can win a Pawn by exchanging the minor pieces.

12. B to Q3rd Kt to B3rd
13. Kt to R4th Kt to Kt3rd
14. Kt takes B P takes Kt
15. Kt to K2nd Kt to K4th
16. P to K B4th P to B5th

Better than Kt takes B, because in that case the following:—
17. P takes Kt Q to Q5th (ch)
18. B to K3rd B takes Kt
19. White regains the Pawn.

17. P takes Kt P takes B

18. Kt to K3rd Kt to Kt3rd
19. Kt to K4th Kt to Kt3rd
20. Kt to K5th Kt to Kt3rd
21. Kt to K6th Kt to Kt3rd
22. Kt to K7th Kt to Kt3rd
23. Kt to K8th Kt to Kt3rd
24. Kt to K9th Kt to Kt3rd
25. Kt to K10th Kt to Kt3rd
26. Kt to K11th Kt to Kt3rd
27. Kt to K12th Kt to Kt3rd
28. Kt to K13th Kt to Kt3rd
29. Kt to K14th Kt to Kt3rd
30. Kt to K15th Kt to Kt3rd
31. Kt to K16th Kt to Kt3rd
32. Kt to K17th Kt to Kt3rd
33. Kt to K18th Kt to Kt3rd
34. Kt to K19th Kt to Kt3rd
35. Kt to K20th Kt to Kt3rd
36. Kt to K21th Kt to Kt3rd
37. Kt to K22th Kt to Kt3rd
38. Kt to K23th Kt to Kt3rd
39. Kt to K24th Kt to Kt3rd
40. Kt to K25th Kt to Kt3rd
41. Kt to K26th Kt to Kt3rd
42. Kt to K27th Kt to Kt3rd
43. Kt to K28th Kt to Kt3rd
44. Kt to K29th Kt to Kt3rd
45. Kt to K30th Kt to Kt3rd
46. Kt to K31th Kt to Kt3rd
47. Kt to K32th Kt to Kt3rd
48. Kt to K33th Kt to Kt3rd
49. Kt to K34th Kt to Kt3rd
50. Kt to K35th Kt to Kt3rd
51. Kt to K36th Kt to Kt3rd
52. Kt to K37th Kt to Kt3rd
53. Kt to K38th Kt to Kt3rd
54. Kt to K39th Kt to Kt3rd
55. Kt to K40th Kt to Kt3rd
56. Kt to K41th Kt to Kt3rd
57. Kt to K42th Kt to Kt3rd
58. Kt to K43th Kt to Kt3rd
59. Kt to K44th Kt to Kt3rd
60. Kt to K45th Kt to Kt3rd
61. Kt to K46th Kt to Kt3rd
62. Kt to K47th Kt to Kt3rd
63. Kt to K48th Kt to Kt3rd
64. Kt to K49th Kt to Kt3rd
65. Kt to K50th Kt to Kt3rd
66. Kt to K51th Kt to Kt3rd
67. Kt to K52th Kt to Kt3rd
68. Kt to K53th Kt to Kt3rd
69. Kt to K54th Kt to Kt3rd
70. Kt to K55th Kt to Kt3rd
71. Kt to K56th Kt to Kt3rd
72. Kt to K57th Kt to Kt3rd
73. Kt to K58th Kt to Kt3rd
74. Kt to K59th Kt to Kt3rd
75. Kt to K60th Kt to Kt3rd
76. Kt to K61th Kt to Kt3rd
77. Kt to K62th Kt to Kt3rd
78. Kt to K63th Kt to Kt3rd
79. Kt to K64th Kt to Kt3rd
80. Kt to K65th Kt to Kt3rd
81. Kt to K66th Kt to Kt3rd
82. Kt to K67th Kt to Kt3rd
83. Kt to K68th Kt to Kt3rd
84. Kt to K69th Kt to Kt3rd
85. Kt to K70th Kt to Kt3rd
86. Kt to K71th Kt to Kt3rd
87. Kt to K72th Kt to Kt3rd
88. Kt to K73th Kt to Kt3rd
89. Kt to K74th Kt to Kt3rd
90. Kt to K75th Kt to Kt3rd
91. Kt to K76th Kt to Kt3rd
92. Kt to K77th Kt to Kt3rd
93. Kt to K78th Kt to Kt3rd
94. Kt to K79th Kt to Kt3rd
95. Kt to K80th Kt to Kt3rd
96. Kt to K81th Kt to Kt3rd
97. Kt to K82th Kt to Kt3rd
98. Kt to K83th Kt to Kt3rd
99. Kt to K84th Kt to Kt3rd
100. Kt to K85th Kt to Kt3rd

An offhand Skirmish between the Revs. C. E. RANKEN and A. B. SKIPWORTH during a recent visit to London.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K4th P to K4th
2. Kt to K B3rd Kt to Q B3rd
3. P to Q4th P takes P
4. Kt takes P Q to B3rd
5. R to K3rd B to B4th
6. P to Q B3rd K Kt to K2nd
7. B to K2nd P to Q4th
8. Castles Castles
9. B to B3rd B to K3rd
10. B takes Kt B takes B
11. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt

The position is very curious and interesting. White has only one move at his disposal to avoid the immediate loss of the game, and, singularly enough, that move, if made, would have left Black almost without resource. He should have played 13. Q to Kt4th.

13. Q to Kt4th
14. Kt to Kt3rd
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13. Q to Kt4th
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The Civil Service Estimates for the ensuing year, which were issued on Tuesday, show a total of £21,755,515, against £21,356,369 for the year 1876-7.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Aug. 10, 1868, of Lieutenant-General the Hon. William Arbuthnot, late of No. 20, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 14 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Right Hon. John Viscount Arbuthnot and the Hon. Walter Arbuthnot, nephews of the deceased, and Frederick Walford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his great-nephews, the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot, the Hon. William Arbuthnot, and Charles Arbuthnot, £5000 Three per Cent Consols each; to Mr. Walford, £400; and the residue of his property to his said nephew, Viscount Arbuthnot.

The will and codicil, dated Jan. 3, 1863, and July 21, 1876, of Mr. James Robert Aldous, formerly of No. 53, Oakley-road, Southgate-road, Islington, and late of No. 67, Marquess-road, Canonbury, who died on Dec. 7 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Charles Evans and James Edward Aldous, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £200, and, subject to a legacy of fifty guineas to Mr. Evans, the rest of his property for life; on her death it is to be divided between his children.

The will, dated Aug. 30, 1870, of Mr. John Edmonds, late of Plymouth, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Robert Gard Edmonds, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will, with two codicils, dated April 27, 1869, Oct. 13, 1874, and Feb. 8, 1876, of the Rev. William Gresley, Vicar of All Saints', Boyne-hill, Berks, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Francis Gresley, the brother, and Charles Gresley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives the next presentation to the living of All Saints' to the Rev. Arthur Hislop Drummond, and £2000 upon trust towards the building of a church near the railway station in the said parish; and there are legacies to his sister, daughter-in-law, cousin, and others. The remainder of his property he leaves to his said brother.

A MODERN PACTOLUS.

Fancy the sixtieth part of a share being described as a "freehold estate" conferring upon the owner votes for two counties! Yet this is just the case with the New River Company, some separate "lots" at the sale consisting only of sixtieths of a King's share in the company, with "its main watercourse, its extensive reservoirs in and near the metropolis, landed and house property, ground rents, buildings, wharves, privileges, commodities and appurtenances," the dividends on the said sixtieths yielding last year the sum of £35 10s. 2d. each. How Sir Hugh Myddleton would stare if he could visit the pale glimpses of the moon and see to what gigantic dimensions his undertaking has grown; and even the mouth of King James or King Charles might water over the profits of the thirty-six shares which they once held, but which were given back to the company for the consideration of an annual payment of the insignificant sum of £500 yearly, which up to the present time is paid into the Imperial Exchequer under the style of the "King's Clog." A peculiarity of the company is that the income has never retrograded, which is not to be wondered at, seeing that they charge pretty much what they like for the water, and that besides supplying the liquid element to the City and the greater part of the northern side of the metropolis, they possess landed property to a large extent in Hertfordshire, and some fifty acres in London covered with houses, the leases of which are frequently falling in.—City Press.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club took place on Monday night at Willis's Rooms.

Last week 2717 births and 1504 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 168 more and the latter 178 less than the average numbers. The deaths included 90 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. Four of the fatal cases of measles occurred in Clerkenwell; and of the deaths from scarlet fever, two were returned in Eltham and two in Lewisham. Different forms of violence caused 51 deaths; 47 were the result of negligence or accident, including 20 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 7 from drowning, and 8 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Two deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week, the mean temperature was 46 deg., being 7 deg. above the average.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, signing himself "H. P.," writes from Paris stating that he has for some years been interested in the butter trade carried on between England and the Continent. Without desiring to defend the sale of margarine as pure butter, he wishes to make public the composition of that article as manufactured in France and Holland. A patent has been taken out in France for the manufacture of margarine, and it is allowed to be retailed on the condition that it is not described as butter. It is asserted that from one manufactory in Paris, employing 400 men, margarine to the amount of £80,000 a month is sold. The following is the process by which this artificial butter is made:—A quantity of beef fat is procured daily from the abattoirs. It is then sorted and picked and thrown into a vat. Thence it is passed between revolving wooden cylinders. This grinding of the fat deprives it of all impurity. It falls into a tub, and, the fat being then melted, it is drawn off in a liquid state into moulds, where it is kept for a certain time to allow the evaporation of the stearine. It is afterwards mixed with milk and cream, and is worked in the same

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ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES,

woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Brown, Fawn, and other solid colours, price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard.

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Books of Patterns sent post-free by SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,

Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth. The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge. Sea Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of the Serge over Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

A CORRECT IMPRESSION prevails among

the public that the Silks are generally dearer, and that they cannot now be bought at former prices; but this idea will be removed, so far as Messrs. JAY'S transactions are concerned, by an inspection and comparison of the undermentioned BLACK SILKS, which are: 2s. 10d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d. 3s. 6d. " " worth 4s. 6d. 4s. 6d. " " worth 5s. 6d. 5s. 6d. " " worth 6s. 6d. 6s. 6d. " " worth 7s. 6d. JAY'S, Regent-street.

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Sizes, prices, and designs of cloths sent post-free on application. Indian Outfit, £25. Lists free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

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A full, deep Corset, especially for Ladies inclined to embonpint. The Swanbill is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat so as to enable Ladies to wear the fashionable vellements of the day. Buck, 1 1/2 in. long. Price 15s. 6d.; finest quality, 21s. Send size of waist with P.O. order. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly; and 75, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

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HIGHLAND WHISKY. UNRIVALLED FOR "TODDY." Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Graham-buildings, E.C. Distillers, Argyleshire.

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KINAHAN and CO., London, finding that, through the recommendation of the Medical Profession, the demand for their OLD LL WHISKY for purely medicinal purposes is very great, submit with pleasure the following analysis by Dr. Hassall:—"I have very carefully and fully analysed samples of this well-known and popular Whisky. The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The Whisky must be pronounced to be pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality. The medical profession may feel full confidence in the purity and quality of this Whisky."

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LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which name is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

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(QUINTESENCE OF CACAO) posesses the essential principle of Cacao, theobromine, unclouded by the excess of nutritives, as found in the natural cacao-nibs and in chocolates and prepared cocoa generally. A high-flavoured, unsweetened, cocoa beverage. JAMES EPPS and CO. HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 65, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly, London.

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"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall). "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

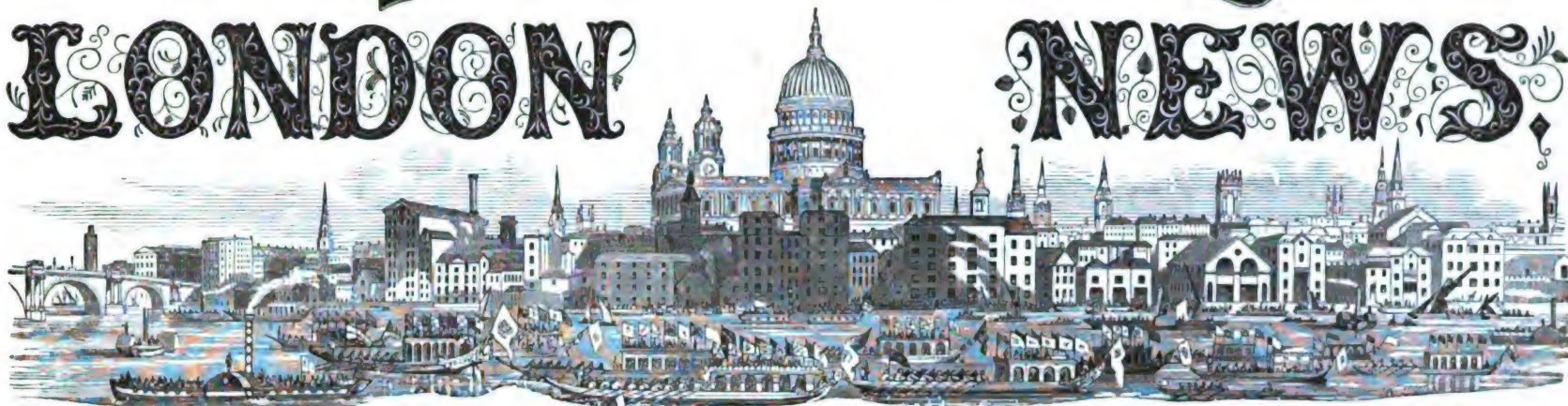
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COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Whites, for pastry, 10s. per bushel; Households for bread, 9s. 6d.; Wheat Meal, for brown bread, 8s. 6d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 6d. per 10 lb.; 3s. 3d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley and Buckwheat, 5s. 6d. per bushel, or 25s. per sack; Indian Corn, 3s. per bushel, or 15s. per sack; Oats, 4s.; Crushed Oats, 4s.; Middlings, 3s. 6d.; Ground Oatmeal, 1s. 6d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tinned Beans, 7s. 6d. per bushel; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per sack; Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt.; Barley Meal, 4s. 6d. per bushel, or 21s. per sack; Lentil Flour for Invalids, in 1 lb. tins, 1s. 6d. and 7 lb. 5s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for large quantities. Post-office Orders and cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1963.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE CRISIS IN TURKEY: INSTALLATION OF EDHEM PASHA AS GRAND VIZIER—READING THE IMPERIAL HATT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at No. 1, Dartmouth Park-road, Highgate-road, the wife of C. Audius James Ash, of a daughter.

On Dec. 31, 1876, at Pará, Brazil, the wife of James A. Davis, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Kilmarry, Athy, Ireland, the wife of Sir Anthony Crosskill Weldon, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Allos Park, N.B., the Countess of Mar and Kellie, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at 1, Great Cumberland-place, Lady Emily Van de Weyer, of a daughter.

At 65, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Winifred Clements, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at Aimeer, Rajpootana, the Marquise de Bourbel, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, Viscountess Emily, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at Belgrave Presbyterian Church, London, Major Charles Elphinstone Rennie, 44th Regiment, to Gracey Isabel Rainey, eldest daughter of Mr. George W. Rainey, 13, Kew-terrace, Glasgow.

On the 20th inst., at Walcot Church, Bath, Scudamore R. Powell, M.R.C.S., youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, of Banlahan, in the county of Cork, and of Dover, Kent, to Ada Jane Fritchard (née Seymour), daughter of the late George Hicks Seymour, Esq., of Clifton Manor, near York.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Cannes, Lady Augusta Vivian.

On the 12th inst., at Southsea, Anne, widow of Thomas Tryon, Esq., of Bulwich Park, Northamptonshire, and daughter of the late Sir John Trollope, Bart., and sister of the late Lord Kesteven.

On the 15th inst., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Anne Louisa, widow of the late Rev. Charles Henry Lutwidge, M.A., Vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, in her 81st year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 3.

SUNDAY, FEB. 25.

Second Sunday in Lent.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. McDowall, Head Master of Highgate School; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., Rev. F. Morse, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. W. Ince; 3 p.m., Rev. F. J. Pensonby, Rector of Brington.

St. James's, noon, the Bishop of St. Asaph's.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. H. T. Edwards, Dean of Bangor; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis J. Holland.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Walter Abbott, Vicar of St. James's, Paddington.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, FEB. 26.

Hare-hunting ends.

Levee by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.

Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Suarbrook, annual meeting, Mansion House Rooms, 11 a.m.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. F. W. Brearey on the Problem of Flight).

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. M. Barry on Architecture).

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. S. D. Young on his Recent Journey to Lake Nyassa; Rev. Roger Price on a Route for Wheeled Carriages between the East Coast of Africa and Uganda).

Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Lucas on Hydro-geology).

South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauw on Practical Education in Music).

Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Griffiths on the Application of Screws to Discharge Water from Leaks, &c.).

Quebec Institute, anniversary meeting for the distribution of prizes, 8 p.m. (the Dean of Westminster in the chair).

Sacred Harmonic Society Benevolent Fund, Exeter Hall, annual meeting, 8 p.m.

Cavendish Hall, Willis's Rooms. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Full Moon, 7.14 p.m. Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich 5.29.6 to 9.1 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music), four successive days.

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Sewage Question).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. J. Woolhouse on Non-Sepulchral Rude Stone Monuments; Messrs. Wilnot Power, Edward Laws, and Horder M. Westropp on Certain Kitchen Middens).

West London Scientific Association, 7.30 p.m., annual meeting; 8 p.m., inaugural address of the President—on Mr. Darwin on Self and Cross Fertilisation in Plants.

Glasgow Agricultural Society Show. Sandown Park Spring Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28.

National Orphan Home, Ham-common, 4 p.m. (Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode's lecture on Light and Colours, at 41, Grosvenor-place).

College of Physicians, Gulstonian Lectures, 5 p.m. (Dr. Lauder Brunton on Pharmacology), and on Friday.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall, Demonstrations in Anatomy).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Yeats on Middle-Class Education in Holland).

Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. von Fischer Truenfeld on Fire-Telegraphs).

East India Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. Robert H. Elliot on the Indian Problem and Indian Famines).

Birmingham Agricultural Society's Exhibition (two days).

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

St. David, archbishop and martyr.

Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, annual court, City Terminus Hotel, noon.

National Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Soho-square, anniversary, 2 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. Pole on the Theory of Music).

Society of Ancient Britons, Welsh Schools, 162nd anniversary, Divine service at Ashford, 2.30 p.m.; Festival at Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Ralston, on English Nursery Tales, their Origin and Meaning).

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Thorpe on the Bunsen Flame).

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. S. Baker on the Liliaceae, Iridaceae, &c., of Dr. Welmsch's Angolan Herbarium; Mr. Edgar A. Smith on a Remarkable Form of New Zealand Ophiuridae).

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 p.m. (anniversary).

Society of Arts (Professor W. H. Corfield, on the Laws of Health—Foods).

Royal Society, 8.30. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.

Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m. Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

High spring tides.

Fox-hunting ends.

The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.

Accession of Alexander II., Czar of Russia, 1855.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Donald Currie on Maritime Warfare: the Importance of a Complete System of Telegraphs, Coaling Stations, and Graving Docks).

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Ellis on the Phonology of the English Dialects).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Huxley on the History of Birds, 9 p.m.).

Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Sir T. Douglas Forsyth on the Progress of Trade in Central Asia).

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

United Service Institution, anniversary, noon.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Effects of the French Revolution upon English Literature).

South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Professor T. E. Thorpe on the Scientific Work of Robert Boyle).

Thames Rowing Club, opening day. Physical Society, 3 p.m.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who live abroad are particularly desired to order copies of the ordinary stout paper edition, as in those printed on thin paper for foreign postage the appearance of the Engravings is greatly injured on account of the print at the back showing through. The postage of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printed on stout paper is double that of the thin paper edition for places abroad.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Force.
February	Inches.	°	°	%					
14	29.980	50.6	45.9	80	9	53.8	44.7	N.E. S. W. S.W.	193
15	29.824	48.7	43.8	85	8	50.4	47.0	N.W. S.W.	308
16	29.820	41.9	32.5	72	8	49.6	38.7	N.W. W. S.W.	267
17	29.994	43.8	35.1	75	8	49.6	38.4	W. W.N.W.	234
18	30.016	46.1	43.8	93	—	48.2	41.2	W.S.W. S.W.	216
19	29.740	43.0	33.4	72	6	46.8	40.5	W. S.W.	815
20	29.387	40.1	30.2	70	6	45.2	36.6	W. N.W.	570

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 29.994 29.972 29.988 29.988 29.992 29.992
 Temperature of Air ... 42.0° 42.2° 44.2° 44.2° 44.2° 44.2°
 Temperature of Surface ... 42.0° 42.2° 44.2° 44.2° 44.2° 44.2°
 Direction of Wind ... W. S.W. W. S.W. W. S.W. W. S.W. W. S.W. W. S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 50	1 0	1 30	2 1	2 12	3 5	3 55

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House.
 The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the Old Masters and Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
 The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES will CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 10.—6, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
 The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street,
 will OPEN in APRIL NEXT, for the EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Eminent Artists. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Prize Medals will be Given for the Best Pictures Exhibited this Season. The Gallery will Reopen at Easter. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wast.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S KING
 RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven, Music by R. St. John. Preceded, at Seven, by THE LOTTERY TICKET.

QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENTISH
 and Powerful Company in a New and Picturesque Comedy-Drama. EVERY EVENING.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

S T. J A M E S S H A L L.
 The extraordinarily successful ENTERTAINMENT produced by the Management of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
 will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AT THREE ALSO.

Faults, 1s.; Sofa Seats, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.45; for Evening ditto at Seven. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

MR. G. W. MOORE has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place at ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, on TUESDAY, MARCH 5, when a Day and Night Performance will be given. In addition to the regular Performers by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, the following eminent Artists will appear:—The Vokes Family, the Girards, Miss E. Farrer, Miss P. Laverne, Miss C. Debois, Miss Nelly Bromley, Miss Kate Munroe, Miss E. Chapman, Miss F. Leslie, Miss Russell; Mr. E. Terry, Mr. L. Brough, Mr. George Hooton, Mr. J. G. Taylor, Miss Harriette, Little Sam, the Wilson Brothers, M. Marisa, Mr. W. Joyce, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. John Clarke, Mr. J. D. Payne, Mr. H. Jackson, Mr. Fernandez, and Mr. G. H. Macdonald. Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Unusual Interest.—In addition to Models of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Alice, and Captain Sir George Saxe (in an Arctic Dress), and every marked personage of Royalty and Renown, a sumptuous Group of the Fashions of To-day is exhibited. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, sixpence. Open Ten till Ten.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
 MATCHED AND MATED, SPRING'S DELIGHTS, by Mr. Corney Grain, and A NIGHT SURPRISE. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s.; 6d.; 3d.; and 2d. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL (England's Home of Mystery).—Locally.—Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE'S Novel and Original Huiyry ENTERTAINMENT DAILY, at THREE and EIGHT o'clock. Added to the programme is the wonderful performance of Her Majesty's Circus, the Electric Motor. Admission 2s., 1s., and 6d. Box-office open all day where seats can be booked free of charge. Carriages should be ordered for five and ten o'clock. W. MORRIS, Manager.

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NEW SEANCE, TO-DAY, at Three, and TO-NIGHT, at Eight.

MORE SENSATIONAL THAN EVER.

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MR. COOKE FLOATS in the ROOM,

TAKING WITH HIM THE CABINET in which he is secured.

NO SPIRIT MEDIUM can submit to such severe tests as are now applied to Mr. Cooke, and produce any manifestations whatever.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—As there is a great demand for seats, and no charge for booking, intending visitors should secure their places without delay.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD
 CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. The Programme for the next Concert will include the following popular songs:—"By the margin of Fair Zurich's waters" and "The Girl in the Night" (Madame Sherrington); "Stangers Yet" and "A Wreath of Roses" (Madame Earle); "Will he come?" and "Soft song, 'When the kye come home'" (Madame Antoinette Stenry); "Good bye, sweetheart" and "My pretty Jane" (Mr. Sims Reeves); "Good night, beloved" and "Sally in our alley" (Mr. Edward S. Lloyd); "The View of Bray" (Mr. Mayhew); "The Yeoman's Wedding Song" (Mr. De Lucy); "She whom I love" (Mr. Brough); Madame Arabella Goddard will perform "On a Song of Bright Plumes," by Mendelssohn (Helm), and "Fra Liavolo," by Jules de Serval. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker, Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Staff 2; Balfour, 3s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Bowers and Co., 285, Regent-street.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL
 CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, at Half past Eight o'clock. List's Symphonic Form, "Mozzetta" (first performed at the Crystal Palace), by increased Orchestra of Ninety Performers. Principal Violin, Mr. Diekmann. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. Handel's "Les Pecheurs" (Liszt's "Lodya"). Vocalist, Mrs. Uggel. Piano-forte Concerto by Chopin (4th minor and 1st 2d major). Piano-forte, Mr. Walter Bache. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Winer and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

Two Debates have attracted and absorbed the interest of the country within the last few days. The first, initiated in the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone, on the Treaty Rights and Obligations of England in respect of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The second, introduced to the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll, who, after due notice, put an interpellation to the Ministry, grounded on the instructions furnished to Lord Salisbury in November last, asking her Majesty's Government whether they intend to take any further measures for the attainment of the ends contemplated in those instructions. The debates in both Houses upon these subjects were, each of them, worthy—more especially that in the House of Peers—of the traditional reputation of the respective branches of the Legislature. Neither of them, indeed, dissipates entirely the obscurity which still shrouds the policy which ought to govern the British nation in dealing practically with the Eastern Question. Neither of them has issued in a result which can be looked at as the Polestar which may be accepted as a guide to future action. Both of them were sustained by vigorous logic and by impressive eloquence. Neither of them, however, conducted to a clear and distinct expression of the mind of the country. One gets confused in wading through the mass of conflicting opinions brought together on these occasions by the diligent study and the various analyses of the two Bluebooks containing the diplomatic correspondence which has passed upon the subject. One is perplexed, moreover, in regard to the best line of policy to be adopted for the future. But no man of ordinary intelligence and culture, we think, can study these debates without being put into a much superior position to any which he has previously occupied for arriving at an honest, and perhaps we may add a sound, judgment of the duty of the country in the momentous crisis to which the progress of events has brought it.

The Debate in the Commons, coloured though it was towards its close by undignified personalities, was nevertheless, on the whole, a fair but most able discussion of the question whether the Treaty Rights and Obligations of England in matters affecting the Government of Turkey admit of, or compel, a resort to coercion with a view to carry into effect the conclusions of the late Conference at Constantinople. It turned on a question of legal and international jurisprudence. To some extent it was technical in its aim, to some extent historical in its substance; but there can be no doubt that it was intended to clear the way for the more interesting and important debate in the House of Lords, which was intended to be practical. An inquiry as to what we have a right to demand and what we are obliged to do, conformably with our national honour, might well precede the further question what, if the way be open to us, are we disposed to do. Mr. Gladstone's opening speech was characterised by moderation, dignity, and breadth. But, perhaps, it did not rise to the height of persuasiveness which he has sometimes displayed. The argument of Mr. Hardy, in reply, would seem to have struck the public as being less subtle, but more plainly stated and more generally accepted. Its purport was this—that you cannot have treaty rights without treaty obligations, a maxim which must be received as correct in the abstract, but which does not necessarily dispose of the practical perplexities which may sometimes arise out of its strict application. The fact is that there are some international rights and obligations which are anterior to any specific stipulations contained in treaties; and, although the letter of treaty obligations may go against this or that mode of dealing with unexpected events, we must be guided in grappling with those events by the broadest rules of humanity and common-sense. If a madman "runs a muck" through the streets, threatening peril to all the neighbours whom he encounters, albeit it may be the law that one man is not authorised to interfere with the liberty of another, a higher law takes its place, and, in the interests of common order and humanity, justifies such an employment of force as the circumstances and reason of the case may require. This is the real ground upon which must be based the justification of England in over-riding, to some extent, what are described as the Independence and Integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The discussion in the House of Lords turned upon no pivot of technicality. It elicited, as far as could be ascertained at the present moment, not so much what the Government intend to do as what they have resolved not to do. They will not resort to coercion, which means war, or, at any rate, a threat of war. They do not believe themselves justified in voluntarily entering upon so dangerous a course unless absolutely compelled to do so.

by a regard to national honour. Were Austria or France to insist upon a fulfilment of our engagements to them, we should have no option; but this possibility is regarded as too remote to be of any practical worth. Her Majesty's Ministers have agreed upon a policy of moral suasion rather than of coercion. There is much to be urged in support of their determination. In the first place taking their object to be an amelioration of the lot of the Christian subjects in Turkey, it is certainly difficult to conceive how far that problem could be solved by military intervention. In the second place, great risks would be incurred of desperation, followed by cruelty, of the Sultan's Mohammedan subjects, and the last state of the Christian Provinces might become worse than the first. In the third place, although it may be true that an alliance between England and Russia for a forcible insistence upon the decisions of the Conference might operate as a restraint upon Russia in the distribution of territorial power, it might also, to a very large extent, unsettle our relations with Mohammedans in other parts of the world. And, lastly, the sword once drawn no human mind can predict when and under what circumstances it will be returned to the scabbard. That England will not fight in support of Turkey may now be accepted as a moral certainty. That she will, even in concert with the European Powers, resort to force for the attainment of her disinterested ends, is a question of policy which the Ministry have decided in the negative. How far the country will justify the choice they have made remains to be seen. The debate in the House of Lords, on Tuesday last, will help to enlighten it. We commend it to the earnest study of our readers—our only desire being, as theirs must be, that right may be done irrespective of all Party interests.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold continue at Osborne House.

The Marquis of Salisbury dined with her Majesty on Saturday last, and left Osborne on Sunday, after an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily walking and driving exercise. On Monday her Majesty drove through Newport and past Carisbrooke. Prince Leopold has taken frequent drives.

Sir Henry Elliot, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived at Osborne, last week, and had an audience of the Queen, and afterwards dined with her Majesty. The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero and Commander Fullerton, of her Majesty's yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, have also dined with the Queen.

By her Majesty's command Commander Fullerton and seven officers and sixteen men of the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* attended at the funeral of the late Captain Campbell, at Hampton, and the men carried their lamented Captain to his grave.

Large parcels of old linen, from Buckingham Palace, of great value for surgical purposes, have been presented by command of the Queen to the London and University College Hospitals, the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, and other benevolent institutions. Her Majesty has also sent a present of pheasants for the use of the patients in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption.

The Queen has granted a pension of £150 per annum to the widow of Mr. Noble, the eminent sculptor.

The appointments of Sir James Paget, Bart., to be one of her Majesty's Surgeons in Ordinary, and of Mr. Prescott Hewett to be Surgeon Extraordinary, and Mr. Eric Erichsen to be Surgeon Extraordinary to her Majesty, have been gazetted.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has left, and the Hon. Horatio Stopford, arrived, at Osborne. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Biddulph and Mr. Royle have left, and Major-General H. Ponsonby and the Hon. A. Yorke have arrived, at Osborne. Captain Edward Hardinge has been appointed a Naval aide-de-camp to her Majesty, vice Captain Oldfield.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday next. The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Friday next, and on March 14.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales hunted with her Majesty's staghounds yesterday week, near Maidenhead. In the evening his Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales, with their children, went to Covent Garden Theatre. The Prince presided, on Saturday last, at a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, held at Marlborough House. The Princess was present at the Saturday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall. On Monday Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, with Prince and Princess Christian, were present at the performance of Verdi's "Requiem," at the Royal Albert Hall. Tuesday was the tenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise of Wales, eldest daughter of the Prince and Princess. The Prince and Princess and Prince and Princess Christian attended the debate in the House of Lords. On Wednesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, distributed the prizes to the students of the South Kensington Schools of Art on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge has been confined to the house by an attack of bronchitis, aggravated by a sharp fit of the gout, which prevented his Royal Highness dining at Lord Beaconsfield's full-dress Parliamentary dinner, attending the opening of Parliament by the Queen, and the Levée on Thursday week. The Duke is now better.

The Duke of Sutherland has left Stafford House for Dunrobin Castle. The Duchess went to Torquay on Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens, from Stover Lodge, Dover.

The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Holkar Hall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde have arrived at Kilkenny Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke and Lady Augusta Rous have arrived at Henham Hall, Suffolk.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have arrived at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, from Grosvenor-square.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his first Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday; after which the Hon. Mrs. Brand had her first reception, at which a numerous company assembled. The Speaker will hold his levées on the evenings of Wednesday, March 7, and of Wednesday, March 14.

Entertainments have been given by his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, Countess Frances Waldegrave and Lord Carlingford, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Molesworth, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

The *Morning Post* states that marriages are arranged between Lord Fermoy and the Hon. Cecilia O'Grady, only daughter of Standish, third Viscount Guillemore, and between Sir Thomas Dancer, Bart., of Modreeny House, in the county of Tipperary, and Miss Gardiner, only daughter of the late Mr. J. W. Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge, Reading, and niece of Sir Lawrence Palk.

THE CHINESE MINISTERS IN LONDON.

The presence in London of the Chinese Ministers, whose Portraits we give this week, is another of the indications which, of late years, China has given of her having at last awakened to a sense of her position amongst nations. Hitherto she has held herself aloof from the rest of the world, indulging in dreams of her former greatness, but now a gleam of light has broken in upon her. The halo of antiquity, once her pride, and which still hangs around her institutions, she now sees has mystified and obscured her vision. She is now aware that, while she has been laboriously toiling up the ascent of centuries, other nations, of which she never dreamt, or thought of only in her scorn, have come round the hill and, somehow or other, got between her and the summit. It would be unkind to allude to the causes which have led to this awakening, since the lives of the men she has singled out as her pioneers in the region of diplomacy are in themselves guarantees of her having forgotten or forgiven them.

Kuo-Sung-Tao and Liu-Hsi-hung, respectively the first and the second Ministers, though in some respects the very antipodes of each other, have in their career each suffered for their plain speaking on matters connected with foreign diplomacy—Kuo-Sung-Tao, for having condemned the policy of San-Ko-Lin-San when he proposed attacking the English fleet at Taku, in 1858; and Liu-Hsi-hung, for the unpalatable advice he gave to Yeh-Ming-Chên, the famous Viceroy of Canton. It would be interesting to speculate on what might have been the course of events had the wise counsels of the two Ministers fallen on more willing ears. The Summer Palace, with its magnificent collection of art-treasures, might still have been in existence; and Yeh, the great but obstinate Viceroy, might have yielded up his breath in his native land, instead of as a captive on the banks of the Ganges. But had these events not occurred would the state of China have been what it is to-day? Would she have been on the road of progress and sent her Ministers to-day to the Court of St. James's? It is questionable whether she would. But be this as it may, we feel confident she could not have been better represented at the Court of our Queen than she is in the persons of the two Envoys who presented their credentials to her Majesty on the 7th inst. Kuo-Ta-jên, the senior Envoy, is a man of about fifty-nine years of age, whilst Liu-Hsi-hung is some four or five years younger.

In manners and appearance Kuo-Sung-Tao, or, to call him by his title, Kuo-Ta-jên (for it is not considered complimentary to pronounce the last two characters of a Chinese gentleman's name) is about as fine a specimen of the Mandarin class of Chinese as it would be easy to find. When still a young man he carried off some of the highest literary honours, and, having become a Han-lin, his learning and pleasing manners recommended him to the notice of the Emperor Hien-Fung, who appointed him to a post of a literary nature in the Nan-Sheeh-Fung, a department of the Palace, where occasionally the Emperor passed such time as he could spare in literary disquisitions with his favourite. If space permitted, many interesting incidents in his political career might be mentioned; but we will only add that at different times he has held the offices of Governor of the Province of Canton, Vice-President of the Board of War, and Vice-President of the Wung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Office.

Liu-Ta-jên, though also a man of great literary attainments, never carried off such high honours as his superior; and, with the exception of being Under-Secretary in the Board of Punishments, where he much distinguished himself, he seems never to have held any high civil office. It was otherwise regarding military appointments, he having held high military commands in both the Tai-ping and Nünfu rebellions, and distinguished himself by his activity and daring, as well as by the admirable discipline he preserved amongst his troops. But it is not only against native forces he has fought, for he has also had the honour of meeting our own English troops in the field. We need scarcely remark that not the less but all the more will he be honoured because of this, for the English know how to honour bravery wherever it may be found, and not less when it happens to fight under the opposing standard. On the heights of Canton he made one of the most determined stands shown by the Chinese troops, when last that city was besieged by the English. General Straubenzee was not aware of this when, as Governor of Malta, he received the Chinese Envoys on their voyage through to England, or we might safely assert he would have been, if that were possible, all the more cordial. The most favourable opinion is entertained towards the Embassy by the people of every class throughout the whole of this country. On their way to the House of Lords on the day of the opening of Parliament, and again at places of amusement which the Envoys have honoured by their presence, their Excellencies must have found proof of this in the hearty welcome shown them by the cheering of the people. Kuo-Ta-jên is accompanied by Lady Kuo, who may be said to be the first lady of position who has ever ventured beyond the shores of the Central Kingdom. During her voyage to England, in conformity with Chinese ideas of propriety, she remained during the whole time in the strictest seclusion, never once having even taken a seat on deck. Of course, she interchanged visits with some of the foreign ladies on board, but always in their private state-rooms. Since coming to London she has persevered in the same custom, visiting and receiving persons only of her own sex. This being so, we cannot but think that the correspondent of a morning paper who, in his account of the landing of the Embassy, described his introduction to her and the fascinating smile she gave, must have drawn on his imagination, misled, no doubt, by his gallantry, and stated what never happened.

LATE SIR AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, BART.

Our last week's obituary contained a brief memoir of the late Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod at the House of Lords. Sir Augustus Clifford would have been ninety years of age on May 26 of the present year. He entered the Royal Navy at the age of twelve as a midshipman on board the *Ville de Paris*, 110, the flagship of Earl St. Vincent and Admiral Sir William Cornwallis. He served under Admiral Sir John T. Duckworth and other distinguished commanders of that period, and was present in several important actions, particularly off the coast of Egypt in 1809, when he was engaged in the boats under Lieutenant Taillour against some French vessels defended by strong batteries in the Bay of Rosas. Afterwards he was appointed to command the *Cephalus*, sloop, eighteen guns, which vessel contributed to the destruction of ten armed feluccas on the beach near Cetraro, in the Gulf of Policastro. He was actively employed on the Italian coast, and had much severe fighting with the enemy, until he obtained his post rank in July, 1812. He returned to England with despatches from Lord William Bentinck. He was subsequently appointed to the *Bonne Citoyenne* and *Euryalus*, in which vessel he escorted Sir William Hamilton, the British Ambassador, to Naples. In May, 1826, he was appointed to the command of the *Herald* yacht, to attend the late Duke of Devonshire on his Extraordinary Embassy to Russia. For some time, as Captain Clifford, he was employed in attendance on the Lord High Admiral, the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV.; and in 1828 he took out Lord William Bentinck as Governor-General to India. This was his last service afloat; and he was not actively employed after 1831. Sir Augustus sat in Parliament for Bandon-bridge in 1818, for Dungarvan in 1820, and again for Bandon-bridge in 1831. In July, 1832, he was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in the room of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, which office he held ever since. Sir Augustus was created a Baronet in 1838. He married, Oct. 20, 1813, Lady Elizabeth Frances Townshend, sister of John, fourth Marquis Townshend; and by her, who died April 10, 1862, he leaves surviving issue, Admiral Sir W. J. Cavendish Clifford, C.B.; Colonel Robert Clifford, late of the Grenadier Guards, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod; Mr. Charles Clifford, M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight, formerly private secretary to Viscount Palmerston, and two unmarried daughters. Sir Augustus, during his service as Usher of the Black Rod, occasionally discharged the duties of Lord Great Chamberlain. He was the senior flag officer on the Retired List, his commission as Captain dating from July 28, 1812; Rear-Admiral, March 23, 1848; Vice-Admiral, Sept. 27, 1855; and Admiral, Nov. 7, 1860. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

FORTRESSES OF THE BOSPHORUS.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople has made a trip up the Bosphorus to sketch the old castles and other picturesque features of the scenery along its shores. That famous strait of maritime passage, from the Sea of Marmora to the Euxine or Black Sea, varies in width as it bends to and fro between Europe and Asia, sometimes dividing the two great continents by only half a mile of water, sometimes forming bays on one side or the other, with a breadth of two or three miles. Our readers know that Stamboul, the properly Turkish city of Constantinople, stands at the south-west entrance to the Bosphorus, overlooking the Sea of Marmora; and that it is separated by an inlet called the Golden Horn from the town suburbs of Galata and Pera, the former being inhabited by the Greek Christians, and the latter by other European residents. On the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, directly opposite Stamboul, is the Turkish village, or rather town, of Scutari, where the military hospital of the Allied armies was established in 1855, and where in the cemetery lie numbers of our brave officers and soldiers. From these points one may proceed by steamer up the Bosphorus, a length of more than twenty miles, enjoying a continual succession of beautiful and interesting views on both sides of the strait. Nearest to Constantinople, on the European side, are the Imperial arsenal of Tophané, for the Sultan's artillery, and the Imperial Palace of Dolma-baghtché; but the Sultan has two or three other palaces on the Bosphorus. Several miles further on, the opposite shores are guarded respectively by the ancient fortresses of Rumeli Hisar and Anadolu Hisar, which were completed in 1451, three years before the Turkish conquest of Constantinople, by the conqueror, Mohammed II., he being then already in possession of the adjacent provinces. Beicos Bay soon opens to view on the Asiatic side, with the Giant's Mountain rising beyond it. Opposite Beicos Bay, on the European shore, is the pleasant village of Therapia, with the summer residence of the British Ambassador. At the foot of the Giant's Mountain is a small port named Unkar Skelessi, which is celebrated in diplomatic history for the signature of the Treaty of 1833 between Turkey and Russia, whereby the Sultan agreed to open or close the Dardanelles at the request of the Czar. The summer palace of the Sultan at this place has been converted into a paper manufactory, with its costly marble floors.

North of Beicos Bay, on the promontory which bore the ancient name of Argyroconium, about fourteen miles from Constantinople, stands the fortress of Mahdjar, shown in one of our Artist's sketches. Its name is derived from a Hungarian or Magyar prisoner, of some distinction, who was here confined during the old wars between the Austrian and the Turkish Empires. On the other side of the strait, in Europe, is the harbour of Buyukdere, and the Russian Ambassador has his summer residence there. Passing on still further towards the Black Sea, one finds the Bosphorus suddenly narrowing to its least breadth, where the Bithynian mountain range of Olympus, on the right hand, seems approaching a junction with the Thracian range of Mount Hæmus, on the left hand. Here are the opposing fortresses of Anadolu Kavak and Rumeli Kavak; the name of "Anadolu," or "Anatolia," being Greek for the Levant, or quarter of the rising sun, and commonly applied to Asia Minor; while "Roumelia" was the name given to the whole metropolitan territory of Constantinople under the Roman Emperors. When the Byzantine or Eastern Empire was overthrown in the Middle Ages these positions were occupied by the Genoese, in connection with the Crusades; and a desperate struggle took place afterwards between them and the Ottoman Turks for the possession of Rumeli Kavak, formerly a Genoese stronghold. We have not mentioned all the castles and fortresses along the Bosphorus. At its north-eastern extremity, opening to the Black Sea, are two lighthouses, one for each shore. "Poiras Bournou" means "the North Cape," the word "Poiras" being a Turkish corruption of "Boreas." Here is the fort shown in one of our Illustrations; opposite to which, on the Tashlanjik or "Stony" promontory, is the fort of Karibjeh, built on European ground.

We shall continue this series of Illustrations of the Bosphorus in our next.

The first meeting of the Fox Club this season took place at Brooks's on Saturday evening last.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE BOSPHORUS.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FORTRESS OF MAHDJAR, ASIATIC SIDE.



POIRAZ BOURNOU FORTRESS, ASIATIC SIDE.

asking for a certain telegram not included in the Eastern Bluebook, and for the names of the "important personages" with respect to whom Sir Henry Elliot stated, in his despatch of Sept. 18, that "they have made a declaration that the Turks must be driven out of Europe"? There was the customary large gathering which always assembles to hear a set speech from the most eloquent and illustrious member of the House. Mr. Gladstone began by disowning the soft impeachment to which currency had been given in a North of England paper to the effect that Prince Bismarck, the Emperor of Russia, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Gladstone had leagued together to place the Duke of Edinburgh on the throne of the Sultan. Laughter greeted the demolition of this *canard*; and, when the mirth of hon. members had subsided, the ex-Premier plunged into the subject-matter of his motion with characteristic earnestness. Taking for his text the following despatch from Lord Derby to Sir Henry Elliot, Mr. Gladstone called particular attention to the words we print in italics:—

Foreign Office, Sept. 5, 1876.

Sir.—For your guidance as to the language to be held by you to the Turkish Ministers in the present juncture, it is right that you should be accurately acquainted with the state of public opinion in England on the subject of Turkey. It is my duty to inform you that any sympathy which was previously felt towards that country has been completely destroyed by the recent lamentable occurrences in Bulgaria. The accounts of outrages and excesses committed by the Turkish troops upon the unhappy, and, for the most part, unresisting population, has raised an universal feeling of indignation in all classes of English society, and to such a pitch has this risen that in the extreme case of Russia declaring war against Turkey her Majesty's Government would find it practically impossible to interfere in defence of the Ottoman Empire. Such an event by which the sympathies of the nation would be brought into direct opposition to its treaty engagements would place England in a most unsatisfactory and even humiliating position; yet it is impossible to say that if the present conflict continues the contingency may not arise. The speedy conclusion of a peace, under any circumstances most desirable, becomes from these considerations a matter of urgent necessity. Her Majesty's Government leave it to your Excellency's discretion to choose the arguments which you shall employ, but you will see from what I have stated how essential it is that the Turkish Ministers should be made alive to the position in which the conduct of their own authorities has placed them, and you will understand that you are warranted in using the strongest language, should occasion require it, to enforce upon the Porte the expediency of a pacific policy and of moderation in the terms to be proposed.—I am, &c.,
DANBY.

Protesting, in the first place, against this declaration that we had treaty engagements which the sympathies of the nation would not allow us to carry out, and that that would place England in "a most unsatisfactory and even humiliating position," Mr. Gladstone minutely examined the Treaty of Paris, the Tripartite Treaty with France and Austria, and the Treaty of London, with the view of showing that Lord Derby must have referred to the Treaty of Paris in the despatch in question. With reference to the guarantees in this treaty, he quoted, in passing, an opinion of Lord Palmerston, to the effect that they gave us the right to intervene in the affairs of Turkey, but did not impose upon us the obligation to do so. He staunchly defended the action of the late Government in agreeing to the treaty of 1871, which he contended simply reinstated the treaty of 1856 in its former position prior to Russia's repudiation of the Black Sea clauses. Finally, he wished to know how far the Government considered themselves bound by our treaty engagements, and formally put the following questions:—"First of all, whether the humiliating position mentioned means the position of a State bound by treaty to go to war in a certain event. Secondly, it having been the opinion of the Government on Sept. 5 that we were bound to go to war for Turkey if she were attacked by Russia, did they consider that her title to aid was not affected by her breach of faith in respect of promised reforms? And, lastly, which is really the material question, is that still their opinion, or do they consider that we are absolved from the obligations of the Treaty of 1856, and that we are free to act as policy, as justice, and as humanity may seem to require?"

Mr. Hardy was very explicit in his reply, the pith of which was contained in the second sentence of his speech:—"Now, Sir, let me say at the beginning that her Majesty's Government do not consider themselves set free from the treaty obligations to which they were a party in 1856 as well as in 1871." To argue that, whilst Turkey should be bound by the Treaty of Paris, we were free to act as we liked in the matter, was unjust to Turkey, in his opinion. The true meaning of the Treaty was that the Powers who were parties to it conjointly guaranteed the integrity and independence of Turkey; but the Treaty did not bind us to go to war for Turkey. Proceeding with his usual rapidity of utterance (a rapidity for which he is not blessed by the reporters), the Secretary for War declared with much animation, amid cheers from the Ministerial benches, that those who agreed to the Treaty of 1871 had "no right to turn upon us now and say that we are to be blamed because we say it is our duty to fulfil the obligations which you then undertook." The fact that this treaty guaranteed the integrity of Turkey was recognised by the Conference; and, as for the treaty alluded to in Lord Derby's despatch, that was the Tripartite Treaty, which certainly did bind us to go to war for Turkey if called upon by Austria and France. The Government would not renounce our treaty engagements, Mr. Hardy said, in conclusion; nor would they consent to coerce Turkey by force; but he was not without hope that the Porte would yet yield to the moral influence of the European Powers.

Lord Robert Montagu cannot be said to have sustained the liveliness which the Secretary for War infused into the debate; but cordial commendation is due to Mr. Courtney for a maiden speech of much ability, and to Mr. P. J. Smyth for an address which, though evidently prepared, was pitched in a high and eloquent strain. Without giving a dry list of the other hon. members who previously delivered themselves on the Eastern Question; but merely mentioning, in passing, that Mr. Forsyth maintained that independent position he has taken up with regard to the Ministry, and made a flank attack upon the Government from his place on the Conservative side of the House, we come to the event of the sitting, the acrid attack upon Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Chaplin, pointedly addressing the right hon. member for Greenwich, accused him, in scolding tones, of fomenting the agitation on the Eastern Question last autumn, and of lacking the courage to meet the Government face to face in that House. What he wanted to know was, whether he intended, by a definite motion, to test the opinion of Parliament upon the misconduct which he alleged against the Government. Warning to his work, Mr. Chaplin had the hardihood to say that, as a man of honour, there was only one course for Mr. Gladstone to take. The ex-Premier and Colonel Mure rose at the same moment; and, the gallant Colonel having protested against the personalities of Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Gladstone appealed to the Speaker to decide whether it was for the hon. member to instruct him "as to the only course which it was competent for a man of honour to follow." Whereupon the Speaker gravely declared "the hon. gentleman in making use of that expression has exceeded the limits of Parliamentary discussion."

A humble apology was tendered by Mr. Chaplin; but, he added, that it was true by the forms of the House the right hon. gentleman could not challenge their opinion that night, but, to enable him to do so another night, he moved the adjournment of the debate. The House was now in a thoroughly stormy

condition. Cheers had been met by counter cheers, and the Liberal cheers broke out afresh as Mr. Gladstone rose to second the motion and answer the allegations made against him. He showed some emotion in his opening words; but speedily recovered himself, and, in a fine vein of irony, corrected the mis-statements of Mr. Chaplin, and snubbed Lord George Hamilton for some interruptions which escaped him in the excitement of the moment. Mr. Gladstone reminded his now subdued opponent that he had simply joined in the national demonstration of hostility to Turkey for the perpetration of the Bulgarian atrocities; and the right hon. gentleman, while declining to accept at present the challenge thrown out to him, said "When the time arrives, and the whole matter is finished, I don't think he will have any reason to complain of any reticence or suppression on my part." Sir Stafford Northcote having repeated the challenge of Mr. Chaplin, but in more Parliamentary language, the Marquis of Hartington replied in a speech marked by much spirit and common-sense, Sir W. Harcourt vigorously attacked the policy of the Government with zest; and, after a desultory conversation, the debate was adjourned for a week. Before the House separated, Mr. E. Stanhope introduced his Maritime Contracts Bill; Lord Elcho, a Scottish Game Laws Amendment Bill; and Sir M. Hicks-Beach nominated the Select Committee on the Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland.

On Monday the inevitable Eastern Question cropped up in the shape of Mr. Gladstone's query as to who were the "important personages" Sir Henry Elliot alluded to in the despatch to which he had called attention on the previous Friday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not say for certain; but neatly implied that there was a widely-entertained opinion in this country that the right hon. member for Greenwich was one important personage who had recommended a policy favourable to the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. The quieter theme of the Universities was taken up by the House on the motion of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who said that the Oxford and Cambridge Bill intrusted to his charge was practically a combination of the two bills of last Session, and that its objects were to enable the rich colleges to assist the poor, to regulate University fellowships more efficiently, to establish additional fellowships, and improve the professoriat. Mr. Lowe ("who owed so much to Oxford," according to Mr. Hardy) found grave faults in the constitution of our Universities, but did not think the bill would remedy many of the evils, and therefore opposed it—a course which Mr. Mowbray regarded with surprise, as showing lack of "filial affection." Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Beresford Hope, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Sir John Lubbock, and others, having spoken pro. and con., Mr. Gorchen supported the measure, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not unnaturally, thought a wise one, and which was read a second time. Among the other bills read a second time were the Irish Judicature Bill and the Justices' Clerks Bill; and among the most important intimations with regard to the future was the promise by Mr. James of a motion respecting the City Companies.

As Mr. Forster remarked this week, in a postprandial speech, anyone who went to St. Stephen's on Tuesday evening "might well have supposed there was only one House, and that the House of Lords; for, while the House of Commons was counted out rather early, a great number of the members of that House went to the Upper House" to hear the set debate upon the Duke of Argyll's motion. Indeed, beyond the explanation of Mr. Ward Hunt that Captain Pim had in his question greatly exaggerated the strength of the Russian squadron in the Pacific, and the peaceful statement that our relations with Russia are of a friendly character, nothing of interest came before the Lower House, save the presentation by Mr. Ritchie of a monster petition bearing 15,300 signatures, complaining against the formation of a smallpox hospital in Limehouse, and the hon. member's motion (subsequently withdrawn) that a Committee should inquire into the grievance.

On Wednesday the subjoined bills were read the second time:—Ecclesiastical Offices and Fees Bill (moved by Mr. Cowper-Temple); Scottish Game-Law Bill, with regard to which the Lord Advocate raised a laugh by saying it "would include everything, from a woodpigeon to a sparrow, from a reindeer to a rat;" and the Voters (Ireland) Bill. Leave was then given to Mr. A. Mills to bring in a bill to make better provision for the union of contiguous benefices; to Mr. Pease for a bill to abolish the punishment of death; to Mr. Sheridan for a bill to protect railway passengers; to Mr. Pease for a bill to amend the law as to vaccination, so far as accumulating penalties are concerned; and to Sir H. Jackson for a bill to amend the law as to the taxation of costs.

On Thursday Mr. J. D. Hutchinson took his seat for Halifax, Mr. Sidney Herbert for Wilton, and Mr. King Haman for Sligo. Replying to Mr. Potter, Lord J. Manners said that, looking at the great cost of the postal service with India, he could hold out no hope of a reduction in the rate of postage between this country and India. Mr. Bourke, in answer to Mr. Rylands said that, according to a telegram received from Constantinople, there was no truth in the statement in the *Times* that Sheket Pasha had been appointed to an army corps on the Danube. Lord Sandon, responding to a question from Sir W. Barttelot, informed the House that there had been outbreaks of the cattle plague in the metropolis and parts of the country; but the most prompt measures had been taken to stamp out the disease, and so far with success. The most serious outbreak had occurred at Hull, but directions had been given to the local authority to prevent all cattle exposed for sale leaving the town. From Germany and Belgium the importation of cattle was prohibited. From the Netherlands and France the cattle were ordered to be slaughtered on landing; but, as regarded Spain, Portugal, and Denmark, they were allowed to enter, as there was no disease existing amongst them in those places, and ample precautions had been taken to prevent its introduction therein. Mr. Bourke informed Dr. Lush that the attention of the Foreign Secretary had been directed to the inconveniences which would result to British invalids and residents from the proposal before the French Legislature to prohibit medical practice in France by foreign surgeons; and he was still in communication with the French Government. Some discussion took place in consequence of an inquiry made by Sir C. Dilke as to the course to be pursued with reference to the resumption of the adjourned debate on Eastern affairs initiated by Mr. Gladstone last Friday. The Speaker intimated that the notices standing upon the paper as amendments to the motion for going into Committee of Supply must take precedence if they were persisted with. Mr. Trevelyan was willing to withdraw his motion if the House generally desired it. Sir W. Frazer, however, declined to postpone his notice, except in favour of a definite motion challenging the policy of the Government. The Marquis of Hartington, on behalf of the front Opposition bench declined to submit such a motion, and stated that though he did not think the debate ought to be left where it was left by the Secretary for War last Friday, he did not see what good could arise from widening the question beyond the limits within which it had originally been confined; and if by continuing the debate the Government

would be at all embarrassed, he should advise that it should not be resumed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not offer facilities for resuming the debate unless it was to take a definite shape. The matter then dropped. The Prisons Bill upon its second reading was the great subject of discussion during the rest of the night.

THE CHURCH.

A dining-room clock has been presented by the parishioners to the Rev. H. M. Davey, Vicar of Portfield, on the occasion of his marriage; also an egg-stand, by the choir.—The Rev. A. L. Foulkes has received a gift of £80 from the congregation of St. Paul's, South Hampstead.

The Church and the missions in connection with it have sustained a great loss in the death, last week, of Miss Mackenzie, sister of the late Bishop Mackenzie, of the Universities' Mission in Central Africa, and compiler of the well-known missionary periodical the *Nel*.

The report of the Bishop of London's Fund for the past year states the receipts at £27,055, the bulk of which was given for its general purposes. One third of the available resources was appropriated to the maintenance of living agents, and a sum of nearly £12,000 was paid under the head of churches.

The chancellorship of Salisbury Cathedral has been conferred upon the Rev. R. G. Swayne, M.A. (Oxon), Rector of St. Edmund's, and one of the canons residentiary. The prebendal stall of Gillingham Major in the cathedral has been conferred on the Rev. Charles Tower, M.A., Rural Dean and Rector of Chilmark.

By the permission of Dean Stanley, a marble slab has recently been placed over the grave of Muzio Clementi, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, with the following inscription:—"Muzio Clementi, called 'the Father of the Piano-forte.' His fame as a musician and composer procured him the honour of a public interment in this cloister. Born at Rome, 1752. Died at Evesham, 1832."

Application was made last Saturday to Lord Penzance, on behalf of the three aggrieved parishioners of St. James's, Hatcham, for the release of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, on the ground that, by his imprisonment, the law of England had been sufficiently vindicated and sustained. Lord Penzance granted the application, and made an order for the prisoner's immediate release, without prejudice to the recovery from him of the costs incurred in consequence of his contumacy.

An influential meeting, presided over by the Bishop of Lincoln, and attended by the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Manvers, and others, was held at Nottingham, yesterday week, when it was proposed that, as Lincoln is the largest diocese in England, containing over two million acres, 800 benefices, and 1000 clergy, it ought to be divided, and Nottinghamshire being a rapidly-increasing county, should be a separate see. It was decided to petition the Home Secretary on the subject. £5000 has already been subscribed. The Bishop of Lincoln and the Bishop of Lichfield are prepared to surrender £500 a year towards the endowment of the new diocese.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held, at the society's house, Whitehall, on Monday. Grants of money amounting to £1335 were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Harrow Green, parish of Leytonstone, Essex, and Wolverhampton, All Saints; towards increasing or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Ashurst, near Steyning; Granston, Fishguard; Heigham, Norwich; Llan-guillo, Radnor; Long Sutton, Langport, Somerset; S. Pinnock, Liskeard; Selborne, Alton, Hants; Slapton, Towcester; Sternfield, Saxmundham; Sunningwell, Abingdon; Undy, Newport, Monmouth; Weaverham, Cheshire; Witham, Essex; and Woodland, Ashburton, Devon. The society also accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for St. Luke's Church, Prestonville, Brighton; and Woodlands, parish of Kingsclere, Hants. The society closed its financial year, 1876, on Dec. 31, instead of, as formerly, on March 31. During the nine months remaining in 1876 grants amounting to £9075 have been voted in aid of building twenty-five new churches, rebuilding ten, and restoring, &c., fifty-seven. The carrying out of the above works has called from the promoters of them the sum of £247,012. The society has also voted the sum of £745 in aid of twenty mission or school churches.

"LISTENING FOR THE FOOTSTEP."

The romance of history and poetry has invested the social life of the Italian cities, in the Middle Ages, with a sort of dramatic interest which enhances the attraction of Italian scenery and works of fine art. But the reality was not of such a character as we should like to see revived in any country of Europe. Honest and faithful Christian folk, good husbands and wives, fair-dealing neighbours, law-abiding citizens averse to privy conspiracy, sedition, and rebellion, may have dwelt in Florence under the Medici, and in Mantua or Verona, with the Montagues and Capulets and other powerful aristocratic houses of those turbulent times. But the peaceable and well-disposed part of the community was quite overborne, as it seems, by the pride and violence of those rival clans and factions which rallied around the leading families of the nobility, and waged continual war against each other in the very streets of the town. The practice of stealthy assassination was then more frequent than the less villainous though equally wicked custom of duelling, as single combats were usually avoided; but it often happened that a band of half a dozen kinsmen, or a leader accompanied by his friends and servants, would meet and fight with a similar company of their foes, just come out of the neighbouring palace. We need only recall to mind those scenes of "Romeo and Juliet," a subject borrowed by Shakespeare from the Italian tale by Luigi da Porto, of Vicenza, in which we see Tybalt and Mercutio as ready to exchange their deadly cuts and thrusts, as the swaggering servants are to bite their thumbs at one another. In the other plays of Shakespeare dealing with Italian stories—for instance, that of "Othello," there is evidence of the regular art of assassination being perfectly familiar to most of the vicious people of that age and nation. The contemptible young fool Roderigo, for example, at the beginning of the fifth act, is led by Iago into the street at midnight, when the following instructions are given him for the killing of Cassio:—

Iago. Here, stand behind this bulk; straight will he come.
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home—
Quick, quick, fear nothing; I'll be at thy elbow—
It makes us, or it mares us; think on that,
And fix most firm thy resolution.
Roderigo. I have no great devotion to the deed;
Yet he hath given me satisfying reasons.
'Tis but a man gone; forth, my sword; he dies.

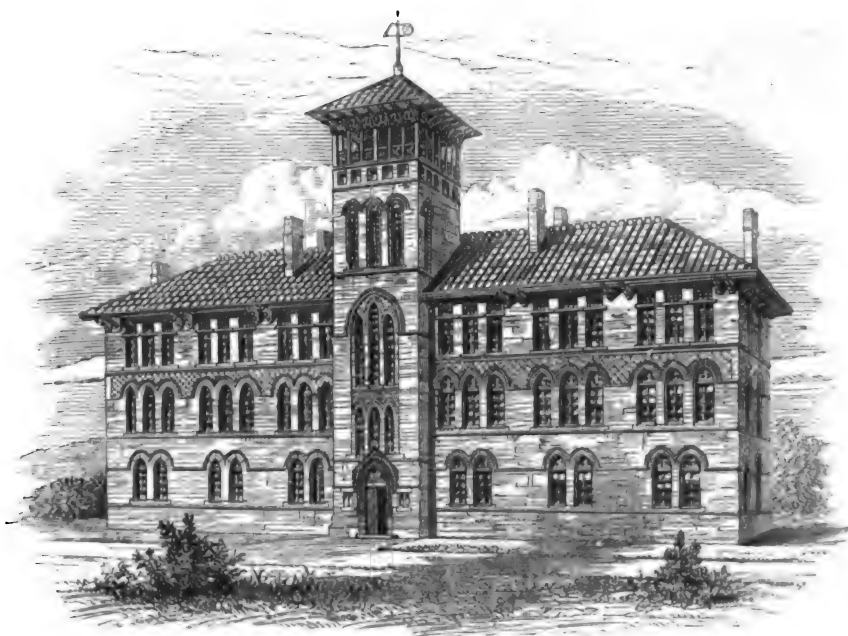
And so the would-be murderer of Cassio takes his stand for the infamous deed in contemplation. Our Engraving of the picture, by a foreign artist, entitled "Listening for the Footstep," shows the figure of an Italian "bravo," or hired assassin, in this attitude of waiting for a most wicked purpose.



"LISTENING FOR THE FOOTSTEP." BY H. J. DUWÈK.



THE LATE SIR AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, BART., USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.



CHILDREN'S HOME, METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION,
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.



NEW SCHOOL AT BREEDON-ON-THE HILL, LEICESTERSHIRE.

METROPOLITAN

CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.

The building shown in our Illustration is the "Home for Children," at Kingston-on-Thames, connected with the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, which has its principal establishment at Walton-on-Thames. There is accommodation at Walton for three hundred adults, and at Kingston for a hundred and fifty children under fourteen years of age. This beneficent charitable institution was founded in 1840, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Theodore Monro. It is designed "to provide an asylum in the country for the temporary residence of the convalescent and debilitated poor, whose restoration to health is impracticable in the hospitals and at their own unhealthy and ill-provided homes, but may be speedily effected by pure air, rest, and nutritious diet." Every subscriber of one guinea annually has the privilege of recommending one patient; and whoever knows anything of the real wants and sufferings of his poorer neighbours, must often have wished for the means of helping them precisely in this way. It may be the saving of many a working-class family from ruin, to procure for the husband and father, or the wife and mother, or some other working member of the household, after partial recovery from sickness or accidental hurt, such an opportunity of regaining complete strength. The separate branch of this institution for children was added, some years ago, by taking a house and garden at Hendon for the reception of forty girls, and subsequently by an amalgamation with the late "Home for Convalescent Children," at Mitcham, which gave accommodation for an equal number of boys. These two establishments are now superseded by the "Children's Home" erected on Kingston-hill, which was opened, on July 12, 1875, by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The building, of which Mr. Saxon Snell was the architect, is well adapted to its purpose, with the best arrangements for ventilation, drainage, warming, and water supply, as well as for the complete supervision of the children by day and night, and for the isolation, in case of need, of any who may be attacked by an infectious disorder. During the last year, 1876, the numbers of children admitted were, boys 469, girls 457. The neighbouring clergy give weekly services; besides which those of the children who can go out attend church at Norbiton and at St. Paul's, Kingston-hill. The average length of time during which the children remain is four weeks, at an average cost of £2 5s. 2½d. for that period, besides which there are expenses of fuel and washing, conveyance of children, salaries, and wages, repairs, furniture, and other charges, making the annual expenditure £2093 for the children's branch alone. The main establishment at Walton costs nearly £5000 a year, receiving last year 1222 male patients and 1203 females. The Metropolitan Convalescent Institution has funded property to the amount of nearly £10,000, as a sort of reserve; but it is dependent on annual subscriptions, and we feel that it ought to be commended to public support. It has a good board of management, under the presidency of Colonel W. F. Grant, with Lord Jocelyn Percy, as vice-chairman, and Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., as treasurer. The offices of the institution are at 32, Sackville-street.

SCHOOL AT BREEDON.

Our Illustration represents the new school at Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, which has been just opened. It was built by Mr. Abney Hastings, at the desire of his wife, the late Countess of Loudoun. The building is of stone, from the designs of Mr. Joyce, of Stafford. It is calculated to accommodate a hundred and thirty children. The front gables bear two inscriptions in Latin—the first inscription being, "Has ædes Editha, Comitessa Loudouniæ, Domina de Hastings, fieri fecit;" that is to say, "Edith, Countess of Loudoun, Baroness Hastings, caused this building to be raised;" while the second inscription is part of a verse of the 18th Psalm, "Deus meus, illumina tenebras meas," or "O Lord, my God, make my darkness to be light." The sunk panel under the belfry bears the monogram and coronet of the deceased Countess of Loudoun.

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of the SKIN, Gray's Inn-road and Mitre-street, London. Established 1864. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 47, Victoria-street, S.W.

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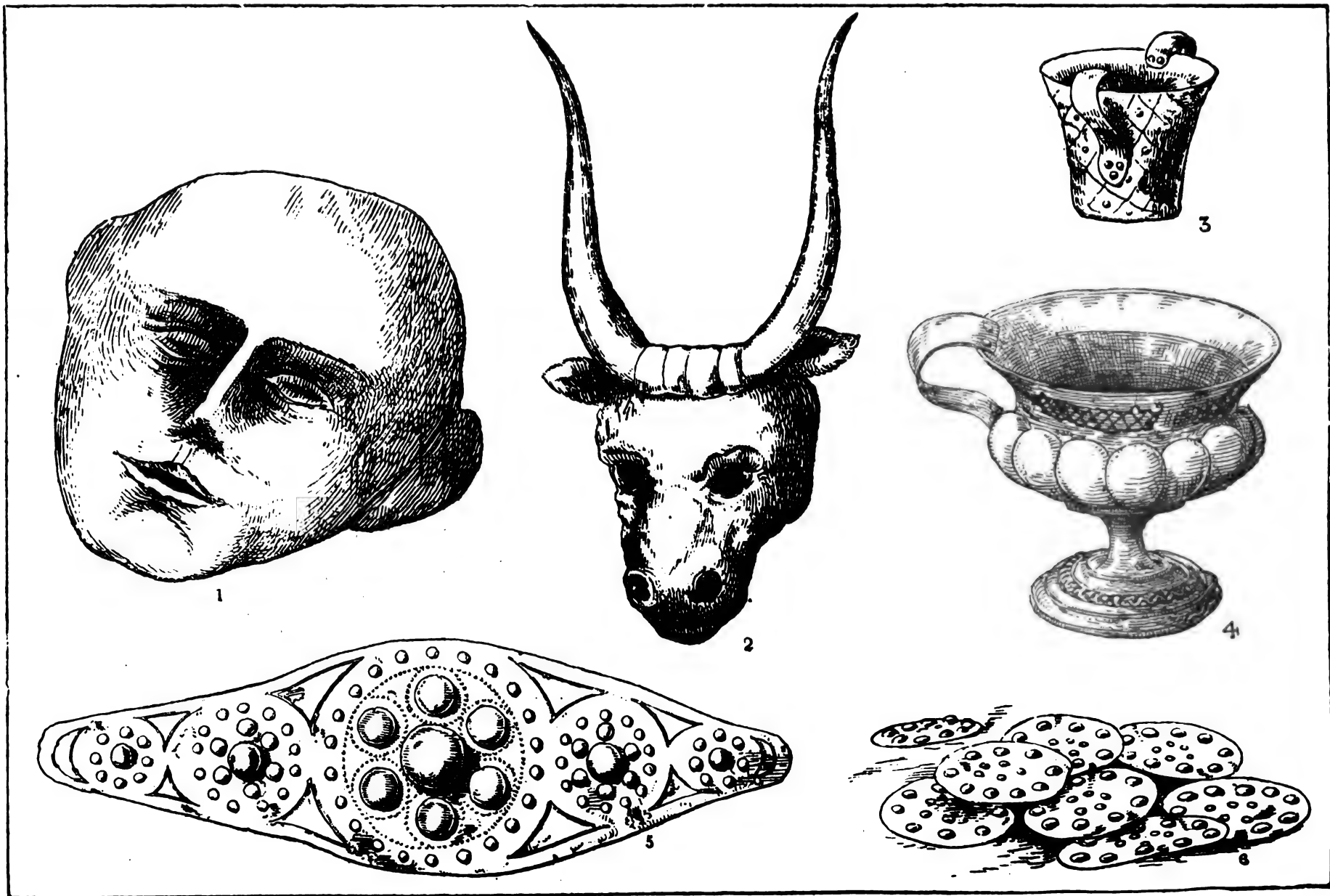
THE DISCOVERIES AT MYCENÆ.

We are indebted to Mr. Marwood Tucker for some Illustrations, made from recollection, of the interesting exhibition of Dr. Schliemann's Mycenæ antiquities, privately shown to Lord and Lady Salisbury and their party at Athens. All the articles which have been brought from Mycenæ are in the custody of the Royal Bank of Greece, and had not previously been exhibited. They covered completely the large table on which they were laid out, the place of honour in the centre being

given to (No. 2 in our Illustrations) the singular and really beautiful cow's head of silver, with golden horns. The object marked No. 1 in our Illustration is one of the thin gold masks which had covered the faces of the skeletons in Agamemnon's tomb. These are extremely curious, but, alas! extremely ugly, the features being very coarsely fashioned, with sharp lines and angles, like the face a child might make out of wood with his pocket-knife. If Agamemnon is to be judged by the portrait of him, thus disinterred, he cannot certainly have represented the Greek traditional beauty; and if his brother

was like him it is little to be wondered at that Helen should have preferred Paris.

No. 2 is the finest piece of art in the collection. It is by far the most delicately worked of all the articles now at Athens. The head of the cow, about 4½ in. or 5 in. long, is of silver, much discoloured, but very carefully modelled, and still showing the marks of the finishing-chisel. The horns are nearly 7 in. long, and are of pure gold. As they have become detached from the head at each side of the crest, it can be seen that they are hollow. The head itself is solid.



1. Gold Mask, supposed to be of Agamemnon, found with Skeleton in Agamemnon's Tomb.
2. Silver Cow's Head, with golden horns, emblematic of the goddess Hera, or Juno.

3 and 4. Golden Tankard and Goblet.
5 and 6. Thin Gold Plates and Buttons, dress ornaments, found with Skeletons.

DR. SCHLIEHMANN'S DISCOVERIES AT MYCENÆ: MASK, ETC., FROM AGAMEMNON'S TOMB.

No. 3 is a tankard of very thin but pure gold, with low repoussé ornament. There are several of these, some with handles and some without; but all when found were much battered. The one drawn has been in some degree restored to its shape. They are about 3½ in. high and 2½ in. in diameter at the top.

No. 4 is a tazza-shaped goblet of silver, with bands of gold ornament. The silver in this, as in all the other articles discovered, is crusted and discoloured as if by the action of fire, while the gold remains almost as fresh as when first made. The workmanship is very good, except that the handle is roughly fixed on by little pegs or nails. This goblet is about 8 in. high and 6½ in. in diameter. It is the largest of the objects as yet brought to Athens.

No. 5. Very thin gold ornaments, of indifferent repoussé work. There are many of these, almost identical in shape and pattern, but of various sizes, from 2 ft. to 6 in. long and proportionately broad. The larger ones were probably belts; the smaller were perhaps frontlets, worn above the forehead. They are, as well as the buttons next described, almost as thin as gold-leaf.

No. 6. Gold buttons or discs, about 2½ in. in diameter, also of poor repoussé work. The skeletons found rested on layers of these singular ornaments, and Dr. Schliemann accounts for their quantity by supposing them to have studded thickly the robes, which would naturally have long since fallen to pieces.

We lately presented, from sketches taken on the spot by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, several Views of the Ruins of Mycenæ. The excavations begun by Dr. Schliemann, with the permission of his Majesty King George, have been more than once noticed in this Journal. At a recent meeting of the British Archaeological Association in London, Mr. Thomas Morgan, the treasurer, read an instructive paper on the Ruins of Mycenæ, with reference to the late discoveries there. Although, he said, the shores of ancient Argolis and the Ægean Isles might seem altogether beyond the range of such archaeology as their Association took cognisance of, yet the great interest excited by Dr. Schliemann's discoveries quite justified their stepping out of the beaten path to look at them. In his remarks he would endeavour to keep in mind the unities of time and place. Accordingly, he spoke of the traditional date for the capture of Troy by the army of Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, as given by the great chronologist of antiquity, Eratosthenes—viz., B.C. 1184—and of other determinations of the same epoch by others of the ancients, as well as by some modern authorities. Whatever haze of mythical obscurity might hang over these times, it was now quite clear that some notice must be taken of historical events that happened before the age of Pisistratus and Cyrus. Mr. Morgan appealed in proof of this position to the great progress made in the present century in the knowledge of facts many hundred years older than what used to be deemed the highest limit of trustworthy record. The interpretations of hieroglyphical and cuneiform inscriptions, made accessible to all in the valuable publications of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, and the writings of Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr. Birch, Messrs. Chabas, Lenormant, and other scholars, could no longer be ignored. Under the Pharaoh Thothmes III. B.C. 1600-1550—one of whose splendid obelisks, the so-called "Cleopatra's Needle," it was not to the credit of its owner, the British nation, to leave at Alexandria—Egypt had reached the height of its power; and there was reason to believe that Greece and its isles were then subject to Thebes on the Nile. During Egypt's next dynasty, the nineteenth, reigned the great Sesostris, whose accession was placed by the French critics in B.C. 1410. He conquered the powerful Kheta, with part of whom Mr. Gladstone had identified the Keteloi, whom Homer places in the Troad. Under Menephtha, son of Sesostris, hieroglyphical inscriptions recorded an unsuccessful invasion of Egypt, in which Greeks took part. About a century later, under Rameses III., of the twentieth dynasty, a similar attempt was made, just like what is related in the "Odyssey," in which, as in the poem, Pelasgi from Crete really fought. Reference was also made to the contact of the Phœnicians with the Greeks, who borrowed much from that great seafaring and civilised people in the earliest times. Coming to Greece itself, and to the rule of the Perseids and Atridae in Argolis, where, as the bard says, they held Argos, and Tiryns, and Hermione, and Asiné, and Eionæ, and Epidaurus, and Ægina, and Mases, and Mycenæ, Mr. Morgan cited from the "Iliad" the famous passage giving the history of Agamemnon's sceptre from the time when it was first wielded by Pelops. The trilogy of Æschylus was also referred to for the traditions relative to Agamemnon's matricide son Orestes. The text of Pausanias, the Greek topographer, on which Dr. Schliemann so much relies for his identification of the tombs of Agamemnon and other members of the great house of the Atridae, was cited and commented upon at length. "The Gateway of the Lions," "The Treasury of Atreus," and other circular buildings in the oldest style close by, were described in detail, and illustrated by constant reference to drawings exhibited on the walls of the room. The strong points of Dr. Schliemann's case were put with much force, and yet with all due candour, before the audience. At the same time, while expressing the greatest admiration of Dr. Schliemann's self-sacrificing devotion to his archaeological enterprises, both in the Troad and Hellas, and recognising fully the great worth (as throwing light on the earliest history of Greece and Asia Minor) of his extraordinary discoveries, the need for caution was not left unmentioned. Such excellent judges of these matters as Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, and Ernst Curtius, the great historian of Greece, are about to follow in Dr. Schliemann's footsteps and to test the truth of his statements. Their report will be looked for with great eagerness; we hopefully await the result.

The Chatham Dockyard Branch Railway was opened for traffic yesterday week, and a service of goods-trains now runs daily between the dockyard and Chatham station.

From the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1877 we extract the following statistics on the present position of the newspaper press:—"There are now published in the United Kingdom 1692 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 320; provinces, 991-1311; Wales, 56; Scotland, 164; Ireland, 141; Isles, 20. Of these there are 103 daily papers published in England, 2 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 20 in Ireland, and 2 in the British Isles. On reference to the edition of this useful Directory for 1847 we find the following interesting facts—viz., that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 557 journals; of these, 16 were issued daily—viz., 13 in England, 1 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland; but in 1877 there are now established and circulated 1692 papers, of which no less than 145 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has greatly extended during the last thirty years, and especially so in daily papers—the daily issues standing 145 against 16 in 1847. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 808, of which 275 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THEORY OF MUSIC: MUSICAL SOUNDS.

William Pole, Esq., F.R.S., Mus.D. Oxon, gave the first of a course of six lectures on the Theory of Music, on Thursday week, the 15th inst. He began by remarking that music is distinguished among the fine arts by its requiring elaborate provision for its performance, to which public attention is chiefly directed, while composition is too much neglected, to which the term "theory of music" more especially applies. His object would be a discussion of the philosophical principles on which music is founded, so as to distinguish those which have a real physical origin from those which are the result of æsthetical choice. Little information was to be had on this subject till the publication of the "Harmonik und Metrik" of Hauptmann, in 1853, an abstruse work, in which music is explained by metaphysics; but a far more successful attempt was made by Helmholtz, at once a physicist, physiologist, and musician, in his great work, published in 1863, and translated by Mr. A. J. Ellis, in which he has bridged over the gulf previously existing between music and acoustics. The physical parts of Helmholtz's work have been popularly explained and illustrated, especially by Dr. Tyndall in his lectures on sound; but the application of his discoveries and investigations to the technicalities of music has received much less attention. In endeavouring to supply this deficiency Dr. Pole said that he would consider his subject in the following order:—1. The material, musical sounds; 2. The elementary arrangement of the material, such as the formation of scales; and 3. The structure of music, in the more complex forms of melody, harmony, and counterpoint. After exemplifying these on a pianoforte, and explaining the distinction between mere noise and a musical tone which is formed by regular vibrations transmitted to the ear by aerial waves, he proceeded to illustrate the three characteristics of a musical sound. 1. Pitch was shown to depend upon the frequency of the vibrations; thus, if a note is formed by 64 its higher octave will be 128 vibrations; and it was shown by the "Siren" of Cagniard de la Tour, and by other methods, how the number of vibrations of any note may be readily found. 2. Loudness was explained to be due to the amplitude of the vibrations. 3. The cause of the quality ("timbre" or *klängefarbe*) of a note, such as that of a violin or a clarinet, was very obscure, till much light was shown upon it by the researches of Helmholtz, who demonstrated the compound nature of a musical sound by analysing it into its harmonics or over-tones, varying in strength. After illustrating this by means of "resonators," Dr. Pole, with organ pipes, built up a powerful note by means of its harmonics.

SOLID WATER.

Professor Frederick Guthrie, F.R.S., of the Royal School of Mines, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 16th inst. After speaking of the possibility of maintaining the proposition that things the most abundant are, in their nature, most exceptional, he pointed out how this might be applied to the elements, and how remarkably it is applicable to water, which is pre-eminent in its hardness, its athermancy, its thermal conductivity, its specific heat, its refractive index, and its possession of a state of maximum density. He then referred to its power of dissolving bodies, especially salts, and its forming, either alone or with them, solid matter; and pointed out the differences between ice, the water of slaked lime, the water of gelatinisation, and the water of crystallisation. With regard to the last, he commented on the apparently arbitrary peculiarity of some salts, in associating themselves with the water of solidification, and that of others in rejecting it. It was next shown that this difference is less marked than is usually supposed, and that all salts soluble in water can be got as perfectly definite hydrates by subjecting either their strong or weak solutions to cold. In the first case the solution is weakened by the separation of salt; in the second strengthened by the separation of ice, until, in both cases, a certain strength and temperature are reached, at which the salt and water solidify together, and form what the Professor proposes to call "cryohydrates." Diagrams were exhibited showing at what temperatures solutions of various salts of various strengths give up ice or salt as they are cooled, showing, also, the ratio between the water and the salt in the various cryohydrates, and the identity of the temperature of the melting-point of the cryohydrate of any given salt with the temperature attainable by using that salt with ice or snow as a freezing mixture. The ratio between the salt and the water in these cryohydrates, as compared with ordinary atomic ratio, was very briefly considered. The similarity between cryohydrates and silicious minerals was hinted at, and the importance of the former as an element in oceanic circulation was insisted on. Their similarity also to the alloys of certain metallurgical processes was made clear; and, finally, the similarity between the decomposition of a salt solution by heat and by cold was traced out. Lastly, the Professor commented on colloids (such as gum and glue) and Graham's division of matter into crystalloids and colloids. The absence of "grip" between these two was illustrated by showing how incompetent colloids are to form freezing mixtures, how their aqueous solutions freeze exactly at 0 deg. centigrade and boil even below 100 deg. (the freezing and boiling points of water). In respect to this, a series of tubes was shown exhibiting the vapour tensions of water of crystallisation, of saturated salt water, of water, of size, and of gum-arabic solution. A brief reference having been made to the probable structure of jellies, and to the transpiration of water through caoutchouc, Professor Guthrie concluded by insisting that much remains to be done, not only in the multiplication of series of new bodies of complicated structure, but also in the study of the simplest properties of the simplest things.

FLORENCE AND THE MEDICI.

Mr. John Addington Symonds gave his third and concluding lecture on Saturday last. He began with remarks on the intellectual versatility of Lorenzo de' Medici, and his power of adapting himself to all kinds of society. Beside his deathbed, in 1492, were two men, Poliziano and Savonarola—the one representing the voluptuous spirit of the Classical Revival, the other the conscience of Italy. When Savonarola demanded the restitution of freedom to Florence as the condition of absolution, Lorenzo turned his face to the wall; it was then impracticable. This same year (1492) was very important for the future destinies of Italy, for a series of events led to the French invasion under Charles VIII., to whom the folly and precipitancy of Piero, the son of Lorenzo, betrayed Tuscany, and caused the exile of the Medici. A new form of government was founded in 1495, under the influence of Savonarola. The main features of this republic resembled those of Venice; but the magistracy of a permanent president was wanting. While Savonarola lived this was not felt severely; but after his execution, in 1498, it was found necessary to create a Gonfalonier for life, like a Venetian Doge. Factions soon destroyed this artificial constitution; and after the siege and sack of Prato, in 1512, the Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici, and his brother Giuliano, sons of Lorenzo, aided by Spanish soldiers, entered Florence and restored the rule of their family.

Giovanni, elected to the papacy as Leo X. in 1513, governed Florence through his nephew Lorenzo, Duke of Urbino, and strove to acquire a sovereignty for his brother Giuliano in South Italy. The prosperity of the Medici was short-lived. Between 1516 and 1521 they were all cut down by death, except three bastards, the Cardinal Giulio and two lads, Alessandro and Ippolito. Mr. Symonds dilated on Giulio's crafty policy in ruling Florence, and the futile attempts of the burghers to regain their freedom. When Giulio became Pope as Clement VII., in 1523, he delegated his authority and influence to the Cardinal of Cortona, who proved so distasteful that, on the news of the sack of Rome in 1527, the citizens expelled the Medicean bastards and restored the Republic. But Clement, with the army which had ruined Rome, mastered the city in 1530 and set up Alessandro as Prince. It was then briefly told, how Alessandro poisoned Ippolito, and was himself murdered by his cousin Lorenzino, so that the whole line of the old Cosimo was extinguished, except Caterina, who became Queen of France in 1547. But the Medici had become necessary to Florence, and thus, supported by the influence of the Emperor Charles V., in 1539, Cosimo, the youthful son of Giovanni, surnamed the Invincible, a Captain of Black bands (a descendant of Lorenzo, the brother of Cosimo, "the father of his country"), was chosen duke, and, afterwards becoming grandduke, transmitted the title to his posterity. The lecture concluded with a contrast of the constitution of Florence with that of Venice, and allusions to some of the great men whose genius shed lustre on the last days of Florentine liberty.

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, M.A., F.R.S., in his sixth lecture on the Human Form, given on Tuesday last, reverted to his illustrated description of the skeleton, by referring to its symmetry, to the similarities and distinctions between the upper and lower limbs, and to the evidence given of the existence of a modified common plan of structure in the highest and lowest members of the animal kingdom. Having alluded to the small space occupied by our feet in standing or walking, which requires careful adjustment of the centre of gravity (determined by Weber's experiments to be in a well-formed man between the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebra), the Professor referred to some excellent diagrams, exhibiting the positions adopted by persons carrying various kinds of burdens, and said that artists often make mistakes through inattention to this principle. He then proceeded to describe the muscles, as fleshy masses, composed of very minute fibres, covering the bones, to which they are sometimes attached directly, and sometimes indirectly, by means of tendons or gristle, the whole forming a most perfect and economical apparatus of motion, well contrasted with a steam-engine, in which about three-fourths of the power is wasted. The muscles act by contraction when excited, becoming shorter and broader, and thereby affect the external configuration of a limb, by change in their shape or change in the surface of the skin, dependent on the approximation of their points of attachment. After referring to different kinds of levers, as exemplified in the human frame, the Professor concluded by alluding to the muscles employed in bending the arm and knee, and to the various beautiful curves formed by muscular contraction, also noticing the flexor and extensor muscles, by which we double ourselves up or expand ourselves.

Professor Huxley will give a discourse on the History of Birds at the next Friday evening meeting, March 2.

The first annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Bricklayers' Technical Educational Classes was made on the 15th inst., at the hall of the Society of Arts, by Mr. C. Barry, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he was present through the request of Mr. Thicke, the originator of the movement, and his solicitation to the Royal Institute of British Architects to take the movement under their patronage. In bringing together and forming these classes he and the council of the institute thought Mr. Thicke had initiated a movement which would be productive of very beneficial results, its object being to increase a true friendly spirit between employers of labour and employed. Mr. F. E. Thicke gave a short outline of the origin of the movement, and spoke of the success which had attended it to the present time. The great difficulty, however, with regard to technical education in London was the want of places and appliances. Up to the present they had held their classes at the Artisans' Institute in Upper St. Martin's-lane, through the kindness of the Rev. H. Solly, the principal. Other gentlemen spoke, and resolutions in support of the movement were passed.

An illustrated lecture on "English Glee Writers" was delivered, the same day, by Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac. Oxon, in the theatre of the London Institution.

Lord Northbrook, presiding at a meeting at the Society of Arts, yesterday week, when a paper on "Indian Railways," was read by Mr. Danvers, referred to the famine in India, and stated that the extension of railways in India was the most effective means of guarding against such a calamity.

General Sir W. Codrington presided at the Royal United Service Institute, the same day, on the occasion of the delivery of the second part of a lecture by Major-General T. B. Collinson, R.E., on "The Present Facilities for the Invasion of England and the Defence thereof." The lecturer pointed out the new elements of danger to our island fortress which have arisen in the course of the last generation, and contended that no defences exist at present in Chatham or London worth mentioning.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts distributed the prizes to the successful candidates in connection with the Westminster Teachers' Association last Saturday, and among the speakers were Lord Hatherley, Canons Barry and Farrar, and Mr. H. Danby Seymour, who presided. The proceedings took place in the new Townshend Schools, Rochester-row, Westminster. It was announced that Baroness Burdett-Coutts intends giving prizes for Scriptural knowledge, to be distributed next year.

Cardinal Manning took the chair at the Society of Arts in the evening, when Dr. Corfield resumed his discourse on the Air we Breathe. The subject of foul air was considered, with special reference to the warming and lighting of houses.

Professor Guthrie, F.R.S., gave the free science lecture at South Kensington Museum the same evening, his subject being Waves. After a clear exposition, with experiments, of some of the principal facts known with regard to the wave motion of water and air (in relation to sound), he went on to speak of a subject in connection with this, which, he said, has occupied his attention for some years. He floated a thin indiarubber ball filled with air on water. Near this he held a large tuning-fork, set in vibration. The floating ball followed the fork. The question he raised was, Is this the attraction? His reply was a decided negative. He had, in the course of the lecture, explained how each oscillation of a wave was followed by a reflection. Here, he argued, the reflection pushed on the further side of the ball. He believed that soon we shall

learn that there is no such thing as attraction—that the apparent pull will be found to be a push in the opposite direction. The approach, as in the case of the ball, need not necessarily be called attraction; and it was better in all cases to substitute the word approach, which was a fact, for attraction, which was a theory.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held a meeting, on Monday evening—Dr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair—when Mr. Morhead read a paper on Comparative Psychology. It was announced that the society will hold the first of a series of large meetings on April 9, at the Society of Arts' house; and that the next paper, in March, will be read by Professor Birks, of Cambridge.

The second of two lectures on Modern Agriculture was given, on Monday afternoon, at the London Institution, by Professor Armstrong, F.R.S.

Lady Anna Gore-Langton, who has recently returned from India, where she has been staying with her brother, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, gave an address, last Tuesday, on the Social Condition of Women in India, at the office of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, Berners-street. Sir George Campbell, M.P., presided.

FINE ARTS.

WORKS BY THE LATE MR. J. F. LEWIS, R.A.

The Graphic Society held its fourth soirée of this season at University College, on the 14th inst., on which occasion, in addition to the allotted contributions of the evening, a most interesting selection of the works of the late Mr. J. F. Lewis, R.A., were exhibited to a numerous assemblage of members and visitors, who, familiar with the high repute of this artist's productions, gladly availed themselves of this—probably the last—opportunity of seeing any number of them brought together; for, though the sale of Mr. Lewis's remaining works is announced, no completed pictures are likely to be then offered. Prominent among the examples the society were privileged to exhibit were the almost priceless contributions of Mr. Quilter, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Vokins, and other collectors, who liberally placed at its disposal works representing an aggregate value of many thousand pounds. Mr. Quilter's contributions comprised the well-known and beautiful picture "The Prayer of Faith," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1872, and possessing to a large degree many of the finest qualities of the artist. From the same collection also was "The School," a picture singularly interesting as being what may justly be termed one of the representative works of its author; but a larger picture, "The Liliun Auratum," the gem of Mr. Quilter's Lewises—a striking feature of the Academy Exhibition of 1872—attracted universal admiration by its vivid perception of Eastern character and physiognomy, precision of detail, marvellous effects of light and surface texture, but, above all, by its brilliance and beauty of colour. By Mr. Matthews the collection was enriched by three important works, with one of which the name and fame of the artist is, perhaps, more intimately identified than with any other single production—viz., "A Frank Encampment in the Desert of Mount Sinai," painted in oil, and exhibited at the Academy in 1863; a similar design, though larger in size, having been shown at the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1856. With the subject matter of this work, on a canvas not three feet in width, but valued at one thousand guineas, the art-world are familiar, as also with its marvellous representation of the details and incidents of desert camp life as viewed under the cloudless brilliance of an Eastern sun. In "A Turkish School," also from Mr. Matthew's collection, was seen a work of somewhat different character, an illustration of indoor life, and of most powerful tone in contrast of colour, in which respect the artist appears to have exhausted the resources of his palette. At a value of two thousand guineas, this remarkable picture, painted in oil, forms one of the chief attractions of its owner's collection. A third picture, "The Reception," from the same collection, most charming from its delicacy and skill, though but small in size, found a large circle of admirers. But around an unfinished water-colour drawing, the property of Mr. Vokins, "A Cairene Girl Reclining on a Divan," surrounded by the elegant accessories of Eastern luxury, was a pressing crowd of brethren of the brush, who, in the suggestive beauty of its light and colour, found material for speculation and discussion beyond what more finished works presented. In its simplicity of composition and the foreshadowing of its ultimate effect nothing could be more charmingly artistic, and when viewed at a little distance the want of further finish was not felt. Mr. Bowman's fine oil-picture, a recent example of Lewis's work, was the subject of much admiration, as also were the contributions of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Crosier, Mr. Burnett, and Mr. Nettelford. Artists possessing Lewis's drawings aided in the gathering, in which list of contributors were Mr. Pickersgill, R.A. (Mr. Lewis's executor), who sent an interesting selection of sketches, Mr. Street, R.A., Mr. T. M. Richardson, and Mr. A. Sevens; Mr. Charles Lewis, the well-known engraver, brother to deceased, contributing many very early works in oil and water colour. A large number of studies in chalk and colour of various subjects, scenes, and dates, made up the collection, which, though only selective, afforded ample opportunity for judging of the artistic calibre of their author. Mr. Lewis's power in the representation of animals is well known, and a fine example was contributed by Mr. Croxford in the full-sized head of a lion, painted from life at the Surrey Zoological Gardens for Mr. B. Bond Cabell when the artist was yet a young man. Many other admirably-drawn studies of animals were placed in the rooms. Mr. Lewis commenced work at an early age, and, like all true artists, remained an ardent student to the close of a long, laborious life. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1859, and made a full Academician in 1865. Those only whose recollections extend far back in the present century will be familiar with the appearance of his early efforts, which, like the later elaborations of his pencil, glowing with all the wealth and subtle refinement of colour, were marked by the closest study of nature. Mr. Lewis travelled much, both on the Continent and in the East, and was long popularly known by his works of Spanish life and character.

The exhibition, as in this instance, of a selection from the works of a deceased artist is a custom the Graphic Society have, when practicable, long adopted, viewing it as a passing tribute to the memory of a fellow-worker, and as, probably, the last opportunity of comparing side by side the various characteristics of a closed career.

SOUTH KENSINGTON SCHOOLS OF ART.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) distributed the prizes to the students of the schools of art at the South Kensington Museum on Tuesday. These prizes were won in the local and national competition of 1876, the works to which they were awarded having been executed in the twelve months preceding last April. The successful students were pupils of the two schools at South Kensington, which were in competition with each other and with all those of the

United Kingdom. The prizes—including three silver and nine bronze medals, and nine Queen's prizes of books—represented only the highest grades of distinction obtainable by the students. The total number of students in the schools was 843, being an increase of eighty-eight over the preceding year. After the distribution, Mr. Poynter (Principal of the School of Art) delivered an address, in which he reviewed the course of instruction in the schools of and in the country for the past year, and spoke of the changes that had been and were about to be made with regard to the methods of working. Referring to the honour of the reception of their awards from an illustrious lady who was peculiarly fitted to sympathise with the students, Mr. Poynter expressed a doubt whether, without the greatest interest which the various members of the Royal family had taken in the institution, it would have risen to the important position it now occupied in the country. Sir Francis Sandford thanked her Royal Highness for her kindness in attending and distributing the prizes. The compliment was acknowledged by the Marquis of Lorne, who expressed the pleasure the Princess had experienced in distributing the prizes. That task had been a pleasure, which was enhanced by the sympathy she felt with the students from having herself had the advantage of the excellent instruction given in the institution. The Princess, therefore, had some claim to be considered one of the students. After thanking Mr. Poynter for his address, as being an admirable exposition of the principles which should guide the exertions of the students, the Marquis of Lorne said that both the Princess Louise and himself desired the success of those who had received prizes, and heartily wished them godspeed in the noble career they had chosen. Her Royal Highness, having shaken hands with many of the teachers and students, retired.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

The dinner given on the eve of the opening of the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh was held, yesterday week, in the centre octagon of the picture-galleries. The President, Sir Daniel Macnee, occupied the chair, and Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A., was croupier. The toast of the evening, "The Royal Scottish Academy," was proposed by Mr. Cowan, M.P., and replied to by the President. "The Royal Academy of London" and a number of other toasts were proposed.

The fifty-first exhibition of the Academy was opened to the public last Saturday morning. It contains 1016 works of art, or about seventy fewer than last year. The number of pictures rejected was about 1200, being the works of upwards of 600 artists. So far as the quality of the pictures is concerned, the exhibition is superior to that of last year. Members of the Academy, including the three new Academicians—Mr. George Reid, Mr. J. B. Macdonald, and Mr. John Smart—are nearly all well represented.

The execution, in bronze, of the equestrian statue of the late Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, from the model commenced by the late J. H. Foley, R.A., but completed by his assistant, Mr. Brock, is rapidly proceeding, several portions being already cast and in the hands of the chaser. The group will be erected on the open space near Government House, Calcutta, and will complete the trio of equestrian figures erected on that spot by the same sculptor. Unlike the chargers in the Hardinge and Outram groups, the fire and action of which will be remembered, Lord Canning's horse stands at rest.

MUSIC.

The specialty of this week has been the opening of the sixty-fifth season of the Philharmonic Society with the first of the eight evening concerts, to which are to be added, as last year, two afternoon performances, as already mentioned by us in a notice of the prospectus. Mr. W. G. Cousins retains the office of conductor, which he has held for ten previous seasons; and the analytical and historical programmes continue, as heretofore, to be written by Professor G. A. Macfarren. Thursday evening's selection comprised Beethoven's C minor symphony, Mendelssohn's "Melusine" overture, and Weber's "Oberon"; Grieg's pianoforte concerto, played by Mr. Dannreuther; and Spohr's dramatic concerto for violin, executed by Mr. Henry Holmes. Madame Edith Wynne and Mr. W. H. Cummings were the vocalists. Of the performances we must speak next week.

The Popular Concert of Monday evening brought forward, for the first time here, a new string quartet by Herr Brahms. The work consists of the orthodox series of four divisions. The opening movement ("Vivace"), although diffuse and occasionally laboured, has many points of interest, including some good rhythmical contrasts. The beginning of the slow movement ("Andante") is charming in its simple flow of melodious beauty, but this is succeeded by much that is laboured and dry. The "Scherzo" and its Trio have much quaint character; and the finale—a series of variations on a pleasing theme—is full of ingenious and skilful treatment. Great, however, as is the constructive mastery displayed in this quartet, the impression left by it is rather that of laboured workmanship than inventive genius. It was admirably played by Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Rice, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. The first and last named of these gentlemen and Mr. Charles Hallé gave a fine rendering of Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in D minor, and Mr. Hallé played with great effect, as his solo, Schubert's sonata in B flat. Herr Henschel produced a highly favourable impression by his effective delivery of Handel's song, "Sibillar" (from "Rinaldo"), and Schubert's lieder, "Der Neugierige" and "Ganymed," which were well accompanied by Mr. Zerbini. At the afternoon concert of today (Saturday) Madame Schumann is to make her first appearance.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included fine orchestral performances of Haydn's symphony in G, known as the "Oxford Symphony," Cherubini's overture to "Medea," a characteristic overture to "Saul," by Signor Bazzini (which was given for the first time here), and Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (in G), with Miss Marie Krebs as pianist. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Sophia Löwe and Madame Antoinette Sterling.

On Tuesday evening Haydn's "Creation" was performed at the Crystal Palace, with the co-operation of the orchestra and choir associated with the establishment, and conducted by Mr. Manns. The solo singers were Miss Robertson (who made a successful début), Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Signor Federici.

We have already spoken of the excellent quartet concerts given by Mr. Carrodus and Mr. Edward Howell at the Langham Hall. The programme of the second, which took place on Tuesday evening, included the third of Beethoven's "Rasoumowsky" quartets, Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte trio, Molique's pianoforte quartet in E flat (op. 17), and miscellaneous pieces.

A fine performance of Verdi's "Requiem" was given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Monday evening, when the Prince and Princess of Wales were present. The

orchestral and choral portions of the work were excellently rendered by the large band and choir conducted by Mr. Barnby; special effect having been produced by the "Domine Jesu Christe," and the "Lacrymosa." The vocal solos were well sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. The duet, "Agnus Dei," for the two ladies (with chorus) was encored; and among other noticeable points was Mr. Lloyd's fine delivery of the solo, "Ingemisco." Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

We noticed the opening of Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival last week. This week's proceedings commenced with a miscellaneous concert on Monday. Tuesday's programme comprised a selection from Wagner, including the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the prelude to "Lohengrin," the "Funeral March on the Death of Siegfried," Signor Ardit's grand operatic selection from "Tannhauser," besides which Mr. Arthur Sullivan was to conduct his symphony in E. Wednesday's selection included Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Naiades," and Mozart's to "Il Flauto Magico;" Beethoven's symphony in C minor; Mendelssohn's concerto, in G minor (Madame Arabella Goddard); David's violin concerto (M. Sainton); Wagner's bridal procession, "Lohengrin;" and Mr. A. Sullivan's incidental music to "The Merchant of Venice," conducted by the composer. On Thursday Madame Sainton-Dolby's cantata, "The Legend of St. Dorothea," was to be given, conducted by M. Sainton; and Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Ancient Mariner," conducted by himself. The festival is to conclude to-day (Saturday) with "The Messiah."

Mr. Walter Bache's annual concert always presents features of special interest. The thirteenth will take place, at St. James's Hall, next Tuesday evening.

Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir will open the twenty-second season, on March 2, at St. James's Hall, as heretofore. The first part of the programme will consist of sacred music, including the first performance in England of Bach's sublime motet, for double choir, "I will sing unto the Lord." The second part of the concert will comprise madrigals, part-songs, and vocal solos.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) evening consisted of a selection from the works of Handel and Mozart. The "Occasional Overture," the "Coronation Anthem" ("Zadok the Priest"), and extracts from the oratorios of "Joshua," "Saul," "Theodora," "Athaliah," "Redemption," and the "Utretch Jubilate," of the former composer; and the Litany (in B flat) of Mozart were to be given.

The concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music, to be given at the institution this (Saturday) evening, will bring forward a new cantata, "The Fishermidens," for female voices, composed by Mr. Henry Smart.

THEATRES.

Little in the shape of novelty presents itself in the week's dramatic chronicle. At the Princess's, the withdrawal of Mr. G. Wills's successful play of "Jane Shore" has been immediately followed by a revival of the late Watts Phillips's "Lost in London." The drama has lost none of its old popularity, still retaining its hold upon the sympathies of the audience. Mr. S. Emery once more essays the character of Job Armoyd, and by his vigorous rendering contributes not a little to the success of the piece. The acting of this gentleman is exceedingly graphic, especially in the second act, where the old miner, deserted by his young wife, in the presence of his fashionable guests, demands her from her betrayer. This situation is eminently dramatic. The part of the heroine, Nelly Armoyd, originally represented by Miss Neilson and afterwards by Miss Lydia Foote, now finds an able exponent in Miss Rose Coghlan, who evinces much emotional power, and places vividly before us the misery inevitably resulting from the sin the most unpardonable in woman. The lady deservedly shared in the honours of the evening. Mrs. Alfred Mellon, as Tiddy Dragglethorpe, is again imitable; and Mdlle. Marie deserves a word of praise for her pleasing rendering of Signora Sismondi. We may mention that the scenic artist, Mr. Frederick Lloyds, was, on the first night, summoned to the footlights for his exceedingly graphic presentation of London by night. A ballet pantomime on "Robert Macaire" concluded the entertainments, in which the Martinetti troupe exhibit their marvellous agility and make a display of their unquestionably comic powers. Of these the portrait of Jacques Strop, presented by Mr. Paul Martinetti, is particularly noticeable.

The Folly revives Tom Taylor's "Nine Points of the Law," a facetious comedy in one act, which is richly enjoyed by the audience, and bids fair to retain possession of the bills for some time to come. The dialogue is sprightly and the situations telling; and the whole affords scope for some very vivacious acting on the part of Miss Lydia Thompson, who appears as the beautiful Mrs. Smylie, and wins all hearts by her coquettish and fascinations. The manner in which the artful widow, when threatened with ejection from the cottage bequeathed her by her dead friend—which bequest is afterwards revoked by a codicil—turns the heads of all her adversaries, first working upon the sensibilities of the legal claimant, and then, carrying the warfare still further into the enemy's camp, seduces the opposing lawyer from his allegiance, is in itself amusing, and is rendered more so by the clever manipulation of the actress. The touch of genuine feeling, towards the close of the comedy, where the widow throws off her disguise and responds to the generous, disinterested conduct of her opponent, was also well depicted. Mr. Lionel Brough gave a vigorous rendering of the honest, rough, plain-spoken Joseph Ironside, who ultimately succumbs to the widow's fascinations and makes her a tender of his hand. Mr. Philip Day was excellent as Rodmont Rollingstone, a gentleman lately arrived from the New World, well versed in prairie statistics, and whose proclivities are decidedly of the wild Indian order. Mr. Willie Edouin, as the lawyer who turns tail, was also good, his "make-up" being especially happy. The other characters were efficiently rendered by Mr. W. Forrester, Miss Emily Duncan, and Miss Lina Merville.

Mr. Burnand's burlesque, "Black-Eyed Susan," is performed at the Royal Aquarium every afternoon.

The programme for the performance in aid of the testimonial fund for the popular comedian Mr. Compton, at Drury-lane Theatre, on Thursday morning next, March 1, has been issued. After the overture, the entertainments will begin with the council scene in "Othello," Mr. Creswick playing the Moor and Mr. Ryder Iago. Miss Heath will recite "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and the first act of Lord Lytton's "Money" will follow. Mr. Irving recites "The Uncle," and Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears as Rip Van Winkle. Once more the public will have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Phelps play a scene from "The Man of the World." Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Byron, Mr. Buckstone, and a phalanx of celebrities are to be seen in the last act of "The Critic."

The well-known Austrian dramatist, Herr Mosenthal, died at Vienna, last Saturday, aged fifty-six.



THE CRISIS IN TURKEY: EXTRA SOLDIERS TO STRENGTHEN THE STREET GUARDS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE LATE GENERAL CHANGARNIER.

General Changarnier died on Wednesday week. He was born at Autun, in April, 1793, and had, therefore, nearly completed his eighty-fourth year. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, served in the campaign in Spain in 1823, and from 1830 to 1848 was employed in Algeria, where he took an active part in the various campaigns against the Arabs, and at the Revolution of 1848 the Duc d'Aumale resigned the governorship of Algeria into his hands. When General Cavaignac became Chief of the Executive he appointed General Changarnier to the command of the Paris National Guards, and he held this post when Prince Louis Napoleon was elected President, when he was also appointed by the National Assembly Commander of the Army of Paris, then 100,000 strong. In 1851, having shown himself hostile to the policy of the President, he was deprived of his command, and at the Coup d'Etat he was arrested and banished from France. He resided at Mechlin until the general amnesty granted by Napoleon III., when he returned to his estate in the department of Saône-et-Loire. When war broke out in 1870 Changarnier offered his services to the Government, but they were declined. He was, however, afterwards more successful with the Emperor, with whom he had an interview at Metz. After Sedan he was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bismarck, and after the capitulation remained in Germany for some time as a prisoner of war. In 1871 he was elected a member of the National Assembly, and on the formation of a Senate, in 1875, he was elected a senator.

The funeral service of the late General Changarnier took place at the Invalides on Saturday. A large military force took part in the ceremony, and among those present were Marshal MacMahon, M. Jules Simon, the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville. The service was conducted by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Guibert. The actual interment took place at Autun.

The portrait is from a photograph by Hermet, successor to Maunoury, Rue des-Saints-Pères, Paris.



THE LATE GENERAL CHANGARNIER.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople, Mr. Melton Prior, supplies the series of sketches illustrating the sudden overthrow of Midhat Pasha, the late Grand Vizier, and the installation of Edhem Pasha in his place. We have already given some account of this extraordinary transaction; but the following narrative, by the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, may be read with the greater interest in connection with our Artist's illustrations presented in this Number:—

Pera, Feb. 7.

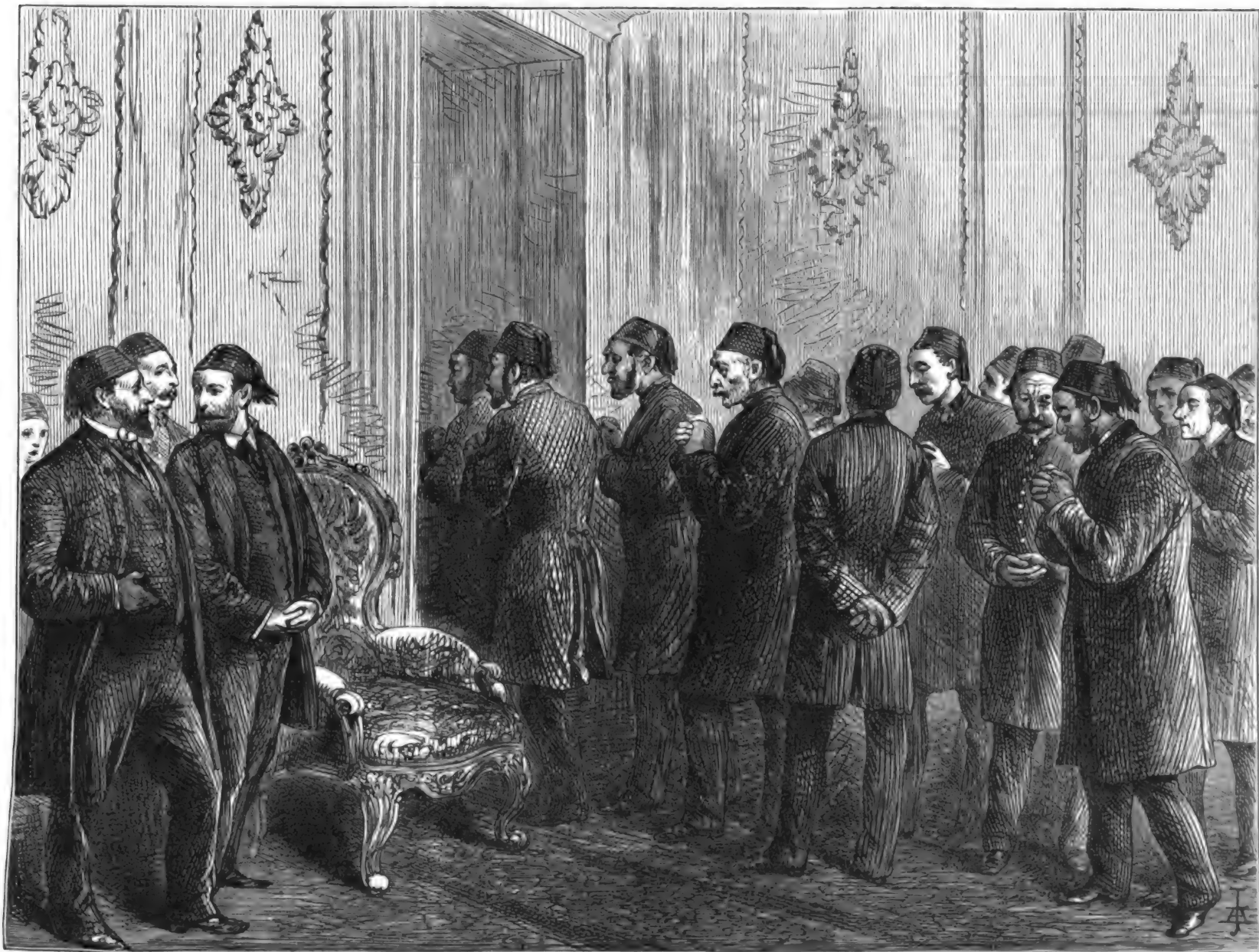
Of the vicissitudes of life much has been written; the ups and downs of this singular existence have been food for comment for thousands of years. Yet, since the days when the good Caliph Haroun al Raschid made and unmade Viziers till now, have never been witnessed such reckless experiments in statecraft as have taken place in these latter days. I was sitting in the room of the Mutesarrif Alexandrine Caratheodory, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, about eleven o'clock on Monday morning, when his Excellency

entered, and, offering me a cigarette, began to chat about Turkish affairs. "What news have you to give me, Monsieur?" he demanded, as he lit his tobacco and lounged back languidly in his chair. "That is my question, Excellency," was my reply. "What have you to tell me?" "Rien, absolument rien," said the Minister. "All goes well, mon ami. We have told Serbia that all we require of her is a fair guarantee that in future she will not misbehave herself. We have foregone the six points which we at one time demanded, and in which we asked for a money indemnity, the surrender of their fortresses, and the diminution of their armies, together with other things. We shall send equally favourable conditions to Montenegro to-day. In fine, all is as satisfactory as could be wished." At this moment there entered the room the Russian First Dragoman, accompanied by Blaque Bey. Each made a salaam, each took a chair. For a moment neither spoke; but at length the Russian broke silence. "Have you

heard the news?" said he. "What news?" replied M. Caratheodory. "Why, that Midhat Pasha is embarking at this very moment for the Archipelago?" "What?" cried the Mutesarrif. "Have you not heard it?" ejaculated Blaque Bey. "It is impossible that you know nothing about it," added the Russian. "I have not heard a word," rejoined Caratheodory; "tell me what has happened." "Well," said the Dragoman, "it is this: Midhat Pasha has been sent for to the palace; in a few moments he will be exiled, and Edhem Pasha will take his place." I have been present before at strange incidents, but never have I seen such faces as of those who at this moment sat on the chairs and divan of Caratheodory's house. For myself, I at once left the room and went into the corridor, where I received confirmation of the strange news from one of the English dragomans. Without a moment's hesitation I dashed down the staircase to the street, where a horse was waiting, and, jumping into the saddle, directed my course for the telegraph station for Pera. But I had very nearly reckoned without my host; for, in an instant, I found myself arrested by an officer, who demanded whither I was going. It was then that I perceived that the Porte was surrounded by troops; that more soldiers were marching up every moment; that, in fact, the gate which is called "Sublime" was besieged. Fortunately, I was recognised by an influential friend and was enabled to pass, after some parley. Riding over the old bridge of boats, I now met thousands of people pressing toward Stamboul. Women are in every crowd. Why should they not be in attendance when Turkey's last anchor was hauled up, and the Moslem ship of State cast finally adrift? They came by hundreds, accompanied by their husbands and sons, veiled, inquisitive, voluble, over the rickety bridge, paying the toll with complacency in the hope of seeing some great catastrophe. "Hasten! hasten!" cried one of them; "it will all be over when we get there. Allah grant that we may see the new Vizier!"

My object, of course, was the telegraph office, in the hope of sending word of the event, but official wisdom had already blocked the wires, and I had to forward a message in cipher to a district office before I could be certain that the intelligence would be sent. Then I galloped back to Stamboul in order to witness the installation of the new Grand Vizier. Again fortune favoured me. I was passed through the crowd, admitted into the corridor, and thence taken into the great audience chamber, where almost all the dignitaries and functionaries of the Empire waited the advent of the new Premier.

Who was it that remarked, "A throne supported by bayonets is, after all, but an insecure seat?" For the moment, I forget; yet to me the idea came back as I passed through the long lines of troops which held the approaches of the Porte. Rifles bayoneted, at attention, were everywhere; the soldiers were taking a prominent part in the proclamation of the new Minister—so did the Prætorian Guards before the final fall of the great Roman Empire. Perhaps it was needful, for the crowd which stood close by was excited to a degree I have seldom before witnessed in Turkey. They pressed against the armed men; they struggled and fought; they did their utmost to enter the room; it was just as well that there were plenty of troops in readiness. I cannot say what would have happened had they succeeded in getting there. As it



THE CRISIS IN TURKEY: OFFICIALS GOING TO COMPLEMENT THE NEW GRAND VIZIER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

was, they had to content themselves with waiting outside till the Grand Vizier should come. But what a crowd it was! Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Englishmen, oddly attired Mohammedan women and Greek dames, all huddled together in the entrance hall. Yet, strange as they appeared, a far more curious throng was to be witnessed in the room itself, where the Grand Vizier's arrival was being awaited by the dignitaries of the Empire. I am afraid to try to say who was there. As I looked over that little sea of anxious faces I could scarcely miss one of all my acquaintances at the Porte—chiefs of departments, secretaries, people who had charge of offices, and those who had long waited for such posts; all Midhat's protégés, his secretaries, his friends, his right-hand men, in waiting no longer for the kindly creature who had so intelligently ruled them, but for his successor and supplanter. "Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!" Midhat was at that moment on the Sea of Marmora, an exile, disgraced. They knew not who might come to be his successor: it might be Mahmoud, the Sultan's brother-in-law; it might be Safvet Pasha; it might be Redif, the chief of the War Department; it might be Edhem—but who could tell? Nevertheless, they were anxious to offer him homage. They would have done the same had the Sultan's nominee been Beelzebub himself. Such strange stories meanwhile began to circulate in that crowded room! It was said that Abdul Hamid had suddenly been shown the report of a speech which Zeyir Pasha, a friend of Midhat's, had lately delivered in Smyrna; that his Majesty had read the words, "In future the Sultan will be the servant of his people," and had demanded, in the name of Allah, who allowed such language to be used; that then the underlings of the palace, who never liked Midhat, replied, "It is thus that the reforming Vizier whom thou hast set over thy Empire teaches;" and that upon this his Majesty was pleased to give orders for the exile of his Premier and the appointment of the successor. But by others it was told that the reason for the fall of the great man was that he had, so lately as last Saturday, found the Sultan intractable in regard to certain appointments which he had considered necessary for the good of the Empire. "He told his master," quoth they, "that he must have more Christians in office, and that to effect this he must turn more Moslems out." "What!" cried the Sultan, according to that account, "turn out a man without a trial? Is that your Constitution?" Whereupon Midhat is said to have retired in haste, somewhat after the fashion of one unhappy person known to all time as Haman; while Ahasuerus, or rather Abdul Hamid, fearing further trouble, gave orders for his ruin. "He had reason," said some one who stood by me; "for I happen to know that as Midhat left the palace he said, 'If Abdul Hamid cannot see his way clear to do as he is told, he will have to go the way of either Murad or Aziz!' "You are wrong in what you are saying," struck in a Bey; "the reasons you give are silly. Midhat has simply been sent to exile because he was actually plotting to overthrow the Sultan and to restore Murad." Now this announcement caused some little stir, for the man who made it was of a certain rank; and I was wondering what would be said to it, when a person whom I have long known as owing his all to Midhat's kindness, and at whom I greatly marvelled, seeing him standing a courtier to the new Vizier in that crowded room, whined out, "Then, if Midhat has offended against the Constitution, I feel that even I must abandon him. I can no longer support a man who is not sincere." It was vain to reply, "But has that clause of the Constitution which refers to justice been so strictly observed by the Sultan in thus exiling a Minister without trial, that even you should spurn him?" Not a word was given in response; the miserable traitor stood waiting for his master's rival.

As the only Englishman in the room, I found myself in strange company. At the far end of the chamber in a long divan sat ten of the Ulema, all save one wearing huge turbans, the exception being arrayed in green. There were officers of the army and of the navy; there were diplomatic servants in embroidered coats, and people in plain dress. But I believe I was the only man in the room who did not wear a fez. These red skull caps gave to their owners a very curious appearance, which I had noticed before. All was involved in the deepest mystery—not a soul could tell who would be the newly-appointed Vizier. Some said that Redif had been summoned, and then sent away; that Safvet had declined the honour on the ground that he was not strong enough for the work; that the Sultan's brother-in-law Mahmoud—who, by-the-way, only speaks Turkish, and knows nothing of anything or anybody save what may be picked up in a Moslem harem—had been chosen; that not he, but Edhem was the man. Nobody knew—it was all the merest guesswork. A very short time would tell—till then we must wait. Yet, Turks though they all were, they could not at such a moment wait stolidly. I have seen them lounging on chairs in the battle-field, making cigarettes and drinking coffee the while that shells were falling and bursting all around; I have watched them as, without the slightest tremor, they have moved slowly forward to face what appeared to be certain death—quiet, self-possessed, and determined. But in that audience-room they were all in excitement. Not a man could keep still. When, presently, the noise of the bands which were stationed outside was heard to herald the approach of the Sultan's Premier, they all rushed to the windows and struggled for places like boys playing at football. How they peered through that wretched window-glass down into the crowded street below, to see who it was that rode on horseback through the long lines of troops and the dense crowds of people! How they jammed each other into corners—generals, clerks, priests, pashas, all bending forward to see whom the new comer might be! For to them the horse on which the Grand Vizier sat might bring honour or disgrace, power or ruin, wealth or poverty, reward or punishment. They actually trembled with excitement as the procession came up and the bands raised their tones. Nearer and nearer moved the horsemen who heralded it, nearer marched the soldiers who guarded its progress, and then came into view, on horseback, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, clad in white and gold, followed by Edhem Pasha, the Sultan's choice. "Edhem! Edhem!" echoed all round the room. There were some who smiled, many who sighed, others who looked doubtful, as though they knew not what the new possessor of power might do to or with them. But this was only observable for a moment, for now all were anxious to get as near to the new Premier as possible, and then another rush was taking place to the centre of the apartment, down which on either side of a narrow passage formed from the door ranged all those who were in the room. A minute elapsed, then was heard a great noise in the outer hall as of people being thrust back by the soldiery in order that room should be made for the Grand Vizier; and then entered the Sheikh-ul-Islam, his gold-embroidered turban and his long white robe being conspicuous as he advanced, followed immediately afterwards by Edhem Pasha, the Sultan's Secretary, Safvet Pasha, and others. There was such a scene of cringing and bowing as I had never seen even in Turkey before. Those who could lean forward and almost touch the ground with their faces did so, and were happy; but not so the unfortunate ones crammed together behind them. For them it was only reserved to beat their faces with their hands in a demonstrative fashion, in the hope that perchance by some accident

the new lord of their destinies might happen to see them. They did the same thing when Mahmoud was made Vizier, now many years ago; they beat their foreheads to Mehemed Ruchdi and Midhat. Now it was Edhem's turn to receive their salutations. I am bound to say he did not lack for lowly bows.

At length he ceased to acknowledge these tokens of humility, and stood as though he awaited something; whereupon the Sultan's secretary—a little man, covered with gold embroidery, and wearing across his breast the ribbon of the Medjidie—opened a violet satin envelope and produced therefrom a sheet of paper. As he drew it forth, with the air of a man who might have been presenting his testimonials to some one whom he wished to employ him, the document was taken by Edhem, who, kissing the seal at the top and the seal at the bottom, pressed the paper to his forehead, and then handed it to a young man who, in an official dress, stood before him. It was the Sultan's Hatt, and to read it a man had been chosen whose sonorous voice and excellent power of utterance might be heard all over the room. Writing as I now am, in the middle of the night, endeavouring to catch the post which will go early to-morrow, I am unable to send you a copy of the Imperial speech. But you will long since have learnt how it indicated that the new Constitution would still be supported, how changes would take place in the Ministry, how Edhem Pasha would be Grand Vizier, and how Sadyk Pasha would become Governor in Bulgaria; Johannes Effendi, Minister of Commerce; and Odian Effendi would be recalled.

During the reading of that decree, which once more effected a revolution in the Turkish Empire, there was perfect silence. At the end it was handed back once more to Edhem, who kissed it again; and then the Sheikh-ul-Islam, in a loud voice, offered prayer for the Padishah. I did not understand a word of what was said, but its effect seemed great, for as the Turks stood with raised hands listening to the words, they ever and anon cried out "Amen." I dare say that supplication conveyed no thought of blame to the Sultan, who had wrought all this mischief; but, on the contrary, it congratulated the universe on the wisdom of the new appointment. Such words have been offered before on similar occasions in all kinds of tongues and in all ages. They are as necessary to the various ceremonies with which they are connected as the crown in a coronation scene. We waited till the prayer was finished and then quitted the apartment. I imagined all was over and that now my work lay in another direction. But, having need to return to the room about a minute afterwards, I saw that, the lesser dignitaries having been turned out, the great ones of the Empire had seated themselves on the divans and chairs of the room, had already lit their long chibouks, and were quietly smoking, in perfect silence, a pipe of peace. Through the clouds of smoke I could see the new Grand Vizier, and my thoughts reverted to his predecessor, who, only three days before, I had also seen sitting in similar fashion, and smoking as calmly as he. To me it seemed that there was, after all, very little difference between the moment after success and that before ruin. A few days, and Midhat might once more be seated in the Divan, and Edhem relegated to Syria. Who could say? "Do you see that boat going along the Marmora shores?" said a Greek to me, as I moved along the corridor, a minute afterwards. "Yes," I replied. "In that vessel is Midhat," said the Greek, "a prisoner, ruined and disgraced. The ship has just stopped at his house in order to embark a few of his things, and now he is off on his voyage." I need not try to tell you the thoughts which flew through my mind as I remembered what Midhat was and what he would have had Turkey become.

The following account was given, by persons in immediate relations with Midhat Pasha, to a correspondent who assumes the signature of "Veritas," and who got his information on board the yacht which was about to convey the fallen Minister from Constantinople:—

"On the morning of the 5th inst. Midhat received a summons to the palace, which he immediately obeyed. On his arrival he was shown into a room (outside the palace itself) which was at once surrounded by soldiers previously held in readiness. The first Chamberlain of the Sultan demanded from him the seals of office; then showed him a report signed by the Minister of Police affirming that some person had been heard to state in a café that Midhat Pasha was plotting to depose the Sultan and to substitute in his stead a Republic with himself as President. Midhat Pasha naturally treated an accusation founded on such grounds with the contempt it so justly merited, remarking that it could not concern him. The Chamberlain after a short absence then returned and informed his Highness that it was the Sultan's pleasure that he should leave the country at once on board a yacht which was lying opposite the palace with steam up, giving him at the same time the following message from his Majesty:—

"Do not be cast down. I hope soon to see you back, but consider that at present your absence is desirable for the good of the country." Midhat Pasha then asked permission to send a servant for clothes and money, which was granted. While he was away the fallen Grand Vizier was conveyed to the steamer in a boat, accompanied by a guard of several officers. In a short time the servant returned, bringing £T150, which was all he could collect in the house on the spur of the moment. This information being sent to the Sultan, he ordered £T500 more to be sent. The yacht then steamed round the Seraglio Point to Koom Kapoo, to allow his Highness to take his heavier baggage on board and to communicate with some members of his family. The steamer left, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, direct for Brindisi, with strict orders not to touch at any intermediate ports. The Sultan is said to have wept like a child as the yacht steamed out of the harbour.

The same correspondent, "Veritas," is enabled to contradict flatly the following statements which have been circulated:—

"1. That letters were shown Midhat Pasha bearing his own signature inculcating him in a conspiracy. 2. That Midhat acknowledged his guilt to his Sovereign, and threw himself at his feet to beg for mercy. 3. That a Council of Ministers was held and judged him to be worthy of death. Midhat was shown no document except the malicious fabrication of the Minister of Police. He did not even see the Sultan on the day he was exiled. The only persons who knew what was to befall Midhat Pasha were the Minister of War, Damad Mahmoud Pasha; Omer Fevzi Pasha, the Minister of Police; and the First Chamberlain of the Sultan. When the Council which was summoned arrived at the palace Midhat was already condemned and on board the steamer. A proof of the utter baselessness of the charge trumped up against Midhat is that he alone is named as having conspired, no other arrests were made, no one else suspected, as though one man, without the aid of a single soul besides himself, could hope to overthrow a Government. When Abdul Aziz was deposed, he was regularly judged by the Ministers, and judicial sentence obtained against him from the Sheikh-ul-Islam, before any steps were taken against him."

Captain R. Calvert, Captain and Adjutant of the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, has been appointed Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MARCH.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

There is this month a Partial Eclipse of the Sun, not visible from Europe. Its greatest phase is about one third of the Sun's diameter. It begins on the 15th, at 1h. 15m. a.m., Greenwich mean time, in longitude 75 deg. nearly, east of Greenwich, and latitude 34 deg. north. At the time of greatest phase—viz., 2h. 38m., Greenwich time—in latitude 61 deg. 11 min. north, and longitude 56 deg. 35 min. east of Greenwich; and the eclipse ends at 4h. 1m. a.m., in north latitude 87 deg. 19 min. and longitude 82 deg. 46 min. east of Greenwich.

The Moon, on the morning of the 8th, will be very near both to Jupiter and Mars, she being a little south of those planets, to the left of Jupiter and to the right of Mars, till a little after six o'clock, when the Moon and Mars will be at their nearest approach. She is near Mercury and Venus on the morning of the 13th, and near Saturn on the morning of the 14th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 6th	at 1 minute after 10h.	in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 15th "	" 54 "	" 2h. " morning.
First Quarter	" 22nd "	" 9 "	" 1h. " afternoon.
Full Moon	" 29th "	" 49 "	" 5h. " morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and furthest from it on the afternoon of the 10th.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 6h. 4m. a.m., or 42m. before sunrise; on the 7th at 6h. 3m. a.m., or 33m. before sunrise; this interval gradually decreases to 25m. by the 12th, to 16m. by the 17th, to 10m. by the 22nd, and to 7m. by the 27th, the planet rising on this day at 5h. 43m. a.m. He is in aphelion on the 3rd, near the Moon on the 13th, near Saturn on the 19th, and near Venus on the 26th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 6h. 21m. a.m.; on the 12th at 6h. 6m. a.m.; on the 22nd at 5h. 49m. a.m.; and on the last day at 5h. 32m. a.m., being 25m., 18m., 12m., and 9m. respectively before sunrise on each of these mornings. She is in aphelion on the 7th, near the Moon on the 13th, and near Saturn on the 16th. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 10m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 32m. a.m.

Mars is a morning star. The following are the times of the rising of this planet at ten-day intervals throughout the month:—On the 2nd at 3h. 29m. a.m., on the 12th at 3h. 18m. a.m., on the 22nd at 3h. 5m. a.m., and on the last day at 2h. 52m. a.m. He is near Jupiter on the 1st and near the Moon on the 8th. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 22m. a.m. on the 15th at 7h. 7m. a.m., and on the last day at 6h. 49m. a.m.

Jupiter is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 3h. 24m. a.m., or 3h. 22m. before sunrise; on the 12th at 2h. 50m. a.m., or 3h. 34m. before the Sun; on the 22nd at 2h. 15m. a.m., or 3h. 46m. before sunrise; and on the last day he rises at 1h. 43m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 22nd. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 24m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 35m. a.m., on the 31st at 5h. 38m. a.m.

Saturn rises on the 1st at the same time as the Sun; on the 12th at 6h. 17m. a.m., or 7m. before sunrise; on the 22nd at 6h. 39m. a.m., or 22m. before sunrise; and on the last day of the month at 5h. 6m. a.m., or 35m. before the Sun. He is near the Sun on the 1st, and near the Moon on the 14th. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 14m. p.m., on the 15th at 11h. 25m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 29m. a.m.

Lord Hardwicke presiding at the annual dinner of the Cambridgeshire Hunt, on the 15th inst., said that probably no Prince in Christendom threw himself more heartily into the sports of the people, or associated more with all classes, than the Prince of Wales.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing the text of the treaties relating to the Ottoman Empire. The treaties are as follow:—The Convention between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, signed at London, July 13, 1841. The General Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey for the re-establishment of peace, signed at Paris, March 30, 1856. The Treaty between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of the French guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, signed at Paris, April 15, 1856. The Declaration annexed to Protocol No. 1 of the Conferences held in London respecting the Treaty of March 30, 1856, signed in London, Jan. 17, 1871; the Treaty between her Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, the French Republic, the King of Italy, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan for the Revision of certain Stipulations of the Treaty of March 30, 1856, signed at London, March 13, 1871.

Steps are being taken to erect a permanent memorial—in Kidderminster, where he was born on Dec. 3, 1795—of Sir Rowland Hill, to whom the nation is indebted for the uniform penny postage system. At a town's meeting convened by the Mayor (T. Radford, Esq.), a committee, consisting of most of the leading inhabitants, manufacturers, and others, was appointed. The chairman is the Rev. G. D. Boyle, M.A., Vicar of Kidderminster; vice-chairman, F. Burcher, Esq., deputy magistrates' clerk; treasurer, James Chambers, Esq., actuary, Savings Bank; and hon. secretaries, James Morton, Esq. (Town Clerk), and A. W. Beale, Esq. It is thought that no one who has ever received a letter by post will refuse to give at least the value of a postage-stamp towards the object in view. The committee have therefore issued an appeal for a national penny subscription, and collecting-cards have been prepared to enable postmasters and other friends in every locality to assist in the movement. The notices which have already appeared in the English papers have elicited communications from Vienna and Leipzig, where subscription lists have been spontaneously opened, and the sums received duly acknowledged in certain newspapers which have taken up the matter in those cities.

While the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland were entertaining a dinner party, on the 15th inst., at their residence, Battle Abbey, near Hastings, the mansion was entered by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off money and jewels of the value of several thousands of pounds. The details of the robbery show that it was committed by persons who must have known the premises well, and been acquainted with the customs of the family. The ladders used for the purpose of reaching the window of the dressing-room were taken from spots half a mile distant from each other. The jewels were kept in a fine old carved chest of drawers in the Duchess's drawing-room, and the thieves gained admittance by forcing open the window and entering the room. The thieves (it is supposed three in number) got clear off with their booty, which is variously valued at from £5000 to £10,000. The jewellery consisted of articles of personal adornment, one of the necklaces (a handsome combination of diamonds and ruby stars and emeralds) being a precious gift. It was given to the Duchess by her Majesty on her marriage, the Duchess being one of her Majesty's bridesmaids. A quantity of silver and other plate in one of the drawers was left untouched. A reward of £200 is offered for the apprehension of the person or persons who committed the robbery.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF BANDON.

The Right Hon. Francis, third Earl of Bandon, Viscount Bernard and Viscount Bandon, of Bandon Bridge, in the Peerage of Ireland, one of the representative Peers, M.A. Oxon, D.C.L., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cork, and Hon. Colonel Royal City of Cork Artillery, died at his seat near Bandon on the 17th inst. His Lordship was born Jan. 3, 1810, the eldest son of James, second Earl of Bandon, D.C.L., F.R.S., by Mary Susan Albinia, his wife, daughter of the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Broderick, D.D., Archbishop of Cashel. He succeeded his father Oct. 31, 1856, having previously, in the year 1842, sat in the House of Commons as member for Bandon. He married, Aug. 16, 1832, Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Whitmore, Esq., of Apley, in the county of Salop, and by her (who died Dec. 15, 1873) leaves issue one son, James Francis, Viscount Bernard, now fourth Earl of Bandon, State Steward to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, born Sept. 12, 1850; married, June 22, 1876, the Hon. Georgiana Dorothea Harriet Evans-Freke, only child of Lord Carbery; and six daughters, of whom the eldest, Lady Mary, is wife of Colonel Aldworth, and the fifth, Adelaide Mary Lucy, of Sir Henry Monson De la Poer Beresford-Peirse, Bart.

SIR H. W. BAKER, BART.

The Rev. Sir Henry Williams Baker, third Baronet, of Dunstable House, died on the 12th inst., at Horkesley House, near Leominster. He was born May 27, 1821, the eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Loraine Baker, Bart., C.B., by Louisa Anna, his wife, only daughter of William Williams, Esq., M.P. for Weymouth, and was grandson of Sir Robert Baker, of Dunstable House, Surrey, on whom a baronetcy was conferred May 14, 1796. Sir Henry, who graduated B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1844, and entered holy orders, held the vicarage of Monkland, in the county of Hereford. He succeeded his father Nov. 2, 1859; and, as he never married, is himself succeeded by his cousin, now Sir Sherston Baker. The name of the Baronet whose decease we record will be long remembered as the original promoter of a very popular hymn-book, entitled "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

SIR J. E. HARRINGTON, BART.

Sir John Edward Harrington, tenth Baronet, of Ridlington, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, died at Paris on the 9th inst. He was born May 22, 1821, the only son of Sir James Harrington, ninth Baronet, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of Charles Steer, Esq., and was the representative of the Ridlington branch of the ancient baronial family of De Harrington. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., and, subsequently entering the Army, served in the 48th Foot and in the Coldstream Guards, from which he retired with the rank of Captain. He married, Oct. 26, 1846, Jane Agnes, daughter of John Studholme Brownrigg, Esq., M.P., but had no issue. Consequently the baronetcy, created in 1611, the year of the institution of the order, devolves on Sir John's cousin, now Sir Richard Harrington, eleventh Baronet, Judge of the Northamptonshire County Court.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Sir William Hamilton, Knt., died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the 14th inst., aged eighty-eight. He was originally in the Royal Navy, which he entered in 1803, and, having been made a prisoner of war, was detained in France from 1805 till 1814. In 1822 he was appointed Consul at Boulogne, and continued as such until the year 1873, when, on his retirement, he received the honour of knighthood.

The deaths are also announced of—

Henry Brunning Marsh, M.D., of Upton-on-Severn, Coroner for the county of Worcester, in his seventieth year.

Hugh Goldcutt, Esq., formerly Captain H.M. 60th Rifles, on the 6th inst., in his ninetieth year.

The Rev. John Salter, M.A., Hon. Canon Bristol Cathedral, and for nearly half a century Rector of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, on the 9th inst., aged eighty-five.

The Hon. William Frederick Byng, late Captain in the 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of John, first Earl of Stafford, by Marianne, his second wife, daughter of Sir Walter James James, Bart.

Anne, widow of Thomas Tryon, Esq., of Bulwick Park, in the county of Northampton, J.P. and D.L., daughter of Sir John Trollope, Bart., and sister of the late Lord Kesteven, on the 12th inst.

The Rev. Edward Stuart, Vicar and founder of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, and last surviving son of the late Daniel Stuart, Esq., of Wykeham Park, Oxon, and Harley-street, London, on the 15th inst., aged fifty-eight.

The Lady Augusta Emily Vivian, at Cannes, on the 11th inst., in her thirty-eighth year. Her Ladyship was second daughter of Edwin Richard Windham, late Earl of Dunraven, K.P., married, March 4, 1867, Arthur Pendarves Vivian, Esq., M.P., of Glanafon, Glamorganshire, and leaves issue.

The Rev. John Owen Parr, M.A., Vicar of Preston, Lancashire, Hon. Canon of Manchester and J.P. for the county, on the 12th inst., aged seventy-seven. Mr. Parr was the descendant of a long line of eminent Liverpool merchants, and his ancestors were settled at Rainford, in the neighbourhood of St. Helen's, centuries ago.

William Matthew Coulthurst, Esq., of New-street, Spring-gardens, and Streatham Lodge, Surrey, senior partner of the great banking house of Coutts and Co., on the 10th inst., in his eighty-fifth year. He was second son of John Coulthurst, Esq., of Gargrave, in Yorkshire, and great-grandson of Henry Coulthurst, Esq., of Gargrave, lord of the manor of Cold Couston.

CHESS.

T T (Holloway).—We regret your disappointment; but letters requiring attention in the following week should, to secure it, reach us not later than Saturday morning.

H E B (Montreal).—Many thanks for your interesting report upon the present state of chess in Canada. The papers referred to in your letter have not come to hand. Of course some of your games will be very acceptable.

G I de B (Heerenveen).—We are not yet satisfied of the accuracy of your problem. You shall have a definite report in our next issue.

A Bick (Thanks for the problems. We can learn nothing of those said to be missing, although we have not failed to make inquiry.

J W B (Kingsland-road).—Our distinction to recommend teachers of chess applies with equal force to the recommendation of pupils. In any case, the letter containing the address you ask for was not preserved.

E P V (Glasbury).—Only by constant practice can you attain the power of solving problems quickly. No good problem can be solved "at a glance" even by experts.

H R L (Coventry).—There is a chess column in the Coventry Independent.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1720 received from (Edipus, H B Jun, J Sheppard, Tredunnock, Latta, Kegypalos, T Letchford, Florentia, A F Eaton, P M Rail, J Middlemiss, H M Prudeaux, J Harnden, H C B, J Lonadale, S W B, F O Eggers, and P S Shenale.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1721 received from H B Latta, Triton, Only Jones, A F Eaton, P S Shenale, R Roughed, F O Eggers, Simplex, Zeus, J Williams, F Myers, Woolwich Chess Club, B R Stone, Amersham, W Alston, E Frau, Société Littéraire de Gand, R T King, E Worsley, Drapers' College, Mechanic, J Woods, J S W R H Brooks, B Burgher, G A Messenger, Black Knight, D H, E P Vulliamy, J Wontone, L S R, Tippet, H W Trenchard, Cant, Harrovian, J de Houteyn, Benet, Little Go, Vir, W Nelson, Florentia, Americaine, W Lesson, S Western, East Marden, Rev T Smith, Leonora and Leon, H Vellam, and Long Stop.

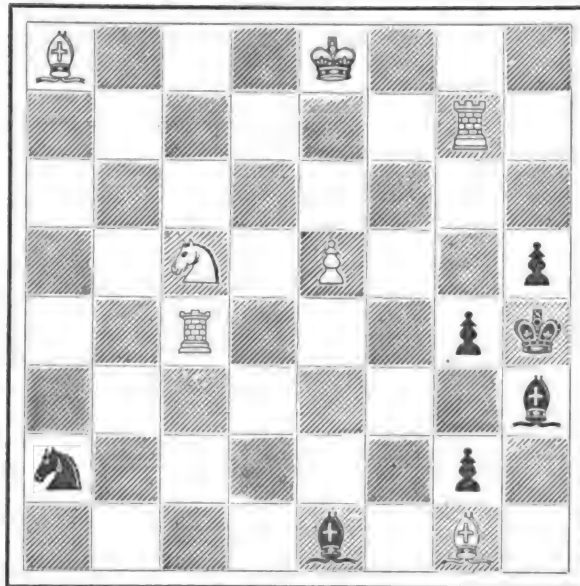
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1721.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q 4th. P takes Kt.
2. Kt to B 2nd (ch), and * If K takes B, then 2. Q takes P (ch), &c.
3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 1723.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An interesting Game played recently between two of our strongest English amateurs, the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and Mr. BODEN.

(The Knight's Game of Ray Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th B to K 2nd

This divergence from the "authorities," who have pronounced either P to Q R 3rd or 3. Kt to K B 3rd to be the best move at Black's command, is characteristic of Mr. Boden's play, which is at all times original.

4. Castles Kt to K B 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q 3rd B to Kt 5th
7. B to K 3rd Castles
8. Kt to K 2nd

White is willing to submit to the doubled Pawn consequent upon the exchange of Kt for B, in view of the attack he would thus obtain upon the open Kt's file.

9. Kt to Kt 3rd B to Kt 3rd
10. Kt to R 4th P to Q 4th
11. P to K B 3rd

Apparently his best move.

12. K Kt to B 5th Kt to Q 3rd
13. P takes P

If White had retreated the B, Black could have continued with 14. B takes Kt, and thus doubled the pawns on the K B's file.

14. P takes Kt Kt takes B
15. Kt takes B (ch) Q takes Kt
16. Kt to K 4th K R to Q sq

16. P to K B 4th seems a strong move at this juncture, but it is open to the objection that it would have the effect of weakening the K P.

17. Q to K 2nd Kt to Q 5th
18. Q to B 2nd P to Q R 4th
19. P to K B 4th

An exceedingly well-timed move. Black's reply appears to be forced.

and the game was abandoned as drawn.

CHESS IN POLAND.

A Game played at Warsaw, between Mr. HAMEL, of Nottingham, and Mr. D. WINAWER, a strong Polish amateur. (King's Bishop's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 3rd

A livelier attack can be obtained by 3. P to Q 4th. The move in the text enables Black to resolve the game into a variation of the Giuoco Piano.

4. B to Kt 5th B to B 4th
5. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 3rd
6. B to Kt 3rd P to Q 4th
7. P takes P P to K 5th

The combination upon which Black now advances is obviously unsound; but Mr. Winawer—who is not to be confounded with his brother, the winner of the second prize in the Paris tourney—is evidently a player disposed to risk much for the sake of attack.

8. P takes P B takes P (ch)
9. K to B sq B to Kt 3rd
10. P to K 5th

The comp. just. Black must now lose a piece.

11. B takes Q Kt takes P
12. K to K 2nd Kt takes Q

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. W.)
13. B takes B R P takes B
14. R takes Kt B to Kt 5th
15. Q Kt to Q 2nd Kt to Q 2nd
16. P to K R 3rd B to R 4th
17. P to Kt 4th B to Kt 3rd
18. Kt to B 4th Q R to Q sq
19. Kt to Q 6th Kt to B 4th
20. R to K 2nd R to K 2nd
21. Kt to R 4th R to K 2nd

Better to have exchanged Kt for B at once.

22. Kt takes B R P takes Kt
23. K to B 3rd R takes P
24. R to K 2nd Kt takes B
25. R P takes Kt P to Q 4th
26. Kt to B 4th P to Q Kt 4th
27. Kt to K 3rd P to K 4th
28. Q R to K sq P to K B 4th
29. P takes P P takes P
30. Kt to Kt 2nd R to Q 4th
31. Kt to K R 4th R to K B 3rd
32. R to K 5th (ch) K to R 2nd
33. Q R to K 2nd P to Kt 4th

After this mistake, Black has no resource.

34. Q R to Q 7th (ch) Resigns.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The annual meeting of this important chess association was held on Wednesday last, when the report of the committee, which was altogether of a congratulatory kind, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Gastineau was elected president and Mr. H. F. Down honorary secretary for the ensuing year. It was arranged that the annual dinner should be held on the 7th proximo.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Feb. 16, 1876, of the Right Hon. Robert Henley, Lord Onley, late of Bushey Lodge, Teddington, who died on the 21st ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Colonel George Edmond Lushington Walker, and Montague Turner, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator gives a life interest in £20,000 to his sister, the Hon. Mrs. Frances Tucker; to Mrs. Charles Radcliffe, £20,000; to Colonel Walker, Lady Peers, Mrs. Fanny Cockerell, Miss Ann Lascells, Sir John Rae Reed, and Samuel Burgoyne, £10,000 each; to the Bedford Infirmary, £500; and there are a large number of other legacies, both pecuniary and specific. The rest of his property, real and personal, he leaves to the Misses Priscilla and Anna Ottley.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 21 and Sept. 17, 1876, of Mr. Richard Palin, late of Abbey House, Shrewsbury, who died on Sept. 28, last, were proved on the 20th ult. by Andrew Good Brookes, Charles Smith Thomas, and Henry Wade, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths various legacies; among others, £100 to the Salop Infirmary; a sum of £10,000 is settled upon his daughter and only child, Miss Mary Anne Frances Matilda Palin, on her marriage; and the residue of his property he gives to his wife, Mrs. Mary Anne Palin.

The will, dated Jan. 30, 1872, of Miss Caroline Braun, late of Rosenau, Durdham Downs, Clifton, Bristol, who died on Dec. 31 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by George William Bahr, the nephew, and Walter Lanyon Nickels, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The only persons benefited by the will are the testatrix's nephews and nieces.

The will, dated Nov. 27, 1873, of Mr. Joseph Child, late of Fair Mile, Henley-on-Thames, and of No. 43, Leicester-square, who died on Dec. 29 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by John Child, the son, and Henry Markham Pike, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves all his freehold and copyhold estate to his said son; to his daughters Martha and Sarah, £2000 each, and all his household furniture and effects between them; he also leaves them each £12,000, which is to be placed in trust; to his brother, Richard Bartholomew Child, £2000; to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Emma Child, and to his senior clerk, Henry Gould, £500 each; to his executors, £100 each; and there are legacies to the clerks and other persons in his employ and his domestic servants, according to length of service. The remainder of his estate he gives to his son.

The will, dated June 22, 1868, of General William Prescott, late of Blackheath, who died on Dec. 2 last, at Genoa, was proved on the 7th inst. by Mrs. Maria Prescott, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths all his property. The personal estate is sworn under £10,000.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, of Mr. George Grey, late of Grappenhall, Cheshire, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, who died on Jan. 1 last, have been granted, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

In our notice of the will of Colonel Charles Towneley, of Towneley, in a recent number, it was, by a typographical error, stated that the legacy given by the testator to Mr. Henry James Stonor, joint executor with the testator's son-in-law, Lord Norreys and Lord A. F. C. G. Lennox, was £100; it should have been £1000.

The Royal Dublin Society has resolved to appoint delegates to treat with the Government regarding the establishment of a national science and art museum for Ireland, which shall be independent of South Kensington.

The Home Secretary has received a letter from the wife of the Claimant, signed "M. H. Tichborne," and, in reply to "Mrs. M. H. Castro," states that her husband has the same opportunities that all convicts have of making any complaint he pleases, and declines to grant a personal interview.

An imposing Masonic ceremony took place at Truro, on Tuesday afternoon, when the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe was installed as Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Masons of Cornwall, the principal Grand Chapter of which has been revived.

According to a return presented to the Manchester Board of Guardians, the number of paupers, including lunatics, maintained by the Manchester township has decreased from 13,633 in 1870 to 4611 in the present year. This satisfactory state of things is attributed to the restrictions placed by the guardians upon the administration of outdoor relief.

The Astronomer Royal having undertaken to register the hours of sunshine in comparison with the number of hours the sun is above the horizon, some interesting results have been obtained. Thus, last week, the sun was above the horizon 69.3 hours; but his light was intercepted, and he only shone on London 9.3 hours—four days not at all; Sunday, 5.3 hours; Friday, 3.4 hours; and Saturday half an hour.

Two subjects of considerable interest were discussed by the Chester Chamber of Agriculture last week. Captain Smith, Chief Constable of Cheshire, made a statement with reference to cattle disease in the county; and the chairman (Mr. G. W. Lathom) subsequently spoke on the very severe competition which the English stock-breeder was likely to feel from the importation of American meat. Mr. Rigby, the secretary, had been told that American beef had been coming over for eighteen months, but it had been kept quiet "because the meat had been sold as English meat."

In connection with the National Union for the Education of Women, a public meeting was held at Sheffield, on Monday night, with the object of promoting the establishment of a girls' high-class school. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Grey, the foundress of the movement, and it was resolved to establish a school as proposed. Miss Becker laid, on Saturday last, the memorial stone of a new board school in Harpurhey. This, the fifth school that has been erected by the Manchester School Board, is intended for girls and infants. Miss Becker spoke of the advantages of schools for cookery, and said if she could have her way every boy should be taught to "darn his own socks and cook his own chops."

A heavy gale from the north was experienced on our western coasts last Tuesday, and several shipwrecks took place. The ship Marietta, of Liverpool, was lost on the bar of the Mersey. The Liverpool life-boat and the New Brighton tubular life-boat of the National Institution proceeded out to her, and with great difficulty saved nineteen of the shipwrecked crew, who had taken refuge on the poop and in the foretop. The Donna Nook life-boat saved the crew of three men from the stranded schooner Helen, of Rye. The Padstow life-boat, Albert Edward, assisted to save three of the crew of a French brigantine; she also rescued from her moorings and drifted on the rocks. The Fishguard, No. 2, life-boat gallantly saved the crew of eleven men from the stranded barque B. F. Marsh, of New York, and four men from the schooner Adventurer.

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422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 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WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: THE HON. RUTHERFORD HAYES, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

will be willing to assent to them." Here, again, rumours may be not warranted by facts; but here again their prevalence at Constantinople may well be supposed to indicate a tone of feeling strongly averse from precipitating a war with Russia. The proposal, even if contemplated by the Porte, would be little likely, one might suppose, to win the favourable consideration of the Powers. It might, if assented to, postpone war for the present; but the conditions it would involve are so vague, so impractical, and so illusory, that it is difficult not to class them with the mass of that unnegotiable paper which the Home Secretary said, some time since, had ceased to have current value among the Governments of Europe.

The Parliamentary storm which heavy clouds upon the horizon seemed to prelude about a month ago has passed off for the present, leaving behind a somewhat electrical condition of the atmosphere, but no little uncertainty as to the eventual direction it will take. There have been lambent flashes of discussion in both Houses during the past week upon the Eastern Question, but they have made no noise, and can hardly be said to have aimed at any practical result. No doubt there will be more of them as the weeks roll on, but for some time to come both her Majesty's Government and the Opposition feel themselves bound to watch and wait the progress of events. Diplomatic interchange of ideas has not ceased between the guaranteeing Powers—has not, perhaps, wholly ceased between them and Turkey; and until some movement has been made, either by Russia or the Porte, calculated to put an end to the present apparent lull, materials for useful Parliamentary discussion are non-existent. The question cannot be altogether excluded from Parliamentary notice. It is sure to start up once and again, as it has already done, in the form of interpellations of Ministers; but no serious or decisive issue can as yet be joined between those who have the direction of the foreign policy of the country and those who look upon it with suspicion, if not with positive disapprobation. This is not a satisfactory state of things, so far as the mutual duties of Parliamentary Parties are concerned. But it may turn out to be the best thing that could happen. The country certainly does not wish, nor, so far as we can understand intend to risk a general war in Europe, and it seems not by any means unlikely that the settlement of the Eastern Question may be more effectually promoted by the internal decay of the Ottoman Empire than by any combination of European Powers to impose upon Turkey Administrative Reforms. Events do not stand still, even when best intending diplomacy is obliged to own itself baffled.

THE COURT.

The Queen received the Right Hon. R. A. Cross at an audience, on Saturday last, at Osborne. Mr. Cross dined with her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. W. Barker, Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes. Captain Buckle, H.M.S. Hector, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, 16th Regiment, at Parkhurst, dined with her Majesty on Monday. Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby came from Portsmouth to Osborne, on Tuesday, and had an audience of the Queen. Admiral Elliot and Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle dined with the Queen, at Osborne, last week. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Thursday.

The Queen will hold a Levée, at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, the 12th inst., and a Drawingroom on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

The Countess of Erroll has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of State and the Royal household. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Levée. The customary state ceremonial was observed. The presentations numbered nearly 200.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Christian, hunted with her Majesty's staghounds, near Maidenhead, yesterday week. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to Mr. Headington, of Redstone Farm, on whose land the hind, The Duchess, was uncared, and gave a short run, and was taken near Holyport, after which The Princess was released, and she, too, gave but a short run, being taken at Winkfield. The Royal party then rode to Windsor and partook of luncheon with Colonel Ewart and the other officers, at the barracks. The Duchess of Teck visited the Princess of Wales and Prince Christian at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince, with Prince and Princess Christian, went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The Prince left Marlborough House on Monday, after the Levée, for Cirencester, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shannon. The Prince hunted, on Wednesday, with the Cotswold Hounds, the meeting being at Five Mile House, on the Cirencester and Gloucester road. The field was a large one, and his Royal Highness was warmly received. On Thursday his Royal Highness hunted with the Vale of White Horse Hounds, which met at East Court House, the seat of Mr. Walter Powell, M.P. The Princess has, during the last few days, been confined to the house from slight indisposition arising from cold. Prince and Princess Christian returned to Cumberland Lodge, on Saturday last, from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Prince Albert John Charles Frederick, second son of their Royal Highnesses, completed his eighth year on Monday.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Archdall, T. H., to be Vicar of Tanfield.
Backhouse, J. H.; Curate (sole charge) of Laverton, Somersetshire.
Baker, C.; Rector of Hinton-on-the-Green.
Bickelstaff, Marcus John; Vicar of Cookley, Worcester.
Briccoe, James Rynd; Vicar of Ilminster.
Brown, Henry; Vicar of St. John's, Little Ouse.
Brown, Robert Skelton; Curate of Scarborough.
Burnaby, J. C. W.; Rector of Wyton.
Brymer, Frederick Augustus; Rector of Charlton Mackerell.
Crawford, John; Vicar of East Knottingley.
Crook, James Sutcliffe; Vicar of Weobly, Hereford.
Crowther, Samuel Bryan; Vicar of Lodswoth.
Curtis, W. Fitzh.; Perpetual Curate of Thornton-le-Fen and Langrville.
Davidson, Randall Thomas; Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Earl, Francis; Rector of West Tanfield; Rural Dean of East Catterick.
Early, J. B.; Rector of Holy Trinity, Colchester.
East, Sidney; Vicar of Pillerton-Horse, Warwick.
Fairfax, Charles H.; Vicar of Hackthorne and Rector of Cold Handworth.
Fellowes, E. L.; Vicar of Arrington.
Forrest, T. G.; Vicar of Upton, near Peterborough.
Gardner, Thomas J. C.; Perpetual Curate of Buddesley, Enzor, Warwick.
Gillett, Hugh Hodgson; Rector of Compton.
Gooder, Joseph Hulme; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Ripon.
Gough, Edwin Spencer; Vicar of Burley, Leeds.
Graham, J.; Vicar of St. James's, Bristol.
Grantham, H.; Chaplain of the Chester Infirmary.
Gurney, H. F. S.; Perpetual Curate of Stoke St. Gregory.
Hackman, A.; Vicar of Brecon.
Hall, John Robert; Rural Dean of North Malling.
Harris, C. S.; Rector of Mepal.
Harrison, Henry Chespe; Curate of Ackworth.
Hatten, James Wright; Vicar of Calverley.
Holditch, Charles Walter; Perpetual Curate of Werrington-cum-Walton.
Hughes, David; Vicar of Little Waddingfield.
Huxley, T. S.; Rector of Keeton, Kent.
Jackson, Robert; Rector of Tibberton.
Jarratt, F.; Chaplain of Barnstable Workhouse.
Jex-Blake, William Francis; Rector of Hungarton, Norfolk.
Johnson, Anthony; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Healey.
King, E. G.; Vicar of Madingley.
Klambowski, L.; Vicar of Denston.
Leaman, William Luther; Vicar of Rosedale.
Lloyd, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Llanpumpain, Carmarthenshire.
MacKenzie, Duncan C.; Curate of Whelford; Vicar of Shephall.
Macnaghton, Henry Alexander; Vicar of Wentworth.
Marshall, H. B. D.; Perpetual Curate of Knowbury, Hereford.
Maude, Arthur; Rector of Burgh, Suffolk.
Mooyart, Henry; Vicar of Benhall, Suffolk.
Nettlehip, Arthur; Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.
Patterson, W. S.; Rector of Barlow; Vicar of Deane, Lancashire.
Philpott, N. G.; Rector of Thwaite, Norfolk.
Pigott, C. F. C.; Rector of Edmond; Prebendary of Wolvey, Lichfield.
Powell, Edwin Palmer; Vicar of Heptonstall.
Richardson, T.; Vicar of Aberdovey.
Robinson, Eustace; Vicar of Grimley, Worcester.
Sanders, Lewis; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Newcastle.
Smith, Josiah; Vicar of Waterperry, Oxon.
Smith, Matthew Henry; Vicar of Wilberfoss.
Walker, P. C.; Perpetual Curate of Borrowdale and Grange in Borrowdale.
Walsh, Henry Westmac; Rector of Hollestone, Wilt.
Wallas, G. I.; Rector of Shobrooke.
Webb, Albert Brook; Rector of Lullington.
Whitledge, Vicar of Widnes; Vicar of Bramford Speke.
Wilcox, C. B.; Curate of Christchurch, Sparbrook, Warwick.
Wood, Horace S.; Sole Charge of Coalbrookdale.—*Guardian*.

On Shrove Tuesday a new church at Stanley, near Crook, was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled, on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber for their sixty-seventh session, and proceeded with the revision of the twelfth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

The churchwardens of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, have been authorised by the Consistory Court to sell a painting, by W. Hilton, of "Our Lord Crowned with Thorns," formerly over the communion-table, to Sir Francis Grant for £1000.

On Tuesday the old colours of the 66th Royal Berkshire Regiment were deposited in St. Mary's Church, Reading. The colours, tattered from long service, had been sent home from India for this purpose, the regiment having been presented with new colours by the Viceroy.

The late Mr. Nathaniel Greenhalgh, cotton-spinner, of Thornidylkes, Sharples, near Bolton, has, it is said, bequeathed £40,000 for the erection and endowment of two churches—one at or near Astleybridge, a populous village a mile and a half from Bolton; and the other in the neighbourhood of Pikes-lane, in that town.

Lord Hatherley presided at the annual meeting of the Clergy Orphan Corporation on Wednesday, and in the course of the proceedings testified that the organisation is deserving of the liberal support of the members of the Church of England, and pointed out that a very considerable effort is necessary to maintain the institution, the numbers of the pupils having increased since 1856 from 131 to 220.

The National Committee for Promoting the Restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey are about to make an earnest appeal to the public to provide funds for completing the work of restoring this noble specimen of mediæval architecture to something of its former grandeur. In promotion of this object a meeting is to be held in the library of Lambeth Palace this (Saturday) afternoon.

A handsome pulpit has lately been presented to Trinity Church, South Hampstead, by Mr. Basil Woodd, of Hampstead, in memory of his father. It is of Caen stone, with marble shafts at the angles, and marble columns carrying small arches, which form the base or lower portion of the pulpit. Around the upper part are six panels with subjects in alto-relievo, illustrating the life of St. Paul. It has been designed by the architect of the church, Mr. Legg, of Bedford-row, and erected, under his superintendence, by Mr. Bradford, sculptor.

The Church of St. Peter, Woodmansterne, near Epsom, was consecrated recently by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Rector, the Rev. A. Roberts, and Canon Bridges. The church has been rebuilt almost entirely at the cost of Mrs. Mildred, of Court-How, who is also one of the churchwardens, from the designs of Mr. Clarke, F.S.A., and it is in the Early Decorated style. The cross and candlesticks were gifts of Mr. Glyn. The embroidered altar-cloth was the work of Mrs. Chambers, and the other work that of the foundress. The lectern and fald-stool were the gift of Mrs. Glyn.

The treasurers of the Additional Home Bishops' Endowment Fund have this week purchased £10,000 four per cent railway debentures towards the endowment of St. Alban's bishopric, and the *Guardian* is informed that the stock will be immediately transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It appears, therefore, that on the payment by Government of the purchase-money of Winchester House there need be no delay in the issuing of their "certificate of sufficient endowment," upon which her Majesty may, by Order in Council, found the new see.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Birmingham General Hospital, Mr. R. Peyton said the accounts of the late musical festival had been audited, and showed a net balance in favour of the charity of £6071, nearly the same amount as in 1870.

A meeting held in Edinburgh passed resolutions in favour of continuing the Board of Education for Scotland, with an improved constitution and enlarged powers. Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., presided.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

The Sultan's Government has made peace with Serbia, and will make peace with Montenegro; both these Principalities that they cannot, after all, depend on Russia going to war against Turkey, at least not soon enough to save them from being utterly crushed. Yet there is no sure promise of the continuance of peace between Turkey and Russia, and the vast military preparations on both sides are unabated, bringing the Sultan's Government daily nearer to financial ruin, while imposing heavy burdens on the Russian Empire. The time is approaching for the first meeting of the new Turkish Imperial Parliament, under the Constitution lately decreed; but there are many political observers at Constantinople who doubt whether it will ever be assembled, or who expect that it will not be allowed to exercise any freedom of legislative deliberations and enactments. The arbitrary dismissal and exile of the late Grand Vizier, Midhat Pasha, by the mere personal act of the Sultan, three weeks or a month ago, has destroyed all confidence in the working of Constitutional Government for Turkey. Our Special Artist at Constantinople, finding no incidents of more recent date worthy of his pencil, has sent us a few additional sketches, over and above those we have already engraved, showing the curious scenes that he witnessed at the Sublime Porte, or official Palace of the Imperial Ottoman Government, upon the occasion of Midhat Pasha's downfall, and the appointment of Edhem Pasha to be Grand Vizier in his stead. These are but scenes in the corridor or vestibule, at the doors of the Ministry of State, among the crowd of venal sycophants, courtiers, subservient officials, contractors and place-hunters, who were frightfully eager to solicit the patronage of the new man in power, whoever he might be, and to show themselves among the first and foremost worshippers of his ascending star. They almost threatened to force their way into the Ministerial apartments, so that the soldiers on guard had to make a feat of using their bayonets, to keep them off. The manner in which this guard saluted the Minister of War, as he passed out of the door after a visit to Edhem Pasha, was in the usual Turkish fashion, which is not very soldierly or manly; it is done by touching the ground with one hand, then with the same hand touching the lips and the forehead, as a token of profound humility before a person of superior rank. As for Edhem Pasha, it is generally believed that he will not remain many days in office; there are different rumours about his probable successor. The Turkish Government, on Tuesday last, sent despatches to the representatives of the Porte abroad, again informing them that there is absolutely no foundation for the reports which are continually being circulated in foreign journals to the effect that the Sultan is ill, that a change in the Grand Vicerate is imminent, and that the population of Constantinople gives evidence of an unquiet attitude.

The condition of most of the Asiatic provinces, arising from the drain of all the Mussulman male population from agricultural labour to fill the ranks of the army, is described as deplorable, and almost sure, if continued, to lead to a more disastrous famine than that of 1874.

The news that the Shireef of Mecca, who enjoys the highest priestly position in the dominion of Islam, has sent a decree to the Sheikh-ul-Islam demanding a declaration of war against Russia as a religious necessity, is now confirmed from various trustworthy quarters. The Sheikh-ul-Islam will bring this question before the Great Council of the Porte or Turkish Parliament, if it should assemble.

The agreement for a treaty of peace with Serbia was signed last Wednesday. It consists of three points—namely, the maintenance of the *status quo ante bellum*, the granting of an amnesty, and the evacuation of Serbian territory twelve days after peace is signed. The Serbian delegates will subsequently deliver to the Porte a note giving guarantees for the future. This note will deal with the four points already known—namely, the prohibition of the erection of new fortifications in Serbia, the hoisting of the Ottoman flag by the side of that of Serbia on the existing forts, the recognition of the equal rights of Jews and Christians in the Principality, and the prevention of armed bands from crossing the frontier. The question of appointing an Ottoman agent in Belgrade and the future position of Little Zvornik are set aside. Prince Milan will send a telegram to the Grand Vizier approving the conditions of peace as arranged with the Serbian delegates. The Sublime Porte will reply, taking cognisance of the Serbian declarations, and a new firman will be used by the Sultan. These conditions of peace have already been ratified by the Skupatchina, or Serbian Parliament at Belgrade, in a secret deliberative Session held this week. The armistice with Montenegro has been renewed for twenty days, and the delegates from that State were to arrive yesterday at Constantinople. It is thought that there will not be any difficulty in making peace with Montenegro.

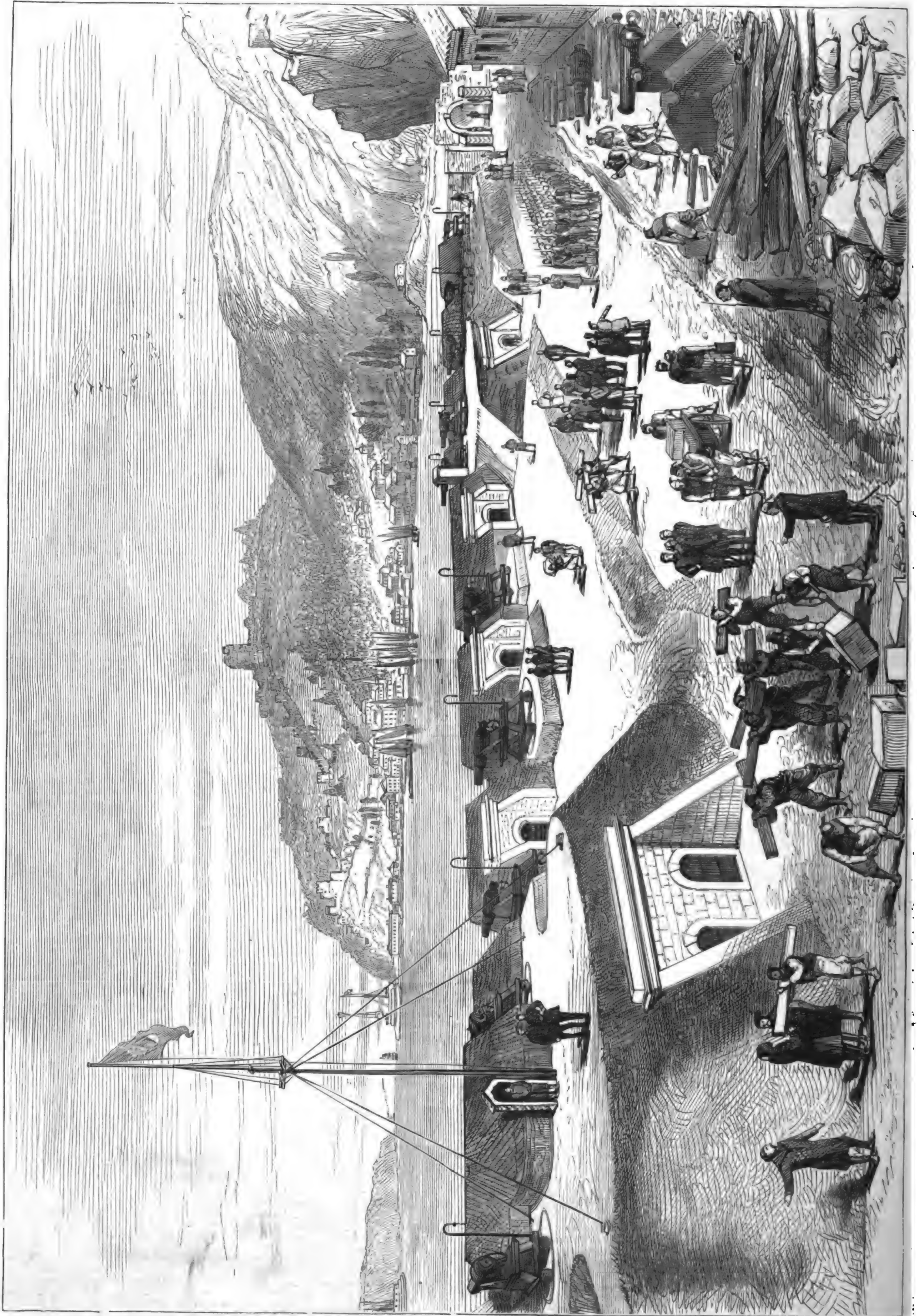
The force of gendarmerie, for the organisation of which Mr. Valentine Baker is to form a plan, is to consist of 60,000 men.

The statement is repeated, upon what appears fresh authority, that Russia demands some compensating concession from the Powers if she is to consent to the proposal of granting the Porte a term of grace. The concession suggested is a guarantee of joint measures for the protection of Christians in Turkey should the Porte not carry out the promised reforms.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the ship *Ellen Goudey*, in the South Pacific, whilst on a voyage from San Francisco to Antwerp, ended, at Liverpool, on Monday, in the acquittal of the master, the Court attributing the casualty to misadventure.

Mr. Morley, M.P., writing to the Secretary of the Prison Labour Reform Association, says he believes he is guilty of no breach of confidence when he says that the Home Secretary proposes to add a clause to the bill now before Parliament, which shall require returns to be made every year of the trades in connection with which work is done in all prisons.

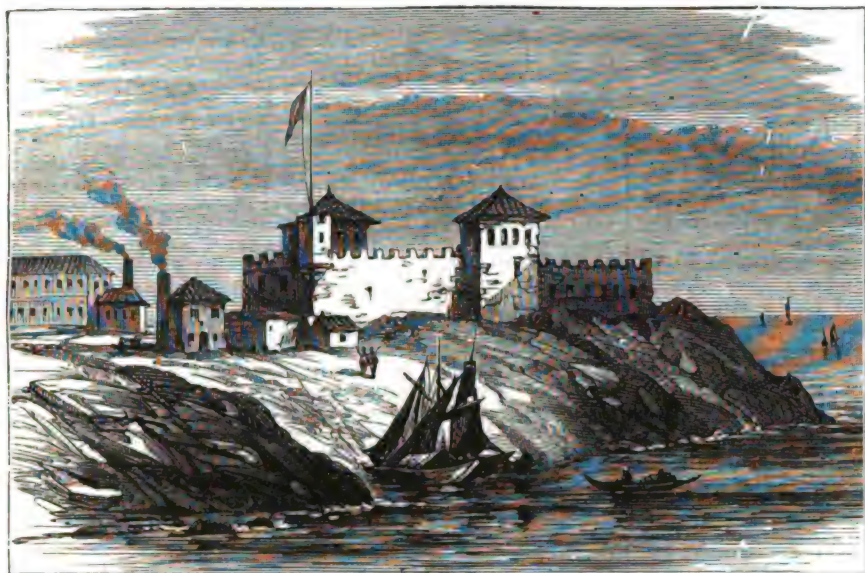
A letter has been addressed, by order of the Lord President of the Council, to the secretaries of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, relative to Mr. Andrew Murray's proposition for extirpating insects injurious to agriculture. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon thinks that the subject well deserves consideration, though he feels that it does not fall within the province of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council to take action in the manner suggested by Mr. Murray.—A meeting of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture was held yesterday week, at which Lord Carlingford presided, and spoke in favour of reforming the present system of county administration, and of establishing a truly representative county board. A resolution was passed in favour of county representative boards, to which should be intrusted all county business and finances other than the maintenance of public order and the administration of justice.—The Cambridgeshire Agricultural Society, on Saturday last, appointed a committee to communicate with similar associations in the neighbouring counties, with a view to an amalgamation.



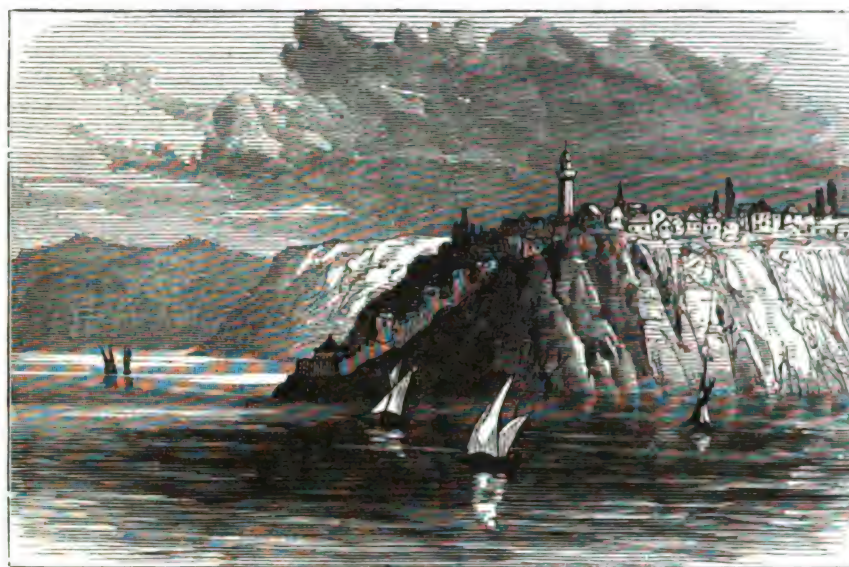
FORTIFICATIONS OF THE BOSPHORUS: INTERIOR OF THE FORTRESS OF MARDJAR, ASIATIC SIDE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE FORTRESSES OF THE BOSPHORUS.

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



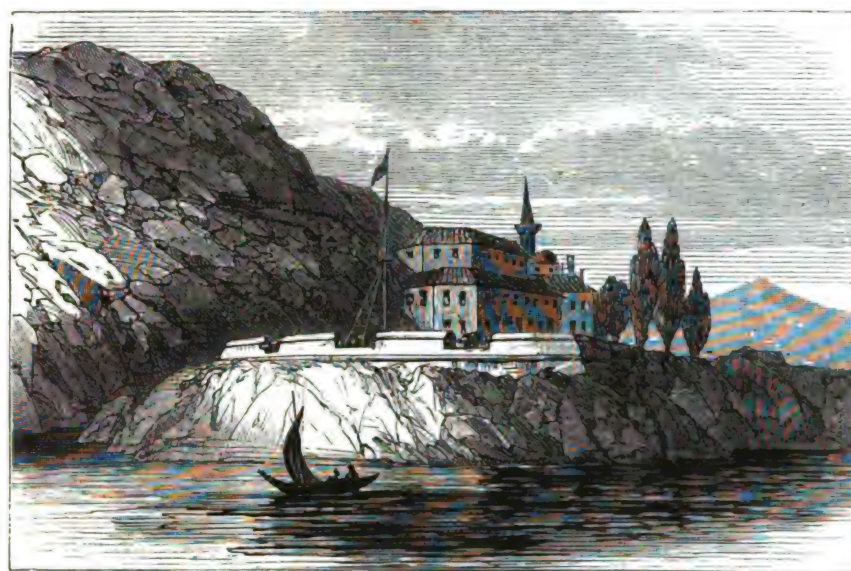
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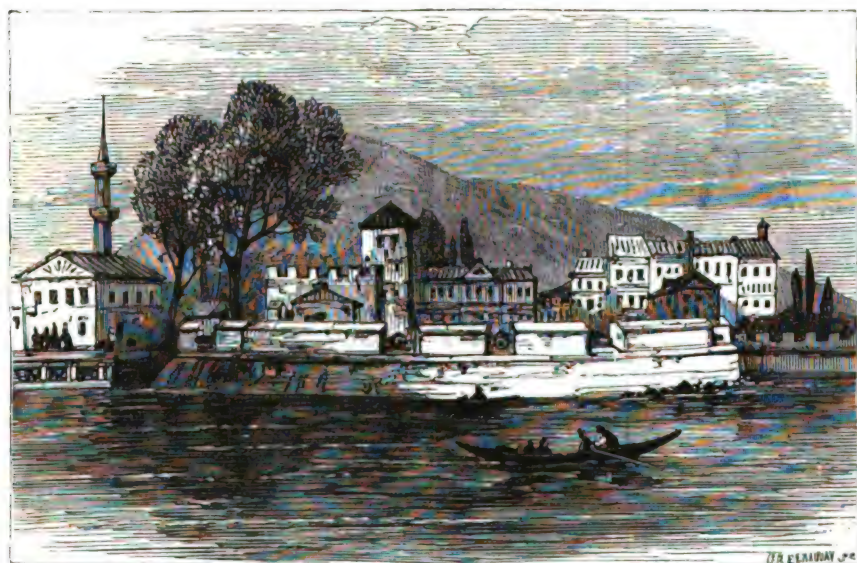
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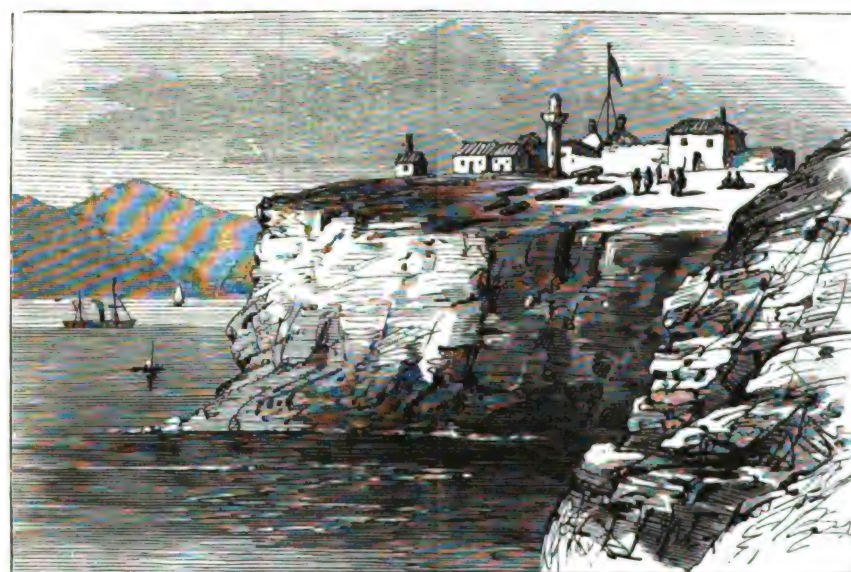
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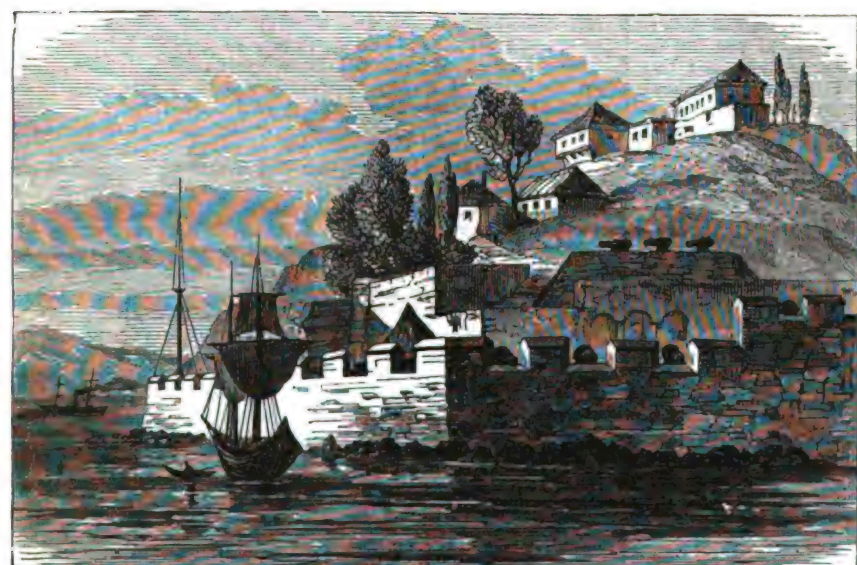
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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 1.

The sittings of the Versailles Parliament have been of late comparatively devoid of interest. In the Chamber of Deputies, on Friday last, M. Martel, the Minister of Justice, asked for authorisation to prosecute one of the members for certain newspaper articles which violently attacked the Republic and the Government. M. Paul de Cassagnac, to whom the demand pointed, at once rose and acknowledged that it was directed against him; but said he should reserve the remarks which were suggested "by the conduct of those Republicans in power who now ask leave to apply the principle of liberty of the press in a sense very different from that in which they have been in the habit of claiming for themselves." The matter, following the usual course, was referred to a Committee. On Monday a proposal was made to restore to Senegal and Guiana the right of returning deputies to the Legislative Chamber, which was contested by the Minister of Marine, who said the colonies in question had scarcely any local manufactures or commerce, and that they depended mainly on the transportation of convicts. As to Senegal, the population was mainly Mohammedan, and prone to rebellion, while the few Europeans resident there cared little for electoral privileges. The bill nevertheless obtained a majority of 161.

On Tuesday M. de Gavardie, an eccentric partisan of the Comte de Chambord, surprised the Senate with a series of attacks against the Government. He proposed, amongst other things, to invite the President of the Council to fulfil his duties as Minister of the Interior at Versailles instead of Paris. Further, that the President of the Republic should dismiss from his councils a man who formerly belonged to the International and other secret societies. This personal attack on M. Jules Simon created considerable sensation, on the subsidence of which M. de Gavardie's motions were ruled to be out of order, and the subject dropped.

At a banquet held at St. Maude, on Sunday evening, to celebrate the anniversary of the Revolution of 1848, M. Louis Blanc reviewed the state of society in France preceding that event, and paid a tribute to the patriotism of the men who, after directing the revolution, voluntarily remitted their powers into the hands of the people.

A grand charity ball was given at the Opera House, on Tuesday evening, in aid of the distressed Lyons operatives. The élite of Parisian society were present, and the profits resulting from the entertainment amounted to £5000. It is announced that several dockyards are to be opened to provide employment for the operatives out of work.

The Marquise de Caux (Madame Adeline Patti) has instituted a suit in the Paris Courts against the Marquis her husband for a judicial separation. An order has been made authorising the Marquise to reside with her sister and to fulfil her engagements in Paris, Vienna, and London.

The *Suffrage Universel*, a Charente journal, has been condemned to pay a fine of 2500f. for libelling Madame Simon, the wife of the Prime Minister, in accusing her of having had a crucifix fixed in a public school-room chopped up for firewood during the siege of Paris.

A retired tradesman named Godefroy has escaped with a sentence of ten years' penal servitude after being found guilty of shooting an importunate creditor named Courtefois who had called upon him respecting his claim.

SPAIN.

The marriage of King Alfonso to the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier is announced to take place at the end of April. His Majesty has been visiting some Mediterranean ports, where he has been cordially received.

Official intelligence of the pacification of the district of Cinco-Villas, in Cuba, has been sent from Havannah.

HOLLAND.

By a majority of two votes (39 against 37) the Second Chamber, on Monday, adopted a motion in favour of the abolition in the Dutch Indies of the police regulation in virtue of which native workmen and domestics are punished for breach of contract.

GERMANY.

The Reichstag met, yesterday week, to constitute its bureaux and to elect its officers. Herr von Forckenbeck was elected president, Baron von Stauffenberg first vice-president, and Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg second vice-president.

The Prussian Lower House passed, on Monday, by 189 against 182 votes, the bill concerning the transference of the Berlin-Dresden Railway administration to Prussia. As, however, the Government opposes most energetically this transference, on the grounds of some stipulations of a treaty concluded with Prussia in 1872, when the concession was granted to the Berlin-Dresden Railway Company, the Prussian Government has called for the decision of the Federal Council, according to clause 76 of the Imperial Constitution. This is the first time that the council has been called upon to settle a dispute between the Federal States.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has adopted, without debate, the bill granting to the Government a credit of 600,000fl. to defray the expenses of Austria's participation in the Paris International Exhibition of 1878.

The Hungarian Bank question seems to be at last settled, only waiting the decision of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments.

CANADA.

We hear from Halifax that the Government of Nova Scotia intends taking part in the conference to be held respecting the legislative union of the maritime provinces. In a question which came before the Supreme Court, last Saturday, evidence was adduced to the effect that the seal attached to certain Commissions was not the great seal of the province, but the old seal, which was ordered to be returned to the Imperial Government in 1869. The Premier, who was examined, admitted that the Government had been using the old seal, and the Court expressed its opinion that all Acts requiring the great seal since 1869 were void. But in Tuesday's sitting of the Legislative Assembly the Provincial Secretary stated that there was no ground for the alarm which had been felt in consequence of the irregularity which had occurred in the use of the great seal.

The Legislature of British Columbia was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, at New Westminster, on Feb. 22. A despatch from the Earl of Carnarvon was read recommending the Province to accept the money indemnity offered by the Dominion Government as an equivalent for the extension of the railway to Esquimalt, and expressing his belief that the work on the main line would be opened in the spring. His Lordship's despatch has tended to calm the strong feeling which existed here on this question.

INDIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta says, in his weekly telegram, that the official weather and crop report for the week

ending the 22nd ult. states that rain has fallen in the Madras districts of Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Coimbatore, and Tinnevely. The number on the relief works is 775,777. There is a decrease in every district except South Arcot. The condition of the public health in the city of Madras is said to be most alarming. This is due to the influx of famine-stricken people and to the lowness of the water in the tanks which supply the town. There is no material change in the prospects of Bombay. There has been a little rain in Sholapore.

The University of St. Petersburg has elected M. Freeman, the historian, an honorary member.

The *Pekin Gazette* announces the death of the hereditary Duke of Kung, the lineal descendant of Confucius, in his twenty-ninth year.

The Direct United States Cable Company, following the example of the Anglo-American Company, have reduced the rates for messages to New York and Canada to a shilling per word from March 1.

A Hungarian officer has invented an apparatus to be attached to a horse in order to enable it cross a river without sinking. The invention has been tested in the Danube, at Pesth, completely answering its purpose.

Gordon Pasha, the new Governor-General of the Soudan, is authorised by the Khedive to negotiate with King Johannes of Abyssinia for the conclusion of a treaty of peace and commerce, and for opening up the country to trade.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the blockade of Dahomey continued, but apparently with little effect upon the King, who was said to be preparing for his annual raid on Abeokuta.

The Italian Scientific Association has conferred on Sir William Thomson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, the prize instituted by Carlo Matteucci, for the Italian or foreigner who, by his writings or discoveries, has contributed most to the advancement of science.

Intelligence received in New York from Mexico to the 18th ult. states that Porfirio Diaz had then been elected President of the Republic, and Ignacio Villarte Chief Justice. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to stab the Archbishop of Mexico. His assailant was arrested.

The *Morning Post* has news from its correspondent at Berlin that the Russian Synod has published a Russian version of the Bible, the result of twenty years' labour. The version is sold at three roubles each copy; but copies are being distributed by the British and Foreign Bible Society gratuitously.

Trinity Church, Boston, United States, which has cost £150,000, and which is wholly out of debt, was consecrated on the 8th ult. by the Bishop of Massachusetts, in the presence of the Bishops of New York, New Hampshire, and Central Pennsylvania.

The golden Bacr medal has been awarded this year, by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, to Professor Bunge, for his various works upon the flora of Russia. The Lomonosoff premium, value 1000 roubles, was awarded to Professor Beilstein, of Kazan, for researches on the properties of bodies of the tuzoil series.

A Parliamentary return issued on Monday shows that the total amount of the East India loans raised in England outstanding on Sept. 30 last, and bearing interest, was £53,876,116, in addition to East India Bonds to the amount of £20,917, which do not bear interest. The total of the loans raised in India up to the same day, and bearing interest, was £72,973,611, in addition to £58,390 not bearing interest.

A telegram has been received by the owners of the steamship *Fianconia*, reported as wrecked near Colon, that she has been got off and is now in safety.—The steamship *Bavaria* has been burned at sea, off the American coast. She sailed from New Orleans on the 1st ult., and on the 6th was discovered to be on fire. The crew, forty-one in number, took to the boats, and were soon picked up by an English barque.

Tuesday's *Gazette* officially announces the appointment of Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Bombay. Her Majesty has also appointed Mr. Whitley Stokes, barrister-at-law, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. The *Morning Post* announces that the Queen has appointed Colonel Laffan, Royal Engineers, to the Governorship of Beiruda, which will shortly become vacant by the retirement of Major-General J. H. Lefroy, C.B., Royal Artillery. Dr. Gouldsbury, C.M.G., has been appointed to be Administrator of the Gambia.

The Alexandra Palace and grounds, comprising the entire property, have been purchased by the London Financial Association for £380,000.

The Mansion House committee have recently made the following grants towards the relief of the sufferers by the floods—namely, to Weston Zoyland, Somersetshire, £497; Middlezey, £45; Burtle, £57 15s.; Borough Bridge, £37 10s.; Bramber, Sussex, £50; Langport, £40; Maidenhead, £85 16s.; St. Clement's, Worcester, £50; Hurley, Berks, £15; Tirley, Tewkesbury, £20; Lewisham (second grant), £57 1s. 2d.; and Great Oakley, Harwich, £10. The committee have still a balance in hand of over £4000.

The West Yorkshire Coal-Miners' Association have resolved to give the miners notice of a 10 per cent reduction on their present wages.—Messrs. Crawshaw's colliers in the Forest of Dean have begun working under a new arrangement of weighing their output instead of supplying 21 cwt. to the ton as brought to bank. The large coal will be separated, and two classes of payments made.—Four hundred men and boys have struck work at Darfield Main Colliery, near Barnsley, in consequence of readjustment of prices in all departments, which they consider unfavourable to themselves.

The Post Office has announced a relaxation of the rule relating to the transmission of old letters by the book post. For the future old letters, or bundles of old letters—that is, letters which have apparently passed through the post before, and have served their original purpose—will be allowed to pass by book post. And, further, copies of letters, which are so marked, or, if not so marked, are yet clearly copies, and letters which are manifestly intended for publication in a newspaper, or otherwise, may also be transmitted at the book rate of postage.

At the spring exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists there will be two or three rooms set apart for a collection of the works of Birmingham engravers. The collection, which will amount to nearly 300 works—which are, it is curious to notice, all engraved in line—will include the works of engravers of great reputation, such as J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., and his brother; Robert and E. P. Brandard, Waud, E. Radclyffe, James B. Allen, T. Jeavons, Samuel Fisher, J. Gcedyear, and others. It will be on view for a day or two next week at Messrs. Henry Graves and Co.'s, 6, Pall-mall.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We have at last experienced a slight visitation of frost, yet such is the vigour of the executive at Sandown Park, that, owing to the precautions that had been taken, steeplechasing was not delayed even for an hour. The Sandown Park Club is now taking the position to which it is entitled, and, under the able management of Mr. Hwfa Williams, there is every promise of a most successful season. A capital little book has been issued, containing the rules of the club and a list of members, and a perusal of the latter shows that a very large number of the most influential patrons of racing have recently joined. The programme on Tuesday was a fairly strong one, and some good fields ran for the various events. Abdallah showed some of his Croydon form in the Wolsey Steeplechase, and the useful Birbeck ran away with a hurdle-race. The Irish division were again successful on Wednesday, when Sultana (11 st. 4 lb.), an own sister to Abdallah, won the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase, after a tremendous finish with Lancet (12 st.). The former was subsequently backed freely for the Grand National, for which her weight, including a 5 lb. penalty, will be 10 st. 9 lb. Birbeck secured another event, and old Silvermere once more caught the judge's eye.

Taking everything into consideration, the late Waterloo Coursing Meeting was about the most successful ever held over the flats of Altcar. The importation of some Scotch does has had a most beneficial effect upon the hares, which now run far more stoutly than they used to do; Mr. Hedley's judging, as usual, gave the greatest satisfaction; and, though Hoystead was somewhat wild on two or three occasions on the first day, he is to be congratulated on a most successful début as slipper. In fact, the only people who had any real reason to complain were the unhappy backers of the favourites, as crack after crack succeeded in the most extraordinary fashion. In the second course Barabbas ran a perfect wretch against Master Sam; then Barker was unlucky in his spin against Flageolet, and suffered an easy defeat. Rondeletia, though much faster than Controversy, ran unsteadily, and the latter, putting in some good work at the finish, just won. Hematite gave Darius no chance; and old Gallant Fox scarcely allowed Myocotis, who has recently been amiss, to score a point. To wind up the first round, The Squatter led Meleman by several lengths; but he went so wide at the turns, and finished the course in such a slovenly manner, that he had no chance. In the first ties, odds of 2 to 1 were laid on Master Sam against Coomassie; but, though he reached the hare first by favour, she was far too clever for him; and then Scapis fairly smothered Hematite, who displayed none of the dash and fire that was so conspicuous in his course with Darius. The round was concluded by Beardwood leading and beating Meleman easily. In the second ties, Aunt Fleda had been too hard run on the previous day to have any chance against Coomassie; Haddo was beaten by Conster in an unlucky trial; and Scapis, after being led, beat Busy Bee by superior cleverness. After a short undecided with Conjur, Braw Lass had little trouble in gaining the verdict; and Kilkenny, though he ran well, was greatly favoured by luck in his spin with Gallant Fox. Coomassie was too good at all points for Conster in the third ties; and Braw Lass and Kilkenny had no difficulty in defeating Master Banrigh and Beardwood respectively, both the trials being very good ones. The fourth ties saw Coomassie and Braw Lass again successful, the former dashing away from Scapis in brilliant style, and picking up a weak hare at once; while the latter beat Kilkenny handsomely after a long trial. Coomassie, therefore, was the fresher of the two when they were put into the slips for the final course, and she reached the hare fully two lengths in front of Mr. Briggs's representative, and, having the best of the trial all the way through, wound up with a good kill. We think there is little doubt that the two best greyhounds in the stake were left in until the last, and, though luck favoured the winner slightly, we should be very sorry to say that she did not fully deserve her position. She is a veritable little wonder, as she weighs only 44 lb., has won twenty courses without suffering a single defeat, and appears able to lead everything she meets. We append the final course of the Cup, Purse, and Plate:—

THE WATERLOO CUP.

(E) Mr. R. F. Wilkins' bk w d Coomassie, by Celebrated—Queen, beat (E) Mr. J. Briggs's bk b p Braw Lass, by Blackburn—Happy Lass, and won.

THE WATERLOO PURSE.

(S) Mr. R. B. Carruthers's bk b p Change, by Contango—Hannah, beat (I) Mr. R. M. Douglas's (Mr. Watson's) f d p Hornpipe, by Light Cavalry—Humming Bee, and won.

THE WATERLOO PLATE.

(S) Mr. D. J. Paterson's bk w d Pouchet, by Peasant Boy—Nancy, beat (B) Mr. T. L. Reed's (Mr. G. Carruthers's) f b Coupland Lass, by Cashier—Cannonette, and won.

The Cambridge University Billiard Cue has been won by Mr. Burnett, of Catherine's, who beat Mr. Phillips, of Downing, in the final game by eighteen points.

On Monday evening last a very interesting billiard-match was played at the Gaiety Restaurant, Strand, between Joseph Bennett (ex-champion) and S. W. Stanley. The game was 1000 up, level, on an ordinary table, and such is the general opinion of Stanley's spot-hazard play, that odds of 6 and 7 to 4 were freely laid on him. Bennett has been terribly unlucky in his recent matches, and once more fortune refused to smile; for though he played wonderful well—well enough to win nine games out of ten—and was 120 points in front at the interval, yet, on resuming play, Stanley made two spot breaks which numbered no less than 455, and eventually won by 207 points. The winners best contributions were 115 (3 and 25), 91 (14 and 13), 55 (14), 47 (4 and 5), 42 (13), 229 (75), 226 (28 and 43), and 68 (17); while Bennett ran up 194 (44 and 2), 128 (10 and 9), 76 (3), 35 (3), 188 (58), and 47 (2 and 10). An American billiard tournament, promoted by the liberality of Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, who have given £100 in prizes, is now being played at the Gaiety; and there will be four games each day—to-day (Saturday), Monday, and Tuesday next. Cook, Joseph Bennett, Taylor, Stanley, Kilkenny, Timbrell, Shorter, and F. Bennett are engaged in it; and all of them play every day. We shall write fully of the play next week, but we cannot pass over without some allusion one of the most remarkable achievements ever performed in public. This was accomplished by F. Shorter, one of the limit men, who was playing against Joseph Bennett on Tuesday evening. After the usual misses by each, Shorter made a losing hazard off the red, and then failed to bring off a long stab shot. Bennett, however, did not score, and then Shorter went right out with the grand break of 295, which included 45 and 47 consecutive spot strokes. This is probably the first time that a love game was ever won in any handicap or match, and the performance was the more extraordinary from the fact that Shorter is a young player who has scarcely played a dozen games in public, and yet the entire break was made with the coolness of a veteran, and many hazards from awkward positions were brought off with wonderful precision. Shorter's performance was so thoroughly appreciated by his brother professionals that they at once decided to present him with a silver cup in remembrance of it. The figures in brackets denote the number of consecutive spot strokes in each break.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner at the Mansion House the chief members of the Corn Exchange.

The Company of Leathersellers have given £10 10s. to the funds of the North-Eastern Hospital, Hackney-road.

The second annual meeting of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was held on Wednesday—Mr. Goschen, M.P., president of the society, in the chair.

The annual festival dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held, on Thursday week, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. Charles Leaf presiding. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £4750.

Lord Houghton presided, last Saturday, at the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund, at which a report of a satisfactory character was presented. The anniversary festival is to take place on May 5, Lord Hartington in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation of working men last Saturday, who sought his support to a bill which will remove the property qualifications for members of town councils and local boards.

Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, was, yesterday week, disposed of by public auction by Messrs. Norton, Trist, and Company. The bidding started at £40,000, and proceeded by small amounts to £57,100, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Serjeant Cox.

Sir Bartle Frere was, on Wednesday night, entertained at a banquet at the Langham Hotel previous to his departure to the Cape Colonies, of which he has been appointed Governor. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Goschen, who presided, the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, an offer from the Drapers' Company to give two scholarships, for boys and girls, of £30 each, tenable for four years, was accepted, making nine scholarships which have been presented to the board by the same body.

A meeting in behalf of the Serbian Relief Fund was held at Grosvenor House on Wednesday—the Duke of Westminster presiding. Dr. Sandwith gave a lecture upon the condition of Serbia at present, and upon the nature of the Turkish administration there before the province obtained its independence.

The annual show in connection with the Notting-hill Workmen's Flower Show and Home Encouragement Society, of which the Dukes of Argyll and Westminster and the Earl of Shaftesbury are vice-presidents, was held, last Saturday, in the London School-Board Rooms, Saunders-road, Shepherd's-bush.

The Lord Mayor, at the request of the general committee for the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton, has called a public meeting in furtherance of the scheme, to be held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, on Monday, the 26th inst., at half-past two o'clock.

Lord Alfred Churchill, yesterday week, introduced to the President of the Local Government Board a deputation which asked the assistance of the Government in obtaining a return bearing upon the sanitary condition of the metropolis. Mr. Slater-Booth admitted the importance of the subject, and expressed his readiness to supply the desired information if it could be procured.

The vestry of St. Martin's in-the-Fields have resolved—at the suggestion of Miss Octavia Hill, who contributes some portion of the cost—to lay out with flower beds and walks the old burial-ground in Drury-lane, which has so long remained in an unsightly condition, and to open the ground to the public for the purposes of recreation.

On Thursday week the third and concluding sitting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., in the chair. Bankruptcy Law, the facilities for admission to the Library of Patents, and Mr. Cowen's County Courts Jurisdiction Bill were amongst the subjects discussed.

The forty-fifth anniversary festival of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' &c., Institution took place, yesterday week, at Freemasons' Hall; Mr. John Scott presiding. The chairman's list of donations and subscriptions in connection with the festival amounted to £1820; he himself gave 100 guineas, and there were other contributions of the same amount; the total was £2735.

The Hon. T. G. Grosvenor, C.B., gave a lecture in aid of the deaf and dumb, at St. Saviour's, Oxford-street, on Tuesday, his subject being a Journey through China. The lecturer had been sent by the Government to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Margary, and he described his journey as the first successful one ever undertaken by a European through China.

The Metropolitan Board of Works had a long discussion, yesterday week, on the projected purchase of the metropolitan water companies, and, by twenty-six votes against six, adopted a report authorising the works and general purposes committee to prepare a bill empowering the board to take under its control the water supply of the metropolis, to purchase the companies and to extend existing works.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., presided, yesterday week, at a general meeting of the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, which was held at the Royal Albert Hall. A statement which was circulated among the members showed that the estimated annual expenditure for the repair and maintenance of the hall was £4898. The estimated receipts were the seat rates on 2136 seats at £2 per seat—£4272.

The London Stereoscopic Company have presented the Compton committee with 105 copies of their excellent carte de visite of Mr. Compton, to each of which that gentleman has appended his signature. Anyone, therefore, wishing to possess so interesting a memorial should send 2s. 6d. in stamps or P.O.O. to Mr. Alfred Mackenzie, of 56, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, to whom the committee have intrusted the disposal of them.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week of February) was 85,871, of whom 39,179 were in workhouses and 46,692 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 3185, 12,480, and 22,674 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 739, of whom 534 were men, 168 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

The sixth annual festival of the United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund was held, on Wednesday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel—the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported by the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. One of the results of the civic patronage thus conferred upon the institution was that one hundred more guests had attended the dinner this year than on any former occasion, making about 300 in all, whose contributions amounted to £1100.

An additional bed has been added to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, which is designated "The Mayfair Cot," as it is entirely supported by the children who attend the children's service, held each Sunday afternoon, in Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair.—Through the liberality of Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert, two additional beds have been added to the Victoria Hospital for Children, Gough House, Chelsea, to be called "The Sullivan Cot" and "The Gilbert Cot." There are now eleven special cots in the hospital, nine of which have been established within the last two years.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Milliners and Dressmakers' Provident and Benevolent Institution was held, yesterday week, at the Langham Hall; Dr. Brewer, the president of the institution, occupied the chair. The report of the directors stated that the receipts for the year were £5767s., of which £375 18s. 6d. was from dividends, and the remainder from members and subscribers. The sum of £359 8s. had been devoted to the relief of eighteen members during the year. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Bland, the Rev. Mr. Vignolles, the Rev. Mr. Blackett, Dr. Williams, Mr. Bury, and other gentlemen, who dilated on the advantages of the institution.

The annual meeting of the "Maritime League for the Resumption of Naval Rights by Great Britain" was held, yesterday week, at the Charing-cross Hotel. In its manifestoes the league states that the sole object for which it exists is to procure the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Declaration of Paris of 1856. Its members regard as a vital matter to the interests of this country "the retention and the exercise to their full extent of those naval rights founded on the law of nature and sanctioned by the law of nations" which what they regard as the unauthoritative Declaration of Paris, that the neutral flag should cover enemy's goods not being contraband of war, assumed to abolish. Mr. Stewart E. Rolland, chairman of the council of the league, presided.

The Royal Commissioners of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878 have taken possession of their new offices at Canada-buildings, Westminster. The immediate result of the meeting of the Commissioners, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, last Saturday, was that printed documents describing the French arrangements for the Exhibition, and others containing applications for space were immediately forwarded to all firms in Great Britain and Ireland who have taken part in recent Exhibitions, as well as to all Chambers of Commerce. All communications in reference to the disposal of space, or relating to the British section generally, should be addressed to Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.T., secretary to the Royal Commission, Canada-buildings, Westminster, S.W.

The general annual meeting of the governors of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum and election of inmates was held, on Monday, at the Mansion-House Rooms, Queen Victoria-street—Mr. Nehemiah Griffiths, the treasurer presiding. Forty-five admissions took place during the year by election and one by purchase, whilst during the same period forty-six children had completed their term of residence, one child died at home, and six were removed; 169 boys and seventy-five girls were now resident, and the committee regretted that they could only increase that number by fifteen on the present occasion. The educational work had proved very efficient, and had been, as usual, examined and reported on by the inspector of the British and Foreign School Society, who states of the boys' school, "That the discipline is good, and the standard of attainment satisfactory throughout," and that "the general tone of the girls' school is very commendable, and the teachers earnest and painstaking." The report concludes by an earnest appeal on behalf of the little ones of those who, having "gone down to the sea in ships and done business in great waters," have, in the dispensation of Providence, left so sad but so sacred a legacy behind them.—The Earl of Northbrook has consented to preside at the Jubilee Festival, which will be held at the asylum, Snaresbrook, early in June.

Last week 2450 births and 1495 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 62, and the deaths 221, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 104 from smallpox, 14 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 38 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 208 deaths were referred, against 207 and 187 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 35 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and fever were considerably lower than the corrected weekly average. The deaths referred to fever were 21 below the corrected average: 2 were certified as typhus, 11 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as low or simple fever. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 103, 90, and 72 in the three preceding weeks, rose last week to 104, which was, with but one exception, the highest weekly number recorded during the present epidemic; 42 were certified as unvaccinated, 25 as vaccinated. In the remaining 37 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information as to vaccination, or contained statements that the medical practitioners were unable to certify whether the deceased had or had not been vaccinated. Different forms of violence caused 54 deaths; 48 were the result of negligence or accident, including 13 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, and 14 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Four deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Two deaths were referred to hydrophobia. Last week the mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 40 deg., being 1 deg. above the average.

The Estimates for the effective and non-effective services of the Army for the ensuing year have been issued. They show a net decrease of £742,900, the total being £14,538,700, as against £15,281,600 voted last year.

The estate of Grellons, in Bow, near Crediton, North Devon, consisting of a handsome residence and 116 acres of far-famed pasture-land, has been sold to Mr. W. H. Kelland, of Lincoln's Inn, for £11,000, being at the rate of nearly £100 per acre—an extraordinary price for Devonshire land.

Last Saturday the memorial stones of three new schools of the Manchester School Board were laid in different parts of the city. The schools will accommodate upwards of 3000 children, and the cost, including purchase of land and furniture, will be about £30,000.

Post-Office Telegraph Stamps of the following denominations are now in use in addition to those previously issued—viz., 4d., 6d., 3s., 10s., £1, and £5. These stamps will be kept at all the larger post offices; and, on application being made beforehand, they can be obtained at any office.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Plumstead-common Protection League expressing his fear that he cannot undertake, in the midst of his Parliamentary engagements, to attend a public meeting on the subject of Plumstead-common, and doubting whether he should by such attendance gain information sufficiently specific.

The Extra Supplement.

AVONMOUTH DOCK, BRISTOL.

A new dock, constructed for the port of Bristol on the shore of the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the river Avon, a few miles from that ancient and important commercial city, was formally opened, last Saturday, by the Mayor and Corporation. This work has been eight or nine years in progress, being actually commenced in August, 1868. The total cost of dock, lock, warehouses, machinery, and plant is something like £600,000 or £200,000 more than the original capital of the company. The basin of the dock contains a clear area of sixteen acres, being 1400 ft. long and 500 ft. wide, and has a depth of water at ordinary tides of 31 ft. 3 in., while a depth of 26 ft. can always be maintained. The dock gates are the highest in the world, having a depth of no less than 49 ft. and a width of 70 ft. The lock is 600 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, with a depth of water over 40 ft. The engineer was Mr. Brunlees, C.E., and the contractor Mr. Lawrence, of King's Lynn. The apparatus for opening and closing the gates, and for supplying the six large cranes which surround the dock with motive power, was provided by the firm of Sir W. Armstrong and Company, of Newcastle. The dock is in direct communication with the Great Western and Midland Railway systems, by means of the Port and Pier Railway, which runs from Avonmouth along the side of the river to the Suspension Bridge, whence the Clifton Joint Extension, under Durdham Down, runs into the Great Western at the Bristol terminus and the Midland at Fishponds. Within the past ten years the river Avon has had its bed deepened and its dangerous angles cut off, and new basins have been provided by the city authorities at the cost of nearly half a million sterling; and a dock quite as large as the Avonmouth Dock will be opened next year at Portishead, about twelve miles below Bristol, to which the Corporation, having a large area of property near the docks, contributed £100,000. By next year, therefore, a million and a half will have been spent in the endeavour to attract a share of the large ocean-going steam trade to the West of England port, and in the hope of recovering the position Bristol once held of the second city in the kingdom.

The opening ceremony, on Saturday, was simple but effective. The Mayor and Corporation, High Sheriff, Dock Company's directors, and several hundreds of invited guests left Cumberland Basin in the Irish steamer *Juno*, which, as it entered the new dock, cut in two a line of blue ribbon, as a signal that all obstructions had been removed. At this moment the rifle band struck up the National Anthem, a salvo of artillery was fired from the dock bank, and was replied to by the guns of the training gun-boat *Fervent*, manned by the volunteer naval artillery, and by the formidable training-ship and the battery at Portishead. The *Juno* then steamed round the dock, and the Mayor made a short speech declaring the dock opened. Other speeches were also delivered.

In the evening the Mayor, Mr. George Edwards, entertained the Corporation, directors, and a select party at a banquet in the hall of the Merchant Venturers. It was then announced that the Great Western Railway Company were going to advertise at once for tenders for the completion of the tunnel under the Severn, and that they contemplated making Bristol the centre of their system of railways.

FISHING-SMACKS IN THE NORTH SEA.

We are glad to announce that the Lord Mayor of London has intimated his willingness to assist in raising a fund for the widows and orphans of the crews of the fishing-smacks which were lost in the gale of the 6th ult. There are eighteen smacks missing from Yarmouth and seven from Lowestoft. The Admiralty, in the week before last, sent out two steamers, the *Valorous* and the *Seamew*, cruising up and down the North Sea, to look for these unlucky fishing craft; but their search proved to be of no avail. Our illustration, drawn by Mr. Joseph Wells, an artist of much talent and promise, represents the appearance of such vessels, labouring in a rough sea, perhaps on the Doggerbank, or some accustomed fishing-ground. We hope that the charitable subscription opened by the Lord Mayor will be considered to have a good claim on public liberality; as it should be remembered that these sea fisheries, which have just now cost the lives of nearly a hundred men and boys on the Norfolk coast, supply an important article of food to the people of London.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the third service-clasp of the institution and £3 were voted to Mr. James White, coxswain of the Fishguard life-boats, and £28 to the crews of those boats, in acknowledgment of their recent gallant services in going out in a strong gale and heavy sea, and bringing safely ashore the crews numbering altogether twenty men, of the sloop *Adventurer*, of Bridgewater; the brigantine *B. F. Nash*, of New York; the smack *George Evans*, of New-quay; and the schooner *Supply*, of Newport. Rewards amounting to £214 were granted to the crews of other life-boats of the society for services rendered during the past month, in which period they had been instrumental altogether in saving eighty-two lives from various wrecks, besides assisting to save two vessels from destruction. One of the crew of the Aberystwith life-boat perished from the cold and exposure incurred in going out in the boat to rescue a shipwrecked crew. The meeting expressed its deep sympathy with his widow and two children, and voted £100 towards the local subscription for their relief; £46 10s. was also awarded the crew of the life-boat for their arduous services on this occasion.

The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were granted to Mr. Henry Carr, examining officer of H.M. Customs at Wexford, Ireland, and £4 to four other men, for rescuing, at much risk of life, by means of a small boat, the crew of six men from the fishing-boat *Morning Star*, of Wexford, which had stranded on the bar of that port in a strong wind from the S.S.W. and a rough sea, on Jan. 22.

Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting altogether to £1150 were made on some of the 256 life-boat stations of the society. The receipt of several contributions and legacies was announced. Reports were read from Inspectors Wood, Macdonald, and Gray Jones, R.N., on their recent visits to the coast.

The annual meeting of the institution is to take place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on the 15th inst., the Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, in the chair.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles T. Shadwell, K.C.B., has been awarded the good-service pension which became available by the promotion of Admiral Sir Henry Codrington.

The roll of the House of Lords for the present Session contains 508 names, but seven peers are twice named in the roll. The junior Baron on the list is Lord Airey.





CKS IN THE NORTH SEA.

PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

Something similar to that filling of benches generally resulting from the engagement of a "star" of the first magnitude at a theatre suffering from public inattention might be said to have taken place in the Upper House a third time this Session, did the comparison not smack of irreverence for our hereditary legislators. That languid interest in human affairs deemed proper to the Chamber of Peers was partially roused yesterday week by Earl Delawarr, who made an effective appeal on behalf of railway servants—no less than 5000 met with fatal accidents in 1875—but only drew from Earl Beauchamp a statement that the House of Commons Committee on the question of compensation of servants would be reappointed.

The Turkish flag was unfurled to the breeze again on Monday; and, once again this Session, there was a gaily gathering, which included one or two Princes of the Blood Royal—by marriage—and, among the ladies in the galleries, a Countess whose beauty is of European fame. But, if this notable audience had assembled with the expectation of hearing the voice of one particular charmer after enduring a foretaste of purgatory in listening to the somewhat inarticulate deliverance of Lord Stratheden and Campbell on the Eastern Question, they were disappointed. They did not hear the noble Earl, who, even in the grandeur of his gilded cage, may, as he not disapprovingly regards a hand exceptionally white and shapely, long for the liberty of that freer if humbler House, where he was not tied down to chapter and verse as he is now by a lordling of precocious wisdom, backed up by a noble Earl whose smile is as child-like and bland as that of the "Heathen Chinese." Lord Stratheden's rambling speech was delivered in support of the following motion:—

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will adopt such measures as appear to be the best calculated to prevent hostilities, to secure adherence to the treaties of March 30 and April 15, 1856, so far as the Conference of 1871 has re-established them, and to promote the welfare of the races subject to the Ottoman Empire.

Earl Grey having, with that air of sagacity natural to him, declared the motion objectionable because it implied that if the House were not to adopt the address the Government would not "pursue a beneficial course," Lord Derby declined to go all over the ground he had traversed in his two previous speeches in that House on the Eastern Question, but replied to the criticisms of the mover and Earl Grey, to whom he paid a graceful compliment for the counsel offered in his speech. The Duke of Argyll then asked the Government to adopt some means by which civilised Europeans might be appointed to see the promised reforms carried out in those provinces of Turkey which had been the scene of the outrages on Christians. By this time the number present had diminished considerably. Declining to accede to a suggestion from Viscount Ashford that the motion had better be withdrawn, Lord Stratheden proceeded to the bitter end, and was rewarded by being outvoted by 4 to 1 in a House of five members.

If the Government think short sittings make long friends in the House of Lords they are going the right way to work to effect their purpose. On Tuesday the House sat for half an hour only, the sole business transacted being the second reading of the Public Record Office Bill, the object of which, as explained by the Lord Chancellor, is to enable the Master of the Rolls to burn a lot of waste paper that has accumulated in the Record Office.

In the course of a short sitting, on Thursday, the Earl of Carnarvon, replying to the Earl of Belmore, stated that for the last two years the kidnapping trade in the South Seas had been reduced to very narrow limits, and might be said to have been entirely suppressed except for occasional transgressions. Still, if the supervision were relaxed, the iniquities of the trade might be expected immediately to revive.

COMMONS.

From the point of view of those who glance over the debates for the same reason that they go to the play—for distraction—there is little of interest in the weekly record of the Lower House. A peal of laughter enlivened the House spasmodically when the member for Stoke gave a fresh illustration of the proximity of the sublime to the ridiculous by announcing his intention of moving a resolution on the Eastern Question, with which it is presumed his Wapping experiences may have familiarised him. A shadow may almost be said to have fallen on the House when it became known that the hon. and gallant member who is wont to relieve the tedium of debate after the dinner hour (Major O'Gorman) had been stricken with erysipelas. As for action on the interminable topic of the day, that may be said to have resolved itself into marking time, not to mention a military phrase which can scarcely be considered complimentary.

The business of the House might be compressed into a nutshell. Colonel Sir J. Hogg, whose lofty bearing is, perhaps, proper to a personage intrusted with the functions of Edile of the metropolis, relieved the minds of many worthy people by assuring them that the steps of St. Martin's Church would not be touched by the new thoroughfare which the Metropolitan Board of Works is to make from Bethnal-green, via Clerkenwell and Bloomsbury, to Trafalgar-square. With this understanding, Mr. Beresford-Hope and Lord Elcho withdrew their opposition, on Thursday week, and the Bill was read the second time. In Committee on the Prisons Bill, the same evening, a division was taken on Mr. Macdonald's amendment antagonistic to the sale of work done by prisoners in gaols, and the amendment was defeated by 218 votes to 70.

Next day Mr. Trevelyan made his motion—"That, in the opinion of this House, the principle of open competition for first appointments, which prevails in the Army and in most of the public departments, should be extended to the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service." The hon. member expounded his argument in favour of the motion logically and ably, but was met with a defence of the present system on the part of Mr. Bourke and Sir Stafford Northcote; and, though Mr. Lowe put in a few pithy remarks in his support, the motion was negatived, but by a comparatively small majority, the votes being 112 to 159. Thereafter ensued a debate long drawn out on the subject of the neglect of Scotch business last Session, to remedy which hon. members from beyond the Tweed have not followed the example of some of their impulsive Irish brethren and formed a Home-Rule Association, but have cannily brought their grievances before the House. Sir George Campbell (who can hardly complain that he is not permitted to catch the Speaker's eye with sufficient frequency) having delivered what Mr. Cross called "a good-natured grumble all round," other Scotch members aired their eloquence, and the upshot was that the Home Secretary pledged himself to give due attention to any Scotch business brought before him by Scotch members. The claims of his constituents on Plumstead-common as a playground having been advocated by Mr. Beed, only to be met with an equally earnest argument from Mr. Hardy in favour of using the common as an exercise-ground for the artillery at Woolwich, the rest of the sitting was taken up with the consideration of Mr. O. Morgan's remarks on the delay in the administration of justice under the Judicature Acts.

Dr. Kenealy's formidable motion, the reading of which, on Monday last, elicited mirth, is to be formally brought before the House on Monday next, and runs thus:—"That it is incumbent on this country to maintain the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, not only as being bound by various treaties to do so, but also for the security of our Eastern possessions and the peace of the world; and that this House disapproves of the despatch of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Sir Henry Elliot, dated Aug. 29, 1876, 11.55 p.m." Bulgaria came in for a fair share of the questions on Monday, when Mr. Anderson inquired whether the Government had received from Tatar-Bazardjik a petition similar to one published in that morning's *Daily News*, and complaining that the promised reforms had not been effected by Turkey in Bulgaria. Mr. Bourke not only said such a petition had been received, but added that it would be sent on to Constantinople—an answer which Mr. Anderson thought might be taken to mean that the paper had been forwarded to the Porte with the names of the petitioners, who might thereby get into hot water for their zeal. To which Mr. Bourke made reply that, of course, he simply meant the petition would be dispatched to our Chargé d'Affaires there. In passing, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs mentioned, in response to Mr. Gladstone, that additional papers respecting Bulgaria would be laid on the table. (Parenthetically, it may be added that Mr. Bourke on the morrow stated, amid marks of approbation from the Opposition, that the original of the Bulgarian petition would be kept at the Foreign Office, and a copy, without the names of the petitioners, sent to Constantinople.) As the Civil Service Estimates this year amount to £21,750,000, and show an increase of £300,000 over last year's, Mr. Goldsmid considered it opportune, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimates, to move an amendment to the effect that a proper explanation of these Estimates should first be given by a responsible member of the Government. This idea having been warmly supported by Mr. Rylands and Mr. Childers, and others, a brief and business-like statement was made in passing by Mr. W. H. Smith to show the increase was mainly owing to the expenses of works in connection with the Courts of Justice and the War Office. Sir Stafford Northcote replied to the criticisms of Mr. Childers and Mr. Goldsmid by saying he was not to be induced to make his Budget speech prematurely that night; that although the present state of the revenue was not exactly satisfactory, it might not turn out to be so bad as was expected this year; and that he would consult with Mr. W. H. Smith to see whether the suggestion of Mr. Goldsmid could be carried out next year. Then, after a variety of criticisms, the following sums were voted:—£12,337 for public buildings (hon. members indulging in a laugh at the item for repainting the prison-room of the House); £14,0 for the National Gallery; £1200 to repair the breach in Dover Pier caused by the late storms; £10,975 for the new Courts of Justice, which are rapidly being proceeded with, and one portion of which, the First Commissioner of Works said, would be completed by the end of the year; £69,400 for the purchase of land in Westminster to build new Government offices upon—carried by 96 votes to 61; £47,000 for the purchase of Winchester House for the War Office—a vote strongly objected to by Mr. Childers; £21,180 for the purchase of embassy and consular buildings in Rome—a vote which Mr. Rylands objected to and Dr. Kenealy stigmatised as a "vile extravagance," but which was agreed to by 167 votes to 53; £10,110 for additional salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office, mostly incurred through the complications in the East; £15,796 for supplementary salaries and expenses for the Board of Trade—no agreed to until Mr. Plimsoll and Mr. E. J. Reed had vigorously protested against the inactivity of the ship inspectors, to whom good wages were given; £11,400 for expenses of the law officers of the Crown; £2000 for the Science and Art Department; £30,210 for the suppression of the slave trade. At this stage, midnight, Dr. Kenealy declared he was quite worn out after discussing "these figures" for five or six hours; and Mr. Whalley subsequently gravely threatened to resign if these late sittings continued to be indulged in, and Mr. Butt's followers persisted in their course of obstructing the business of the House.

On Tuesday the question of most moment had reference to a telegram which appeared in the second edition of the *Times* of that afternoon, and which asserted that at a Council of Ministers at St. Petersburg it had been resolved to demobilise the Russian army on the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro. Sir H. Drummond-Wolff inquired whether the intelligence had reached the Foreign Office; and Mr. Bourke replied that it had not, nor had the Foreign Secretary received any confirmation of the news from the Russian Ambassador, whom he had seen that afternoon. Still harping on the East, another hon. member, Mr. Henry Samuelson, asked for information regarding the number of British consuls in Bulgaria, and elicited from the Chancellor of the Exchequer the reply that he had better move for a return on the subject, and a further statement to the effect that Mr. Dupuis was, and is still, our Consul at Adrianople. "Is it not a fact that Mr. Dupuis was paralytic and totally incapable of travelling?" queried Mr. Gladstone. "I have made inquiries, but have not yet got an answer," said Sir Stafford. Those dignitaries of the City of London who form the Irish Society were not spared in the speech of Mr. C. Lewis, introducing the appended motion:—"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the constitution, management, and annual expenditure of the Irish Society of London; and, further, to report as to what, if any, change can be made in the governing body or the mode of administration, in order to ensure a more economical and advantageous application of the property, or whether such result can be best attained by placing the property in the hands of public trustees resident in Ireland." He complained of the anomaly of a place like Derry being governed by a society sitting in London, said that in five years the expenses of management "and refreshment" had amounted to nearly £22,500, and pointed out that in 1851 a Royal Commission reported that the Irish Society ought to be dissolved. Sir Sidney Waterlow, as a governor of the Irish Society, flew to the rescue. He said he did not even receive his travelling expenses to Derry, where he simply put the society to the expense of feeding him, though he admitted all the members were not so moderate. Like Silas Wegg, Sir Sidney Waterlow dropped into poetry, informing the House that on a stone in the cathedral of Derry there was inscribed 260 years ago—

If stones could speak, they London's praise would sound,
That built this church from out the ground.

The House laughed at the reading of this couplet, and laughed again when Sir Sidney gravely added that there was not a stone in Derry which would not make the same proclamation. Among the other hon. members who relieved their minds on the subject were Mr. R. Smyth, who was in favour of reforming the Irish Society; Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, who defended it; Mr. Whalley, who rejoiced that the Corporation of London "had been more than a match for that desolating and destructive power, the Church of Rome;" and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, who opposed the motion on behalf of the Government. Mr. Lewis suffered defeat by 108 votes to 53. The

Training of Teachers was the next subject debated. Mr. Samuelson's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the system of apprenticeship of pupil-teachers in elementary schools and the constitution of training colleges for teachers received the support of Mr. Fawcett and Mr. W. E. Forster; but, being opposed by Lord Sandon and Sir Stafford Northcote, it was rejected by 104 votes to 46.

Wednesday was a red-letter day for those who are of opinion that questions exist in the consideration of which even the Ministry of a Conservative majority may not be infallible. Mr. Mundella's bill for abolishing the property qualification now requisite for members of town councils and local boards, and for rendering every burgess eligible for election to those representative institutions—the Town Councils and Local Boards Bill, in short—having been read a second time on the understanding that it should not go into Committee until April 10. Government suffered defeat upon a subject which it was scarcely wise to make a party question of. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen moved the second reading of the Colonial Marriages Bill, the purport whereof is to declare the children of marriages which are legitimate in Australia legitimate in England, so that there may be no obstacle to their inheriting any property to which they may be heirs in this country. The mover added that a provision in the bill requiring the parents to be residents in the colonies would prevent British home subjects taking advantage of the measure to evade the law of England. This remark was unfortunate for Mr. Beresford-Hope, who delivered a prepared speech, in which he seemed to imply that by this bill two brothers might be able to marry their widows' sisters, and who feared that, if the measure were to be adopted, hon. members might see at the foot of Ludgate-circus an advertisement by Messrs. Cook of "Marriage Trips to Australia at 10 per Cent Reduction." Mr. Young, formerly a resident in Australia, thought such an argument was "enough to make people's hair stand on end." The bill was opposed by the Attorney-General (who remarked that he would not have been an opponent if it was simply proposed by the measure to make marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal), and by the Attorney-General for Ireland; but was emphatically supported by Mr. Forster, Mr. Keble, and Sir Henry James; and was read the second time by 192 to 141 votes, the Opposition indulging in prolonged cheering when it became clear that there was a majority of 51 against the Government. The Metropolitan Open Spaces Bill was then read the second time, on the motion of Mr. Whalley; and the only other incident of the sitting worth mentioning was that Mr. Biggar, in pursuance of a fell mission he has set himself this Session, talked out Mr. Chaplin's Threshing-Machines Bill.

Amongst the numerous inquiries made of Her Majesty's Ministers on Thursday, Sir G. Campbell occupied the position of chief querist. The hon. gentleman's questions embraced the reported construction of a new residence for the Viceroy of India at Simla; the employment of Mr. G. Fitzgerald, an officer in our Indian financial department, in the service of the Khedive of Egypt; and the use of a "German title Kaiser" by the Viceroy of India as the new Indian title of her Majesty—a title (he said) as unknown to the natives as the English one, and set out in the Persian language as little known to most of them as the English language. Lord G. Hamilton, replying to the first of those questions, stated that the only expenditure sanctioned by the Secretary of State was one for the carrying out of improved sanitary arrangements; that the residence of the Viceroy at Simla was admittedly inadequate to meet the required accommodation, and that certain enlargements of the building were contemplated, the details in respect of which he (Lord George Hamilton) was not yet in possession of. In reference to the second interrogatory, the noble Lord said that the officer in question, on his return from India, had his leave extended to a year, and that he had accepted a proposal of the Khedive of Egypt to occupy such time in the service of that ruler; that that arrangement did not conflict with the policy announced by her Majesty's Government last year, when it "refused to allow any British officer to undertake any office in connection with Egyptian finances without first resigning the British service." In responding to the third inquiry of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—which, by-the-by, was made amid much derisive laughter and cheers from certain members below the gangway—Lord G. Hamilton observed that since the question appeared on the notice-papers he received a large number of letters from distinguished Oriental scholars, expressing indignant surprise that a gentleman of such large Indian experience as Sir G. Campbell should have supposed the word Kaiser to be German, and unknown to the people of India. The word Kaiser was really an old Arabic word, which had been used in India for centuries, both in writing and speaking. On being further interpolated by the discomfited knight as to the reason of putting it into the Persian language, the noble Lord rejoined that the word was Persian, Arabic, and Greek, and equally well known in all those languages. Lord G. Hamilton, replying to Mr. Gourley, said the cost of the recent ceremony of the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress of India at Delhi was £65,000, but this would be greatly reduced by various items, and he hoped it would be found that a great political object had been attained at a very little cost. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen that the Government could offer no facilities for the further progress of the Colonial Marriages Bill. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, occupied itself for nearly the remainder of the sitting with the consideration of the Prisons Bill.

THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

The speech of her Majesty the Queen, at the opening of this Session of Parliament, made mention of "the Transvaal Republic" as a South African State foreign to her colonial dominions. We have been reminded that the proper style and title of that independent political body is "the South African Republic." But there are still, probably, too many of our countrymen who scarcely know the existence of the two Dutch States adjoining the English Colonies in South Africa. They are both of them offshoots, as it were, from the Cape Colony. The Orange River Free State was, up to 1835, inhabited by small native tribes under petty chiefs. The Bechuanas, Corannas, Basutos, and Borolongs, and also by some settlements of Hottentots and half-castes from the Cape Colony, under Captain Adam Kok, Waterboer, and others. The country at that time was covered with vast herds of game of every description. When the Dutch emigrant farmers, in 1836, passed over the Orange River, the boundary of the Cape Colony, large tracts of country fell an easy conquest to them. A few of them remained in occupation of their lands, living in their waggons and tents, tending their flocks and herds, but being almost as migratory as the game. The great body, however, of these "pioneers of South Africa" passed on inland. One portion of them went over the Drakensberg into what is now the province of Natal, where fierce battles took place with the Zulus. The other portion of these Dutch farmers also had their troubles with the natives of the interior. They had a good

deal of fighting with a nation then powerful, under Mosilikatse, before they conquered the country which is now the Transvaal Republic. The Orange River Free State, and the Transvaal Republic, were for a long time under one general government, if such it could be called. The names of Boshoff, Potgeiter, Pictors, and others, are enrolled as their chief magistrates. In 1811 the last-named President was at the head of both States; but in that year a separation of the Governments took place, and they are now two distinct Governments, with a President and Volksraad, or council, to each. The Orange River Free State passed through two or three phases, and two collisions with the British troops, before it was recognised as an independent State. In 1846 Sir Harry Smith as High Commissioner, took possession of the country. It was held by the British Crown, under the name of the "Orange River Sovereignty," until January, 1852, when it was surrendered by Sir G. Clerk, who was sent out from this country as her Majesty's Special Commissioner, with full powers to relinquish the territory. The Dutch inhabitants now claim and hold both these States as independent republics.

The Transvaal Republic was the second Dutch State in South Africa, but is the more important of the two. It extends, at present, between latitudes 22 deg. to 27 deg. south, and from longitudes 25 deg. to 32 deg. east. It adjoins the Orange Free State, part of Basutoland, Natal, Zululand north of the Tugela, and there is only a small tract of country in possession of natives between the Transvaal territory and the Portuguese settlement at Delagoa Bay. The area of the Transvaal State is said to be 120,000 square miles, with a population of 40,000 whites (Europeans) and 250,000 Africans. The revenue and expenditure is about £72,000 a year, but this sum gives very little idea of the present or future of the country. The people are of primitive habits, and object to taxation, but they are rich in lands and in flocks and herds. The Transvaal, like the Orange River Free State, is situated on a higher plateau than the English colonies, and has a healthy climate for Europeans, but some of the districts north-east are subject to fever and the "tsetse" fly. The pasturage is well adapted for all kinds of stock, and the soil is highly productive. The country is divided into twelve districts—viz., Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rustenberg, Lydenburg, Marabastad, Waterberg, Heidelberg, Wakkerstroom, Utrecht, Christiania, Nazareth, and Marico. The country is governed by a President (Mr. J. E. Burgers), elected in 1872, with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, consisting of a Speaker and thirty members. The great future of the Transvaal exists in its mineral wealth. The first diamond discovered in South Africa was found north of the Vaal river in 1866, in a portion of the country claimed by the Griqua chief Waterboer, a territory the boundaries of which are in dispute between the English, the Orange River Free State, and the Transvaal Republic. Diamonds have since been found in the districts of Pretoria, Marico, Rustenberg, and Waterberg. Gold is found in alluvial deposits, and in reefs of quartz, in Marabastad and Pretoria; while the gold-bearing strata extend for 200 miles north of the seat of government (Pretoria); auriferous quartz existing also through Lydenburg and Rustenberg districts down to the Griqua country. The Transvaal is also rich in coal, iron, cobalt, copper, nickel, lead, tin, and silver, besides sulphur and saltpetre. The country is well watered and healthy for both human beings and for stock of every description. The soil is fertile, and suited for the production of all sorts of grain and cereals; some of the districts are semi-tropical, and produce coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, &c., particularly the districts of Rustenberg and Marabastad.

The white population consists mostly of emigrant farmers from the Cape Colony and Natal. The Republic was first founded in 1840, and is recognised as an independent State by the Sand River Convention of 1852. The revenue is derived from simple taxes—viz., quit-rent on farms, transfer and import duties, capitation tax, and Kaffir taxes. The exports consist of gold and other metals; wool, hides, skins, ostrich feathers, and stock—many thousands of oxen being sent to the Cape Colony and Natal for slaughter and draught purposes, and thousands of sheep for the butcher.

Since the discovery of gold and mineral wealth in the Transvaal, many thousands of English and people of other nationalities have proceeded there, and marked effects have been produced. Land and fixed property has considerably risen in value, and this country will soon occupy a most important position in South Africa.

The relationship between the Dutch States and the English Colonies in South Africa has not heretofore been very cordial. Both States considered they had grievances; the one from our assumption of Griqualand West, and our taking the Basutos under British protection, just at the time they were about to be conquered after a protracted war; and the other, on the long-disputed boundary question between the Republic and the natives on the Vaal River, the Free State and Griqualand; and also on their construction of the terms of the Convention of 1852, claiming that the words "free trade" include exemption from custom dues at English ports. The Transvaal Government has been about to open up a trade through Delagoa Bay with a view to save the import duties charged at English ports. It has entered into a treaty with the Portuguese Government upon the subject. But the Transvaal Government has been fatally discredited by its unsuccessful campaign against the hostile Kaffirs last year. At the same time, the Orange River State has recently accepted the terms offered by the British Government for a satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute. This example has had its effect on the people of the Transvaal, and a movement for reunion with the British Colonies is now in progress. The latest intelligence received from the Transvaal is that Sir Theophilus Shepstone had received an address from the inhabitants pointing out the misgovernment that prevails in the Republic, and praying him to exert his influence to bring about promptly the union of the Transvaal with the South African colonies. The Transvaal newspapers urge the acceptance of the bill for the establishment of a Confederation.

IMPORT OF AMERICAN FRESH MEAT.

A new trade of great importance, as we must all hope, to the comfort and welfare of English households is now making rapid progress at the ports of Liverpool, Glasgow, and London, and in the wholesale and retail markets of these cities. Last week the vast area of arched wharfage comprising the western half of the basement premises under the Cannon-street station, extending from Upper Thames-street to the river, was opened for the sale, retail as well as wholesale, of foreign fresh beef. It was the commencement of the operations of a limited liability company called the "Cold Storage Wharf," which undertakes to provide cold storage accommodation for fresh meat, poultry, butter, fish, fruit, and all produce of a perishable nature, from all parts of the world. It has been demonstrated now, beyond dispute, that in a uniformly low temperature, maintained by a continuous current of dry air, all such articles of food can be kept perfectly fresh for months. The first fruits of this discovery we are gathering in the fresh meat trade from the United States of America and from Canada; but it is expected that meat will be brought in equally

good condition from the River Plate, from Australia, and probably from New Zealand. It may also be brought by the continental railways, in carriages with the requisite apparatus, from the extensive grazing plains of Hungary, the Danubian provinces, and Spain.

Mr. T. C. Eastman, of New York, has set an example by making a practical application of the knowledge that in a dry atmosphere, having a constant temperature of from 36 deg. to 38 deg. Fahrenheit, meat may be preserved fresh for a long time. At a slightly lower temperature delicate fruits may be preserved quite fresh and retaining their flavour. Care must be taken that the freezing-point is never reached. There are not so far as we know, any recorded experiments on the limits of the length of time that fresh foods can be kept in this way, but even strawberries have maintained a good condition for three weeks. It is due to the enterprise of Messrs. John Bell and Sons, of Glasgow, that during the last sixteen months beef slaughtered in America has been brought to England in excellent condition. We have from time to time heard of the arrival of consignments of such beef at Glasgow or Liverpool, and how it has been readily sold.

At first, it seems, Messrs. John Bell and Sons commenced bringing live bullocks from America, to see if they could be conveyed here in a condition fit for the butcher; and, this having been successfully done, they enlarged their imports, till now they have brought over many thousands. The first American live cattle shown in the London market were imported by this firm, in the Anchor Line steamer Olympia, in July, 1875, and, being a novelty, attracted great attention. Since then many lots have been shown by various parties. The dead-meat trade, which was the natural sequence of the other, was commenced by Messrs. Bell in October, 1875. It is to Mr. Eastman, of New York, as we have said, that the credit of this new process of refrigeration is due; and his method is a most perfect one. We are informed that while the meat has been constantly shipped, and many thousand carcasses having been sent to Britain, during all the past summer, not one carcass that had undergone this process has been lost. At the same time, many other processes have been tried; and in several cases almost the entire shipments have been lost through the imperfect methods employed. At present, six of the Anchor Line Royal Mail steamers, on the Glasgow line, are fitted each with two refrigerators, these being each capable of holding from 180 to 225 carcasses, making the carrying capacity of each ship from 360 to 450 carcasses; and one of these steamers is due every Wednesday at the port of Glasgow.

The States from which more than nine tenths of the carcasses brought to this country are obtained are Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. In the spring of the year, a great many stall-fed cattle come from Upper Canada, and as trade in that country has been very much depressed of late, prices are low, and a plentiful supply at a low figure is expected during the spring months. The cattle intended for British use are all taken alive to New York. Those for the Clyde are usually slaughtered on Thursdays. After being dressed, the carcasses are put into a refrigerating-room, where a constant stream of air, passed over ice, is kept up by means of an engine of twenty-five horse-power. The object of this is to extract all the animal heat from the carcass before it is shipped; and the effect of the thorough chilling is that meat brought from New York in the summer time keeps longer after being delivered in this country than the meat of animals killed at Glasgow. It is likewise much more suitable for curing purposes, being older, and the fibres more open. After refrigeration, the quarters are sewn in canvas sacking and shipped on the following day to be in readiness for the Saturday sailing. On board ship the walls of the chambers or safes are about nine inches thick, composed of wood, a layer of resinous paper, a vacuum for the air, then a layer of felt, and, lastly, a covering of wood. The walls are so constructed as to prevent rats gaining entrance to the apartment, for putting out of view the damage they might do to the beef, the injury caused by the hot air issuing from their holes would be infinitely greater. There are two modes at present in use of keeping the meat fresh; the one is known as the fan, and the other as the pipe process. The former, which is exclusively used on board the Anchor Line steamers, is believed to be the best. It is simply a continuous current of air passed over ice, which tends to keep the temperature of the chamber at from 36 deg. to 38 deg. If the temperature were to get below the freezing-point it would injure the meat very much, so that has to be carefully guarded against. The other plan for maintaining a low temperature is by a system of pipes ranged round the chamber, through which is forced a compound of ice and salt. With the latter process the meat has a tendency to become frozen, and only recently one firm in Liverpool lost 800 quarters from that cause alone. The ice is all put on board at New York, and whatever surplus remains after reaching this country is disposed of, as it has not been found profitable to try and make the supply of ice do a second time.

The first shipment of dead meat came to hand on June 1 last, the consignment consisting of 432 quarters of beef and seventy sheep, weighing in the aggregate 81,000 lb. At first the six Anchor Line steamers engaged in the trade were fitted up with only one safe or refrigerator for carrying the meat, but recently the whole of the vessels have had their carrying capacity doubled. Last week's consignment to Messrs. Bell consisted of 1313 quarters of beef, weighing 262,000 lb., or nearly 115 tons, in addition to fifty sheep, weighing close on 4000 lb. In future it is intended to bring over every week 300,000 lb., each of the refrigerating-rooms being capable of accommodating 156,000 lb. The average wholesale price of the meat at the ship's side at Glasgow has been about 6½d. per lb., and it is retailed to the public at from 7d. per lb. for boiling to 10d. for roast, and steak from 10d. to 1s. 1d. Such, however, was the demand for meat at last week's sale that the wholesale price rose to nearly 7d. per lb. all round. The cost of bringing the meat from New York to Glasgow is about 1½d. per lb., as against about 3d. per lb. for live stock.

The introducing of this meat into consumption in Scotland was a matter of peculiar difficulty, as anything in the shape of beef coming to rival "Scotch beef" was considered by our north country friends as rank heresy; but the invariable good quality and cheap price soon told; and now many "stores" are established for the sale of American beef only. The whole quantity shipped from New York to Great Britain in the month of January was 1,796,000 lbs. of fresh beef.

The series of illustrations we give, from sketches taken last week on board the steamships Victoria and Bolivia, in the Clyde, show the arrangements for dealing with the quarters of beef conveyed from New York to Glasgow for Messrs. John Bell and Sons. The Bolivia, on Wednesday week, lay off Greenock, being prevented by the lowness of the tide from coming up the river, and the meat was put on board a steam-lighter, named the Dispatch, to be brought up to Glasgow. This operation, hoisting the quarters of beef out of the ship by the aid of a steam-winch, is shown in one of the sketches we have engraved, at the bottom of the page. The two illustrations in the middle of the page represent the men at work on board the Bolivia; first on the lower deck, where the meat is hung for the voyage. Two men, each with a hook grasped

by a handle, take hold of a quarter of beef and carry it beneath the hatchway. It has been carefully sewn up in canvas, to protect it from dust and flies. Five or six quarters at a time are hoisted together, by the steam-winch, from between decks. The two Engravings placed at the top of our page are from sketches on board the Victoria, which arrived on a later day. One shows the apparatus in the meat-room and refrigerator. This apartment is lined with patent oil-cloth, and also with air-tight boarding; the roof is studded with iron hooks, at such distances as to keep the quarters of beef from touching each other, friction being found to damage their chances of preservation. The place is kept exquisitely clean. On the side of this chamber opposite to the ice-house, are placed wooden flues, open at the top, and perpendicular to another and larger flue, which runs along the same side of the chamber, and crosses the floor into a wooden chest, attached to which is a fan worked from above by a donkey steam-engine. The fan, when set in motion, causes a current which draws the heated air from the top of the compartment down through the wooden flues, and along that running across the floor into the chest, thence passing into the ice-house, with great force, by an orifice at the top. The air becomes cold in the ice-house, and this cold air, passing out of the ice-house at the bottom, is sent into the meat-room. The air is subjected to the same treatment again and again, so that a constant current of pure cold air is being supplied by the refrigerator at a temperature of about 37 deg., or sufficiently cold to preserve the meat, but without freezing. When the fan is in motion the current of air is strong enough to draw into the flues any small pieces of paper thrown into the air. The door of the meat-store, as well as that of the ice-house, is lined with india-rubber, and is fastened on with screws which make it air tight, if required. The ice-house is somewhat smaller than the meat-room; it is packed with block ice. The floor, being covered with coarse canvas, acts as a filter for any sediment which may gather, preventing it from passing away with the water formed by the melting ice. The ice, if allowed to go with the water, would choke the pipes connected with this part of the arrangements.

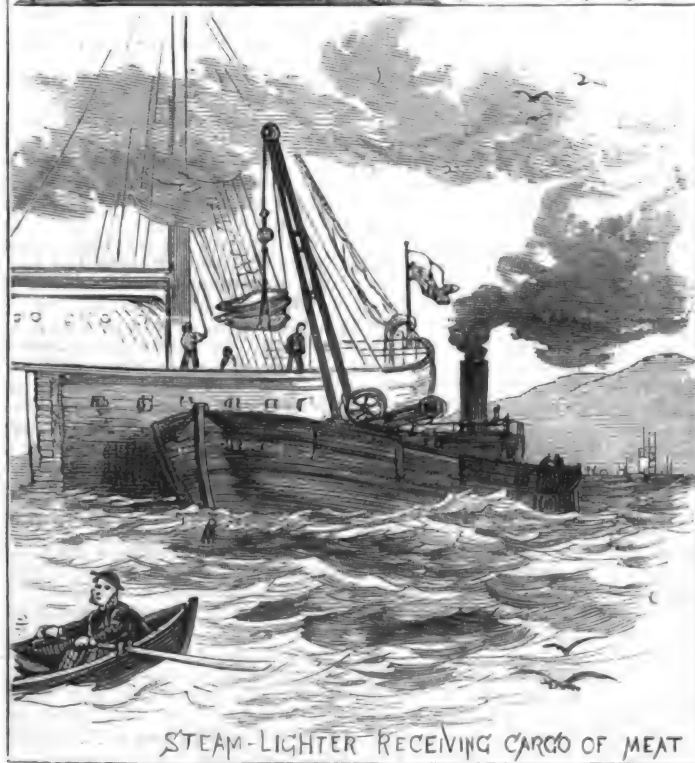
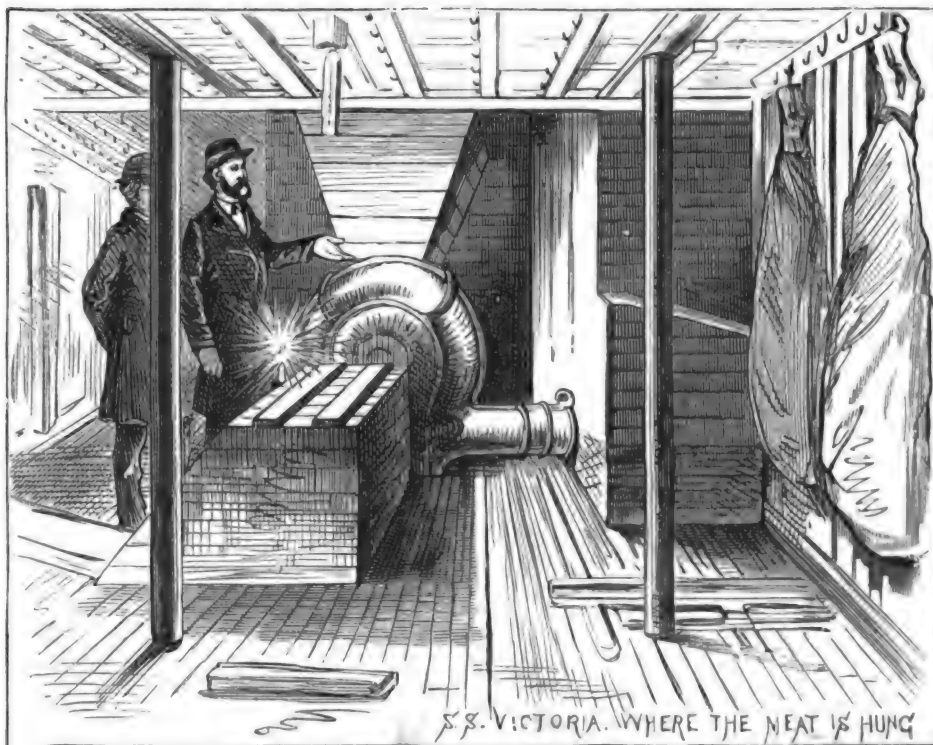
The fact that beef can be brought over from North America in good condition has therefore been abundantly proved, but the check to the further development of the trade has been that directly the meat is unloaded it must be sold and used. The simple way to meet this difficulty is, naturally enough, to unload the quarters into a wharf with a "refrigerator" that will continue the conditions under which they have been brought over and in which they can be kept till they are wanted in the market. The care taken both in America, and in regulating the temperature in bringing the meat over, is of but little practical value if, on its arrival in England, the meat be allowed to fall into a condition in which it is unfit for use before it reaches the consumer. But, although the remedy is so obvious and so simple, it is not until now that any plan for definite action in the matter has been proposed.

It was Mr. D. Tallerman, managing director of the Australian Meat Agency, who proposed the new arrangement for the reception of foreign beef into London, based upon the adoption on a large scale of a simple principle already well known. Mr. Tallerman's plan was simply to have a large "refrigerator" for the reception of foreign meat, from whatever country it may come, when brought in the ice compartments, and also for fruit, game, and other perishable foods. The company, of which he is managing director, secured the premises under Cannon-street station, having an area of five eighths of an acre, and this, with a flooring of a portion of it, makes a total floor space of an acre. Arrangements are being made for converting this into one vast refrigerator. The building is divided into eleven arches, and by air-tight doors each arch is to be a separate compartment. One compartment is arranged to contain the ice supply, and by earthenware pipes to the different compartments the temperature of each is to be regulated. A fan, worked by a two-horse power engine, will draw the dry cold air from the ice-chamber through the compartments. A large portion of the upper floor is fitted up with shelves, which can be used for the storage of fruit and poultry. To have erected such a building would have cost a large sum; but, fortunately for the public as well as for the company, this place had recently been occupied by a firm which has left fittings that have come in most usefully. It is determined to offer storage room to dealers, giving the advantage of cold dry air-chambers, and charging only the ordinary wharfage rates. There are four landing-stages from the river, three of which are under cover; and there is a sloping road from the station, which itself has communications with all parts of the country; so that, for a first experiment, a more convenient locality could hardly have been found. Two or three gentlemen of medical training are appointed inspectors, with the intention that everything that enters the premises shall pass under their inspection.

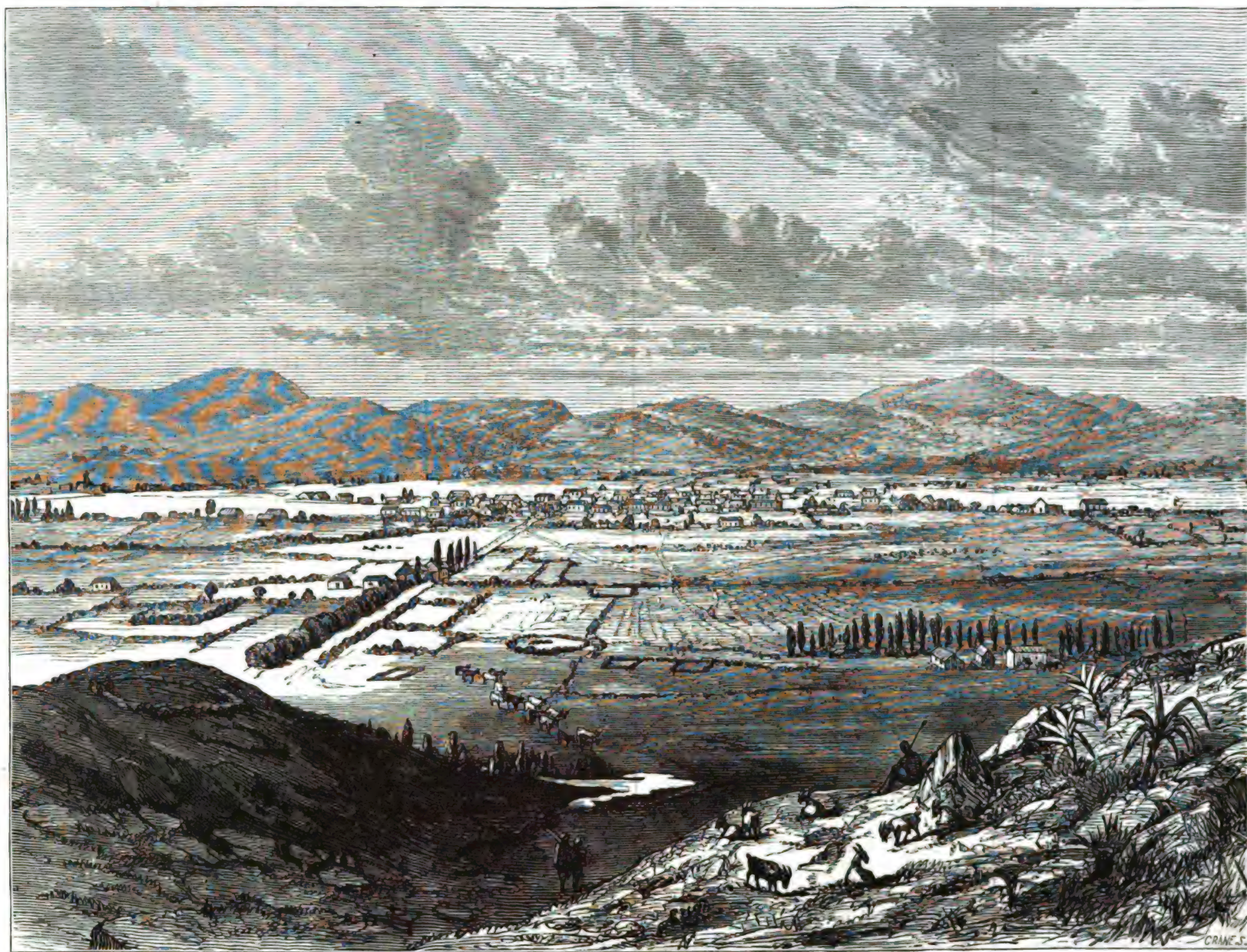
When the arrangements of the company are completed the whole of the premises will be one vast refrigerator, in which during the hottest summer the temperature will not rise above 40 deg. F. Passing through an ice-chamber to reach the required point, the air is to be filtered through cotton wool before circulation through the storage refrigerators. These are large enough to hold the meat supply of London for a fortnight, exposed to a continuous gentle current of the coolest, purest, and driest air. An important feature in these arrangements of the London Company is that the transport from Liverpool is effected without any handling after the quarters of beef leave the steamer's hold. For this purpose, Captain Acklom's refrigerating waggons and a Great Western converted van are employed. In these vehicles a low temperature is maintained by the circulation of water outside the central chamber, which is fitted with hooks. As soon as the forty-eight quarters, which one of the Acklom waggons will carry, are placed in them the doors are closed, and the meat can then be transported any distance and in any weather without fear of deterioration. One of Acklom's waggons, containing quarters of beef just as they had come from Liverpool, was exhibited at the entrance of the New Meat Market, and excited much interest.

In order to familiarise the public with the sale and quality of American fresh meat, some hundreds of sides of beef have been daily brought for sale to a market formed by a single arch of the company's premises in Upper Thames-street, and sold to all comers; 7d. per lb. is the average price of the whole side of beef, but fore-quarters are sold at 6½d., while 8d. is charged for boiling and roasting joints, taken together. We believe that many butchers in London have obtained supplies at these prices, to sell in their own shops. Housekeepers who will go or send to Upper Thames-street can buy joints or ribs at less than the butcher's retail price.

Our last illustration shows the selling of meat over the counter. A subordinate scheme in connection with this storage is the distribution of the meat to customers from the wharf without the intervention of middlemen. It is arranged that by a kind of co-operative society and a system of post-cards, joints may be ordered direct from the wharf and delivered by special vans. By this means it is declared that first-class beef can be supplied at a price much below what is usually charged to consumers in London.



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TENTH BONUS MEETING, 1877.

The Report presented at a meeting held on Jan. 4 last, showed:—

1. AS TO THE PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

That the growth and prosperity of the Society during the period of which it gave numerous details, had been everywhere manifest.

2. AS TO THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY

That the Assurance Fund at the date of Valuation was £2,118,457 19 2

and the calculated liability at the same date was £1,700,516 13 10

thus leaving a Surplus of £417,941 6s. 4d.

and that, after setting aside the Permanent Reserve Fund of £200,000, the fractional amount of £219,108 41, 10s. remained for division in the sum of £200,000, which was 1s. 6d. per £1000 on the previous occasion.

3. AS TO THE RESULTS OF THE DIVISION.

That the sum which fell to the Assured would produce a very considerable addition to the Assurance, amounting in the aggregate to £2,254,141, varying in individual cases from 10 to 100 per cent., and averaging over 20 per cent on the Premiums received in the Quinquennium.

and that the Cash Bonus, which, being the present money value of the Reversionary Bonus, was the true measure of the allotment—averaged 30 per cent on the like payments, a compound with 20 per cent in 1874, the highest previous percentage.

4. AS TO THE BASIS OF VALUATION.

That the Institute of Actuaries' new H. or Healthy Males Table, based on the experience of twenty of the largest English and Scotch offices, and in net premiums and 3 per cent in interest, had been used in the investigation.

and that the severity of the new test, as well as the strength and elasticity of the Society, were alike shown by the fact that the Reserve had been

NEW MUSIC.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 19, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 19, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY MARCH 3. 1877.



THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: THE HON. S. J. TILDEN, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The disputed election of a President of the United States was to be settled by the decision of Congress upon the counting of the votes given in the different States of the Union, with the investigation of particular disputed votes by the "Electoral College Commission" created for that special purpose. It has already been explained that the Electoral College of the Union, formally authorised to elect a President, consists of above three hundred "electors." These are contributed by each State in proportion to the number of its ordinary representatives in the two Houses of the Federal Congress; the State of New York having 31, Pennsylvania 24, Massachusetts, Illinois, and other populous States, each about a dozen; while some of the less important States have each only three or four. To these delegates are joined the members of the Federal Senate, two Senators from each State. The State elections of delegates to the Electoral College, which took place last November, should have determined which of the two rival candidates, Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden, was to be elected President on March 4 of this year. But in several of the Southern States, where the party strife of the "Republican" and "Democratic" factions has been extremely violent, there were great irregularities, and the Executive Governors of those States, appointed by the Republican party, were accused of having interfered with the popular vote in an illegal and arbitrary manner. To arrive at a peaceful settlement, Congress passed an Act referring the decision of each doubtful election in a State to the Special Commission above named; and their examination in the cases of Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Oregon, and South Carolina have been reported this week. We give the Portraits of both candidates, as the result should now be proclaimed.

The Hon. Rutherford Hayes was born at Delaware, in the State of Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College, at Gambier, in Ohio, and obtained his professional education at the Cambridge Law School. The practice of his profession began in Cincinnati in his thirty-fourth year, when he received his first official position as city solicitor, which he held till the war broke out in 1861. Very near its opening he enlisted in the 23rd Ohio Volunteers, and served with the regiment till he received the command of a brigade in 1864. His first appointment was as Major, his first promotion came within less than a year, and in September of 1862 he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, and was in command of his regiment, which he led into the battle of South Mountain. During the action Colonel Hayes received a severe wound in the arm, but remained with his regiment to the last, and was the first officer whose command established a position at South Mountain. Two years later he had become Brigadier-General Hayes, when he received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second Ohio District, a part of Hamilton County, and received, home and army vote together, 3098 majority over Joseph C. Butler, the Democratic candidate. He served in the Thirty-ninth Congress on the Committee on Private Land Claims and on the Library Committee, and passed through the important reconstruction legislation of the Session with no greater distinction than a vote given uniformly and on all occasions for his party. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Hayes was a second time nominated for Congress, and, running against Theodore Cook, was elected by a somewhat smaller majority than two years before. The Fortieth Congress had, however, held but one Session when Mr. Hayes was nominated as Governor by the

Republican party, and, accepting the candidature, was elected over Allen G. Thurman by a majority of 2983 in a total vote of 483,000. Mr. Hayes was a candidate for re-election at the close of his term of office, and it was not till 1869 that he was a second time placed at the head of the Republican ticket in Ohio. General Rosecrans was nominated by the Democratic Convention which met in July of that year, and at which Mr. Pendleton's name was peremptorily withdrawn. The expected candidate refused the nomination, however, and at a late date Mr. Pendleton was induced to take the Democratic nomination. Success was scarcely possible under the circumstances, and General Hayes carried the State by a majority of 7518, or about one third that of the year before on the State ticket. The next appearance of Mr. Hayes as a candidate was last fall, when he was nominated on the public schools platform, after a sharp contest with Judge Taft. In the bitter and hard-fought canvass which followed, Mr. Hayes was successful, receiving a majority of 5544 over Mr. Allen.

The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, the late Democratic candidate for President of the United States, was born in New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York, in 1814. From his father, a farmer and merchant, and a man of influence in local politics, he inherited a fondness for political affairs, and at the age of eighteen he published a pamphlet on the party issues of the day. He entered Yale College in 1832, but soon left in consequence of ill-health. Two years later he entered the University of New York, and there completed his collegiate education. He then studied law in the office of the late John W. Edmunds, where he remained until he went into business for himself. Mr. Tilden took an active part in politics, and employed his pen frequently in defence of the

Democratic party in opposition to the Whigs. In 1841, in conjunction with a partner, he started the *Daily News*, a campaign paper, in the interest of Mr. Polk's election. The following year he was elected to the Assembly; and, while serving as a member of that body, he was elected to the Constitutional Convention which formed the present Constitution of the State of New York. For several years after the defeat of Silas Wright for the Governorship of New York Mr. Tilden retired from politics, and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. He was engaged in many important cases, and won a high reputation for legal acumen. From 1858 to 1872 he was known chiefly as a "rail-road lawyer," and in this practice acquired a large fortune. When the war broke out Mr. Tilden, who had been a strenuous advocate of compromise and conciliation, kept in the background, and maintained a sort of neutral attitude during the progress of hostilities. He has since taken an active share in the management of the Democratic party in his State. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, chosen to remodel the Constitution framed in 1845; and in 1874 he was elected Governor of New York.

The two Portraits are from photographs by Mr. M. B. Brady, of Washington.

THE BOSPHORUS.

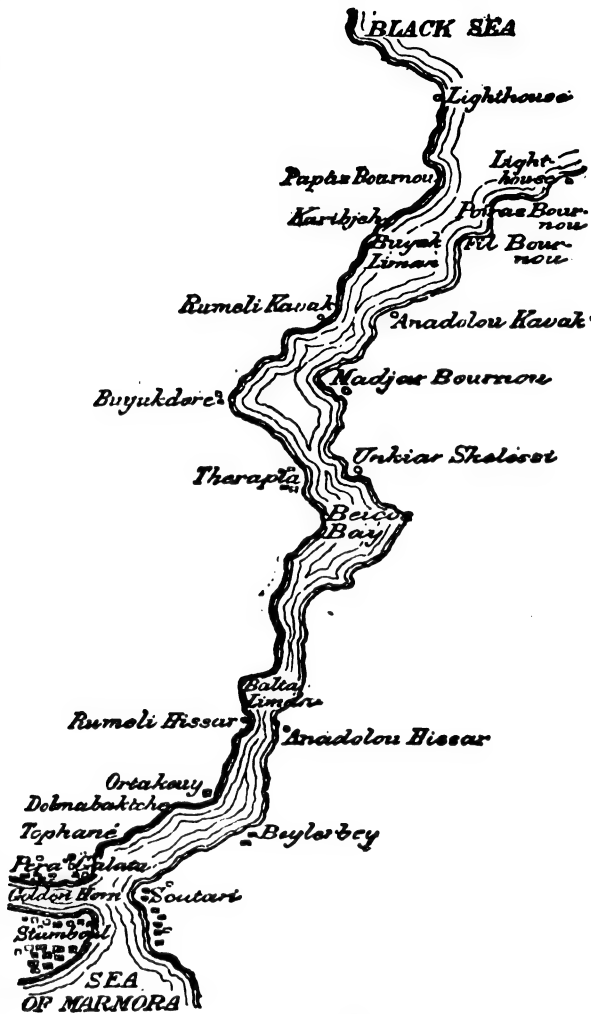
Our Special Artist at Constantinople supplies us with a tolerably complete series of Sketches of the Turkish fortresses along both shores of the Bosphorus, two or three of which have been represented in the Illustrations given last week. Some description of the Bosphorus has also been given, but it may here be conveniently enlarged. The unique geographical position of Constantinople at the south-western entrance to this remarkable maritime channel, which connects the Sea of Marmora, and thereby also the Egean and the Mediterranean, with the Black Sea, has always been admired. The Bosphorus, as well as the Hellespont or Dardanelles—a strait bearing some points of resemblance to the Bosphorus at the western extremity of the Sea of Marmora—divides the Continent of Europe from that of Asia. It must ever continue to be, as it has been in all past ages, a locality of great commercial and political importance. The Imperial Government of ancient Rome had chosen the Greek Byzantium, under the new name of Constantinople, for the metropolis of its Eastern dominion. A separate Empire of the East—Greek by nationality and social civilisation, Christian in religious profession, but still Roman in the titles and forms of sovereignty, flourished here during nearly a thousand years. It was shaken, indeed, by the repeated attacks of the Saracens, Tartars, and Seljukian and Ottoman Turks, successively overrunning Western Asia under the impulse of Mohammedan fanaticism. Scarcely less fatal to the Byzantine Empire, as it is sometimes called, were the violent and rapacious Crusaders from Western Europe, who came for the ostensible purpose of repelling the Moslem invaders of Palestine; and the mercantile advantages of the Levant were appropriated by the Genoese and Venetians, who established their naval and military power along these shores. At length, in the fifteenth century, when the mediæval republics and feudal principalities of Europe had declined from their old spirit of warlike enterprise, or had been superseded by monarchies with a different policy, the Turks under Sultan Mahomet II. were permitted to conquer the whole of Roumelia, with the city of Constantinople, and all the adjacent provinces to the Danube and the Adriatic, which they have kept in a miserable state of wretchedness to the present day. The possession of the Bosphorus is the key to the Turkish Empire of South-Eastern Europe and Western Asia. These historical considerations enhance the interest of our Artist's local sketches; but we append some further topographical notes, aided by a small outline Map or Plan of the Bosphorus, which requires a little explanation.

The space included in this map, from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, is about fifteen miles in a straight line; but the voyage by steamer, through the winding channel of the Strait, is several miles longer. Stamboul, the Turkish city of Constantinople, occupies the promontory at the south-western extremity of the Bosphorus, overlooking the Sea of Marmora on one side, and divided, by the inlet called the Golden Horn on the other, from Pers and Galata, the quarters of the town allotted to Christian inhabitants or foreigners. Opposite this, on the Asiatic shore, is the town of Scutari, which was founded in very ancient times by the Persian conquerors of Asia Minor. They gave it a name signifying "the Post Town," as it was either the starting-point or the first stage of a line of couriers between remote parts of the Persian Empire; but the Greeks called it Chrysopolis, from the gold brought here in payment of tribute. Scutari is a flourishing township, with an hourly steam-boat communication across the strait, one mile wide, to the capital city. It contains eight mosques, and the vast suburban cemetery, in which half a million of deceased Turks lie buried, every tombstone of a male adult being distinguished by the ornament of a turban carved at its summit; but there is also a pillared monument of Sultan Mahmoud's favourite horse. The reader of Hope's "Anastasis" may remember an eloquent passage of description and reflection upon this subject. But in our own days, long since the time when that entertaining romance was written, Scutari has acquired some other associations of mournful interest. Here was the British military hospital, now converted into a Turkish barracks, where Miss Nightingale and other kind English ladies nursed our sick or wounded soldiers and sailors during the Crimean War. Here, too, is the burial-ground of some eight thousand of our brave countrymen, marked by an obelisk, with four statues of supporting angels, the sculpture of Baron Marochetti. The neighbourhood of Scutari, with the hill of Boulgourlou, commanding a magnificent sea view, looking over the whole of Constantinople, besides the shores and islands of the Propontis, is the frequent resort of parties from the opposite city.

Having now started from the southern mouth of the Bosphorus, to ascend its channel, which bends alternately from east and west, Constantinople is left behind us. Adjacent to the suburb of Galata is that of Top-hané, with its artillery barracks, cannon-foundry, and boat-building yards. Next comes the Sultan's palace of Dolma-bakché, a name signifying "the Bean-garden," where his Majesty receives Ministers of State and foreign Ambassadors. It is an imposing edifice of Corinthian architecture, surrounded by groves and fruit-gardens, amidst which is also the summer palace of Beahiktaah, besides a smaller mansion, inhabited by the late unfortunate Murad V. before he became Sultan. On the next projecting point of the European shore is the large village of Ortaköy, with a mostly Christian population; here are the villas of some rich Armenian merchants and bankers; and here is a small chapel for the worship of the Church of England. The Turkish village of Beylerbey, opposite this on the Asiatic shore, was a place of some importance under the Byzantine Empire.

As we get clear of the familiar scenes within sight of Constantinople, the romantic charm of the Bosphorus is felt to take a stronger hold upon imagination. Its very name is redolent of antique mythology, and of those weird traditions,

embalmed in the poetry of Homer and Æschylus, which seem rather alien to the bright Hellenic fancy. The "Bosphorus" means the "Passage of the Cow;" for it was here, as the old fable ran, that poor Io, when Zeus or Jupiter changed her into a cow, was driven by the tormenting gadfly to swim across the strait; which is a very pretty story, like that other of Europa riding on the bull over the Egean Sea. These shores, and those of the Euxine beyond them, are haunted, too, by mystic reminiscences of the voyage of Jason and the Argonauts in quest of the Golden Fleece, and the tragic passion of Medea, as well as of the labours of Hercules and other heroes and demigods. It is probable that the superstitious fears of seamen in those early ages of the world had been excited to such wondering fancies by the singular conformation of the strait and the perplexing variation of its currents. There are on each side of the channel seven prominent headlands, with seven recesses or bays, these forming together, between the opposite shores, what appear to resemble



THE BOSPHORUS.

seven distinct lakes, seeming as if inclosed by the surrounding land. The general drift of the waters is from the Euxine southward to join the Mediterranean; but there are many cross-currents, eddies, and backwaters, from the intercepting barriers, and a southerly wind often drives the whole surface water up the strait. These strange peculiarities, with the fantastic shapes of the mountainous shores, were ascribed by the startled mariners of antiquity to enchantment; and the Bosphorus was to the Greeks a region of "uncanny" supernatural powers, like that of Scylla and Charybdis between the Sicilian and Italian coasts.

The Castle of Europe and the Castle of Asia, Rumeli Hissar and Anadolou Hissar, confront each other at a narrow part of the Bosphorus, to some extent inclosing the basin which is called Balta Liman, or the "Battleaxe Harbour." Rumeli Hissar, with its massive towers rising amidst the cypress groves of an old Turkish cemetery, on the summit of a bold rocky headland, is a monument of the conquest of Constantinople in 1453. It was constructed by Mahomet II., two years before that event, his predecessor, Mahomet I., having already built Anadolou Hissar on the opposite bank. A chair of stone was there cut out, for the haughty warrior to sit and watch the progress of his work, for which a thousand masons, a thousand lime-burners, and a thousand other labourers were collected from the Anatolian districts. The building was laid out so as to form the shapes of the Arabic letters composing the Prophet's sacred name. Its walls, 30 ft. thick and very high, frowned sternly on the gateway of Eastern Christendom; the marble pillars and altars of Greek churches were contemptuously used for the building, which was finished in three months. The towers were mounted with huge guns throwing stone balls of 6 cwt., by which the Turkish commander was able to exact toll of every passing ship. Such was the Ottoman power, displayed at the very same place where the Persian King Darius, long before the Christian era, saw his army cross over into Thrace.

The shores of Balta Liman have witnessed some important political transactions. Here was the residence of an eminent Turkish Minister, Reschid Pasha; and here, too, were signed the commercial treaty of 1838, the treaty of the Five Powers in 1841, and the convention of 1849 concerning the Danubian Principalities. Northward of this, on the European side, is the harbour of Stenia, famous in Byzantine history; and we arrive next at Therapia, a place of which many English visitors have the most agreeable recollections, as it contains the summer residence of the British Ambassador. The name of this place, like that of the Euxine, and like that of the Eumenides or avenging goddesses, is a curious example of the Greek habit of flattering euphemism to objects of their dread. Medea, the Colchian princess and sorceress, was said to have poisoned the herbs growing on this spot, which was thence called Pharmakia; but the Greeks of a later day resolved to call it Therapia, the healing place, in order to propitiate the supernatural powers, and so dispel the mischievous influence. No situation is now to be found more pleasant and salubrious than that of Therapia, which has excellent English hotels and boarding-houses, and is the abode of many wealthy foreigners doing business at Constantinople. It is renowned in naval history for a great battle in 1352 between the Genoese and Venetian fleets.

Beicos Bay, on the Asiatic side, where the British fleet lay some weeks in the winter of 1853, at the opening of the Russian war, is not less worthy of note. According to the Greek poetical story-tellers, its shore was the kingdom of the Beryces, ruled by Amycus, the lord of many oxen, who behaved rudely to the Argonauts, and was afterwards slain by Pollux. A laurel grew above the tomb of this discourteous prince, which had the peculiar property of inspiring madness—a fit of frantic insolence—in every person that plucked a leaf; the man would incontinently assail his neighbours with all manner of abusive language, and provoke them to deadly quarrel. It is to be feared that some grafts of "the raving laurel" have been transplanted from the shores of the Bosphorus to the soil of western countries; but neither General Ignatieff nor Lord Salisbury brought any of its leaves to the late diplomatic Conference. At Beicos is the site of the "Convent of the Sleepless," which was so called from its rule obliging the monks to continue singing and praying incessantly, by day and night, instead of at stated hours of Divine service. To the north of the bay rises a chalk hill, 590 ft. high, called the Giant's Mountain, which is very conspicuous. At its foot lies Unkiar Skelessi, "the Landing-place of the Manslayer," where Mahomet II. landed on his return from the conquest of what is now European Turkey. The sumptuous palace which formerly stood here has been converted into a paper-mill; but Unkiar Skelessi is celebrated among European statesmen for a treaty here concluded between Turkey and Russia, which has often been discussed, as it related to the closing of the Dardanelles against foreign ships of war. On the summit of the Giant's Mountain is an excavation, only 20 ft. long and 5 ft. wide, inclosed by a stone wall, and partly overgrown with bushes. This has been variously called sometimes the Giant's Cave, the Bed of Hercules, and the Grave of Joshua; but it is regarded with veneration, and people hang clothes on the bushes to make them efficacious for the cure of diseases. Below this mountain, a mile or two farther on, the promontory of Mahdjir Bournou, the ancient Argiroconium, projects into the water. There is a castle here, built, in 1794, by the French engineer, Monnier, who also constructed Deli Tabia, on the opposite shore; but the fortress of Mahdjir has been remodelled and extended. It is the most important portion of the defences of the Bosphorus against an enemy coming down from the Black Sea. We give a special illustration of the interior of this fortress.

The bay and port of Buyukdere, opposite Mahdjir Bournou, demand our passing attention. Here is the summer palace of the Russian Embassy, with its beautiful gardens. The wooded hills behind the village present some delightful walks or rides, through the forest of Belgrade; and the reservoirs and aqueducts, constructed by Sultan Mahmoud, in 1732, to supply the northern suburbs of Constantinople with water, are works of remarkable magnitude. North of Buyukdere and the Giant's Mountain the prospect is shut off by lofty mountain ranges, the terminating heights of the Hæmus and Olympus groups, respectively, in Europe and in Asia. They approach near to each other at the two opposite points of land, which the Greeks of the Empire called Hieron and Serapion. The mythical hero of the Golden Fleece expedition here set up altars in honour of the twelve Olympic deities on his return from Colchis. Temples of Zeus and Poseidon, otherwise named Jupiter and Neptune, were in due time erected by the Greeks on the promontory of Hieron; while those of Serapis and Cybele, rising over the way, attested the piety of Asiatic worshippers. This part of the strait was the scene of many sharp conflicts between the Byzantine forces and those of the barbarian nations, Goths, Huns, Heruli, Varangians or Franks, Russians and Tartars, invading the Eastern Empire. In the fourteenth century the adventurous Genoese, who had already taken possession of a suburb of Constantinople, and had established their colonies on the Black Sea coasts, held the custody of this passage. They beat off the Venetians and other commercial rivals, built a castle on each shore, and stretched an iron chain across the strait, forbidding any vessel to pass without paying toll and asking their permission. But the Genoese possessions, here as elsewhere, passed a hundred years later to the Turkish Sultan. Hence the Turkish forts of Rumeli Kavak and Anadolou Kavak have taken the place of those which bore the sculptured arms of Genoese and Byzantine masters. One of these forts is included in our page of small engravings; the other shall be given next week. The basin or harbour of Buyuk Liman, which was anciently styled that of the Ephesians, is a commodious refuge for ships escaping the storms of the Euxine, if they can weather the points of Fil Bournou and Poiras Bournou, and get in safely. The European shore, above the fort of Karibey, is a stony desert of forbidding aspect, known as Tashlanjik among the Turks, but which the Greeks used to call Gypopolis, or the City of Vultures. This place, in fact, naturally abounded with that voracious species of bird, which gave occasion to the fable of the Harpies. It was here that King Phineas entertained the Argonauts with a feast, which was stolen from their diables, as they sat at table, by those nasty, greedy, winged monsters hovering in the air overhead. Leaving this dismal coast, with Papas Bournou on the left hand and the Asiatic Fanar, or lighthouse, on the right hand, the voyager passes out into the Black Sea. It must have been a fearful experience for the timorous and unskilful mariners of antiquity; even the contemporaries of Ulysses and Æneas, whose exploits of navigation we read in our Homer and Virgil, would think of a trip to the Black Sea as we may think of one to the North Pole. Just outside the Bosphorus is a cluster of rocks, called the Cyanean, from their bluish black or slaty colour, but also the Symplegades, or "Clashers," from their appearing to rush together, and to strike each other, when viewed under certain atmospheric conditions, with reflected light from the dancing waves around them. Ships were often wrecked among the Symplegades; and so it was fabled that the Argo, Jason's ship had her tail, or rudder, cut off by the rocks suddenly closing in behind, in her swift passage between them. The more distant coasts of this obscure sea were the Cimmerian lands of perpetual darkness, or the enchanted realm, in which a golden treasure was guarded by fiery dragons; and there were savage inhabitants, in some parts, who would slaughter the helpless stranger cast upon their shores. The sea had therefore a bad name to begin with; but the Greeks, for the reason we have explained, chose to change this for a good name, and to call it the Euxine or "Hospitable," knowing that it was quite the contrary, but hoping that it might thus be persuaded to become hospitable. We shall not attempt to describe its present character, except by quoting one stanza of Byron's "Don Juan," which has been verified by many an English traveller in the East:—

The wind swept down the Euxine, and the wave
Broke foaming o'er the blue Symplegades:
'Tis a grand sight, from off the Giant's Cave,
To watch the progress of those rolling seas
Between the Bosphorus, as they lash and lave
Europe and Asia, you being quite at ease;
There's not a sea the passenger e'er pukes in,
Turns up more dangerous breakers than the Euxine.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THEORY OF MUSIC—DISCOVERIES OF PYTHAGORAS.

Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., began his second lecture, on Thursday week, by explaining the production of musical sounds by stretched strings, very important in regard to theory. The influence of the three elements of weight, tension, and length, in determining the pitch of the note, was shown by the monochord, and it was demonstrated that the number of vibrations corresponding to any given note can be calculated by mechanical laws. Proceeding to the investigation of musical scales, he found, by the practice of all nations, that in forming melodies the sounds must not be taken at random from the infinite number of possible sounds, but must be selected from a definite number called a scale, proceeding in steps or degrees. The necessity of this Helmholtz explained on psychological grounds. He said, the essence of melody is motion, which requires to be appreciated in regard to its extent and variation, and the only means of doing this is by causing the motion to take place through fixed degrees measurable by the ear. The scale, in fact, constitutes a kind of divided rod by which the motion of melody can be made clear to the mind. As the question how musical scales should be formed, and on what principles the sound should be selected, involves the consideration of the magnitude of the steps between the various sounds, Dr. Pole explained the definition and measurement of musical intervals, in their popular and philosophical aspects. He showed that the scientific definition of a musical interval can be obtained by the ratio of the vibrations of the two limiting sounds, and that by taking the logarithm of this ratio a measurement can be given, very convenient for use and appreciable by the eye, by means of graphic delineation. After referring to the great variety and antiquity of musical scales among different nations, the lecturer gave a brief historical sketch of the forms now in use. The diatonic scale came through the Greeks. The early history of their music is obscure; but the scale first assumed a definite shape between 500 and 600 B.C. in the hands of Pythagoras, who discovered that sounds can be accurately defined by the proportionate lengths of stretched strings, and thus, for the first time, brought music within the range of philosophical treatment. By the aid of the proportions of strings, and in conformity also with the guidance of the ear, this great philosopher fixed the intervals of the octave (diapason) and the fifth (diapente), the most important, and then added the fourth (diatessaron), which he found to be the complement of the fifth, the two, added together, making an octave. The difference between the fourth and fifth gave a smaller interval, which he called a tone, by the aid of which he filled in the smaller divisions. Thus arose the "diatonic scale," which, with some minor alterations, has been transmitted to the present day.

MATTER AND ETHER.

Mr. John Fletcher Moulton opened his discourse, at the Friday evening meeting, Feb. 23, by remarking on the richness of our age both in discoveries of the laws of nature, and in attempts to discover the ultimate constitution of that of which it is built. He was about to speak of the mechanism of nature as opposed to the mere laws of nature, and especially of the minute mechanism of the matter and the ether, which are her fundamentals, and to show the special difficulties of taking the step from a law to the mechanism which produces it, and the special canons which must guide us. He defined law as a mere statement of result, and mechanism as a statement of existences. Thus the laws of electricity are wholly independent of its nature; and so with heat and gravitation, for which some very singular mechanisms of atoms have been suggested by Weber, Ampère, Foucault, Tait, and Clerk-Maxwell. But science ought to be the sternest school of belief; and scientific men are to blame in exaggerating certainty to themselves and to others, since few people face clearly the conditions under which credence ought to be given. In considering the process of ascertaining the mechanism that causes a set of phenomena, Mr. Moulton said, we must examine the phenomena, try to hit upon their laws, and then devise some mechanism which will produce such phenomena governed by such laws. This he illustrated by describing how ladies, mechanicians, and electricians would ingeniously attempt to devise a machine to do certain things, all depending upon the state of their knowledge. He next alluded to Helmholtz's discovery of vortex-motion, to Professor Osborne Reynolds's recent application of it to the motion of fluids, and to the consequent formation of a vortex-theory of atoms. But, as mechanism is a question of actual existence, not of description of observed results, are we to give credence to what is only a reflex of our own ignorance, or are we to defer such investigations till we attain the wholly ideal state of perfect knowledge or even sufficient knowledge? In reply, Mr. Moulton explained and illustrated the benefits of hypothesis or scientific fiction, which should be loyally worked and modified until supplanted. We should hesitate to receive any hypothesis so long as the evidence for it is derived solely from the phenomena which give rise to it. Thus, seeing a man floating in the air is not sufficient evidence; we must feel him in order to form a correct hypothesis. We have no ground for believing in things with only one special set of relationships. The atomic theory, so valuable in chemistry, was verified by the discovery of the diffusion of gases; while in the evidence of the undulatory theory of light it is impossible to estimate the cumulative value of such evidence, although it shows we are on the right track. In actual life we may take as a canon the inherent probability or improbability of the suggested mechanism, as in the case of a railway accident; but we have no experience of what mechanisms are usual in nature's minute structures. We cannot learn too soon in science that where we have no experience there we are absolutely ignorant. It is totally different with physiology, for instance. If we knew the mechanism which produces a ray of light, many would probably consider it unnecessarily cumbersome. Now, the existence of ether seems very improbable, yet it is valuable as bringing in undulation just where it receives confirmation from other things—i.e., the existence of the medium. The dynamic properties of ether, coupled with its finite velocity (computed to be at the rate of a cubic mile of sunlight half-way between the earth and the sun), are equal to two tons moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The undulatory theory may be supplanted, but it is almost impossible to believe that the idea of a continuous medium will ever be displaced. In conclusion, Mr. Moulton commented on the great value of hypotheses, however ingenious, daring, and inventive, when held in their right place, and referred to Professor Clerk-Maxwell as an eminent example of so doing.

EUROPE BEFORE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Professor Henry Morley, on Saturday last, gave the first of a course of five lectures on Effects of the French Revolution on English Literature. He began by saying that his object would be to show that there is a central line working in a definite direction within all the best intellectual work of our time, and that its direction was, in part at least, determined and its power much increased by the impulse given at the French Revolution, though it takes the reverse course to which that revolution pointed, upward instead of downward. He said

that the eighteenth century was not, as Carlyle defined it, an age of sham and sentimentality, but rather an age of reaction against sham, and conducted to the present, an age of progress. The energy of the Elizabethan time produced Shakespeare for literature and Bacon for science; while Hooker, in his "Ecclesiastical Polity," propounded the principle that society depends upon compact among men to defend them from each other, and hence arose government. Henceforward the problem occupied the chief intellect of England. The absolute authority of the Sovereign was stoutly maintained by the philosopher Hobbes in his "Leviathan" (1650), and by Sir Robert Filmer, in his "Patriarcha" (1653), and as warmly controverted by Selden, by Milton, and especially by John Locke, in his works on "Civil Government" (1689), in which he maintains the principles of the second revolution, a limited government for the protection of life, liberty, and property, in which he was well followed by De Foe and Steele. The corruptions of the time, partially due to French influence, and prominent in the Court, the Church, and general society, led to serious doubts as to the justice of God in the government of the world, put forth especially by Bayle, and replied to earnestly by Leibnitz, by Pope, in his "Essay on Man," and by Bishop Butler, in his "Analogy." Mandeville, in his "Fable of the Bees," attributed these corruptions to civilisation, and described how society might be renovated by reverting to simple, honest living, and discarding all unnecessary arts and professions. This was echoed by Rousseau, and thus arose the fiction of the "noble savage." The just criticisms of Boileau had led to the supplanting the frivolous literature of his time, and eventually to the too great predominance of the Latin classics in what has been since termed the Augustan Age in Europe. Against this the reaction was led by Voltaire in France and by Bodmer in Germany. Rousseau maintained that the only way to save society was to recur to a state of nature, a common notion in his day, and re-echoed by the encyclopedists. All this was undermining an edifice with sapped foundations. In France the nobles were squandering at Court revenues wrung from impoverished peasants; there was no political liberty, and any persons could be readily consigned to the Bastille, the horrors of which were warmly denounced by Cowper, in 1785, as "the abode of broken hearts; The dungeons and the cages of despair." National bankruptcy hastened the crisis; and on July 14 and 15, 1789, an infuriated populace destroyed the hateful fortress, an event hailed by lovers of liberty throughout the world, and celebrated by Wordsworth in hopeful strains, with which Professor Morley concluded his lecture.

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Professor Garrod, M.A., F.R.S., devoted his sixth lecture on the Human Form and its Structure in Relation to its Contour, given on Tuesday last, to the further consideration of the shape, position, and functions of those of our muscles which are visible superficially; his remarks being fully illustrated by fine large coloured diagrams, by a statue of the "Fighting Gladiator," and by explanations of the action of the muscles engaged in certain movements made by himself. His descriptions included the great muscles of the back, the pectoral or chest muscles, and the well-known biceps and triceps of the arm, so much developed by athletic exercises, whereby graceful rounded curves are produced. The latter part of the lecture related to the wrist and hand, a wonderful system of bones, muscles, and nerves, combining strength and sensitiveness with the means of producing great variety, extent, and rapidity of motion, in which are exhibited, in a most striking manner, our power of controlling muscles at will, and the effects of education and practice. The mechanism of the hand was well illustrated by a working model.

Mr. Frederick J. Bramwell, F.R.S., will, on Friday next, give a discourse on the Future of Steel.

Mr. G. F. Teniswood, F.S.A., gave a very instructive lecture upon English Landscape Art in the Past and Present Centuries, before the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, on Thursday evening last week. Beginning by showing the debased condition of art in this country at the first part of the last century, and how foreign influences affected the taste of the day, the lecturer detailed the rise and progress of English landscape, tracing its course to the time of Wilson and Gainsborough, and their immediate followers, and instanced the rise of water-colour painting as largely instrumental in its further development. Commenting upon the genius of Turner, and discriminating the merits of his contemporaries, he concluded by pointing to the more varied aims and extended field of modern study. Mr. B. L. Moseley, LL.B., occupied the chair, and took part in an animated discussion which ensued.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General, superintending officer of garrison instruction, gave a lecture, on Friday, at the Royal United Service Institution to a distinguished gathering of officers, on "the Value of Systematic Instruction in Tactics for all ranks of the Army." Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, commanding the Aldershot district, was in the chair.

The Rev. G. W. Olver, Principal of Southlands College, yesterday week, addressed the students of the Southlands and Westminster Wesleyan Training Colleges, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Horseferry-road. The Rev. A. Macaulay, President of the Wesleyan Conference, occupied the chair, and the meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Dr. Rigg (Principal of Westminster Wesleyan College), the Rev. Dr. Williams (secretary of the Conference), and Mr. A. McArthur, M.P. There are in residence in the two colleges, 236 students, 105 female and 131 male. The results of the Christmas examinations of the students were very satisfactory, no student having failed to pass. Employment was found at Christmas for almost all the students, and for the greater portion in Wesleyan schools.

The free science lecture, last Saturday evening, at the South Kensington Museum was given by Mr. Alfred Tribe on the Combustible Elements of Water. He began with an historical account of its discovery, and the lecture derived interest from the fact that not only were the successive additions to knowledge on the subject given in sequence, but the experiments by which that knowledge was gained were most of them shown.

Dean Stanley distributed prizes at the Quebec Institute, on Monday night, and addressed the members. The Dean prefaced his remarks by saying that it was thirty years since he had been in that room, when he heard Mr. Carlyle give his lecture upon "Hero-Worship." He then proceeded to point out how they should study great poets like John Milton. In the first place, they should read his works chronologically, although they were never published in that form. They should begin with the smaller poems, then go to the prose writings and sonnets, next read "Paradise Lost and Regained," and finish with "Samson Agonistes"—"the last ebb of a mighty tide." In studying Milton they ought to learn to distinguish between the parts of the man which belonged merely to passing times and fashions and those which belonged to all times. Milton was a great poet, but his controversial writings presented him in an unpleasant

light. The striking moral lesson to be learnt from him was that, licentious as were the poets of his day in language and life, he from first to last breathed the same untainted atmosphere. Mr. W. Forsyth, M.P., Mr. Anthony Trollope, and others, also addressed the meeting.

A meeting was held, on Monday, at the Royal United Service Institution—under the presidency of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir H. Codrington—when Mr. R. Griffiths, C.E., read a paper on a New Form of Vessel for War Purposes. He said that, when circular war-vessels came to be tried practically it was found that they required four times more steam-power than ordinary vessels, and he had therefore endeavoured to design a ship to combine the advantages of a circular vessel and at the same time avoid the loss of speed. He had nearly arrived at the desired effect by making the immersed surface of an elongated form and by fitting it with twin screws internally.

At Burlington House, on Monday night, Mr. Barry, R.A., treasurer of the Royal Academy, gave the opening lecture of his architectural series for 1877. The chair was taken, at eight o'clock, by Mr. Pickersgill, R.A., the keeper. There was a large gathering of professors and students. Of these not all were devoted to architecture as a pursuit; for Mr. Barry's abstract ideas of this art, as the oldest of all arts, and as one that commends itself to the careful consideration of artists generally, are well known. He began by announcing his purpose in these lectures to confine his remarks within the limits of domestic architecture, that great problem of the day. The laws governing ecclesiastical buildings are determined; but this is far from being the case with the principles on which our habitations should be designed; and it was not without a quiet touch of humorous sarcasm that the lecturer surveyed the present æsthetic uncertainties of house-building.

In the course of a discussion resulting from a lecture on the subject of the Railway Passenger Duty, given by Mr. C. D. Collet at the Society of Arts on Monday evening, a resolution recommending the adoption of the propositions of the Select Committee last year was passed.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday evening, in the hall of the London University, Burlington-gardens, two papers were read upon African Exploration. There was a large attendance, Sir Rutherford Alcock occupying the chair. Mr. E. D. Young, R.N., read the first paper, which was a narrative of a recent sojourn at Lake Nyassa, whither he had been sent by the Livingstone Mission originated by the Free Church of Scotland. The Rev. Dr. Mullens read a paper contributed by the Rev. Robert Price, setting forth a new route and a new mode of travelling into Central Africa. Dr. Cockerell, Bishop of Edinburgh, gave some details of his son's expedition to Lake Nyassa. Sir Samuel Baker remarked that the great question in relation to Africa now was the means of transit. The Rev. Mr. Price elaborated several of the suggestions made in his paper for the establishment of intermediate stations upon the route to the lacustrine system of Africa.

Mr. W. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., gave a lecture on Light and Colour at his residence, 41, Grosvenor-place, on Wednesday, on behalf of the funds of the National Orphan Home for Girls, Ham-common, Surrey.

A course of lectures has been arranged for art students and others, at the City and Spitalfields School of Art, who may be desirous of receiving information concerning the various employments connected with art and design. The first lecture was given, last Thursday, by Mr. N. H. J. Westlake, F.S.A.; and three more will be given on subsequent Thursdays by Mr. Thomas Chatfield Clarke, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. G. Aitchison, B.A.; and Mr. Charles L. Eastlake, F.R.I.B.A.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE.

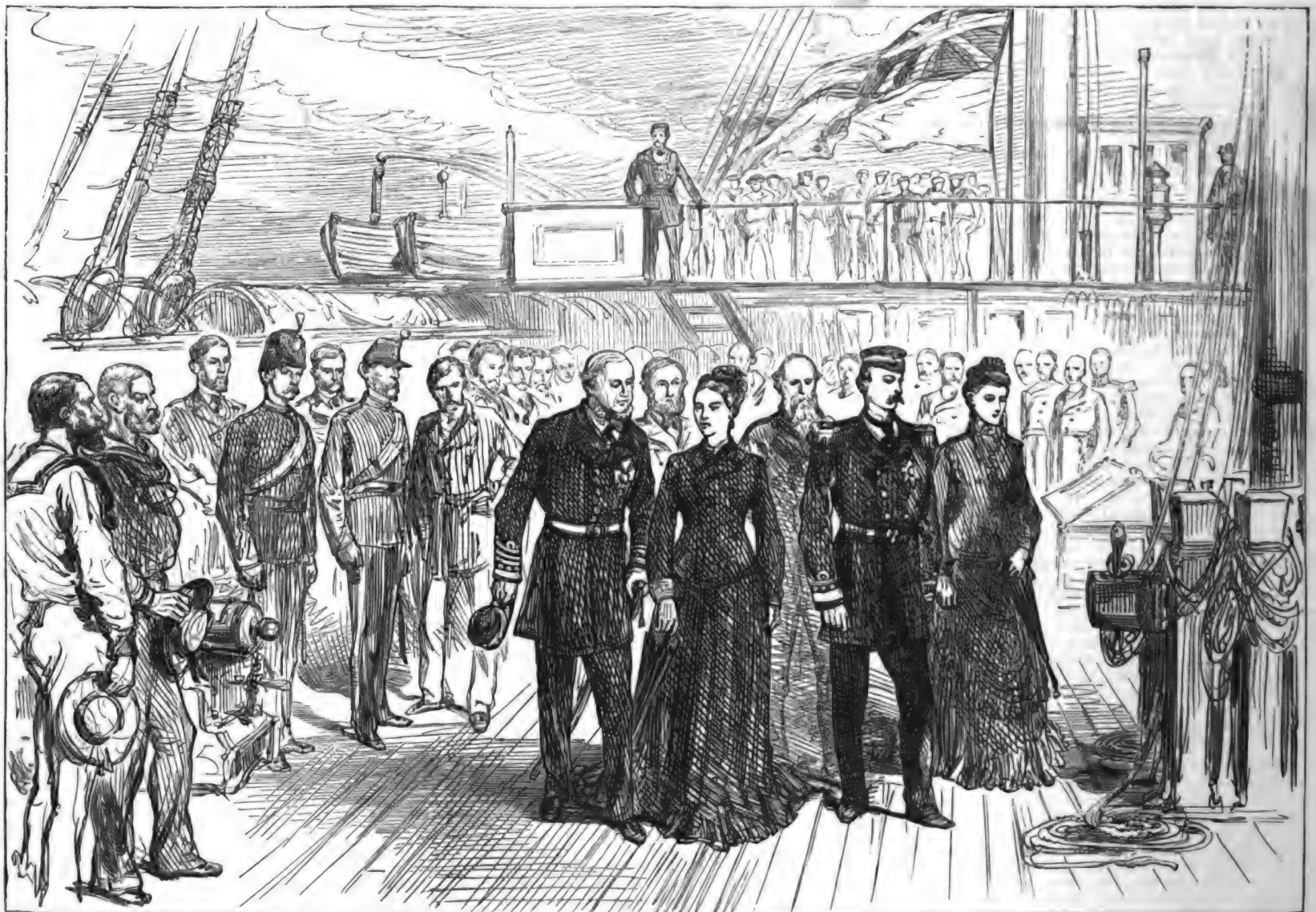
Our well-known Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, has arrived at Athens, having been sent from London by the Proprietors of this Journal, for the express purpose of supplying illustrations of the recent archaeological explorations and discoveries on the sites of ancient Greek cities. His first endeavour will be to obtain further illustrations of the discoveries at Mycenæ, some of which have already been presented to our readers; but he will also visit the Troad, and the ruins of Ephesus. Mr. Simpson, as one of the honorary secretaries of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, has some recognised qualifications for the study of architectural antiquities in the Levant; and by his exhibition, several years ago, of a collection of fine water-colour drawings illustrative of the explorations at Jerusalem, as well as by his lectures on some of the antiquities of India and Abyssinia, he has fairly earned public confidence as an accurate and intelligent artistic reporter of this class of subjects. We feel assured that the results of his present mission will give satisfaction to the large number of classical scholars and historical inquirers who have taken an eager interest in the investigations lately pursued by Dr. Schliemann, Mr. J. T. Wood, and other enterprising searchers for remains of the past splendour of Grecian civilisation.

Our Artist reached the Piræus, the harbour of Athens, on the morning of Saturday week, after a very stormy passage in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer, which took forty-eight hours, instead of nine hours as usual, crossing the Ægean from Smyrna. He was just in time to witness the scene on board H.M.S. Hercules, the flagship of our Mediterranean fleet, on that day, when their Majesties the King and Queen of the Hellenes (or, as we commonly say, King and Queen of Greece) came from Athens to visit Vice-Admiral Sir James R. Drummond, K.C.B., commanding in the Mediterranean. The Hon. W. Stuart, C.B., British Envoy at the Court of Athens, accompanied their Majesties upon this occasion, and they were received with the customary honours. They were attended by M. Rodostamos, as Maréchal de la Cour, Countess Daneakjold, Mdle. Colocotroni, Maid of Honour, and M. Vasos, staff officer. Sir James Drummond was accompanied by his second in command of the fleet, Admiral Rice. The King and Queen lunched on board, and afterwards inspected the ship. We give an illustration, from the sketch taken by our Artist. It was a farewell visit of the King and Queen to Vice-Admiral Sir James Drummond. The Hercules, with Sir James on board, left Salamis Bay, the Greek station of the fleet, on Wednesday week, and proceeded to Malta, in order to meet Vice-Admiral Hornby, who now succeeds to the command of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean.

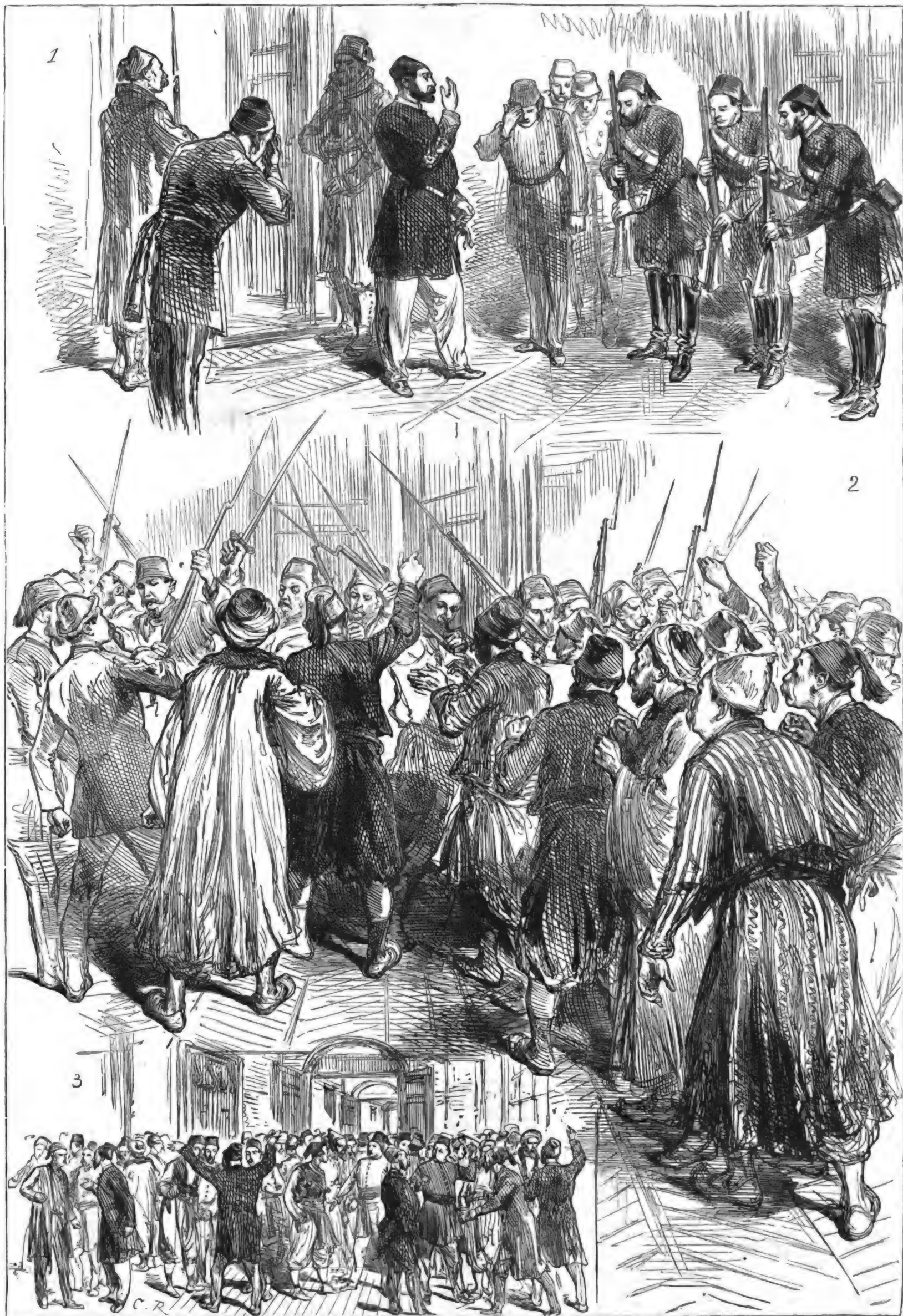
It is understood that Admiral Drummond retires from the service. He has gone through all the grades, and reached its higher spheres, from which he will now depart into private life. It may be worth recalling that Admiral Drummond commanded H.M.S. Retribution at the early part of the Crimean War, and that she rode through the terrible storm of Nov. 14, 1854, outside of the harbour of Balaklava, with the Duke of Cambridge on board, where so many ships were shattered to pieces; and even on board the Retribution but little hopes were entertained at one point of the storm of the possibility of weathering it through. It was only by keeping the engines at work that the anchors were able to hold, and the ship and valuable lives were saved.



MR. COMPTON, THE ACTOR OF SHAKESPEARE COMEDY.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE VISITING ADMIRAL SIR JAMES DRUMMOND, K.C.B., IN THE HERCULES FLAG-SHIP.



1. The New Minister of War Saluted by the Guard on coming out of the Sublime Porte.
 2. Crowd Trying to Enter the Porte to Witness the Taking of Office by Edhem Pasha.
 3. Excitement in a Vestibule of the Porte at the News of Midhat Pasha's Downfall.

SKETCHES IN CONSTANTINOPLE. BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MR. HENRY COMPTON.

It is with extreme regret we chronicle the compulsory retirement from the stage of Henry Compton, comedian. The man exists, but the witty, eccentric, genial actor is no more. Rare is the man or woman of the present generation who is not acquainted with his speciality, or who does not cherish grateful recollections of hearty laughs indulged in at his bidding. This actor was endowed with one of the richest veins of humour (and we have seen him in most of his characters) that ever fell to the share of an eccentric delineator of stage oddities. He was not a one-part actor, but exhibited a multitude of contrarieties, each one apparently surpassing the other, none falling below the standard of true excellence. He possessed the "grip" of the true artist, and in every phase of variety held his audience with a grasp of iron. "His First Champagne," "Founded on Fact," and "The Fish Out of Water" are associated with his earlier triumphs. At the Haymarket he retained his popularity for a number of years; and later on, at the Globe Theatre, under the management of Mr. H. J. Montague, he contributed to the mirthful entertainment of thousands of admiring spectators. His Oxye in "Oriana," his Muggles in "Partners for Life," and his Paul Cudlipp in "Forgiven," are still fresh in the memories of many. He has now arrived at the advanced age of seventy-two years, and is visited with a terrible physical infirmity that incapacitates him for his profession, and must be endured. Our best wishes and kindest sympathies go with him; and we doubt not that with his affliction our readers will readily sympathise.

Mr. Compton's family name is Mackenzie; he was born in Huntingdon. In his professional studies he began at the lowest round, but sought on the Bedford circuit to shine as light comedian, which he soon wisely left for that of low comedian. After eleven years of hard work at Lincoln and on the York circuit, he appeared in London, at the Lyceum; subsequently at Drury Lane, in the parts of Slender, Tony Lumpkin, Mar All, Mawworm, and the Gravedigger. His reputation as a Shakespearean performer was early established. We shall not easily forget his Launcelot Gobbo and Touchstone. As an actor of sterling merit, and one of our richest low comedians, his name will ever be remembered by all lovers of stage art.

His benefit on Thursday at Drury Lane was produced under the most favourable circumstances, and commanded the services of the élite of the profession. The performances were a scene from "Othello," the Moor being personated by Mr. Creswick, and Iago by Mr. Ryder; and scenes from Bulwer's play of "Money," with the part of Evelyn by Mr. Edward Compton, the son of the eminent comedian; also from Sheridan's "Critic," Morton's "Lend me Five Shillings," Macklin's "Man of World," and Sullivan Gilbert's "Trial by Jury," contributed to the miscellaneous department. A better entertainment could not have been provided.

Our Engraving of Mr. Compton's Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixty-fifth season of this institution opened, on Thursday week, with the first of the usual series of eight evening concerts, two additional morning performances being announced this, as last, year.

The programme of the opening concert was very strong in the instrumental selection. Beethoven's noble symphony in G minor (No. 5), Mendelssohn's overture entitled "Melusine" (composed in illustration of the well-known Rhine legend), and Weber's overture to "Oberon" displayed to special advantage the high qualities of the fine orchestra, which is constituted much the same as last year, with Herr Straus as principal first violin.

The concert included two concertos, that by E. Grieg, for pianoforte, and Spohr's, for violin, avowedly written "in modo di scena cantante." Grieg's concerto—the production of a young living Norwegian composer—had already been heard at a Crystal Palace concert, where it was introduced for the first time in England, and was finely played by Mr. Dannreuther, who again gave an admirable rendering of it on Thursday week. Spohr's fine work was, until near the close, very effectively played by Mr. Henry Holmes, who is heard to special advantage in the music of that composer (of whom he was a distinguished pupil). Near the end of the concerto, at the beginning of the unaccompanied cadenza, a sudden nervous attack caused a loss of memory (Mr. Holmes played without book), and the concerto was finished by passing to the closing orchestral "tutti." This is a casualty that has happened to many of the most distinguished instrumentalists, and serves again to prove the danger of trusting to memory in the execution of a long and elaborate work. Mr. Holmes played the greater part of the concerto so well, and his merits are so generally known, that such a casualty will not affect his reputation; and the audience evidently thought so, as the applause bestowed on him at the end of the concerto was loud and general.

The vocalists were Madame Edith Wynne and Mr. Cummings, the former of whom sang, with much power, the scene "Dalla torre," from Gounod's "Saffo;" and the latter, with good expression, Handel's air from "Semele," "Where'er you walk"—the two singers having been associated in Mr. Cusins's smoothly-written duet, "Da te lontan."

This is the eleventh season of Mr. Cusins's tenure of office as conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts, and his reappearance was warmly welcomed.

At the next concert, on March 8, Madame Schumann is to play her husband's pianoforte concerto in A minor.

Madame Schumann appeared for the first time this season at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon. The great pianist received an enthusiastic greeting from the large audience that completely filled St. James's Hall. Her solo piece was the set of seventeen "Variations Sérieuses," by Mendelssohn, on an original theme, which she gave with that grandeur of style and fine rhythmical phrasing which are among the special characteristics of the player. Madame Schumann's exceptional merits were also manifested in Beethoven's great trio in B flat (op. 97), in association with Herr Straus and Signor Piatti. These gentlemen, Mr. L. Ries, and Mr. Zerbini gave a fine rendering of Mozart's quartet in D (No. 7), and Signor Piatti's incomparable tone and finished execution were effectively displayed in his new "Elegia" for violoncello, with pianoforte accompaniment. Mr. Barton McGuckin produced a genuine impression by his excellent singing in airs by Salvalor Rosa, Buononcini, and Mendelssohn. Sir J. Benedict was the accompanist.

At the Popular Concert of Monday evening Madame Schumann again appeared, and met with a renewal of the welcome which she received on Saturday afternoon. Her solo was Beethoven's sonata, in E flat, entitled "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour," which the pianist gave with great effect. The concert included Spohr's Nonetto, finely played by Herr Joachim (violin), Mr. Zerbini (viola), Mr. Svendsen (bute), Mr.

Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. Dubrucq (oboe), Mr. Wotton (bassoon), Mr. Wendtland (horn), Signor Piatti (violin), and Mr. Reynolds (contra-bass). Herr Joachim was encored after his performance of a sonata, by Handel, for violin, with pianoforte accompaniment; and a similar result followed Herr Henschel's fine singing of a song from this composer's "Almira," one of four pieces in which the vocalist fully maintained the good impression produced by his recent first appearance here. Haydn's quartet in C, No. 3 of op. 33, closed the concert. Sir J. Benedict was the accompanist.

Mr. Walter Bache's thirteenth annual concert took place, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, and quite sustained the high and special character which has distinguished past occasions. Mr. Bache's excellent qualities as a pianist, particularly in the bravura school, were displayed with great success in Chopin's second concerto (in F minor) and Liszt's concerto in A major, the great difficulties in each of which were brilliantly executed. The orchestral accompaniments of Chopin's concerto were given as skilfully re-scored by Herr Klindworth. The orchestral pieces were:—Liszt's "Mazzeppa," No. 6 of his "Symphonic Poems," and "Les Préludes," No. 3 of the same series. Both these have before been commented on, the first in reference to its performance at the Crystal Palace, the other on the occasion of its having been given at a former concert of Mr. Bache's. The characteristics and strongly-marked individuality of these remarkable works were admirably brought out in Tuesday evening's performance by an orchestra of unusually large proportions. Besides the pieces specified, Liszt's setting of Heine's ballad "Lorely" was sung by Mrs. Osgood, with orchestral accompaniments. Mr. Manns conducted, with the exception of "Les Préludes," which was directed by Mr. Bache.

The concert given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week offered great variety and contrast, although almost entirely drawn from the works of one composer, Handel. The programme comprised his overtures to the "Occasional Oratorio" and "Athaliah," and a selection of choral and solo pieces from "Joshua," "Saul," "Theodora," "Athaliah," "Redemption," and the Utrecht "Jubilate," the concert having closed with the "Coronation Anthem," "Zadok the Priest," previous to which last the music of Mozart's "Litany" in B flat, was given, to English words adapted to R. G. Loraine. In the Handel selection the most effective of the solo performances was that of Miss Julia Elton in the air, "Lord, to Thee each night and day." The other soloists, in addition to this lady, both in the early portion of the concert and in the Litany of Mozart, were Madame Sinico-Campobello, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The choral and orchestral music was very powerfully rendered. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert, although not offering any absolute novelty, was of strong and varied interest. The orchestral pieces were Sir J. Benedict's concert overture entitled "The Enchanted Forest"—a graceful piece of orchestral writing which has previously been commented on—Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," and Mozart's symphony in G minor. Herr Joachim gave a splendid performance of Spohr's ninth violin concerto (in D), besides which he gave a "Sarabande" and "Tambourin" by Leclair, and three of Brahms's Hungarian dances, with pianoforte accompaniment played by Mr. Oscar Beringer. Sir J. Benedict's overture and Spohr's concerto were given for the first time at these concerts. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Cummings and Mrs. Osgood, the former of whom made a successful début.

Mr. Henry Smart's new cantata, "The Fishermidens"—performed for the first time by the students of the Royal Academy of Music on Saturday last—proved a great success. It is written entirely for female voices, solo and choral, with pianoforte accompaniment, which was well played by Mr. F. W. W. Bampfylde. Among the several effective pieces were Elsie's ballad, "It was the little Lillian," charmingly sung by Miss Mary Davies; a choral scene for fishermidens and sea-maidens; and an "Ave Maria."

Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" was performed at the Royal Aquarium concert of Monday, "with scenic effects." This, however well accomplished, is a mistake in principle, as surrounding with realism a work that is specially ideal, and should be left to make its own impression on the imagination of the hearer. To many, however, the pictorial additions will probably prove attractive; and it is but just to state that these have been most effectively realised by some beautiful scenery painted by Mr. Julian Hicks, who has supplied a series of picturesque views in accordance with the varied aspects of nature indicated in the score of the symphony.

That accomplished pianist Miss Florence May gave the first of two recitals at Langham Hall, on Thursday afternoon, when her programme included Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata, Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," studies by Chopin, and various other pieces.

A series of ten classical concerts was begun at Langham Hall, on Tuesday evening. The string-quartet party consisted of MM. Pollitzer, Polonasky, Zerbini, and Boatwright. Miss Emma Barnett was the solo pianist, and Mr. C. King the vocalist.

Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir opened a new season (the twenty-second), yesterday (Friday) evening. The concerts take place, as usual, in St. James's Hall, and the programme of the first comprised the first performance in England of Bach's sublime motet for double choir, "I will sing unto the Lord." The first part of the concert consisted of sacred music; the second, of secular pieces. Of the performances we shall speak next week.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Musical Festival closed on Saturday, when "The Messiah" was performed. The announcement that Mr. Sims Reeves would sing attracted such numbers that many were unable to gain admittance. The soloists were Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. W. Shakespeare, Signor Foli, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The latter gentleman was in excellent voice, and was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Kuhe conducted, and Mr. Sainton led the orchestra. The Brighton Sacred Harmonic Society provided the choruses.

The New Philharmonic (afternoon) Concerts are announced to take place on April 14 and 28, May 12 and 26, and June 9. As heretofore, the office of conductor will be divided between Dr. Wyld and Mr. Ganz.

It is reported that the proposed grand performances of Richard Wagner's operas at Bayreuth will not take place this year, in consequence of Herr Wagner's impaired health.

On Thursday next, March 8, the University of Cambridge will confer the degree of Doctor of Music on Professor Joachim. The ceremony will be followed, in the evening, by the 150th concert of the Cambridge University Musical Society, in the Guildhall, Herr Joachim taking part in the performances. The programme will comprise Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Wood Nymphs," Beethoven's violin concerto, an overture composed expressly for the occasion by Herr Joachim, Brahms's "Song of Destiny" ("Schicksalsspiel"), and the same composer's new manuscript symphony, in G minor, lately produced in Germany, and to be heard for the first time in England on this occasion. The proceeds of the concert will be given to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The concert given last spring at the Royal Albert Hall, by Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock, in aid of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, proved so successful, having placed £1100 to the credit of the fund, that the same firm have resolved upon giving another concert at the Albert Hall, on Easter Monday evening, with the same benevolent purpose. Among the artistes engaged are Madame Patey, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Signor Foli, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Thureley Beale. The Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the Lord Mayor are among the patrons of the concert.

Mr. Lamborn Cock's sale of copyrights, which recently took place under the direction of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square, has produced a total of £8254 3s. 2d., the catalogue comprising 319 lots only. The competition was brisk throughout, and the prices ruled high. Beethoven's works, edited by Sir Sterndale Bennett, fetched £250 15s. 3d., and Sir Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte works, £536 8s. 6d.; Bennett's Fourth and Fifth Concertos, £328 9s.; six songs, ops. 23 and 35, £597 6s.; chamber trios, principally for female voices, £800; Sir M. Costa's "Naaman," £710 6s. 6d.; Sir W. S. Bennett's "May Queen," £1875.

THEATRES.

GAIETY.

The management is sedulous in its endeavours to please. A new comedy, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, was produced on Saturday, called "Artful Cards." It is founded on "La Clé," by M. Labiche and Durn, but is throughout Anglicised. The action takes place in the villa of Mr. Robert Spicer Rumford (Mr. Toole), in the Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, where we find a Miss Dora Stuart (Miss Hazleton) has brought herself into trouble and peril by an impulsive correspondence with a swindler (a so-called Polish Prince), who demands a hundred pounds from her as the price of surrendering her letters. The lady has, in fact, a new object, one Sir Harecutt Shortleigh (Mr. Bishop), and is favourably disposed to the Baronet's advances. Meanwhile room has been made for Mr. Toole's comedy as Mr. Rumford, who is kept short of cash by his moneyed wife, and is inclined to raise the wind by any farcical expedient which may provoke the audience to laughter. He is visited by his nephew, Fred Flutter (Mr. Westland), a barrister, engaged to defend a Polish Countess from a charge of swindling, and who is somewhat too much fascinated with his client, the Countess Asteriski (Miss Henderson), and has been invited by the lady to a reception at her apartments. The nephew and uncle pay the visit together. At her apartments we meet with the Polish Prince himself and other similar imposters, a pretended German Baron included. Here Rumford is seduced into card-playing, to his great loss. But Sir Harecutt is on the scene, watchful in the interests of Miss Stuart, and is in possession of a forged bill by the pretended prince, by means of which he compels the latter to surrender the lady's letters and the hundred pounds. Hereupon a cry of "Police!" and a strange transformation scene. The gambling-table changes to a grand pianoforte; musical instruments are thrust into the hands of the guests, and all takes the appearance of a concert, in which Mr. Toole is the chief comic performer; and so the mystified police are fain to retire. Some trifling intercalary incidents follow, which we must leave uncited. We gladly return to Rumfold Villa, St. John's-wood, where we meet Mrs. Rumford, perplexed in the extreme at her husband's sudden appearance in another man's ulster coat and hat—a curious phenomenon soon explained by Sir Harecutt and Fred Flutter, who follow. The former presents Miss Stuart with her epistles and money, which, with himself, she is pleased to accept; and Mrs. Rumford promising to make in future her husband a more liberal allowance brings down the curtain with satisfaction. Mr. Hollingshead has evidently scored a considerable success by the production of the new comedy.

THE STRAND.

Mr. Tom Taylor's three-act comedy, "Babes in the Wood," produced at the Haymarket Theatre in November, 1860, under the management of Mr. Buckstone, has now, with certain amendments and curtailments, and re-christened "Babes and Beetles," been revived at this theatre. The original cast included the names of Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Buckstone, and Miss Amy Sedgwick. The comedy contains some sparkling dialogue and effective situations. The story is somewhat complex, and deals with the pecuniary embarrassments of a pair of "turtle doves," who have broken loose from parental authority, and, without consulting the wishes of "papas" and "step-mamas," have taken upon themselves matrimonial responsibilities. The parents withdraw their allowance from their contumacious offspring, thereby reducing the newly-married couple to some humiliating straits. The first act presents them as the inmates of a lodging-house kept by Mr. and Mrs. Beetle. Here they speedily discover that "kisses" without the customary allotment of "bread and cheese," though unquestionably good things in their way, are somewhat unsubstantial fare, and altogether inadequate to the support of animal existence. The gentleman's proposition of a Civil Service appointment proving untenable, they fly to the advertisement sheet of the *Times*, where they are confronted by the following startling announcement:—"A competency of from £4 to £6 a week guaranteed by return of post on receipt of six postage stamps." The dream of this golden harvest is soon dispelled by Beetle, who explains it to mean nothing more or less than "baked taters," informing them that he has invested twelve stamps in that speculation himself. Reduced to extremity, and having previously received from Mrs. Beetle a learned disquisition on the meaning of the term "up the spout," the lady pledges, unknown to her husband, a diamond ring for the sum of fifty pounds, surreptitiously making use of the name of Mrs. Beetle in the transaction. The subsequent loss of the pawn-ticket, and its discovery by George Loosetrife, bring about some complications, and Mr. and Mrs. Beetle mutually accuse each other of feloniously pawning the ring. We shall not go into the details of the story. Suffice it that the third act effects a reconciliation between the parties. The piece has been produced as a vehicle for the display of the eccentric humour of Mr. J. S. Clarke, who appears as the henpecked husband, Jeremiah Beetle, and by his strange gestures and facial expression keeps the audience in a perpetual titter. Immensely droll is his sudden change of manner, when he discovers that the suspected thief he has so unceremoniously collared and is hurrying away into the policeman's gripe, is no less a personage than the illustrious Lord Lazenby. Equally absurd is his assumption of terror under the invectives and imperious mandates of his tyrannical better half. In every phase of the character the actor is inimitable. Miss Lottie Venne deserves high commendation for her very pleasing rendering of Lady Blanche Rushton, and Mr. W. H. Vernon as Frank Rushton makes the most of the materials at his command. Mr. H. J. Turner is exceedingly effective as Lord Lazenby. The other characters are adequately filled.

A new drama, entitled "Cora," by Mr. G. Wills and Frank Marshall, and the main incidents of which have been taken

from Adolphe Belot's "L'Article 47," was produced at the Globe on Wednesday last. The title-role is supported by Mrs. Hermann Vezin, who announces her departure for America and Australia. We shall give an account of the performance in our next issue.

At the Surrey, on Saturday, the second edition of Mr. F. Green's successful pantomime of "Jack and Jill" started under very favourable circumstances, if one may judge from the crowded state of the house and the acclamations awarded to the many new songs, dances, music, and scenes which have been introduced.

Miss Bella Pateman will shortly reappear at the Olympic Theatre in the character of Lady Amyott in Mr. Lovell's popular play of "The Wife's Secret," the occasion being for the benefit of Mr. Henry Neville, who will sustain the rôle of Sir Walter Amyott. A drama entitled "The Scuttled Ship," by Mr. Charles Reade, is also in preparation, in which Miss Pateman will enact the heroine. It is stated that Mrs. Seymour will return to the stage in this production.

A performance of Sophocles' "Antigone," with the whole of Mendelssohn's accompaniments, is announced to take place on March 10, at the Royal Academy of Music. The play will be recited by Mr. Ryder and Miss Evelyn, the musical portion being under the direction of Mr. Alfred Gilbert.

Mr. Marlande Clarke lectured at the Quebec Institute, last Thursday, on "Macbeth," and gave a dramatic interpretation of the principal scenes.

A musical and dramatic entertainment is to be given to-day at St. George's Hall, under the patronage of the Marchioness of Lorne and others, in aid of the Caledonian Asylum.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Lowly born" is a song written and composed by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, who has associated a melody of a very marked character with some smoothly-written lines. This is published by Messrs. Chappell and Co., who have also issued "Be strong to Hope," by George Fox, and "Time and the Stream," by Edwin Harper, two very effective songs; and a clever fantasia for the pianoforte, by Mr. Kuhe, on airs from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Trial by Jury." Some bright dance pieces, in different forms, have also been lately published by Messrs. Chappell and Co. These include Signor Ardit's waltzes, "Les Belles Viennoises" (so successfully given during the last season of Promenade Concerts); "Trial by Jury" waltzes, by Charles D'Albert (arranged from themes by Mr. Arthur Sullivan); "Chants de l'Aube," and "Le Message des Fleurs," waltzes, by Georges Lamothe; and "Au Revoir," valse, by E. Waldteufel.

"May he ne'er have the chance again" is a song, the words of which are by Dr. Charles Mackay, and the music by Minnie Mackay. The lines are characteristic and vigorous, and the music is in good keeping therewith, the piece altogether—with its choral refrain—affording scope for declamatory effect. It is published by Messrs. Boosey and Co.

"Madame Patey's Classical Song-Book" (E. O. Boosey and Co.) is a collection of thirteen vocal pieces, of different styles and periods, as sung by our excellent contralto, who has edited them, with directions as to expression, phrasing, and respiration. Here is an ample return for the price—one shilling.

"The Knight's Shield," ballad, and "Sunset on the River," song, both by Ciro Pinsuti, are pleasing vocal pieces, by one who knows well how to write effectively without unduly taxing the powers of the singer. These are published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.; as also is "Winter Moonlight," a telling song, by Lynette Foster.

Messrs. Cocks and Co. have likewise issued some useful pianoforte adaptations by Mr. G. F. West, including Mozart's overture to "La Clemenza di Tito," arranged as a duet, and "Half Hours with the Oratorios," a series of extracts from the sacred works of the great masters, adapted for one performer on the pianoforte. Mr. West has also edited a new issue of Theodor Oesten's "First Lessons for the Pianoforte," a compendious and useful code of elementary instructions for young students of that instrument. "L'Hycinthe" is a pleasing bagatelle for the pianoforte, by Frederick Lemoine, likewise published by Messrs. Cocks, as are two easy but effective transcriptions by Maurice Lee—a gavotte by Bach, and a menuet from a symphony by Haydn.

Two transcriptions for pianoforte solo, by Mr. Henry Parker—"The First Leaf" and "Silver Threads among the Clouds"—may be commended for the brilliant and effective passage writing which they contain. Messrs. Metzler and Co. are the publishers, as also of "The Doll's Minuet," a characteristic little pianoforte piece, by Cotsford Dick, and "The Fairy Basket," a children's quadrille, by H. Parker, on popular airs.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., are issuing a series of Anton Rubinstein's vocal duets. Some of these highly characteristic pieces have more than once been spoken of in reference to their concert performance, and the opportunity now presented of obtaining them, separately, with German and English words, will be widely welcomed.

The Education Code for the present year, as modified by the Committee of Council, was issued on Tuesday.

The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds report that they hold upwards of £7,000,000 stock in the Government public funds, the property of various charities.

A breakfast, at which many members of Parliament and other advocates of religious quality were present, took place, on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., presiding. Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. Richard, M.P., and Mr. Goldwin Smith were among the speakers.

The fusion scheme of the South-Eastern and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies has come to an end. The petition for leave to introduce the bill to give effect to the arrangement between the companies was thrown out, on Tuesday, by the Standing Order Committee of the House of Commons, on the ground that the standing orders had not been complied with.

A deputation from towns upon the Thames, on Monday, waited upon Mr. Cross and Mr. Selater-Booth, and urged the Government to undertake an investigation into the causes of the disastrous floods which have of late years periodically occurred in the Thames Valley, with a view to the adoption of some means for their prevention. The Home Secretary promised to give the matter his best attention, and to discuss it with his colleagues.

A meeting of the East African Slave Trade Committee was held, on Tuesday, at the House of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. After the general business of the meeting had been transacted, a discussion followed, in which Colonel Grant, Mr. Murray, and other speakers took part, on the subject of the schemes of annexation attributed to the Khedive in connection with Colonel Gordon's expedition, and a sub-committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Foreign Office on the subject.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G L de B (Horseshoe).—The problem, although correct, is lacking, we regret to say, in point and variety. We should be glad to be favoured with some of your future efforts.

W T P (Rushampton).—The three-move problem sent last year shall have early publication. You shall have a report on the latest one received next week.

A CORRESPONDENT.—You will find an excellent treatise on the King's Gambit in Wormald's "Chess Openings."

T L (Sandwich).—The best reply is 2. P to Q 4th, which produces a variation favourable to the second player. Perhaps the statement here of your wish to meet with an adversary in your locality may produce a response from some of our readers.

J B (Brough).—The letters are not preserved. Should occasion offer we will bear your request in mind.

E J H (Wood-street).—Our answer to Problem No. 1719 was B to Q sq.

GOLLY.—The Pawn that moves two squares can never capture anything on passant. Any elementary treatise upon the game will inform you fully upon this peculiar privilege of the Pawn.

A J C (Regent's Park).—All the games in the match referred to were published in the Westminster Papers. Nowhere else, so far as we are aware.

A N B.—The problem is curiously old, and even hackneyed in idea. Let us hear from you with something original.

A F P (Thirsk).—No. 1 is too weak, and No. 2, though not without point, admits of a significant dual mate. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

ESQUIVIA.—Describe the pieces on the blank diagrams, as W K for White King, B Kt for Black Knight, &c.

W L.—Thanks for your prompt compliance with our request. No. 1 shall have early publication.

F E J (Hatham).—You can procure any modern work on chess through W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London. There are several monthly chess publications, all to be obtained at the same place.

A E T (Lincoln).—1. Wormald's "Chess Openings." 2. No special forms are required for setting forth the solutions. Let your meaning be clear, and you need not be concerned about the form or expression.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1721 received from Jane N. H. Beutmann, Una, A. Barrow, W. P. Payne, Olive Crook, Dolly, C. E. O'Connell, G. H. V. E. H. H. V. Cercle de l'Union à St. Etienne, and Tredunnock.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1722 received from H. W. Trenchard, Harrogate, J. de Houteyn, Simplex, Dolly, B. Roushead, H. B. J. Williams, East Marden, J. Wootton, Florence, E. Worsley, W. P. Payne, H. Burgher, X. V. I. L. Long, St. Olave, Croy, L. Onore and Le. Woolwich Chess Club, E. T. King, E. N. Wyatt, S. Western, R. S. Frederic, Only Jones, Coplinton, W. Alston, O. E. Trilcon, Cant, B. B. Stone, W. Lesson, A. Wood, W. Nelson, D. apers, Colless, L. S. R. Owlet, Mechanic, E. L. G. Black Knight, D. H. American, Jane N. Tippet, W. B. J. S. W. R. H. Brooks, T. B. Y. H. M. Pridmore, W. Lee, E. H. H. V. G. H. V. Paul's Root, M. ggle Irwin, X. O. N. T. V. W. P. Myers, Zavis, H. Beutmann, W. V. G. D. E. P. Vulliamy, E. Frau, Lex, Cercle de l'Union à St. Etienne, and T. Leitchford.

* We regret that in the game between Messrs. Ranken and Skipworth, published in our issue of the 17th ult., there was a move on both sides omitted from the text. The error occurred after the seventh move, and the moves omitted are 8. P takes P, Kt takes P.

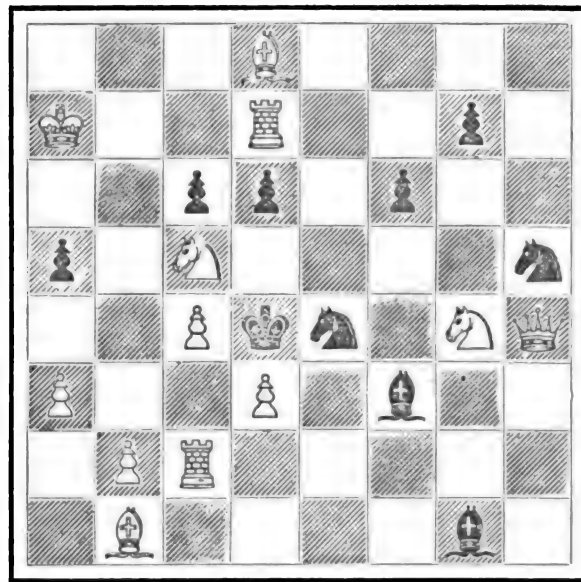
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1722.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. K takes P Kt to Q 5th* 3. Q mates
2. Kt to B 7th (ch) K moves
* White's play varies according to the moves of the Black Kts, but the continuation should be obvious to the student.

PROBLEM No. 1724.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

The following well-fought game occurred in the Tourney, at the St. George's Chess Club, between Professor WATTE and Dr. BALLARD.—(Scott's Gambit.)

WHITE (Prof. W.) BLACK (Dr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. Kt takes P Q to K B 3rd

Scarcely so good, in our judgment, as the ordinary move, 8. B to B 4th.

5. Kt to Kt 3rd
The force of this reply, which shuts out the Kt from the open field, is sufficient evidence of the inferiority of Black's last move.

6. Kt to B 3rd Kt to K 2nd
7. B to K 2nd P to Q 3rd
8. Castles P to Q 3rd
9. Kt to Q 5th B to K 3rd

10. P takes B B takes Kt
11. P to K B 4th Kt to K 4th
12. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Kt 3rd
13. B to B 3rd Castles
14. B to K 3rd Kt to B 4th
15. B takes Kt P takes B
16. Q to Q 3rd P to Kt 3rd
17. B to Kt 4th P to Kt 2nd
18. Kt to Q 4th P to KR 4th
19. B takes Kt (ch) P takes B
20. Q takes P (ch)

If 9. P to K B 4th, Black can play 9. B takes Kt, and 10. Q to Q 5th (ch), forcing the exchange of Queens.

21. P takes B B takes Kt
22. Kt to K 4th Kt to K 4th
23. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Kt 3rd
24. B to B 3rd Castles
25. B to K 3rd Kt to B 4th
26. B takes Kt P takes B
27. Q to Q 3rd P to Kt 3rd
28. Kt to Q 4th P to KR 4th
29. B takes Kt (ch) P takes B
30. Q takes P (ch)

Although White wins a Pawn here, the sacrifice of Queens is slightly to Black's advantage. White probably considered that if he played 20. Kt takes P, Black could obtain a smart attack on the open Kt's file; and we are disposed to agree with him.

31. Kt takes Q Q takes Q
32. Q Kt to K sq B to K 3rd
33. Q Kt to K sq K to Q 2nd

34. K to K 4th, And the game was abandoned as drawn.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

An amusing affair played recently between Messrs. T. BOURN and H. BREWER.—(Hampes Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. H. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th
4. P to Q 3rd P to Q 5th

This is, perhaps, the weakest continuation Black can adopt. It breaks up his centre, whether White replies as in the text or with the stronger move 5. Kt to K 2nd.

5. P takes P P takes Kt
6. P takes Kt Q takes B P
7. P takes P B to Q Kt 5th
8. R to Q Kt sq B takes P (ch)
9. B to Q 2nd B to Q 5th
10. Kt to K B 3rd B to Kt 5th
11. R to K 2nd B takes Kt
12. B takes B Kt to Q 2nd
13. Q to Q B sq Kt to K 4th

and Black resigned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS MOUNTMORRES.

The Right Hon. Sarah, Dowager Viscountess Mountmorres, who died recently, was the daughter of William Shaw, Esq., of Temple Hill. Her Ladyship was married, July 5, 1831, to the Very Rev. Hervey, fourth Viscount Mountmorres, Dean of Achonry, and had four sons, of whom the eldest is the present Viscount Mountmorres, and two daughters. She was left a widow Jan. 23, 1872.

The deaths are also announced of—

Colonel Frederick Hammond, on the 19th ult., at Lauriston House, Dover, aged seventy-seven.

The Rev. James Ford, late Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, on the 18th ult., in his eightieth year.

The Rev. J. M. Martine, D.D., Rector of Edbaston, Sussex, on the 21st ult., aged sixty-one.

Renric Edward Arundell, Esq., late of 60, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 21st ult., aged seventy-one.

James Rait, Esq., of Anniston House, Forfarshire, J.P. and D.L., late Captain 15th Hussars, on the 22nd ult., aged seventy-two.

Mr. John Oxenford, a well-known dramatic critic and author of popular plays, a ripe scholar and a deep thinker, on the 21st ult., in his sixty-fifth year.

Captain Henry Cowper, late 7th (King's German Legion), and subsequently H.M. Consul at Pernambuco and Carthage, on the 21st ult., in his ninetieth year.

Major Henry Newsham Pedder, late of 5, St. Alban's-road, Kensington, and formerly of The Old Bank, Preston, Lancashire, on the 4th ult., at Versailles.

Robert Whitworth, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, late of 5, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, and The Knowle, Upper Norwood, on the 11th ult., aged sixty-three.

Catharine Frances, Dowager Lady Cuyler, widow of Major-General Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart., and daughter of the Rev. Fitzwilliam Halifax, Rector of Richard's Castle, on the 18th ult., aged seventy-two.

Lord George Charles Gordon Lennox, brother of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He was born in 1829, was in the Horse Guards from 1846 to 1853, and was M.P. for Lymington from 1860 to 1874.

The Hon. Mrs. Seymour Bathurst, widow of the Hon. Thomas Seymour Bathurst (brother of the present Earl Bathurst), and daughter of John Peter Hankey, Esq., on the 21st ult., in her seventy-ninth year.

Augustus Henry Bosanquet, Esq., of Osidge, Southgate (second son of William Bosanquet, banker, of London, of the family of Bosanquet of Broxbourne, Herts), on the 19th ult., in his eighty-fifth year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and four codicils, dated May 4, 1872, April 2, 1873, Feb. 2 and June 18, 1874, and July 24, 1875, of the Right Hon. William Constable Maxwell, Lord Herries, late of Everingham Park, Yorkshire, who died on Nov. 12 last, at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, were proved on Jan. 29 last by the Right Hon. Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Baron Herries, and the Hon. William Constable Maxwell, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Marcia, Lady Herries, certain furniture, plate, horses, and carriages, and £2000; to each of his domestic servants who have been five years in his service one year's wages; and he directs £100 to be laid out by his executors at their discretion in masses or works of charity; out of the residue of his personalty the portions of such of his daughters as have become nuns are to be made up to £1000, and such of his sons as have become priests up to £1500, and the remainder is to be divided between his younger children. All his real estate testator gives to his eldest son, the present peer.

The will, dated Dec. 18, 1875, of Mr. Thomas Brandon, late of Brondesbury Park, Willesden-lane, and of Oxford-street, artificial flower maker, who died on Jan. 6 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Richard Michell, Alfred Brandon, the son, and Chester Foulsham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his assistant, John Meadows, £1000; to his executors, £100 each; and a few other legacies. The rest of his property of every description he divides equally among his ten children.

The will, with one codicil, dated Dec. 1 and 2, 1876, of Mr. William Hall, late of Syndale, near Faversham, Kent, gunpowder manufacturer, who died on Dec. 13 last, at Hastings, was proved, on the 14th ult., by William Thomas Townend Hall, the son, Charles Wheler Wheler, and Colonel Stephen Percy Groves, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd Hall, £3000 per annum, his mansion house, Syndale, with the land convenient to be held with the same, and certain brickmaking royalties, for life; he also leaves her absolutely his plate, pictures, furniture, horses, carriages, and effects, and a wharf, with tramway, &c.; to his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Townend Wheler, £30,000; to his said son and his daughter Miss Blanche Mary Townend Hall, £25,000 each; to Richard Watson Smith, £100; to Colonel Groves, £50; and the residue of his property, real and personal, to his son.

The will and two codicils, dated June 22, 1870, Aug. 1, 1873, and Nov. 27, 1875, of Mr. John Skynner Bailey, late of The Priory, Croydon, who died on Jan. 15 last, were proved on the 3rd ult. by John Carington Little, Alfred Carpenter, M.D., and Jephtha Pacey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to the trustees of the municipal charities of the borough of Boston, Lincolnshire, £3000, the interest dividends and annual produce of which are to be applied by them annually for the benefit of six poor men of the age of sixty and six poor widows of the age of fifty, residing in Boston and not receiving parochial relief; to the Bluecoat School at Boston, £2000; and to the Public Hospital at Croydon, of which he was a subscriber, £500.

The will, dated Aug. 23, 1853, of Mr. William Sproston Caine, formerly of Liverpool, and late of Littlewick House, Maidenhead, who died on Dec. 23 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Miss Fanny Caine, the sister, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will of the late Captain Walmesley, of Westwood Hall, Wigan, who died on Feb. 2, 1877, has been proved at the Principal Registry under the nominal sum of £25,000.

The Grocers' Company have granted £100, and the Goldsmiths' Company £50, in aid of the funds of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress. The Drapers' Company have sent twenty guineas, and the Clothworkers' Company ten guineas, to the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, 15, Soho-square, as contributions to the building fund of the Cabmen's Home. "O. S." has given £20 to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 129, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 129, Strand, aforesaid.—BACCHUS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1965.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE CARNIVAL AT ATHENS: AGAMEMNON THE MORNING AFTER THE CARNIVAL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Potterton Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Bathurst Edward Wilkinson, Esq., of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at the Consular residence, Civita Vecchia, Italy, the wife of John T. Lowe, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at that port, of a daughter (Oda Emily Russell).

On the 4th inst., at Luptons, Brentwood, Essex, Lady William Phipps, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at 64, Gloucester-place, Portman square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles E. Barnett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at Montreal, Captain Housoun-Boswell, to Phoebe, daughter of Sir Hugh Allan.

On the 6th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Owen Henry Scoville, Bart., of The Most and Williamson, Pembroke-shire, to Gertrude Katherine, only daughter of the late Seymour Phillips Allen, Esq., of Caversham, in the same county, formerly of the 1st Life Guards, and niece of the Earl of Portsmouth.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at South Kensington, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Sir George Campbell Anderson.

On the 2nd inst., Jane, the beloved wife of E. W. Brydges Willmams, Esq., of Carnanton, Cornwall, and second daughter of the late Sir Trevor Wheeler, Bart., of Leamington, Hastings, Warwickshire.

On the 23rd ult., at 50, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, T. Talbot Perry, F.S.A., V.P.R.I.B.A., aged 65. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 17.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

Fourth Sunday in Lent. Midlent Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Cadman; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Worcester. Dr. Philpott.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Lake, Dean of Durham; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Butler.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean of Durham, Dr. William Charles Lake.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

The Queen's Levée, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Ferns).
Royal School of Art Needlework Exhibition, South Kensington, opens (till March 24).
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Price, F.S.A., on a Bazaar of London Wall, Camomile-street).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Y. Buchanan on the Distribution of Salt in the Ocean; Mr. Herbert J. Allen and Mr. T. L. Bullock on Journeys through Formosa).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. M. Barry on Architecture).
Institute of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (discussion on Hydrogeology).
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt on the Chemistry of the Manufacture of Coal Gas).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Report on the Improvement of the Institute).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Association for Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, dinner at Willis's Rooms (the Prince of Wales in the chair).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).
South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Practical Instruction in Music).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hyde Clarke on the Himalayan Origin of the Magyar; Mr. Hector McLean on the Scottish Highland Language and People, &c.).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Henry Robinson on the Transmission of Motive Power to Distant Points).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Symons on the Climates of the various British Colonies).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Irvine on our Commercial Relations with West Africa).
Nottingham Poultry and Pigeon Show and Dog Show (three days).
Races: Worcester Spring Meeting. Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, born, 1820.
The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Literary Fund, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, at Society of Arts, 3 p.m. (Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette on Modes of Treating Town Sewage—the Duke of Northumberland in the chair).
Architects' Benevolent Society (9, Conduit-street), annual meeting, 4 p.m.
College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. J. Braxton Hicks on the Difference in the Sexes in Relation to Disease).
Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall (Old English and Scotch), 8 p.m.
Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Ansted on the Treatment of Town Refuge and Sewage).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Higgins on the Type-Printing Apparatus employed by the Exchange Telegraph Company).
The Speaker's Levée, 10 p.m. Graphic Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

New moon, 2.54 a.m. Sun partially eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. Pole on the Theory of Music).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Schubert and Later Composers).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. Pattison Muir on Determining Bismuth Volumetrically; papers by Dr. Stenhouse and Mr. Groves, Professor Gladstone and Mr. Tribe, and Mr. L. Riley).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. Thomas Powell on Vegetable Poisons used in the Samoa Islands).
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. M. Barry on Architecture).
Society for Encouragement of Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (conversations with music).
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Bach's Passion Music: St. Matthew).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

The Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, died, 1861.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m.
Medical Microscopical Society (Century Club, 6, Pall Mall-place), 8 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Morfill on the Servian Language and its Dialects).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Birdwood on the Native Indian Press).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. James Bryce on Armenia and Ararat, 9 p.m.).
College of Physicians, Lumleian Lectures, 5 p.m. (Dr. George Johnson on the Muscular Arteries).
Races: Quorn and Donington Hunt Meeting at Loughborough.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick.
Accession of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1689.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Effects of the French Revolution upon English Literature).
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m., lectures.
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Captain Abney on the Theory of the Photographic Image; Mr. O. J. Lodge on Mance's Method of Measuring Resistance of Batteries; Mr. W. Spottiswoode on Experiments with a large Induction Coil).
Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Water).
Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, ninety-fourth anniversary, Willis's Rooms (Sir M. Hicks-Beach in the chair).
Royal Theatrical Fund, &c., amateur performance at Opéra Comique, 2.
Geologists' Association, visit to the British Museum, 2.30 p.m. (director, Professor Owen).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who live abroad are particularly desired to order copies of the ordinary stout paper edition, as in those printed on thin paper for foreign postage the appearance of the Engravings is greatly injured on account of the print at the back showing through. The postage of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printed on stout paper is double that of the thin paper edition for places abroad.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 p.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, in inches.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
Feb. 28	30.234	32.5	19.3	62	2	38.4	26.9	NW. NNW. N.	253	0.000		
March 1	30.335	38.3	22.0	67	4	40.8	25.0	NW. W. SW.	87	1.155		
2	30.180	45.9	44.9	96	10	52.2	36.8	NW. SW.	167	0.03		
3	30.060	48.0	44.0	87	10	51.6	44.7	SW. SW.	161	1.185		
4	29.811	43.1	41.8	96	1	46.8	41.6	SW. N. NW.	125	2.10		
5	29.857	39.8	32.0	76	6	45.3	35.7	NW. NNW.	220	0.010		
6	29.840	37.8	31.3	78	9	41.8	33.9	NW. N. SW.	163	0.045		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.184	30.182	30.211	30.112	30.202	30.003	29.837
Temperature of Air	32.10	30.50	45.90	48.00	44.90	40.10	37.80
Temperature of Evaporation	27.30	26.50	45.60	46.70	44.70	38.00	35.50
Direction of Wind	NW.	NW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	NW.	NNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 7 0	35 1	0 1 20	1 37 1	2 10 2	2 35 3	3 13 3

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

ABROAD.

An edition printed on thin paper, especially prepared for the Colonies and Foreign Countries, is issued weekly, and can be forwarded by post at the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	1d	Germany	1d
Alexandria	1d	Gibraltar	1d
Australia, via Brindisi	1d	Holland	1d
via Southampton	1d	India, via Brindisi	1d
Austria	1d	Italy, via Southampton	1d
Belgium	1d	New Zealand	1d
Brazil	1d	Norway	1d
Canada	1d	Russia	1d
Cape of Good Hope	1d	Spain	1d
China, via Brindisi	1d	Sweden	1d
via Southampton	1d	Switzerland	1d
Constantinople	1d	United States	1d
Denmark	1d	West Indies	1d
France	1d		

Copies of the ordinary edition sent abroad require double the above rates. Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENTISH

and Powerful Company in a New and Picturesque Comedy-Drama. EVERY EVENING.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, an Original

Remont Drama, entitled *HASKA*—Mr. Greville, Miss Leighton, Messrs. H. Russell, F. Taylor, G. Norton, F. Bell, R. Holmes, C. Fennell, J. Johnston, Douglas, Evans, &c. Misses C. Nott, C. Jacks, &c. Preceded by TEN of TEN. To conclude with THE DATE-TREE GROVE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKSPEARE'S KING

RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING, further notice, at 7.45, KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving, Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman, Secretary by Hawes Craven, Music by R. Kneepel. Preceded, at Seven, by THE LOTTERY TICKET.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRTY-THIRD SEASON.

The EIGHT MATINEES, TUESDAYS, APRIL 17, MAY 1, 15, 29, JUNE 12, 19, 26, and 30, of the FUND, on FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 16, commencing at Half-past Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Miss Maggie Reece and the Choir of the Royal Academy, assisted by the following distinguished artists, who have most kindly given their services:—Herr Henrich, Herr Joseph, Mr. F. H. Hartigan, Herr Henri Pohl, and Mr. August Manna. By special permission of the directors, the Crystal Palace Orchestra, augmented to One Hundred and Nineteen Performers, will be the only orchestra to perform in the Crystal Palace during the ensuing season when the Crystal Palace Orchestra will appear in London.

Stalls and Front Row of Balcony, One Guinea; Reserved Area and Second Row of Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Tickets at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and all the principal Libraries and Music Publishers.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. F. J. CAMPBELL, Principal

of the ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE and ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND, has the honour to announce a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, under Royal Patronage, in aid of its FUND, on FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 16, commencing at Half-past Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Miss Maggie Reece and the Choir of the Royal Academy, assisted by the following distinguished artists, who have most kindly given their services:—Herr Henrich, Herr Joseph, Mr. F. H. Hartigan, Herr Henri Pohl, and Mr. August Manna. By special permission of the directors, the Crystal Palace Orchestra, augmented to One Hundred and Nineteen Performers, will be the only orchestra to perform in the Crystal Palace during the ensuing season when the Crystal Palace Orchestra will appear in London.

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Stalls and Front Row of Bal

a thorough, radical, and complete return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Republic. It was not a partisan service that they expected or desired, but a service the officers of which should be secure in their tenure as long as their personal character remained untarnished and the performance of their duties was satisfactory. This he took to be an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country, to which both political parties had virtually pledged themselves to give unreserved support. In furtherance of this reform he recommended an amendment to the Constitution, "prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office and forbidding re-election."

Touching the Financial condition and policy of the country, he remarked that the depression in all its varied commercial and manufacturing interests, which began in September, 1873, continues; but there were indications all around them of a coming change to prosperous times. In the fluctuation of values lay one of the greatest obstacles to a return of prosperity, the only safe paper currency being one which rests upon a coin basis and is at all times promptly convertible into coin. He expressed his firm adherence to the views which he had often previously urged, "that uncertainty is inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency," and he declared himself in favour of Congressional Legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payments, satisfied not only that this was wise, but was demanded by the interest as well as the public sentiment of the country.

As to International relations, he intended to follow the policy inaugurated by General Grant, "of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and Foreign Powers—a new and incomparably the best instrumentality," he observed, "for the preservation of peace, and which would," he believed, "become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations." The Address, as we have already intimated, was marked by great earnestness of tone, and has been well received by both the great political parties. It remains only to be seen how far the acts of the new President will correspond with the professions he has put forth. Should he be able, as we are sure he must be willing, to call to his councils men like-minded with himself, he will not only find, but will utilize, an almost unprecedented opportunity of signalling the term of his Presidency by a course of beneficent as well as brilliant administration.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, came to London on Thursday week from Osborne. Her Majesty arrived by special train at Victoria station, whence she drove escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards to Buckingham Palace. The Queen visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Princess Beatrice visited the Dean of Westminster at the Deanery. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Misses Victoria and Mary Gray, went to the Vaudeville Theatre. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Louise of Lorne, Prince Leopold, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Marquis of Lorne, the Countess of Erroll, and Mr. Theodore Martin.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House yesterday week. Her Majesty held a Court and Drawingroom, as described below. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, and Mrs. and Miss Drummond, of Megginch, dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and in the evening went to the Olympic Theatre.

Her Majesty gave an audience to the Earl of Beaconsfield on Saturday last. Princess Beatrice visited the Royal Academy, Burlington House, and Doré Gallery, New Bond-street. The Queen and the Princess, with Prince Leopold, left Buckingham Palace upon their return to Windsor. Her Majesty drove, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards to Paddington station, whence she travelled by special train to Windsor, arriving at the castle at half-past five p.m.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, on Sunday, in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, officiated. Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

The Queen granted an interview, on Monday, to the Rev. Josiah Henson, known as Uncle Tom in Mrs. Beecher Stowe's novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," when her Majesty presented him with her photograph, framed.

The Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere dined with the Queen on Tuesday.

Mrs. Thorneycroft has submitted to the Queen the bust of the Duchess of Edinburgh, executed for her Majesty.

The Hon. Frances Drummond has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, and, with the Hon. Emily Cathcart, has arrived at the castle as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Lord Elphinstone and Lord Frederic Kerr have arrived as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport and Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.B., have succeeded Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel L. Gardiner as Equerries in Waiting.

The Queen will hold a Levée on Monday next and a Drawingroom on Wednesday next, at Buckingham Palace.

THE QUEEN'S COURT AND DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Court and a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace yesterday week. The Prince of Wales, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke of Teck were present. Previously to the holding of the Court General Viscount Templeton, K.C.B., was introduced, and kissed hands on his appointment as Gold Stick, receiving at the same time from her Majesty the gold stick of office. The Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the state saloons, and a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards with the band of the regiment was in attendance. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the ladies of her suite in waiting, and the officers of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train, trimmed with sable and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooches, and earrings of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, St. Katherine of Russia, St. Isabel of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of mauve poul-de-soie, trimmed with Neapolitan violets. Head-dress, feathers and veil. Ornaments, pearls and emeralds. Orders, the ribbon and star of St. Katherine of Russia, the Victoria and Albert order, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The diplomatic circle, in which several presentations took place, was attended by the principal members of the corps, with the ladies of their respective families. In the general circle about 150 presentations were made to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House yesterday week from visiting the Earl and Countess of Shannon at Cirencester. His Royal Highness visited Prince Leopold at Buckingham Palace, and attended the Court. Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice visited the Princess of Wales. The Prince dined with Captain the Earl of Shrewsbury and the officers of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms at St. James's Palace. Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House on Saturday. The Prince dined with Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale at their residence in Belgrave-square. On Monday his Royal Highness presided at a dinner in aid of the funds of the Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage at Willis's Rooms. The Prince and Princess went to the Strand Theatre on Tuesday. His Royal Highness, as President, attended a meeting of the governors of Wellington College, held at the Palace of Westminster on Wednesday. The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess and remained to luncheon. The Prince left Marlborough House for Melton Mowbray.

The Countess of Morton has succeeded Lady Emily Kingscote in waiting on the Princess; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Major-General Sir D. Probyn in waiting on the Prince.

The Prince of Wales honoured Mr. F. Sargent recently with an interview at Marlborough House, for the purpose of inspecting his painting of the interior of the House of Lords (1876), now completed; and his Royal Highness's expression of approval was accompanied by permission to place his name on the list of subscribers. A specimen copy of the first part of an Illustrated Peerage, composed from sketches for which special sittings were given to Mr. Sargent, accompanied by memoirs from the pen of Mr. John Saunders, was also submitted to the Prince, whose favourable recognition and patronage were accorded to the work.

The Duke of Connaught has rejoined his regiment in Dublin, after visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde at Kilkenny. The Duke was entertained at a banquet given by the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin Castle, on Saturday last, and was afterwards present at the investiture of the Duke of Manchester as a Knight of St. Patrick. The ribbon which has been conferred on the new Knight was placed at the disposal of the Crown by the death of the Marquis of Conyngham, who had worn it forty-three years.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Beatrice Leveson-Gower have returned to Stafford House, from Torquay.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left town for Gog-Magog Hills, Cambridge.

The Marchioness d'Harcourt and Mdlles. d'Harcourt left Albert-gate House, on Saturday last, for Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left St. James's-square for Ickworth Park.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Taylour have left Grafton-street for Headfort House, Kells, Ireland.

Marquis Conyngham, with the Earl of Mountcharles, has arrived in his yacht at Malta from Gibraltar.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam have arrived in town from Gorbunbury, St. Albans.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and Ladies Fitzwilliam have arrived at Cannes.

The Earl and Countess of Effingham have arrived at their residence in Eaton-place from Tusmore House, Bicester.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have left town for The Castle, Dublin, on a visit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have arrived at Carlton House-terrace from Ireland.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lady Theodora Grosvenor with Mr. Merthyr Guest was celebrated, on Thursday morning, at the parish church of Motcombe, near Shaftesbury. The bride was given away by her brother, the Duke of Westminster.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Arthur E. C. Cole, second son of the Earl of Enniskillen, and Miss Adelaide Blackwood, youngest daughter of Mr. James Blackwood; between Mr. W. Hargrave-Pawson, late 12th Royal Lancers, only son of Mr. Pawson, of Shawdon, Northumberland, and the Hon. Violet Jervis, youngest daughter of Viscount St. Vincent; between Mr. Walter Farquhar, second son of Sir Walter and Lady Mary Farquhar, and Miss Bateson, daughter of Sir Thomas Bateson, M.P., and the Hon. Lady Bateson; and between Major-General Clifton, late Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, and Lady Cosmo Russell, widow of Lord Cosmo G. Russell, son of the sixth Duke of Bedford.

The picture of Scotch scenery painted by Mr. Millais, R.A., last autumn, has, we believe, passed into the hands of a well-known collector of modern high-class works, for 3000 guineas.

Lord Beaconsfield has offered a gift of £300 to the widow of Walter Thornbury, with expressions of regret that he is unable to confer a pension out of the Civil List, in accordance with the request made to him.

The Bristol Town Council decided, on Wednesday, by a majority of twenty to thirteen, to buy the Bristol Waterworks, guaranteeing the preference shareholders, and undertaking to give the ordinary shareholders 10 per cent in perpetuity.

The Grand Lodge of English Freemasons has, without discussion, confirmed the grant of £4000 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution for the purpose of founding two life-boat stations as a memorial of the thankfulness of the craft at his Royal Highness's safe return from India.

Mr. John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong-Kong, was waited upon last Saturday, at the Imperial Hotel, Cork, by the Mayor and a deputation, representing the Corporation and citizens of Cork, who presented him with the freedom of the city, in accordance with a resolution passed a short time ago at a meeting of the Town Council of the City.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE MUSICIAN."

This very attractive and agreeable picture of a lady, in richly-decorated morning dress, sitting at the pianoforte, was one of three pictures by Mr. Carlo Perugini, in the last Royal Academy Exhibition. The artist, being the son of an eminent Italian teacher of singing in London fashionable society, may be supposed to have been led to the choice of this subject by some reminiscences of a not very distant day. He has certainly known how to render the air of highbred grace and mental culture which should appear in the beautiful face and figure of such an aristocratic young Englishwoman, and her attitude of calm and confident preparedness for a brilliant executive performance on the ivory and ebony keys. The harp in the background seems to make an effective frame for her lovely head, while it serves to indicate the extent of her musical accomplishments. We should conjecture that the pianoforte is here placed not in an ordinary drawing-room, but in the special music-gallery of a noble mansion, since the wall appears to be hung with a piece of old Flemish arras, the appropriate design upon which, perhaps after a drawing by Teniers, quaintly represents a very primitive form of musical instrumentalism, the bagpipe droning and squealing to enliven the steps of a dancing boor.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople sends a Sketch of the landing of some Turkish cavalry from Asia Minor to join the armies which the Sultan's Government is still assembling, in the provinces along the Balkan and the Danube, to resist a threatened Russian invasion. In another Sketch, taken at the office of the Censorship of the Press, our Artist shows the gentlemen there in authority scrutinising the telegraphic despatches to be sent by the correspondents of foreign newspapers to their respective journals in London or Paris, Vienna or Berlin, so that nothing may be communicated to the injury of the Turkish Empire and its august Sovereign, Abdul Hamid, whose state of health and mental faculties, as well as his political intentions or expectations, are made the subject of conflicting rumours among the gossips and newsmongers of Constantinople. Meantime, as we stated last week, pacific relations have been restored between the Porte and Serbia. The Grand Vizier has received a telegram from Prince Milan ratifying the conditions of peace and accepting the obligations resulting from the various Imperial firmans. The negotiations between the Porte and the Montenegrin delegates commenced on Monday, the armistice being prolonged to the 21st inst. But the tribes of the Miridites, in Albania, on the Montenegrin frontier, has rebelled against the Turkish Government. The Turkish army has been ordered to withdraw from Serbian territory. It is officially stated at Belgrade that the Serbian losses during the late war with Turkey amounted to 8000 killed and 20,000 wounded. Prince Milan has issued a proclamation announcing the conclusion of peace. He recommends his subjects to labour peacefully as the best means of acquiring strength for further progress.

The elections for the new Turkish Chamber of Deputies, under the Parliamentary constitution, have begun at Constantinople. Among the elected city representatives, five were non-Muslims, being three Armenians, one Jew, and one Greek; but the Greek offers to resign, as his co-religionists are inclined to a policy of secession and protest against Turkish rule. The Sultan has ordered the establishment of a civil school, in which all classes of his subjects will be eligible for education as functionaries of the State administration.

An official contradiction is now given to the statement of an intended demobilisation of the Russian army; but there is no positive indication of the real intentions of the Russian Government, while General Ignatieff is making the tour of all the principal European Courts.

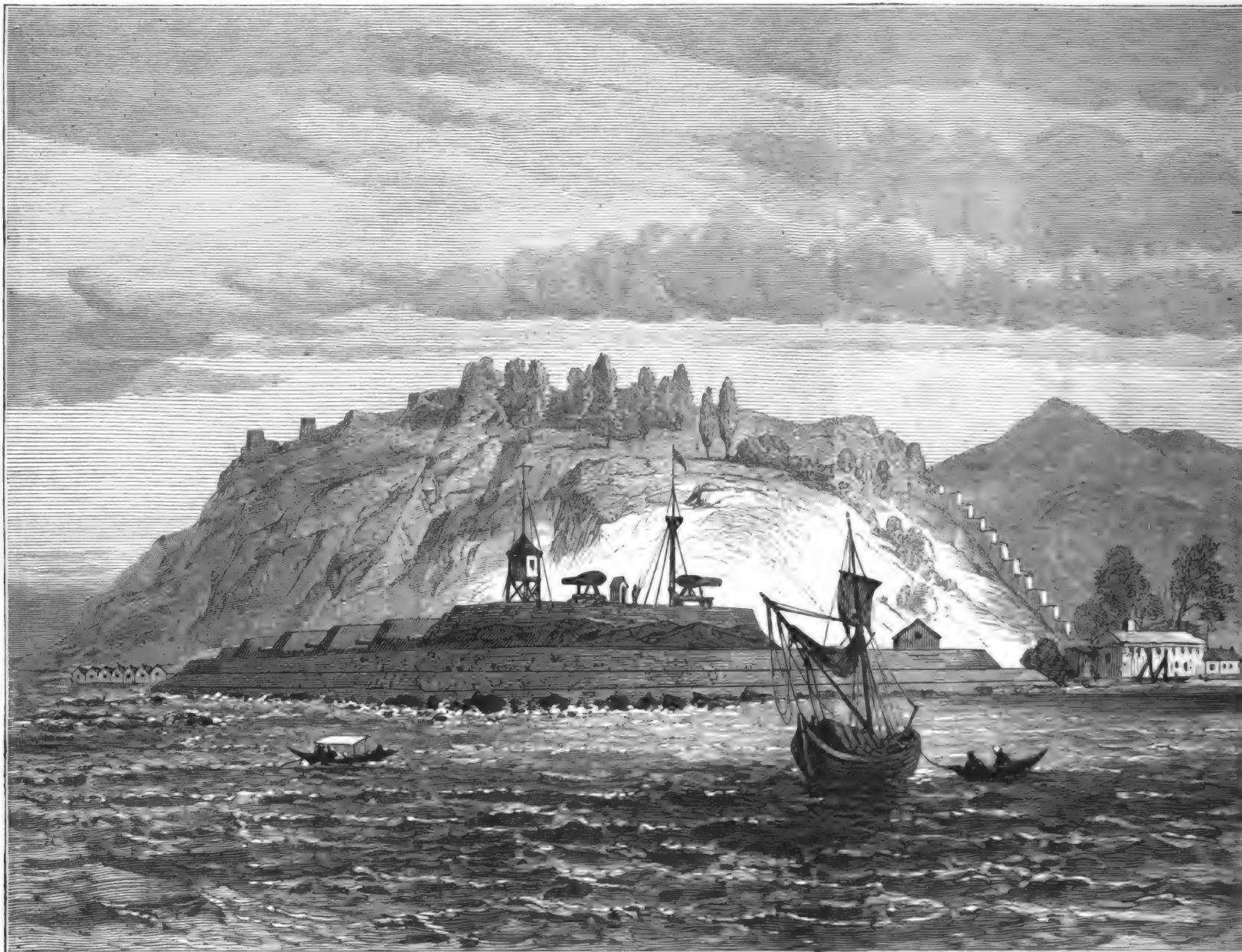
THE FORTS OF THE BOSPHORUS.

Our series of Illustrations of the Turkish forts and old castles of the Greek Empire and Genoese settlers, along both shores of the Bosphorus, from Constantinople to the Black Sea, is completed by one presented this week. The sketch referred to is that of the fortress of Anadolu Kavak, opposite the one called Rumeli Kavak, both of which may be found in the small map of the Bosphorus that accompanied the description in our last. It occupies the site of the ancient heathen temple dedicated to Serapis and Cybele, at the narrowest part of the strait, where, in former times, a chain was stretched across to forbid the passage of vessels without paying toll. The Byzantine Emperors, and after them also the Genoese, had to fight for this important position against fierce maritime invaders of the Levantine world. But there are several other points in the defences of the Bosphorus, which must be absolutely impregnable when armed with sufficient artillery and held by a skilful and resolute military commander.

Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, of Bagshot, will hold an exhibition of rhododendrons in the gardens at Hurlingham during the month of June next.

The Glasgow News has authority to contradict the announcement made that the Education Board of Scotland is to be continued. The same paper understands that the Earl of Galloway will be her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner at the ensuing General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

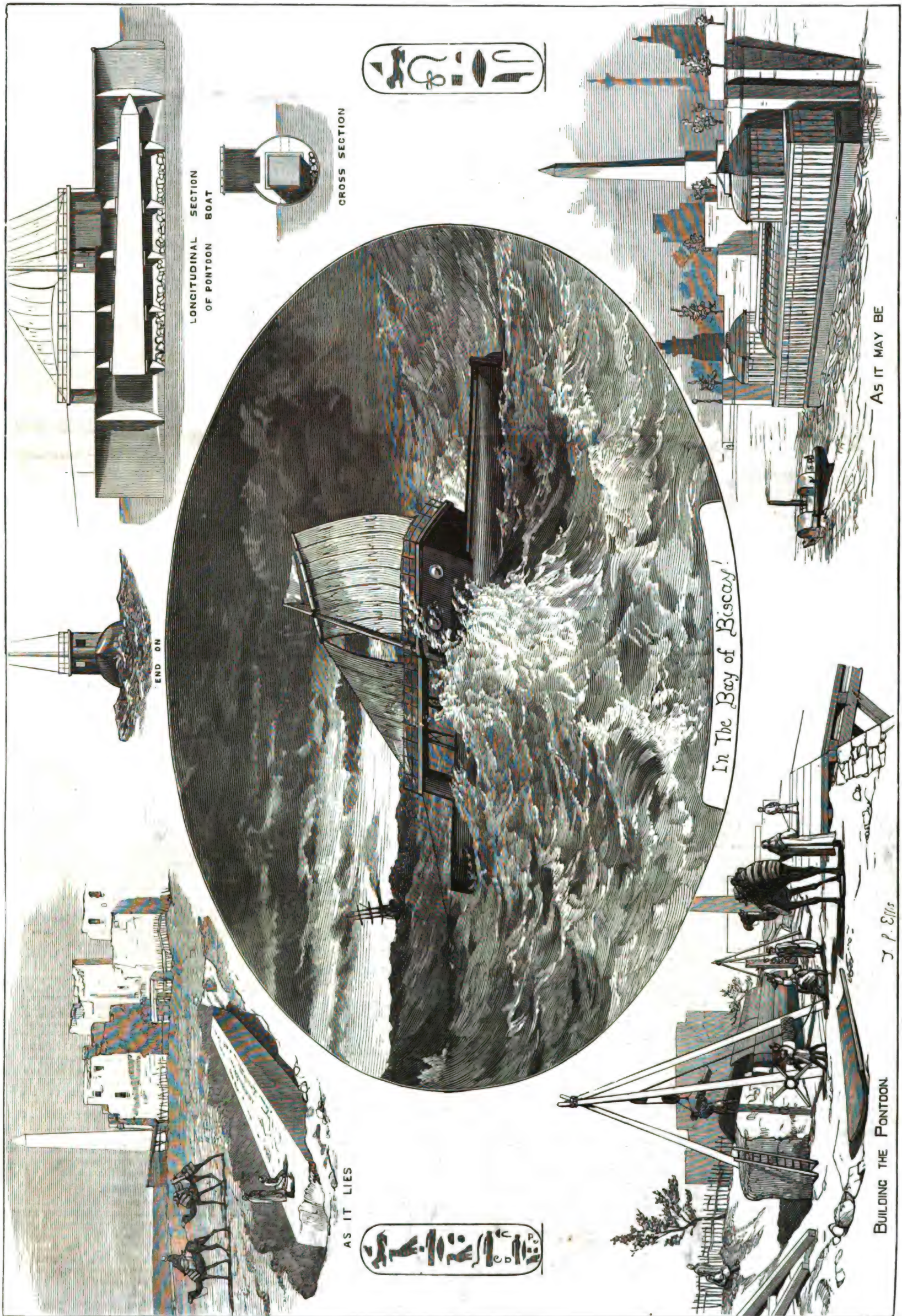
The Duke of Manchester was on Saturday last installed a Knight of St. Patrick, at the Castle, Dublin. An Illustration of the ceremony will be given in our next Issue.—On Monday the Lord Lieutenant gave a dinner; amongst those invited were the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, and his Eminence Cardinal Cullen.—The Duchess of Marlborough on Monday opened an exhibition of ancient and modern needlework in the Exhibition Palace. The Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough were accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Countess of Cork, the Countess of Listowel, Viscountess Powerscourt, and the Marquis of Londonderry. The Duke of Leinster read an address which was presented to the Duchess of Marlborough on the occasion, in which a hope was expressed that the schools of art and art-industry of the Queen's Institute, by which the exhibition is promoted, would be adopted by the South Kensington Department of Science and Art. It was also mentioned that the Duchess of Marlborough had made some loans to the exhibition, and that others had been promised by the Queen and the Royal Princesses. The Duchess, in replying, said that the efforts which were being made to revive an almost forgotten art-study could not fail to enlist the active sympathy and co-operation of the ladies of Ireland, especially as it was an art calculated to stimulate the admirable qualities of industry and patience, and to give remunerative employment.—His Excellency held the second Levée of the season on Tuesday.



THE DEFENCES OF THE BOSPHORUS: FORTRESS OF ANADOLU KAVAK, ASIATIC SIDE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS IN CONSTANTINOPLE: EXAMINING TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



PROPOSED METHOD FOR THE REMOVAL OF CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

This obelisk of ancient Egypt, which has been left lying so long half buried in the sand at Alexandria, is now about to be made an ornament to the city of London. Its removal has been considered a matter of such great expense that the British Government has not felt justified in undertaking it, and, had it not been for the private generosity of Dr. Erasmus Wilson, and the ingenuity of the engineer, it would most likely have remained to form the foundations of the new houses leading to the Alexandria Railway Station. The cost of placing the French obelisk in the Place de la Concorde was £80,000, and though this included many little items of polishing and patching, the great bulk of the money was expended in the removal. The estimate in the present case is scarcely one eighth of that amount. The obelisk was given by Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, grandfather of the present Khedive, to the British Government about sixty years ago.

The consulting engineer is Mr. B. Baker, well known by his connection with the Metropolitan Railway, and the work will be performed by Mr. Dixon.

The removal of this obelisk will be accomplished in the following manner:—A wrought-iron cylindrical pontoon, 92 ft. long and 15 ft. in diameter, tapered at each end to a vertical edge, as shown in the upper right corner of the Illustration, will be its only support in the water. Its draught is 9 ft., and displacement 270 tons. If completely submerged, its power of flotation is equal to 705 tons, and as the weight of the obelisk is only 150 tons, with 30 tons ballast, it is evident that there is no chance of its foundering. The pontoon is furnished with a series of bulkheads, or diaphragms, which support the obelisk at about every 10 ft., and suitable elastic packing secures it from shocks. The obelisk is 66 ft. long over all, and the base (8 ft. 6 in. square) will be placed forward, about 20 ft. from the prow of the pontoon, thus giving great buoyancy to the fore part, as the apex is close to the stern, which will be furnished with a rudder. At the top of the pontoon, and near its centre, will be placed a small deck-house, with steering-wheel in the fore part, and accommodation for three men. There is a long, narrow hurricane-deck above the steering-room, and a short mast with two small sails surmounts the whole. This pontoon-boat will be perfectly water-tight and hermetically sealed, the only means of access being a small manhole in the floor of the deck-house. This will be securely fastened previous to the voyage, and only opened in case of emergency. The boat will be towed by a steamer to London, the sails being merely used for steadying purposes. It is calculated that the roll will not be excessive.

The obelisk as it at present lies is fortunately but a short distance from the shore of the Mediterranean; and the following is the proposed method of getting it inside the pontoon. A short length of the obelisk will be completely excavated, and the corresponding part of the pontoon will be built around it *in situ*. The obelisk being securely fixed to this part, so as to rest upon it, another length will be excavated, and another part of the pontoon built. In this way the whole of the cylinder will be constructed, with the obelisk securely fixed in the centre. A roadway being then dug up to the sea-wall, and a short sloping platform made, leading into deep water (see Illustration), the pontoon, with the obelisk inside, will be quietly rolled into the sea.

The deck-house, mast, and other fittings will then be added, and the whole towed to England. The towing-rope (a quarter of a mile long) will be of wire. It will, of course, hang in a catenary curve in the water between the two boats, and any sudden shock or strain put upon one end will simply straighten the curve, and entirely ease off the effect at the other. Our Illustration shows the towing-ship in the distance. It is expected that the speed will be about seven knots an hour.

Arrived at its destination (the deck-house, mast, and sails being removed), the pontoon will be rolled up an inclined plane out of the water and to its final resting-place. The method of raising is not yet decided, but no great difficulty is anticipated.

The question of the proper site is still undecided. The Board of Works has given leave to place it on the Thames Embankment, at the bottom of Northumberland Avenue. The objections to this are several and serious. From the east the apex will be hid by Charing-cross railway bridge. From the west the whole obelisk will be dwarfed by the huge railway station behind it; while from the river, except at lowest spring tides (as shown in the Illustration), the base will be entirely hid by the new Floating Bath or Giacarium.

Another site which commends itself far more is that proposed by the consulting engineer. In the ornamental grounds adjoining Westminster Abbey there is a spot commanded both by Victoria and Parliament streets; and if the obelisk were placed there it would not be dwarfed by the surrounding buildings, and it would form a fitting ornament to the beautiful gardens there.

The actual position of the obelisk, "as it lies," is seen in the sketch at the upper left-hand corner of our page of Engravings. There two of these obelisks, of red granite, one standing erect, the other lying prostrate, and both are visible in the Illustration. The upright one is 71 ft. high; on one side the hieroglyphics are almost worn out, but on the other they are sharp and distinct. These obelisks are far more ancient than Queen Cleopatra; they bear the names of the old Pharaohs, Thothmes III., Rameses II., and Sethi II. The first of those monarchs reigned over Egypt in 1495 B.C., which takes us back nearly thirty-four centuries in the world's history, to the time of the bondage of Israel in Egypt. These obelisks stood originally in front of the Temple of Neptune at Heliopolis, and were brought, many centuries later, possibly by one of the Ptolemies or by Cleopatra, but perhaps by one of the Roman Cæsars, to adorn the palace built at Alexandria. One of the two was called Cleopatra's Needle, and the other Pompey's Pillar, but which is which has been a disputed question. The hieroglyphic characters figured at the sides of the page are not those to be found on the obelisk, but are copied from another inscription, of much later date, which bears reference to Cleopatra.

The vast size of these monoliths, varying in length from seventy to ninety feet, and weighing from 250 to 300 tons, has rendered their lasting proofs of the skill and industry of the ancient dwellers on the banks of the Nile. What excites our wonder is how, with the primitive appliances at their command, they could have achieved such stupendous results. They must have been a people not only of marvellous industry, but possessed of an amount of ingenuity and scientific knowledge only equalled in the present age. The first difficulty to overcome was that of cutting these huge blocks from the quarries, and this, it appears, was effected by means of metal wedges, which were struck at the same instant along the entire length of the stones; sometimes, however, the wedges were of highly dried wood, which, being driven into holes previously cut for them with a chisel, and then saturated with water, split the stone by their expansion. The mass, thus detached, had to be transported from the granite quarries of Syene to its destination, distant from Karnak 138, and from Heliopolis no less than 800 miles. This, according to Pliny, was managed by lashing two flat-

bottomed boats together side by side, then admitting them into a trench cut from the Nile to the place where the stone lay, laden with a quantity of ballast equal to the weight of the obelisk, which ballast, so soon as they had been introduced beneath the transverse block, was all taken out, and the boats, rising as they were lightened, bore away the obelisk in lieu of their previous burden. Assuming the obelisk to have arrived at its destination, the next thing to be done was to get it into an erect position. This is stated by Sharpe, in his work on Ancient Egypt, to have been effected by first cutting a groove or notch in the stone intended to be used as a pedestal, so that while the obelisk was raised its lower edge might turn in that groove as a hinge. The obelisk was then brought on rollers till its lower end rested on this groove, and its head was then lifted up by a mound of earth, which was raised higher and higher till the stone which leaned upon it was set upright.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A speech has been delivered by the Comte de Chambord at Goritz, in reply to a deputation from the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce. The Count denied that he had left France in peril in order to enjoy an easy repose, or that he had given up all hope of saving her. When the time came he would do his duty by direct personal action. These resolutions he requested the deputation to make known on their return home.

Lord Lyons, our Ambassador, had a long interview with the Duke Décazes yesterday week. The subject of their discussion was the renewal of the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce. The Duke declared that he was prepared to enter into negotiations with the British Government for the conclusion of a new treaty on the bases of the old, without prejudice to a discussion of the question of specific duties, which would be dealt with both in principle and in detail.

The Senate has fixed to-day (Saturday) for the election of an irremovable senator to fill the place of the late General Changarnier.

Yesterday week the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Waddington, had an interview with the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on his Education Bill. He urged the expediency of proceeding gradually in establishing gratuitous elementary teaching, so as not to compel the communes to incur a considerable expense. He considered it sufficient, seeing the feeling of the country, to give the communes optional powers, being confident that they would be exercised, and that in three years' time education might be made gratuitous and compulsory. He protested against the adoption of the secular principle, maintaining that it would empty the schools, drive the children into Catholic schools, and weaken and ultimately undermine Republican institutions. The Committee came to no decision.

The Chamber of Deputies, yesterday week, resolved to take into consideration the proposal for abolishing military chaplaincies. General Berthaut, Minister of War, announced his intention of opposing the motion. A resolution authorising committees to meet in Paris was passed by 324 to 164 votes. On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies resolved to take into consideration a motion regarding liberty of meeting for religious purposes. The House afterwards adjourned until Monday next.

M. Thiers has been elected president of the Chamber of Deputies' Committee on the Military Service Bill. At a meeting of the committee on the bill reducing the period of military service to three years instead of five he spoke at considerable length on the subject of army organisation. He disapproved of both systems, and advocated the old military law of France. The present age, he said, fancied it had discovered everything, though it had found nothing but the Leverrier planet. He was grieved to see his country given over to chimerical notions, and he defended the French Generals from the blame that had been cast upon them, observing that they had seven or eight who were as good as Canrobert.

The Committee of the Chamber who had to consider the demand of the Ministry for authority to prosecute M. Paul de Cassagnac for his attacks on the Republican Government in the *Days* resolved, on Monday, by 7 votes to 4, to recommend that the demand be granted. The resolution was arrived at after hearing what M. de Cassagnac had to say on his own behalf.

A batch of streets in Paris has been re-named by the Prefecture of the Seine. The changes are, in general, dictated by public convenience; but political motives have evidently led to the re-naming of the Villa Eugénie, the Avenue de l'Empereur, and the Square Napoleon.

A robbery of about £40,000 worth of Italian and Franco-Egyptian Bank shares took place, on Tuesday, during the usual settlement at the Chambre Syndicale des Agents de Change.

A fatal railway accident happened on Monday night on the Eastern line. A passenger-train, en route for Strasbourg, came into collision near Gagny, not far from Paris, with a goods train, and four persons were killed and about twenty others badly injured.

The Marquise de Montebello died in Paris last Saturday from the effects of injuries which she received by her dress taking fire two days previously.

The ex-King of Araucania, better known in France as M. Tounaina, died recently in the St. André Hospital at Bordeaux. M. Tounaina was the son of a Périgueux lawyer, and he went out to Araucania some years ago and got himself proclaimed King, but was dethroned by the natives in a very short time.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso was present at the opening of the Exhibition in Barcelona, on Sunday, and delivered an address in which he dwelt upon the benefits of peace and industry. His Majesty afterwards reviewed the troops.

The King has arrived at Rosas, and has entertained the Admiral commanding the French squadron at luncheon.

GERMANY.

The usual subscription ball in the Royal Opera House, which had been adjourned on account of the death of Princess Charles, took place on Wednesday night. Amongst those present were the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, Prince William of Prussia, the Duchess William of Mecklenburg, all the Ambassadors, and the Corps Diplomatique.

The Emperor William intends proceeding to Wiesbaden in April, where he will make a stay of several weeks, and it is possible that his Majesty will pay a short visit to Alsace-Lorraine from that place.

General Ignatieff has been received at Berlin with marked attention. Shortly after his arrival, on Sunday morning, he had an interview with the Emperor. After that he called upon Prince Bismarck and Count Carolyi, the Austrian Ambassador. The object of his mission—if he is intrusted with any—is said to be to induce the Powers to agree to some common measure of intervention to compel the Porte to accept the demands embodied in the Berlin Memorandum. After being received by the Emperor and Empress on Monday,

General Ignatieff paid visits to the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles. Madame Ignatieff was received by the Empress in the afternoon. In the evening, after dining with M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff attended a reception at the residence of Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador. General Ignatieff spent the greater part of Tuesday morning at the Russian Embassy, and afterwards had an interview with Prince Bismarck. General Ignatieff, on Wednesday morning, received visits from the French, Italian, and Austrian Ambassadors to Germany. He left Berlin at noon for Paris.

The Prussian Upper House, yesterday week, passed a bill relating to the transfer of the administration of the Berlin-Dresden Railway to Prussia by 62 against 25 votes. At a joint sitting of the two Houses of the Prussian Diet held last Saturday the Royal order for the closing of the Diet was read, and the proceedings of the Session were brought to a close with three cheers for the Emperor and King most heartily given by the Assembly.

Herr Schlumberger, the President of the Committee of the Province of Alsace-Lorraine, at the closing, last Saturday, of the committee's period for which it was elected, expressed a hope that their successors would keep to the paths of practical work, and not allow themselves to be led from the field of labour in the interests of the empire by entering upon questions of high general politics.

The Disciplinary Court of the German Empire at Leipsic has confirmed the sentence of the Potsdam Disciplinary Court which dismisses Count Harry Arnim from the Imperial service.

PORTUGAL.

A new Ministry has been formed, and is constituted as follows:—Marquis d'Avila, President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Senhor Carlos Bento, Minister of Finance; Senhor Barros e Cunha, Minister of Public Works; Senhor Mexia Salema, Minister of Justice; General Souza Pinto, Minister of War; Senhor José Mello Couvea, Minister of Marine.

Tuesday's sitting of the Cortes was attended by the members of the new Cabinet in their Ministerial capacity. More or less conditional support was promised them by all parties; on the side of the Government it was undertaken that the public revenue and expenditure should be balanced.

AMERICA.

Mr. Rutherford Hayes has been declared the duly-elected President, and Mr. William Wheeler the Vice-President, of the United States by a majority of one; and for the next four years these gentlemen will be "Kings of the Kingless land." The declaration was made early on the morning of Friday, the 2nd inst., at a joint sitting of the Senate and the House of Representatives; Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler having received 185 votes against 134 recorded for Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks.

The House of Representatives has by a party vote passed a resolution asserting its belief that Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks received 196 votes, and were, therefore, duly elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

On Monday Mr. Hayes was escorted by a civic and military procession from the White House to the Capitol. On reaching the latter he proceeded to the hall of the Senate, where a brilliant company, including members of the diplomatic body, were congregated. The Senate having been called to order, Mr. Wheeler was sworn and assumed the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The whole assemblage then proceeded to the east front of the Capitol, where Mr. Hayes read his Address and formally took the oaths of office as President. He announced his determination to do what he could to promote the interests of the white and coloured people equally. His object was not to get a United North and a United South, but a united country. He urged the absolute necessity of Civil Service reform, not only in preventing abuses, but in the system of appointment; faithful officials ought to be secured in their tenure. To further such reform the President recommends an increase of the presidential term of office to six years, without eligibility for re-election. He said that financial depression continued, but with signs of returning prosperity; that the uncertainty of the paper currency added to the depression; that the only safe paper currency is one at all times convertible into coin; and that legislation for early resumption is imperatively demanded. He approved the policy inaugurated by General Grant of submitting international disputes to arbitration, and said that, unhappily, such questions should hereafter arise, he would adhere to this policy.

The New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *Times*, applaud the President's Address as wise, sincere, courageous, and unpartisan in its declarations, and consider that the fulfilment of the policy indicated cannot fail to satisfy and tranquillise the whole country; and it is reported that the Address has been well received in the South.

President Hayes gave a reception on Monday evening. The public buildings were illuminated, and there was a torchlight procession, in which 5000 persons took part.

A telegram through Reuter's agency reports that President Hayes has formed his Cabinet as follows:—

The Hon. John Sherman of Ohio	Secretary of State.
The Hon. W. M. Gregory of Iowa	Secretary of the Treasury.
The Hon. George M. Thompson of Indiana	Secretary of War.
The Hon. Richard M. Thompson of Massachusetts	Secretary of the Navy.
The Hon. Charles Devens of Massachusetts	Attorney-General.
The Hon. David McKim of Tennessee	Postmaster-General.
The Hon. Carl Schurz of Missouri	Secretary of the Interior.

The names of the members of the Cabinet sent to the Senate by President Hayes met with sharp opposition in that body on Wednesday evening. The Republican leaders objected to the immediate confirmation of the appointments, and they were consequently referred to the respective senatorial committees.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court in the Granger cases that a State has the power to regulate the freight and passenger rates of railways.

A block of buildings in New York, chiefly occupied by silversmiths and jewellers, was burned down on Tuesday, involving a loss estimated at a million dollars.

CANADA.

We learn from Ottawa that Mr. Langevin, a member of the House of Representatives, has been unseated by a decision of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, on account of undue influence having been exercised by the Catholic clergy to secure his election.

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia has decided, by 15 against 8 votes, to sustain the action of the Provincial Government in the railway question with the Dominion Government. A mass meeting was held at Victoria on Saturday, which is said to have been attended by the most influential persons residing in the country. It was unanimously resolved to accept the policy of delay recommended by Lord Carnarvon, but a petition to the Provincial Legislature was adopted asking it to take such action as would make clear to the Dominion Government that, unless the actual construction of the Pacific Railway was begun by Aug. 1, the Province would ask permission of England to dissolve its connection with the Dominion.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Conferences have been held by Sir Theophilus Shepstone with the Executive of the Transvaal Republic, with Mr. Paul Kruger, candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Jorresen, the State Attorney. All that is known, however, is that the Confederation scheme was submitted and discussed.

We have South African news by telegram from Madeira to Feb. 13 from Cape Town. The latest news from Zululand was of a pacific nature. Cetewayo, the Zulu King, denied being concerned in the recent attack on natives of the Transvaal territory, which was made by a chief named Umbeline, an Amazwazi refugee residing in Zululand.

AUSTRALIA.

Intelligence from Sydney dated Jan. 12 has arrived through Reuter's agency.

The New South Wales Legislative Assembly met on the 9th after the Christmas recess. A motion in favour of railway extension to Mudgee was carried by a large majority. On Thursday, the 11th, the Legislative Assembly in Committee considered the Customs Regulation Bill, and several clauses in the same were carried, the majority without amendment. A statement of public revenue for 1876 has been published. The revenue proper during the past quarter amounted £1,588,489, an increase of £278,077, as compared with the last quarter of 1875. The total revenue for the past year is £5,037,661, an increase of £911,538 on 1875. The Customs for the year yielded £1,011,872. The land revenue was £2,772,999. The railway contributed £678,391, and the Postmaster-General's Department, £190,981. On Dec. 31, 1876, the aggregate balances to the credit of the public accounts amounted to £3,509,065, of which the Bank of New South Wales holds £1,738,000. The Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Works returned from their tour in the western districts on Jan. 7. Their decision as to the route for railway extension between Orange and Dubbo has not been publicly notified. The steam-ship Australia, with the mails from England via San Francisco, arrived in port on Jan. 4; and, in consequence of a death from smallpox having occurred on the voyage, she was placed in quarantine. The steam-ship Brisbane, of the Torres Straits Mail Line, is also in quarantine for smallpox, a death from that disease having occurred shortly after her arrival at Sydney, on Dec. 11. Both vessels, it is anticipated, will soon be released. Smallpox has appeared in the neighbourhood of the wharf, where the Brisbane was moored, and one death has resulted. This part of the city has been placed in quarantine, and most stringent measures have been adopted for the prevention of the spread of the disease in the city.

Intelligence from Brisbane, dated Jan. 12, is as follows:—"The revenue of Queensland for the past quarter has amounted to £287,000, a decrease on the preceding quarter of £2400. The Mecca, steam-ship, from Hong-Kong, with Chinese, has arrived, with smallpox on board; and the Government has issued several proclamations respecting the quarantine regulations."

Sir William Jervois, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been instructed to proceed to Australia, at the request of the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, to advise upon the defences of those colonies.

NEW ZEALAND.

News has been received of the death, at the age of fifty-six, of Sir Donald McLean, K.C.M.G., native Minister of the colony almost continuously since the formation of the Fox-Vogel Ministry, in 1869. He had previously held the office of "Protector of the Aborigines," and the confidence which the Maoris placed in him was an element of great importance in the pacification of New Zealand. Sir Donald McLean, in recognition of his services, was recommended to the rank of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by Lord Carnarvon, in 1874.

The English cricketers (according to a Reuter's telegram) played and won a match at Canterbury, New Zealand, on the 2nd inst., against the local team. Through the same channel we learn that, on the 7th inst., a drawn match was played at Otago between the English cricketers and the local team.

INDIA.

By a telegram from Calcutta we have news of the death, on Feb. 25, of Sir Jung Bahadur, the Prime Minister of Nepal. During the Mutiny he sent troops to act with the British forces, and for this service he received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He was afterwards appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India. The Prince of Wales, on visiting Nepal, was entertained by Sir Jung Bahadur.

JAPAN.

A telegram received from Japan confirms previous news of the capture of four steamers from the Satsuma insurgents, near Rumamoto, and adds that the other provinces are quiet. The rebels had probably seized these steamers in the harbour of Kagosima, whence they set out to besiege Rumamoto, an important fortified town, with a garrison of 3000 men, near which they were defeated by the Mikado's troops.

The Marquis de Compiègne, a member of the French Geographical Society, has been killed in a duel at Cairo.

Señor Iglesias, according to intelligence published in New York, has resolved to return to Mexico, and has abandoned all idea of contesting the Mexican Presidency.

The appointments of Sir Bartle Frere to be Governor of the Cape, and of Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. T. Cunynghame to be Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, were gazetted on Tuesday night.

Under the arrangement in regard to Daira debt come to by Messrs. Saunders and Jozou, who have left Cairo for Paris and London, the Khedive cedes to the creditors £550,000 annually, of which £100,000 will be paid from his civil list.

Mr. St. John, recently Vice-Consul at Jassy, and now Acting Consul-General at Belgrade during the absence of Mr. White, has been promoted to the office of Consul at Ragusa; and Mr. Charles F. Watkins has been appointed her Majesty's Consul for the Island of Cyprus, to reside at Larnaca.

The number of persons who sailed from the Mersey during last month was 1864, in fifty-five ships. A comparison with January and last month shows an increase in the latter of 113 persons; but when the returns of February are compared with the corresponding period of last year there is a decrease of 721.

The iron clipper-ship Star of Greece, 1227 tons register, Captain William J. Shaw, owned by Messrs. J. P. Corry and Co., Belfast and London, has completed her voyage from the Downs to Calcutta and back in the unprecedentedly short period of five months, twenty-four days, twenty-one hours.

Reports have reached Madeira, by the Loanda, that the King of Dahomey has offered fifty casks of oil as an instalment of the indemnity, and has promised to pay the remainder of the fine on condition that the ports are opened for trading. The offer has been refused. A great fire occurred at Lagos on Jan. 30. The greater part of the native town, including two churches, was destroyed, but the business part was untouched.

General S. Berdan, of the United States, has invented a "range-finder." It consists of telescopes, the measuring being absolutely precise up to 2000 metres. The average time required to place the instrument in position and take the distance is less than two minutes, and the time required to make the distance of a second object when the instrument is once opened less than one minute. This instrument, the General asserts, will double the effective firing of the artillery and quadruple that of the infantry.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. John Holms, M.P., Mr. J. S. Soames, and Mr. Henry Green were, on Monday, sworn in justices of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

The anniversary festival of the Order of Ancient Britons was held, on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms—Lord Dynevor in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £900.

A copy of "Blake's Jerusalem," published in 1804, was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, on Tuesday last, for £100. A copy of the same book was sold in 1854 for £4 16s.

Dr. Carpenter will preside at a popular lecture on Foods and Drinks, which will be given by Professor Corfield in the large room of the Society of Arts this (Saturday) evening, at half-past eight.

At the annual meeting of the Naval Volunteer Artillery, which took place, last Saturday, under the presidency of Viscount Ashley, the chief subject spoken of was the chance of the Admiralty granting to the brigade a larger ship.

Seventeen hours of sunshine were registered last week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The sun was above the horizon 75.5 hours. On Wednesday there were 6.7 hours of sunshine, and on Monday and Saturday there was none.

Last Tuesday evening the anniversary festival of the Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children was celebrated at the Cannon-street Hotel—the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, presiding. Subscriptions to the amount of £1300 were announced.

Mr. John T. Carrington has been appointed resident naturalist to the Royal Aquarium Society, Westminster, in place of Mr. W. Saville Kent. Mr. Carrington has for the last year been studying aquarium management with Mr. W. Alford Lloyd at the Crystal Palace Aquarium.

Lord Shaftesbury, on Tuesday, introduced to the Earl of Beaconsfield a deputation from the manufacturing districts of Great Britain and Ireland, which presented to the Premier an address congratulating him upon his elevation to the Peerage, and thanking him for the services he had rendered to them whilst he was a member of the House of Commons.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the Cancer Hospital was held last Saturday—Mr. David Mocatta presiding. The financial position of the charity is satisfactory. During the year 863 new patients had been received. Thanks were accorded to Baroness Burdett-Coutts, to Lady Abercromby, the lady visitors, and to the officers of the institution.

The Lord Mayor has opened a Mansion House fund for the relief of the 267 persons who have been left entirely destitute by the recent disasters to fishing-vessels in the North Sea. These smacks contained 215 men and boys, all of whom had been drowned, leaving 88 widows, 164 children, and 15 aged parents who were dependent upon them for support.

"Two Foster Brothers" is the title of a new piece from the pen of Mr. Gilbert A. Beckett, which is announced to be produced on Monday next at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, St. George's Hall, in the place of Mr. F. C. Burnand's "Matched and Mated." Mr. Alfred Cellier, whose name stands high as a popular composer, contributes the music.

One of a series of exhibitions of choice flowers and fruits, in connection with the meetings of the Fruit and Floral Committees of the Royal Horticultural Society, was held in the conservatory at South Kensington on Wednesday, when, notwithstanding the stormy, wet, and sometimes snowy, weather, there was a good attendance of visitors.

The second meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, was held, yesterday week, when Sir Sibald Scott, Bart., Vice-President and F.S.A., occupied the chair. The chief business of the day was the reading of a memoir on the "Venus di Medici," accompanied by a life-sized drawing of the same, by Mr. Albert Hartshorne, who entered fully into the merits of this fine remain of classic antiquity.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society, in conformity with the alterations made in the by-laws at the annual general meeting of the society, held on Feb. 13, have suspended the entrance fee of all new members joining the society. They have also instituted guinea memberships, giving admission on all occasions, and to all shows, promenades, and meetings of the society, except the annual meetings both at Chiswick and South Kensington.

Sir Mordaunt Wells brought forward, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday afternoon, his resolution for an inquiry into the circumstances of the issue of tickets on the occasion of the reception of Captain Nares; but an amendment that a committee of ten be appointed simply to ascertain how the inconveniences complained of may be avoided, moved by Lord Aberdare, was, after an animated debate, adopted.

The Goldsmiths' Company have granted £500 towards the fund for rebuilding the Metropolitan Free Hospital; and have presented the Royal Academy of Music with £100, this being the second donation the Academy has received from the Goldsmiths' Company. The Fishmongers' Company have contributed 50 guineas towards the erection of a mission-hall in St. Mark's parish, Walworth, upon the petition of the Vicar, the Rev. R. R. Resker.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of February) was 85,603, of whom 39,174 were in workhouses, and 46,429 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 2820, 12,723, and 23,235 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 719, of whom 489 were men, 183 women, and 47 children.

The Prince of Wales presided, at Willis's Rooms, last Monday evening, at the 119th anniversary dinner of the Orphan Working School. The festival was held specially in commemoration of the amalgamation of the school with the Alexandra Orphanage. The company numbered about 350, including several members of the two Houses of Parliament. The Prince of Wales said that he had received a telegram from her Majesty stating that it was with great pleasure that she had learned that he was to take the chair that evening, and sending a subscription of 100 guineas. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to £6647, including £100 from the Prince.

Earl Fortescue presided at a council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, on Tuesday, at which resolutions were passed viewing with satisfaction the prompt reintroduction of the Prisons Bill into the House of Commons, and approving generally of the Valuation Bill.

The auction-rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods were crowded on Thursday week by connoisseurs and dealers at the sale of the Duke de Forli's choice collection of old Dresden porcelain. The bidding was spirited throughout, and the sale realised £4295.

Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., in presiding over the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway Company, last Tuesday, remarked that the policy of the board was to get rid of the broad gauge as soon as they could. But that was a costly operation. For the last two years they had expended out of revenue £464,000 on locomotive stock to fit it for the narrow gauge, and they had also spent a considerable sum on capital account. But an operation of this kind must be carried on slowly, or they would not get any dividend at all.

The sixth annual meeting of the Post-Office Orphan Home was held in the Foreign Gallery, General Post Office, on Thursday week, under the presidency of Mr. Blackwood, financial secretary to the Post Office. The auditor's report was read, and gave great satisfaction. The receipts for the year amounted to £3058, being equal to that of 1875. During the year ten children have been taken charge of by the institution, making a total of forty-seven. This institution is supported by voluntary contributions and members' subscriptions of a penny per week.

A letter from the Prince of Wales was read, on Wednesday at the weekly meeting of the School Board for London—presided over by Sir Charles Reed—asking if the board would appoint a committee to co-operate with the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition, 1878, of which his Royal Highness is president. The communication was referred to the school management committee. The debate on spelling reform was resumed. After expressions of opinion by the Rev. G. M. Murphy, Mr. Firth, Mr. M. Wilks, and the Rev. E. Daniel, the debate was, on the motion of Sir J. Bennett, adjourned.

Sir J. M. Hogg, M.P., presided at yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, at which the finance committee reported that since 1856 the money raised by the local management board amounted to £18,671,383. The debt repaid amounted to £6,247,253; the net debt outstanding on Dec. 31, 1876, was £9,141,824, which was a reduction of £74,875 upon the same date in 1875. The Board had unexhausted borrowing powers to the amount of £2,166,958. The rateable annual value of the metropolis had increased from £11,283,663 in 1856 to £23,136,819 in the present year.

The largest cabmen's shelter yet constructed has been placed in Palace-yard, Westminster. This shelter has been erected at the expense of a few members of both Houses of Parliament. The committee of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund announce, in their second annual report, that the shelters are now self-supporting, the only expense being occasional repairs and repainting. There are thirteen of these in different parts of the metropolis, chiefly west and north-west, and the committee hope that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to erect shelters for the accommodation of cabmen at the east end of London. Not a single complaint has been received from the police since the commencement of the movement, and they trust that this will convince the public of the good these small buildings have done, and induce further support.

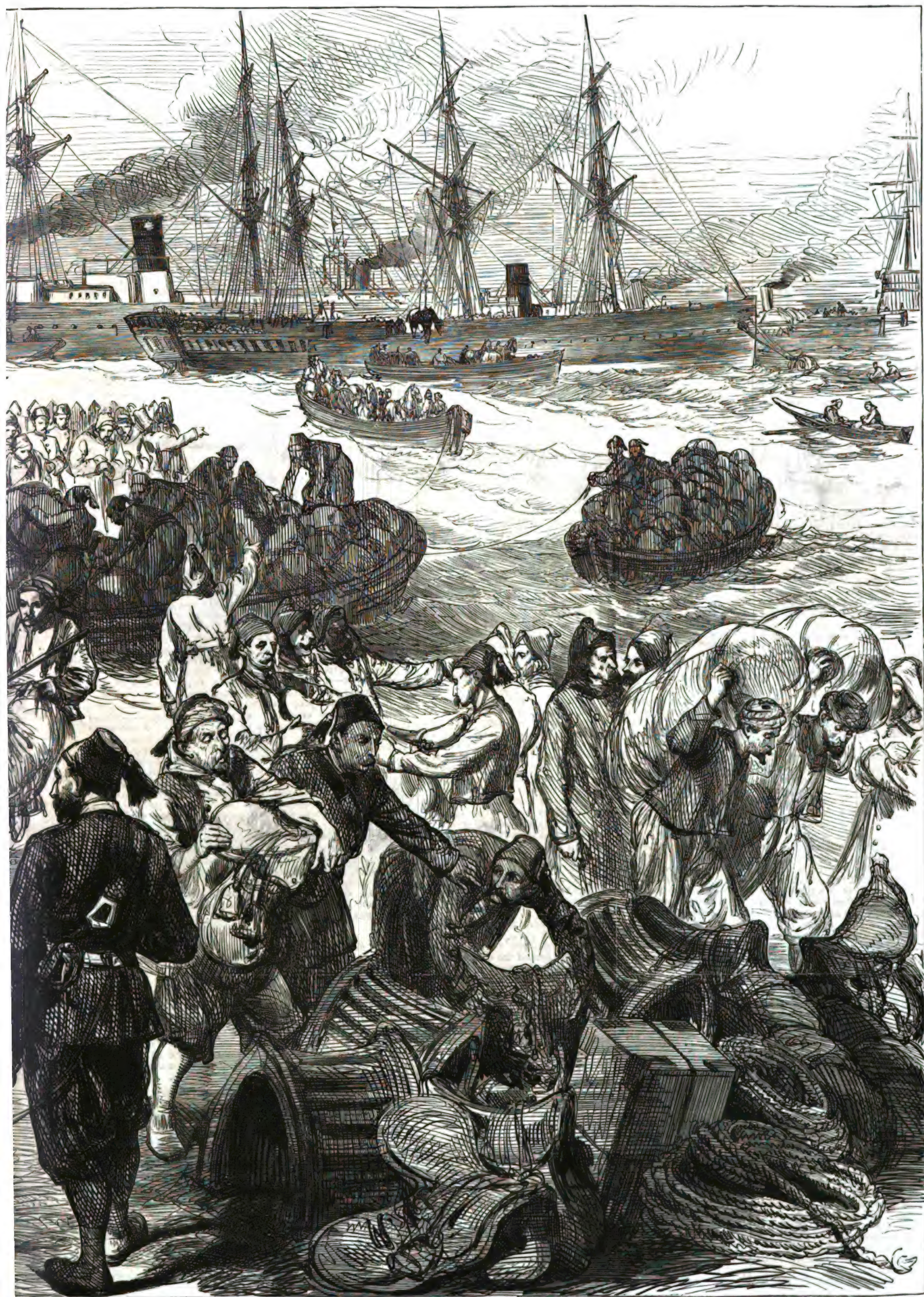
At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, Charles de Chastelaine and Matthew Wetherall were charged with having conspired with the late Sir Edward Cunynghame to defraud Mr. William Le Hunt Doyle. The fraud was carried out during a drinking-match, of which there had been several, and at one of these the four persons referred to consumed eight bottles of champagne, eight large glasses of brandy, thirty-one small glasses, eight large cigars, fifteen bottles of lemonade, and three glasses of beer. The solids consisted of hot-pickle sandwiches. The jury found both defendants guilty, recommending Wetherall to mercy on account of his previous good character. De Chastelaine was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and Wetherall to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mr. Edward B. Nicholson asks to be allowed to inform students that they can easily obtain admission to the reference library of the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, which has some 60,000 volumes. It is open from ten a.m. to nine p.m. (Saturdays, three p.m.), and is close to the stations of the Metropolitan, North London, and East London Railways. Each of the proprietary members has an unlimited number of reading tickets to give away, and a list of these members (about 900) can always be seen at the institution. Those who know no member on the list have only to furnish the writer with a recommendation from some professional man, merchant, employer of labour, or other responsible person, and tickets shall be procured them. Readers of fiction only need not come, it is added; in most other branches the library is well off, and in some decidedly rich.

There were 2498 births and 1529 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 14 and the deaths 132 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 84 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 22 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 212 deaths were referred, against 187 and 208 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 21 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There was a decline in the mortality from smallpox in the metropolis last week. The deaths from this disease, which had been 72 and 104 in the two preceding weeks, were 84 last week: 37 were certified as unvaccinated, 23 as vaccinated, and 24 were "not stated" as to vaccination. The deaths of 15 unvaccinated children under five years of age were referred to smallpox. The disease continues to show the greatest proportional fatality in East London. The Metropolitan Asylum Smallpox Hospitals contained 907 patients on Saturday last, including 108 convalescent cases at Limehouse, against 901 and 916 at the end of the two preceding weeks. The new cases admitted during the week were 230, against 238 and 205 in the two previous weeks. The fatal cases of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and fever, were considerably below the corrected average numbers. The deaths both from measles and scarlet fever, however, exceeded those returned in recent weeks. The deaths referred to fever were 17 below the corrected average. In Greater London 3060 births and 1792 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 36.6 and 21.4 per 1000 of the population. Six deaths from smallpox were registered in the Outer Ring, including 3 in Stratford, and one each in Croydon, Brentford, and Edmonton sub-districts. Three fatal cases of fever occurred in Croydon, and 2 in West Ham. The mean temperature of the week was 39.1, which was 0.9 below the average.



TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS: LONDON
FROM A SKETCH BY



THE CAVALRY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
BY SPECIAL ARTIST.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Small by degrees and beautifully less became the sittings of the Peers last week—reaction, mayhap, from the excitement of the Eastern Debate—the extreme of attenuation being attained on Friday, the Drawing-room Day, when the House sat for a quarter of an hour, which was occupied by the Lord Chancellor in formally introducing, without exposition, the Bankruptcy and Legal Reform Bills of the Government.

Were it not that the Earl of Camperdown implied that Colonel Sir J. Hogg, in his paternal position as Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, kept his eye on everything great and small in town, from the gas and water supplies to the supervision of baby-farming, it might have been excusable to imagine that noble Lords would have found the Metropolitan Board of Works Bill rather dry on Monday last. As a matter of fact, they discussed it for over two hours. The purport of the bill, as explained by the Earl of Camperdown, was to transfer the power of electing members of the Board from the vestries to the ratepayers. Earl Beauchamp moved the rejection of the bill, urging that the noble Lord had not made out a case for the change; and, in the course of the conversation that ensued, Viscount Enfield, Earl Delawarr, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Fortescue spoke mildly on the measure, which was in the end withdrawn.

It is well known there is nothing like the promise of a spice of personality to draw a good House. A fresh exemplification of this truth was afforded on Tuesday. The concourse of heterogeneous atoms to which the homogeneous name of Society is given, has been sorely disturbed of late by a judicial decision on the part of Lord Coleridge having some bearing on the game laws. The noble Lord (who in Parliament has been distinguished for a style of oratory which has not inaptly been called mellifluous) lately roundly refused the costs of prosecuting three men for night poaching in Durham adding, moreover, that "the law ought undoubtedly to be enforced, but as the law protected the amusements of rich people they must pay for its enforcement." Well, apparently in expectation that Lord Coleridge would be brought to book for this Radical statement, a number of peers flocked to the House on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales was in his seat. Round the throne there was quite a gathering of the clans from the Lower House. One important personage was absent: Lord Coleridge himself. Something else militated against the success of Viscount Midleton (who had given notice of a question on the subject): the wind had been taken out of his Lordship's sails by the House of Commons the previous evening. Thus, Viscount Midleton, in lieu of putting the question, had to content himself with the explanation given in the other House. The Lord Chancellor briefly said he was glad the question had not been put, because if it had he should have had to state that, although he had great pleasure in becoming the medium of any communication between the Lord Chief Justice and their Lordships' House, yet, on the other hand, he had no jurisdiction over, and must disclaim any responsibility in respect to the Lord Chief Justice. After a protest from Lord Malmesbury against Lord Coleridge's inference "that the game laws were made for the amusement of the rich only," the matter dropped without supplying, it is to be feared, quite so much amusement as was looked for.

Their Lordships, with their usual expedition, disposed of their business on Thursday within half an hour. Responding to a question put by Earl Fortescue, the Duke of Richmond intimated that the Orders in Council respecting the cattle plague in this country would be shortly published for the information of the public generally; that a new case had occurred within the last forty-eight hours at Hull; that the animal was immediately slaughtered; and that he had little doubt that the active measures taken by the authorities to stamp out the disease would prove completely successful.

COMMONS.

Another week has flown without the introduction of any of those "burning" questions which were wont to inflame the House. The national life might almost be an idyll, and her Majesty's subjects a race of lotus-eaters, so smoothly does the Parliamentary stream of small talk glide along, only rippled now and then by an ebullition of heartiness or of laughter at the incoming of a Liberal member who is welcomed, and of a member of the Government who to the last found an impediment to his taking the seat he has long been in search of.

The Prisons Bill is dragging its slow length along through Committee. On Thursday week, Mr. R. Hill's amendment to clause 10, stipulating for the retention by municipal authorities of the right of appointing visiting justices, was rejected by 253 to 51; and Mr. Freshfield's amendment to clause 13, to extend the period for repayment of loans by prison authorities from thirty-five to sixty years, was negatived by 86 to 74 votes. Progress was reported during the discussion of Mr. Sheridan's amendment to clause 20; and the Metropolitan Open Spaces Bill was passed through Committee before the adjournment.

Yesterday week the question of the open spaces of the London suburbs was brought forward in a practical shape. A bill of the London and Brighton Railway proposes to slice off about eight acres of Mitcham-common; and even the fact that the grant of this piece of land would facilitate the business of the railway did not prevent Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir H. Peek, and Mr. Fawcett from stoutly opposing it. Mr. Laing and Sir C. Adderley defended the bill, which was read the second time by 143 to 100. According to a notice for the 23rd inst., it is the opinion of Mr. Courtney that the corruption and cruelty of the Ottoman rule ought to cause this country to withdraw from all obligations contracted for the protection of Turkey. Mr. Mundella elicited from Sir Stafford Northcote that Tosoon Bey and his congeners implicated in the Bulgarian atrocities had been acquitted at Philippopolis, whereupon Mr. Baring, the British representative in court, had declined to attend any further sittings of the Commission. Mr. Bourke added, replying to Mr. Henry Samuelson, that the Government had frequently urged the Porte to punish these men. Then followed the debate of the evening. It was opened by Mr. Percy Wyndham, who moved a resolution affirming that there should be no delay in our withdrawal from the Declaration of Paris respecting belligerent rights at sea, as Great Britain would be placed by it at a disadvantage in the event of hostilities with those Powers (the United States was repeatedly referred to "in this connection") which had not agreed to the new rules. A second was found in Mr. Baillie Cochrane. Mr. Grant Duff was of opinion that the course suggested by the resolution should only be adopted after full notice had been given, and when no interested motive could be adduced for the proceeding. He added, it would be against our honour and interests alike to withdraw from the Declaration at this juncture. Mr. Jacob Bright spoke in the same strain, arguing that it was for the interest of every nation that in time of war private property at sea should be as safe as it was in time of peace. For or against the resolution spoke Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Ashley, Lord Eslington, and Lord E. Fitzmaurice. Mr. Bourke, in opposing the resolution on behalf of the Government, said it was true we had, by signing the Declaration of Paris, surrendered the right

of seizing enemy's goods in neutral ships during a war; but then, on the other hand, we had secured the advantage of having abolished privateering. Moreover, we still retained the right of search for contraband of war. The Declaration of Paris had, in fact, secured this country important advantages; and the present moment was certainly not the time to irritate every Power in Europe by the passing of such a resolution as that proposed by Mr. Wyndham. The sentiments of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs found a cordial supporter in Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Butler-Johnstone, moved the adjournment of the debate. A trio who seldom think or speak in harmony—Mr. Biggar (etched to the life in the current Number of *Mayfair*), Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Marquis of Hartington—opposed the motion for adjournment, which was defeated by 182 to 51; and Mr. Wyndham's resolution was negatived by a large majority—170 to 56.

On Monday, when Mr. Hibbert, quite at home in the House of which he was a respected member for many years, had been cheered by the Liberals, and welcomed by his quondam colleagues to a seat on the front Opposition bench, there was a monotonous string of questions and answers, relieved by a knotty query. Sir Charles Legard wished to know whether the attention of the Government had been called to Lord Coleridge's refusal of the costs of prosecution on the conviction of three men for poaching, likewise to what the Chief Justice had been reported by the *Times* to have said,

That it was the first occasion any such application had been made to him, and he hoped it would be the last, for he certainly never should order the costs in any such case. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was only following the dicta of eminent Judges. The law ought undoubtedly to be enforced, but as the law protected the amusements of rich people they must pay for its enforcement.

Replying to Sir Charles Legard's further questioning as to whether this doctrine was in conformity with the law of the land, Mr. Cross said he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and all that he could do would be to read the letter he had received from Lord Coleridge, to the following effect:—

As far as I know there are no dicta on the question, nor is it likely, from the nature of the case, that there would be. I spoke of the practice of the Judges, those whom I had principally in my mind being Justices Maule, Erskine, Pattison, and my own father. I believe, as a matter of fact, the list might be extended; but I do not wish to shield myself behind any authorities, however venerable. I acted according to law—I hope with a proper sense of responsibility—on my own authority. I must say I am not accountable for my acts to any member of the House of Commons. A letter to the Secretary of State is not a satisfactory mode of explaining legal decisions; but I may say the costs cannot in any case, without the authority of the Judge, be indicted on the ratepayers. The offence for which the prisoners were tried in this case is one which the justices of the peace cannot themselves try. The experience of other Judges may be different, but this is the first occasion on which any attempt has been made before me to inflict any costs on the ratepayers in connection with such a prosecution. I refused them, and shall probably continue to do so, on grounds which seem to me conclusive, and with a statement of which I do not think it necessary to trouble the House of Commons.

Thereupon Sir Charles Legard gave notice that, on the earliest opportunity, he would call attention to the subject. The moving of the Army Estimates was preceded by the discussion of two military questions. Mr. Hardy excupiated the War Office with respect to the death of Gunner Charlton, who, Sir Edward Watkin implied, met with his death owing to the hardships he had endured in Millbank Prison and to culpable neglect when discharged; and the Secretary for War, answering Mr. Grant Duff, explained that Captain Burnaby was recalled from Khiva because there were at the time circumstances which rendered it inexpedient for a British officer to be in Asiatic Russia. To judge from the few members present, scant interest was taken in Mr. Hardy's speech moving the Army Estimates—which, might, indeed, be termed of the pipeclay or red-tape order of official exposition. The motion was that the total number of men for 1877-8 should be 133,720—an increase of 836. He took credit for the large number of recruits (29,370) last year, raising the Army 1857 above the establishment by the end of January; but said there would be no manœuvres this year. As for the militia, officers qualifying themselves for that reserved force will have the privilege of competing for commissions as men having a year's training at Sandhurst; adjutants are to receive their actual travelling expenses, and, in addition, 2s. 6d. head money for each recruit; and the men are to receive ten shillings on enrolment and £1 for each year of their training. To the volunteers also there would be an increase of payment. Army stores and clothing, the supply of the Martini-Henry rifle, the eighty-one ton gun, the rebuilding of Knightsbridge Barracks, and other cognate matters figured in the dry military catalogue expounded by Mr. Hardy, to whom the vote of men was granted after a few formal criticisms, mostly from hon. and gallant members who had been in the Army. Despite Sir G. Balfour's plaintive appeal for further information, the House agreed to the vote of £1,565,860 for pay and allowances for the land forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India. A supplementary estimate of £50,000 for the Army Purchase Commission was also granted; and the Consolidated Fund (£350,000) Bill was read the second time.

In conformity with the custom which extends equally to actors and politicians of mark—that of giving them a round of applause when they appear first upon the scene—the Ministerial side of the House loudly cheered the coming of Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General, who had in vain courted many constituencies, but who had at length been accepted by Launceston, which had virtually been resigned to his arms by a faithful adherent. But the troubles of the Solicitor-General were not yet at an end. Pursued, seemingly, by some cruel fate which placed an obstruction in his way at the very last moment, Sir Hardinge Giffard, greatly to the mirth of hon. members, searched pocket after pocket, but could not find his return, until Sir W. Dyke came to his rescue and produced the missing paper, which had been left by Sir Hardinge in a seat beneath the gallery. Smilingly he had entered the House; in confusion he quitted it directly he had taken the oaths. Mr. Forsyth having given notice of an amendment not differing very materially from Mr. Courtney's resolution on the Eastern Question, Mr. Seely moved that, in order to remedy certain defects in the administration of the Admiralty, the Government should take into consideration the propriety of administering that department by means of a Secretary of State. Mr. E. J. Reed seconded the motion, and pointed out many further blots in the present administration of the Navy. Somnolent though the First Lord of the Admiralty has been during more than one sitting this Session, owing to the tameness of business generally, it was scarcely to be expected he should not be awake to what was in a manner a personal attack on him as the holder of an office it was proposed to abolish. When Captain Pim had withdrawn his motion for a Select Committee on the Admiralty, and when Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir M. Lopes, Mr. Whalley, and other hon. members had delivered their opinions on the subject, Mr. Ward Hunt loomed above the table, and figuratively shivered his timbers before he would agree to the motion. As an Englishman, he liked to see anyone come up to the scratch, and there he was to meet the hon. member (Mr. Seely). He reminded the House of Sir James Graham's opinion that the

authority of the First Lord of the Admiralty was paramount. He opined that a mere change of name would be useless. The casualties to the Vanguard, Iron Duke, Monarch, and Thunderer could not have been inquired into more searchingly than they were by the Admiralty. In the end, the motion was rejected by 183 to 58 votes. After the withdrawal by Mr. Macartney of his motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the Irish Unions, the Consolidated Fund Bill passed through Committee. The next day it was read the third time.

Ministers, if not the Government, have suffered a second Wednesday defeat. Last week it was the Colonial Marriages Bill that was read the second time, in spite of the fact that it was most stoutly opposed on the Ministerial side of the House, the Attorney-General joining in the cry against it. This week it is Sir John Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Bill that has placed Ministers in a minority. The bill merely proposes to place certain prehistoric relics and monuments in the charge of seven commissioners; but Lord F. Hervey, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Attorney-General, Mr. C. Bentinck, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Lowther seemed either to think the bill would be dangerous or innocuous. However, the preponderance of feeling was in favour of the bill, which was read a second time by 211 votes to 163, and then referred to a Select Committee, with Sir John Lubbock's consent.

On Thursday the time and patience of Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, were severely taxed by the numerous questions which were put to him by several members. Interrogated first by that indefatigable representative, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Bourke said no reply had as yet been sent to Prince Gortschakoff's circular. It had been intended to send a reply last week, but it was delayed in consequence of a verbal communication made by the Russian Ambassador to Lord Derby, requesting that the answer should be deferred until a further communication from him. The latter had not yet reached the Foreign Office, so no reply had been sent. In answer to Mr. Ashley, Mr. Potter, and Mr. O. Clery, Mr. Bourke said there was only one envoy from Abyssinia in Egypt, and that the Khedive had offered him a special train to Cairo, where he went, and had not since been heard of. With regard to the arrest of Major Barlow and Mr. Haughton, Major Barlow gave out that he was going to Abyssinia as generalissimo of the army, and Mr. Haughton said he was going to the same place as Premier. They were told by the Egyptian authorities that they could not be allowed to go to Abyssinia, and they were warned by our consul that they would go at their own risk. They did go, and were arrested. He could not say whether Major Barlow had been released, but it was probable that he had, as Mr. Haughton had been released. Mr. Bourke then informed Mr. Hanbury that her Majesty's Government had full confidence in Mr. Jocelyn, our Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, but the Government were fully alive to the inconvenience that might be caused to British interests from the fact of an Ambassador not being at Constantinople, and it was not their intention that that state of things should continue for any length of time. In answer to a question put by Mr. K. Yorke, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was true that the Porte intended to reter the case of the 1851 Turkish Loan to the Turkish Parliament, and that they were unwilling to make arrangements with respect to it without the assent of their creditors, or under some judicial decision. The provision for the loan of 1845 was not such as was described in the question. It was simply promised by the Porte to make payments for that loan to the Bank of England. The consideration of the Exchequer Bills Bill was inaugurated by a financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in moving the second reading of the measure. The right hon. gentleman was good enough to inform the House that it was not his intention to apply for further powers, or to make any addition to the debt. He was, however, obliged to pay high interest, from 3 to 3½ per cent, as the bills were issued for long periods—a circumstance which deprived him of the advantage of the present low interest, which was otherwise to be obtained. He proposed to make such a change in future issues as would enable him to secure the advantages offered by the actual state of the market. After some discussion the bill was read the second time. The Valuation of Property Bill was the next lively subject brought under the notice of the House by Mr. Selater Booth, who moved its second reading; the object of it was to establish one general and uniform system of rating. In framing his measure he evinced a wish to disturb existing interests as little as possible, and he believed that the machinery provided by it would be found to be perfectly familiar to all local authorities, whilst, at the same time, it would effect a great saving in time, trouble, and expense. Mr. Hubbard insisted that no valuation could be satisfactory that did not provide in the valuation list a common authority and a common measure for the purposes of assessment, thus charging local rates and the Imperial taxes equally upon the net or rateable valuable of real property. A long and dreary discussion followed, the soporific effect of which on some of the really independent members of the House was at times sensibly illustrated.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* states that Mrs. Nellie Smith, an inmate of the almshouses, Ashby Parva, Leicestershire, died there recently, aged 103½ years, retaining her faculties to the last.

The reduction of 6½ per cent in colliers' wages in the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire districts has been agreed to without a struggle. In other districts, where the employers demand a greater reduction, the dispute is pending.

At the March leather fair, concluded on Wednesday, at Bristol, there was a conference of tanners from all parts of the United Kingdom, and it was resolved to form a national society for the protection of the interests of the trade.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society has adopted a resolution to the effect that nothing short of the prohibition of the importation of live stock from European ports will prevent contagious diseases among animals in Great Britain.

It is announced from Athens that the British squadron has been ordered to leave the Piræus to refit, preparatory to a summer cruise, political reasons no longer rendering the presence of the ships necessary in Eastern waters.

An exhibition of works of art of a miscellaneous character, but chiefly consisting of ancient and modern pictures of a high class, will be opened to the public at Manley Palace and Park, Manchester, on Saturday, March 17, being St. Patrick's Day. The collection comprises, also, a choice assortment of arms and armour, pottery, porcelain, &c.

The polling at Oldham, on Thursday week, resulted in the success of Mr. Hibbert, the Liberal candidate, for whom 9542 votes were recorded, against 8879 given to Colonel Lees, the Conservative candidate.—Sir H. Giffard, the Solicitor-General, was elected last Saturday for Launceston, in the place of Mr. Deakin, resigned. The learned gentleman was opposed, in the Liberal interest, by a son of Sir R. Collier, over whom he was returned by a majority of 118; the numbers being—Giffard, 392; Collier, 274.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

PENNY, P. D., Vicar of Newmarket, Flintshire, to be Vicar of Great Ness.
 POWELL, William; Vicar of Llangarfe, Breconshire.
 SELWYN, C. P., Curate of Ramsey; Rector of St. Thomas-at-Cliffe.
 EDWARDS, Daniel; Rector of Celn, near St. Asaph.
 EVANS, Daniel; Rector of Llanuwchlithel.
 EVANS, Thomas, Curate of Llanwddan; Rector of Catheline, Breconshire.
 GRIFFITH, Samuel Young Naylor; Vicar of Cumnor, Berks.
 HAMILTON, G. B.; Chaplain to the West Essex Militia.
 HENDRICK, C., Vicar of Huddersfield; Vicar of Wetherby, Yorkshire.
 JEFFREY, Tom; Rector of Partridgehoe.
 JONES, E. H., Curate of Lydiard; Rector of Fitz.
 KIRBY, C. O., Vicar of Great Ness; Vicar of Moreton.
 LEYD, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Llanillwdd, Carmarthenshire.
 MACLUGH, George Edward; Rector of Casco, Radnorshire.
 MASON, A. W., Vicar of St. John's, Moulsham; Vicar of Dedham.
 PARSON, Arthur Cyril; Rector of Drayton Parlow, Bucks.
 PENWANE-WELLINGS, E.; Rural Dean Deanery of White Horse.
 ROBINSON, Arthur E.; Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire.
 THOMAS, David Richard; Vicar of Mafod.
 WILLIAMS, Basil; Perpetual Curate of Risca, Monmouthshire.
 WOOD, W. S. B.; Perpetual Curate of Bicknoller.—*Guardian*.

Lord Northbrook and Sir W. Muir have accepted the office of vice-presidents of the Church Missionary Society.

A rumour that a gentleman in Bristol had undertaken to give or get £25,000 for the proposed new bishopric of that city is contradicted on authority by the *Bristol Post*.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted a further sum of £1500 towards the endowment of the see of Nassau, and £180 to the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission at Gravesend.

The Rev. Dr. Doudney, Vicar of St. Luke's, Westminster, Bristol, has been presented with a testimonial of the value of £500, to which 1000 persons have subscribed, at the Young Men's Christian Institution, Aldersgate-street.

The Queen has subscribed to a fund for the restoration of the ancient parish church of Horton, Bucks, in the chancel of which lie the remains of one of the wives of John Milton. Her Majesty has also pecuniarily aided the rebuilding fund of Slough parish church.

Lord Galway, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a village church near Retford, on Thursday week, and referred to the activity now being displayed by the Church of England, drawing the conclusion therefrom that both clergy and laity were fully alive to the demands of the present time.

Archdeacon Trollope writes to explain that the list of subscriptions to the proposed new Midland bishopric commenced with a sum of £500, presented by himself, which has since increased to £5500; so that he is now receiving subscriptions towards the second £5000, instead of £500, which he fully hopes will also be given promptly.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the Senior Mathematical Scholarship has been awarded to John Maximilian Dyer, B.A., Worcester. Proxime accessit—Thomas Bowman, B.A., late Scholar of Wadham. The Junior Mathematical Scholarship to Llewellyn Wansborough Jones, Postmaster of Merton. Proxime accessit—James Christopher Bowman, Scholar of Corpus, a brother of the above. The following distinguished themselves in the examination:—Senior Scholarship, J. R. White, B.A., Worcester; Junior Scholarship, A. W. Cave, Demy of Magdalen. The Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship has been awarded to George Coates, B.A., late Scholar of Balliol. Mr. Coates obtained a first class in Mathematical Moderations, Trinity Term, 1872, and a first class in Physical Science, Michaelmas Term, 1874. The Rev. W. W. Capes, Reader in Ancient History and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's, has been appointed Fellow and Lecturer of Hertford.

Alfred Newton, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, has been elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen, Cambridge; and F. M. Pore, B.A. (Second Class Natural Sciences Tripos, 1876), to a Scholarship. The members' prize for the Latin essay has been awarded to H. W. Simykinson, B.A., Scholar of St. John's. The Sedgwick Prize has been awarded to A. J. Jukes-Browne, of St. John's.

Mr. Theodore Thomas Gurney, B.A., Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, has been elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Sydney University, New South Wales.

THE MAGAZINES.

The event of the month in the magazine world is, of course, the appearance of the *Nineteenth Century*, an event to be hailed by all who discern the importance of maintaining a perfectly neutral ground for the free expression of contemporary thought. Under the circumstances, it is a sufficient compliment to Mr. Knowles's management to remark that, without its wrapper, the *Nineteenth Century* might very well be taken for an average number of the *Contemporary Review*. The distinction, if any, consists in the unusual muster of distinguished contributors, whose names, however, are not unfrequently the most effective parts of their contributions. Mr. Tennyson's sonnet is neither better nor worse than other sonnets written to order; Mr. Gladstone's vindication of the principle of authority in certain matters begs the question by assuming a consensus of opinion which does not in fact exist; Mr. Matthew Arnold cuts the ground from under his own feet by including Cromwell and Bunyan among the "Philistines," whom he strives to confound by the example of the amiable but inefficient Falkland. Cardinal Manning's paper on the Vatican Council (the first of an intended series) is of considerable importance as an official manifesto; so far, however, he has merely proved that the Pope took care to consult nobody of whose assent he did not feel certain. Sir John Lubbock's favourable and thoroughly just estimate of the general principles and tendencies of English policy is gratifying reading for an Englishman; and the charming Turkish stories translated by Mr. Ralston must delight even Russians. One of the most useful features of the periodical is the digest of recent science, revised by Professor Huxley, which contains, among other interesting matter, a report of experiments, strongly confirmatory of the theory of development, on the possibility of converting gill-breathing reptiles into lung-breathers.

Principal Tulloch's article in the *Contemporary Review*, on the progress of religious thought in Scotland, chiefly relates to the late abortive prosecution of Professor Robertson Smith, and evinces not a little excusable complacency at the inability of the Free Church to exorcise the spirit of rationalism with which she has so long reproached the Establishment. Mr. A. B. Lee's memoir of Spinoza is more likely to attract attention from the interest of the subject than from the talent of the writer. Mr. Buchanan's poem, "Balder the Beautiful," has fine and striking lines and great pictorial power, yet is at most upon the border between genuine poetry and clever art-manufacture. The redeeming trait is the element of Celtic mysticism—a curious but acceptable contrast to

Mr. Buchanan's dangerous facility of literary craftsmanship. Lady Verney's account of Sobieski's campaigns against the Turks is seasonable; and something may be learned from Mr. Bishop's theory of "the social methods" by which, according to him, Roman Catholic charities accomplish an amount of good disproportioned to their material resources.

The *Fortnightly Review* opens with another of Sir John Lubbock's charming entomological studies, the subject this time being the habits of ants. From a number of most interesting experiments Sir John has deduced numerous valuable inferences respecting the sagacity, industry, and social organisation of ants, which, if in some respects exaggerated by former observers, still appear sufficiently marvellous. Dr. Pattison's essay on "The Age of Reason" is an impartial presentment of the strong and weak points of the eighteenth century, called forth by Mr. Leslie Stephen's recent volume. Mr. Grant Duff enriches English literature with a selection from the acute and condensed aphorisms of Balhasar Gracian, a body of practical wisdom well meriting the admiration it received from Schopenhauer. The narrowness of Mr. Slagg's otherwise valuable paper on the French treaty, and its indifference to all aspects of foreign policy save the commercial, serve to explain, though they do not justify, that indifference on the part of statesmen to commercial men and interests of which Mr. Slagg complains. Mr. Lowe calls attention to the re-establishment of imprisonment for debt under a new form. The well-known views of Sir Fitzjames Stephen on codification, and of Captain Hayter on the question of officers' retirement, find expression in able articles; but undoubtedly the finest contribution to an unusually interesting number is Mr. Morley's nervous and masculine address to the Staffordshire miners, already reported by the press.

The miscellaneous contents of the *Cornhill* are particularly good this month, better than the serial stories, though Mr. Blackmore's fairly maintains its level. Very touching and also very picturesque is the Scandinavian tale of Nils Jensen, founded on the popular superstition that the person who rescues a man from drowning will afterwards be injured by him. "Chaucer's Love Poetry" draws attention to the enormous preponderance of poetry of this nature in Chaucer's writings, and the utterly unreal and fantastic character of the chivalric ideal expressed therein, so entirely dissimilar to the sane and sturdy naturalism of the "Canterbury Tales." "The Gospel of History" is a most amusing collection of anecdotes illustrative of the less dignified aspects of the character of distinguished personages; and "Turkish Ways and Turkish Women" is a sketch replete with traits of Ottoman customs and superstitions.

The most remarkable paper in a not very interesting number of *Macmillan* is one on "French Novels and French Life," by H. de Lagardie, explaining why French novelists are both unable and unwilling to paint society truthfully. Professor Goldwin Smith, in an essay on the late Presidential election, prophesies that the abuses and annoyances incidental to this operation will lead to the abolition of the office. Mr. W. G. F. Valgrave's description of Dominica is a fine, graphic piece of writing; and a sketch of Constantinople during the Conference is bright and lively. A notice of Kingsley is disappointingly slight; and Mr. Freeman's advocacy of the claim of Owens College to confer degrees, though making several effective points against Mr. Lowe, offers little to disarm the suspicion with which one regards any approximation to a lowering of the educational standard.

Blackwood contains but one contribution worth attention beyond the clever sequel of "Pauline," the current instalment of "A Woman-Hater," and the scholarly and chatty "Devious Rambles with a Definite Object." The exception is an essay on Balzac, from the same pen as that on George Sand in a recent number, and characterised by the same spirit of impartiality and large-minded fairness.

Fraser has a number of interesting papers, mostly of a grave cast. To this category belong Mr. F. W. Newman's defence of his old theory of the Lydian origin of the Etruscans, and Mr. Proctor's criticism of Professor Piazzi Smyth's theory of the Great Pyramid, mainly on the ground that the coincidences with natural facts which the Professor deems himself to have discovered are too extraordinary to be anything but the work of chance. A Chinese gentleman contributes a very fair and temperate review of the relations between his countrymen and Europeans; and Mr. W. Simpson discourses very pleasantly upon the peculiar position of Delhi as at once the symbol and the seat of Imperial sway in India. "Discipline in the Navy" is a valuable essay; and Dr. Carpenter's second lecture on mesmerism and allied phenomena contains many instructive narratives of the failures and exposure of somnambulists.

The Roman Catholic organ, the *Month*, has an interesting paper, by the Rev. J. Rickaby, on "Evolution and Involution," treating of the counter tendencies in nature to diversity through the multiplication of organs, and to unity through their simplification. "A Saint in Algeria," by Lady Herbert, shows how completely an English writer may acquire the mawkish style of modern French hagiology.

The most remarkable among the contents of the *Atlantic Monthly* are poetical contributions—a series of sonnets by Longfellow, and a poem on the Presidential election by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"Miss Misanthrope" continues to delight the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and "Proud Maisie" does as much for the public of *London Society*. The latter story is acquiring a deeper and more pathetic interest, without detriment to its spirit and sparkle. The only other important contribution to these periodicals is Mr. Swinburne's "Sailing of the Swallow," in the former. This poem, a portion of the author's long-expected "Tristram and Iseult," is one of the most remarkable examples he has yet given of his prodigious opulence of diction and his ill-judged profusion in exhibiting it. Satisfaction soon becomes satiety, and satiety distaste.

Neither *Belgravia*, which betrays a marked falling off from the promise of the commencement of the new series, nor *Tinsley* contains any contributions of special mark. *Good Words* and the *Argonaut* supply, as usual, agreeable and instructive reading. We must further acknowledge All the Year Round, Chambers's Journal, the Charing Cross Magazine, Cassell's Magazine, the Churchman's Shilling Magazine, the Foreign Church Review, Golden Hours, Evening Hours, the New Monthly, the Cosmopolitan Critic, the Covent-Garden Magazine, Musical Times, Science Gossip, Englishwoman, Young Englishwoman, Milliner and Dressmaker, Men of Mark, Argosy, the Garden, Gardener's Magazine, and Leisure Hour.

The Act of 1875, fixing a permanent annual charge of 28 millions for the National Debt, has begun to show its effect. Although the amount allowed for 1876 was to be £300,000 less, the National Debt Commissioners report that in that year they purchased £514,488 stock with £488,221 cash received from the Exchequer. From and after March, 1877, the full annual sum of 28 millions becomes payable.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the heavy state of the ground, which the dreadful weather of the past three months rendered it impossible to prevent, the first day of the Croydon Meeting was a brilliant success, about 15,000 people being present, including an unusual number of the aristocratic supporters of the turf. The interest excited by the Grand International Hurdle-Race was really extraordinary, and there was, probably, as much betting upon it as there will be upon the Lincolnshire Handicap. Broadside (10 st. 13 lb.) maintained his position of first favourite with unshaken firmness to the fall of the flag, and the feature of the betting at the finish was the advance of Scamp (11 st. 11 lb.) and Miss Lizzie (11 st.). The nineteen competitors were got off to a capital start at the first attempt; and, up to the last hurdle but one, Broadside, who had held a forward berth throughout, looked very formidable. Here he was in difficulties, and Sir Hugh (11 st. 11 lb.), who was running very well at the time, was knocked over. This accident left Woodcock (12 st. 4 lb.) with the lead; but, at the last jump, he began to tire, and Scamp, coming away full of running, won as he liked by eight lengths from Lottery (10 st. 13 lb.), who beat Woodcock for second place on sufferance. The victory of Sir John Astley was a wonderfully popular one, as Scamp has proved a very disappointing horse to him on the flat, and we believe that the Baronet backed him heavily on the strength of a highly favourable trial with Bridget. The remainder of the performances of the first two days were very weak, so we need only mention that Rufina secured a couple of events, and thus performed the feat of winning four races in five days. The weather on Wednesday was wretched, and the attendance naturally showed a great falling off.

The frost of last week threatened at one time to put a stop to the coursing at Ashdown; but, fortunately, the sun had sufficient power to soften the ground, and a heavy card was run through in the four days. In the Craven Cup two of the Waterloo candidates, Master Banrigh and Rondeletia, put in an appearance. The latter was defeated in the first round; but Master Banrigh went through the stake in grand style, and repeated his success of last year. Wreath, by Wellington—Druiders, who ran up to him, has plenty of speed and cleverness; but Master Banrigh was able to lead her, and evidently ran into the last eight for the Waterloo Cup by sheer merit. The Uttington Stakes, for dog puppies, was divided between B. F., by Sir Charles—Saddle, and Bayonet, by Brigade Major—Blush; and the Ashdown Stakes, for puppies of the opposite sex, fell to Eastern Question, by Blairgowrie—Fowl Killer, who beat British Queen, by Cressus—Merry Sherwood, in the final spin. Hares ran very well, and afforded some splendid trials; while Mr. Wentworth and Nailard pleased everyone by their judging and slipping respectively.

The great American billiard tournament, promoted by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, which was played at the Gaiety Restaurant, Strand, resulted, last Tuesday, in the victory of F. Shorter, to whose brilliant play we drew marked attention last week. Each player had to take part in seven games, and Shorter won six, Joseph Bennett being a good second with five. Then came Taylor, Stanley, and F. Bennett, who scored four each; while Cook and Timbrell only won twice, Kilkenny bringing up the rear with a solitary victory. Oddly enough, Shorter made six breaks of upwards of one hundred, and Taylor, Stanley, and F. Bennett each exceeded the same number four times. Shorter's half-dozen comprised 121, 295, 165, 130, 152, and 118, and, as no less than four of these were unfinished, it is impossible to say what he might have made had he been playing 1000 up. Neither the champion nor Kilkenny has been well lately, and both were thoroughly out of form; but, with these exceptions, the play was wonderfully good all round—so good, in fact, that we fancy the table was an easy one. F. Bennett won his last four games off the reel in dashing style, and, but for being short of practice at the commencement, might have done even better. Timbrell's usual London luck stuck to him, for though he put together such breaks as 149, 141, 150, and 132, Cook and Taylor were the only ones to succumb to him. Among such brilliant players these short heats are far too much a matter of luck; and we are glad to hear that Cook contemplates getting up a handicap with heats of 1000 up, which, though it would take a fortnight to play, would be far more trustworthy.

The Cambridge crew arrived on Monday at their old quarters at Putney.

At Cambridge, on Saturday, Mr. J. Gibb, of the London Athletic Club, ran three miles in 14 min. 46 sec., in competition on the University athletic field.

The Oxford University cue has been won by T. B. Howard (Magdalen), who beat C. E. L. Lucas (Christ Church) in the final heat of 500 up, by 92 points. These two gentlemen will, therefore, play for Oxford, against D. D. Pontifex and M. J. Surkies, in the inter-University matches, which are to take place at Oxford this year.

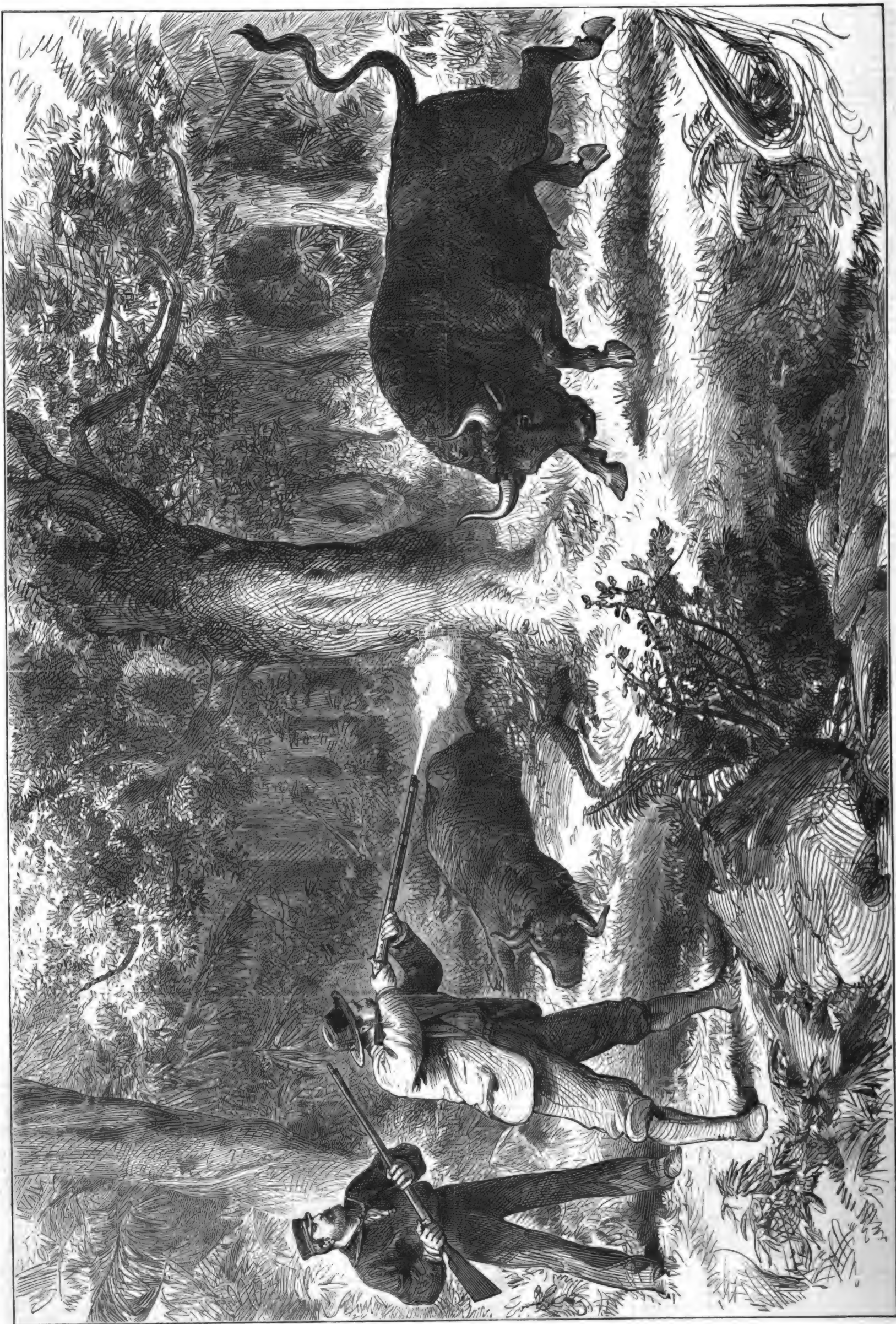
An equestrian portrait of the Hon. Francis Scott, the retiring master of the Surrey Union Foxhounds, by Sir Francis Grant, was presented to him, on Wednesday afternoon, in the Public Hall, Guildford. The presentation was made by Colonel Marshall, in the presence of a distinguished company.

An article in the *Times* calls attention to a difficulty which married women often feel in endorsing cheques. When a draught is payable to "Mrs. John Smith," the proper form is "Jane Smith, wife of John Smith." But the Christian name of the endorsee should appear on the face of the document.

The fifth annual collection of the workpeople in the various manufactories and workshops of Birmingham in behalf of the medical charities took place last Saturday afternoon. Nearly £2100 was paid into the joint fund, but this sum will be considerably increased during the present week, as a great many workshops had not sent in their contributions.

A gentleman presented himself at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday, and informed the officials in attendance that he had come to marry Princess Beatrice. The police, who are accustomed to such visitors, volunteered to show him the estate, and then drove him to the workhouse at Old Windsor, where they left him in charge of the authorities.

Captain Burnaby arrived at Erzerum on the 7th ult., after a long and very hard march through deep snow and over very high mountains, his route being by Ismid, Angora, Yuzgat, Tokat, and Sivas, from which latter place he made a detour by Arabkir and Egin to Erzingan, and thence to Erzerum. He writes that he has visited Circassian, Tartar, Kurd, Turkoman, Armenian, and Greek villages, besides the Turkish; and he has had a fair opportunity of learning the actual state of affairs in that cut-of-the-way part of the world. He says that things at Erzerum look very warlike, and everyone believes war imminent. He purposed to leave Erzerum on the following week, and proceed to Van, a twelve days' march over the mountains. From Van he intended to make his way through Bayazid, Kars, and Ardahan to Batoum.



WILD BULL SHOOTING IN THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

SPORT IN THE GALAPAGOS.

We are indebted to Captain W. R. Kennedy, R.N., who commanded H.M.S. Reindeer on the Pacific station, for a sketch of the Galapagos Islands and of wild-bull shooting there. The Galapagos are a group of islands lying directly on the Equator, in the Pacific Ocean, 10 deg. west of South America. They belong to the Republic of Ecuador. These islands are mountainous and barren, except on the higher parts, where there is plenty of vegetation. They are of volcanic origin, and extinct craters may be seen on some of them. On Albemarle Island, the largest of the group, there is a volcano, said to be in active operation. Quantities of terrapin, or land tortoise, and of iguanas, are to be found on most of the islands; and the waters abound with fish, turtle, and seals. At the time of our correspondent's visit, with H.M.S. Reindeer, in 1872, there were a few people living on Charles Island, employed in collecting orchilla weed, and looking after the interests of Señor Val de San, who rents the islands from the Government of Ecuador. There are about 2000 head of wild cattle on this island. These animals were originally introduced by the Spaniards, at the time of the Conquest of Peru, since which time they have increased wonderfully. The bulls are very savage, and if wounded will immediately charge. The accompanying sketch represents a bull in the act of charging, after having received a ball behind the shoulder. Fortunately, a well-directed shot between the eyes gave him the coup de grace at ten yards' distance. A second fine bull already lay dead close by. A brace of bulls before breakfast is by no means "a bad bag."



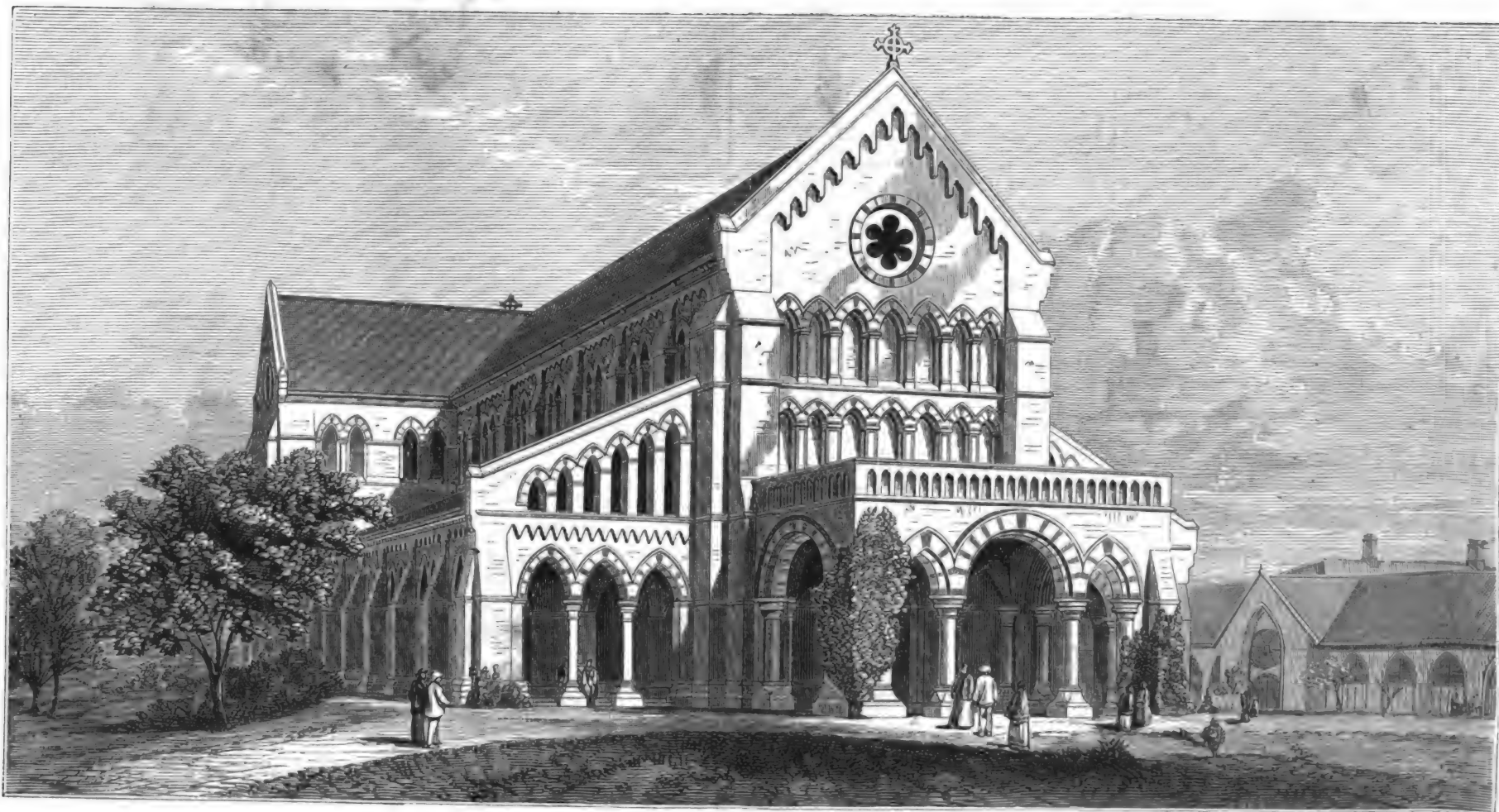
THE LATE MR. JOHN OXFORD.

THE LATE MR. JOHN OXFORD.

We have recorded the death of this accomplished literary man, who had been well known in London, during more than thirty years, as theatrical critic for the leading daily journal, and as the author of several dramatic compositions, as well as of many translations, essays, and reviews, upon subjects of literary or philological scholarship. He was born in London, in the year 1812, and was brought up for a lawyer; but his decided taste and talent for the pursuits of literature led to an early change of occupation; and it is only just to bear testimony, in which all his contemporaries will agree, to the high intelligence, the courtesy, the good taste and liberality, with which his responsible duty of reporting and commenting upon theatrical performances was invariably discharged. His adaptations of French and German plays to the English stage were remarkably skilful and suitable to the national habits of mind, as well as to the capabilities of London actors; and he had studied the principles of dramatic art, as laid down by such writers as the Germans, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, and Schlegel, more profoundly than is usual with the majority of our countrymen. It is to be regretted, indeed, that Mr. Oxenford wrote no substantial and original work of permanent critical discussion or exposition.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

Three steamers, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday from America, brought 4485 quarters of beef and 430 carcasses of sheep—the largest consignment that has reached this country on one day.



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12 Teaspoons, ditto ..	0 12 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon, ditto ..	0 6 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle, ditto ..	0 10 0	0 8 0
4 Salt Spoons, ditto ..	0 5 0	0 8 0
4 Egg Spoons, ditto ..	0 5 0	0 8 0
1 Fish Slice and Fork, ditto ..	0 15 0	1 0 0
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STATUE OF PROFESSOR FARADAY.

On June 21, 1869, a public meeting was held at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle-street, at which many eminent persons were present, and the Prince of Wales was in the chair. The object of that meeting was to do honour to the memory of one then lately deceased, whose name was most distinguished among the English scientific men of our age; we allude to the late Professor Faraday. Appropriate speeches were made by General Sabine, M. Dumas, Sir Henry Holland, Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Owen, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Bence Jones, and Professor Tyndall; and it was resolved that measures should be taken to provide a public monument of Faraday, and that subscriptions of not more than five guineas from one person should be received for the purpose. The required funds being speedily subscribed, the committee resolved that the memorial should be a statue, and that Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., should be the sculptor. The late Mr. Foley zealously devoted himself to the work, preparing first a very careful sketch model, afterwards executing an admirable bust, as his study for the head of the statue. But in consequence of Mr. Foley's failing health and his many other important engagements, the full-sized model was not far advanced at the time of his lamented death, on Aug. 27, 1874. In accordance with his wishes, the work has been completed and executed in marble by his principal assistant, Mr. Brock. The statue is now in the hall of the Royal Institution, which is perhaps the most suitable place for it, since it was in the Royal Institution laboratory that Michael Faraday pursued his fruitful researches and made his important discoveries. The Institution was also his hospitable home for upwards of fifty years; and it is still a meeting-place for the foremost workers in science of every nation, as it was in his lifetime. The statue represents Faraday in the gown of a Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford, holding in his hand the coil from which the first magneto-electric spark was elicited. It is universally admired as a work of art, and as a faithful likeness of the great philosopher.

NEW GUN-BOATS FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Our illustration represents one of four gun-boats recently constructed in this country for the Chinese Government, under the orders of Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, through his representative, Mr. J. D. Campbell. These vessels have been designed by Mr. George Rendel, of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co.'s firm, and are a development of the well-known Staunch



STATUE OF PROFESSOR FARADAY IN THE HALL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

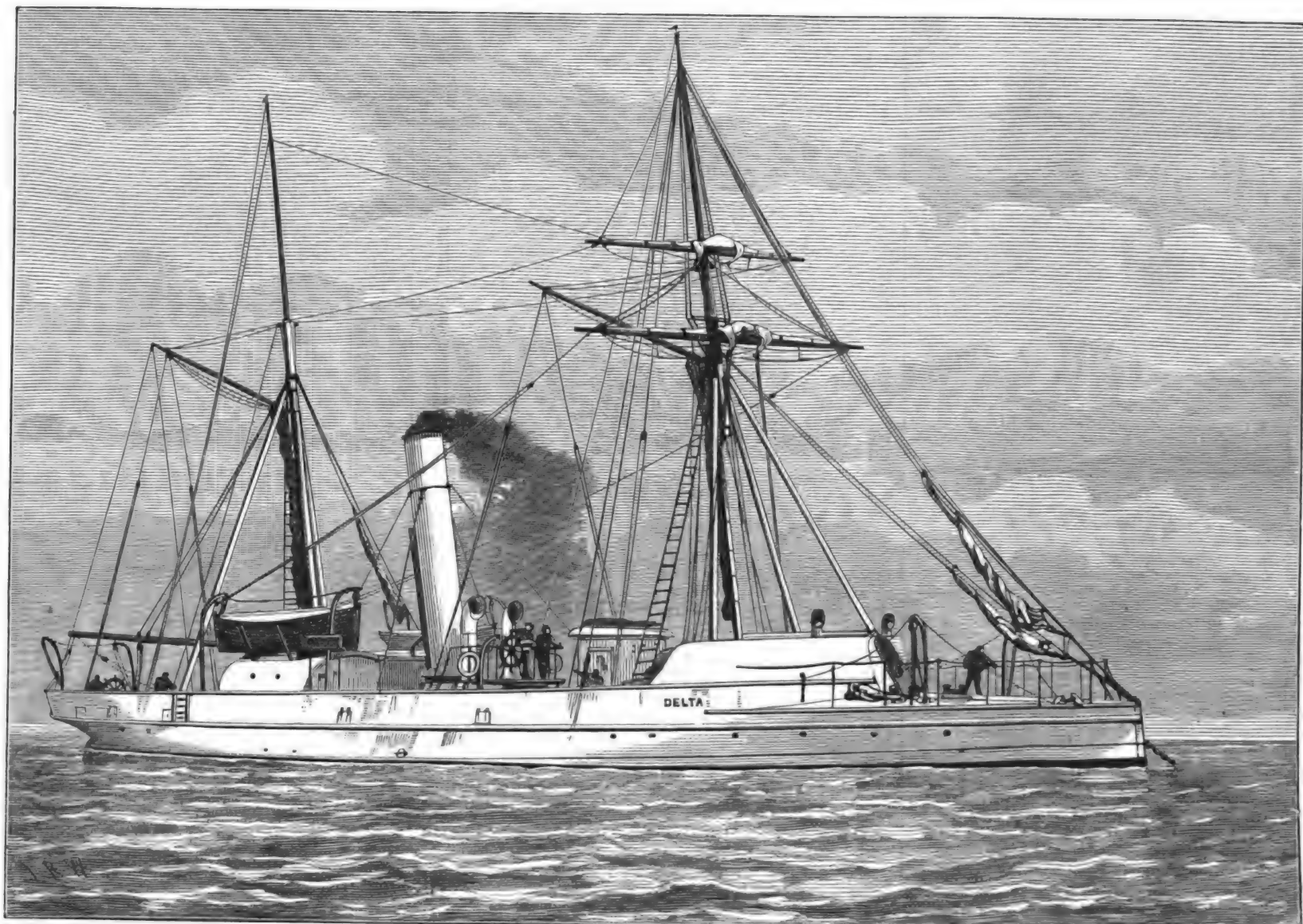
type of gun-boat, designed by Mr. Rendel for the British Admiralty. They are prototypes of an important class of war-vessels, the value of which may be as yet but faintly appreciated. They are named after the first four letters of the Greek alphabet, the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Delta.

Two of the four Chinese gun-boats carry each a 26½-ton Armstrong gun, and are now in China, having made their long voyage, with armaments complete on board, ready for action, and with perfect comfort and safety; the two others, one of which our Engraving represents, carry each a 12-in. 38-ton Armstrong gun, firing projectiles of 800 lb., with charges of 130 lb. of powder. These two guns are the most powerful guns yet afloat, and can penetrate 19½ in. of armour. Besides the great guns, the gun-boats carry two Armstrong 12-pounders and a Gatling gun; yet they are only 115 ft. long and 30 ft. broad, and their draught is but 8 ft., and the freeboard 3 ft. Their displacement is 400 tons. Their engines have 270 horse power, and drive them, by means of twin screws, over nine knots per hour. They are schooner-rigged and tripod-masted, and carry coals sufficient to steam at their full speed for seven days of twenty-four hours.

The enormous guns are mounted and worked wholly by hydraulic machinery, and the captain of the vessel, standing in a splinter-proof cabin just behind the gun, can aim it and work and fire it, at the same time, steering the vessel and regulating its speed. The full complement consists of thirty men. The vessels have been tested and inspected under trial off the Tyne, and also off Portsmouth, by the chief technical authorities connected with the defences of the country by sea and land. The Chinese Ambassador and suite have also visited them, and the Envoy worked and fired the great gun at sea with his own hand.

There is no question as to the importance of these small but powerful sea hornets, and we ought to be grateful to the Chinese Government for the opportunity given to us of learning their value. With this view the Admiralty has given leave to officers on the active list to take charge of the vessels to China. Commander Lang, R.N., has charge of one gun-boat, and Commander Ching takes the other. Lieutenants Hopkins, Yonge, and Powell, also from the active list of the Navy, are associated with the commanders.

The order for the gun-boats was placed by Mr. Hart unreservedly in the hands of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. The Elswick firm intrusted the building of the hulls to Messrs. Mitchell and Co., of the Tyne, and of the engines to Messrs. Thompson, of Newcastle. The armament and the hydraulic engines and machinery they themselves supplied.



THE THIRTY-EIGHT TON GUN-BOAT DELTA, FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

NEW BOOKS.

Curiosity, rather than any higher feeling, is likely to be excited by the title of *Shakspeare from an American Point of View*, by George Wilkes (Sampson Low and Co.), in case there should have at last appeared an author of sufficient originality to dispute the truth contained in Lord Verisopht's famous expression of opinion—"Shakspeare! Ah! he was a clayver man." Until somebody is found to maintain the contrary of that proposition it will not be astonishing if the general impression should be that enough, and even more than enough, has already been written, if not read, about Shakspeare and all that is known and unknown about him. However, it has seemed good to an American author to write yet another large volume upon what, it would appear, must be considered an inexhaustible subject, and nevertheless to move in the old groove, so far as admission of the divine poet's "clayverness" is concerned. Mr. Wilkes combines with an "American view" of Shakspeare "an inquiry as to his religious faith and his knowledge of law," as well as a consideration of the "Baconian theory"—the theory, that is, which attributes the authorship of the Shakspearean plays to Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam. As regards the "Baconian theory," it will probably be sufficient for most persons of common sense to reflect that, whatever we may or may not know about Shakspeare, we know that he wrote plays, and that we are about as certain as we can be, on trustworthy testimony, about anything that, at the very time when jealousy would have heard and caught up the faintest whisper respecting the doubtfulness of his authorship, he was never suspected in the slightest degree of sailing under false colours; that of the plays he was known to have written some, at any rate, are undoubtedly identical with what have come down to us under his name; and that, if Bacon could have done all he did and written all he wrote as well as all that Shakspeare is currently supposed to have written, then the days must have been more than twenty-four hours long in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Our author, however, goes into a most elaborate refutation of the theory, a refutation which it is now open to anybody who pleases to investigate, though it would be tedious and would require too much space to enter upon any of the details here. Suffice it to say that the author has evidently spared neither time nor pains, and has displayed considerable patience as well as ingenuity. Closely connected—in the author's opinion, at least—with the question, whether Shakspeare or Bacon was the author of the plays generally attributed to the former, is another question, whether Shakspeare was a Romanist or a Protestant. This matter, again, is argued out with much circumstance and some acuteness, though to the majority of readers it may appear to be of little or no importance. The author considers that the writer of Shakspeare's plays was almost certainly a Romanist, and could not, therefore, have been Bacon. Nor does the author think that Bacon could possibly have committed and exhibited the legal errors and deficiencies which the writer of Shakspeare's plays is represented to have committed and exhibited. On the whole, then, the author seems to have established to his perfect satisfaction that Shakspeare wrote the plays which bear that name, was a Romanist in religion, was not a lawyer, and was as different from Bacon as chalk from cheese. The author, like Lord Verisopht, considers Shakspeare to have been a "clayver" man—a mighty genius, indeed; but, unfortunately, a falsifier of history, a contemner of the poor, a hater of republican or even liberal sentiments, and a servile worshipper of rank. The book will appear less dreary, no doubt, to some persons than to others; but to all, probably, the best parts of it will seem to be the many long quotations from Shakspeare's plays.

A gentleman who has "traversed several parts of Iceland concerning which nothing has hitherto been known" needs not to speak of "venturing" to publish his experiences, in these days, when all the world is agog to hear of some new place; one is only too glad to welcome such books as *Across the Vatna Jökull*, by William Lord Watts (Longmans), if, indeed, it contains, as it professes to contain, "a description of hitherto unknown regions." There is no intention here of calling in question the profession; the only intention here is to describe the contents of the book, in order that competent persons, personally acquainted with Iceland, may be able to decide how far the author is to be regarded in the light of an original discoverer, or, rather, of a first investigator. Starting, of course, from Reykjavik, the adventurous traveller made for and in due time arrived at Eyraðakki, "one of the principal trading stations in the south of Iceland." With occasional stoppages at places with outlandish names, which it would be mere waste of space and a trial of temper and type to print, he journeyed "past the ice-cliffs of Eyjafjalla Jökull," "over the arid waste of Myrdals Sandr," along by "the beautiful waterfall of Seljalandsfoss," and ultimately reached Núpstad, whence, after various more or less necessary delays and expeditions, preparations for the journey across the Vatna "commenced in earnest." And, in the end, the feat was fully accomplished, the author and his Icelandic comrades and henchmen having "travelled from Núpstad, in the south of the island, to Grimstadir, in the north, a distance of about 270 miles, in sixteen days, twelve of which had been passed amongst the regions of perpetual snow." No wonder the author's Icelandic companions were "in high spirits at having fairly reached the Nordurland by a route which had never before been trodden by the foot of man since their island first rose above the waters of the North Atlantic—a feat that would immortalise their names in local Icelandic history." This achievement has been carried out by the time the reader is well landed in the middle of the seventy-second page; but there are about one hundred and twenty additional pages, inclusive of an appendix, crammed with matters which cannot fail to engross the earnest attention of those persons, those very many persons, who find a charm in travels, or accounts of travels, performed under all sorts of difficulties in out-of-the-way regions, in blazing heat, and especially in piercing cold, amid ice and snow, in the teeth of winds that cut to the bone and in spite of dust that blinds the eyes, by adventurous, indomitable explorers wearing "an abdominal bandage of tarred cloth," and suffering excruciating agonies from a frost-bitten great toe. Such tales of such prowess never lack, and, it is to be hoped, never will lack, sympathetic readers among us; and they are the better appreciated when, as in the present instance, the narrative is helped out and embellished with maps, illustrations, and index.

Not the least remarkable among the many remarkable facts set forth in the interesting volume entitled *The Discoveries of Prince Henry the Navigator, and their Results*: by Richard Henry Major, F.S.A. (Sampson Low and Co.), is the following, which will be found at p. 208:—"In Rome Lopes recounted, by command of the Pope, to Felipa Pigafetta, his Holiness's chamberlain, all that he had learned from his countrymen during the nine years he had been in Africa (1578-87), and this narrative, under the title of 'Description of the Kingdom of Congo,' was published by Pigafetta, at Rome, in 1591, 4to. In this rare work is a map, of which a reduction is annexed, showing that the two great equatorial lakes, Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, with their possible southern feeder, Lake Tanganyika, the positive existence of which has only been made

known to us in recent years by our noble explorers, Burton, Speke and Grant, Sir Samuel Baker, &c., were actually laid down and described from information gathered in Africa by a Portuguese three hundred years ago." But somebody may ask, "Who was Prince Henry the Navigator? To answer that he 'was the very initiator of continuous Atlantic exploration' would not, perhaps, let in much light upon the darkness of the inquirer. Well, then, Prince Henry, more correctly styled Dom Henrique, was the fifth child and fourth son of King João I., of Portugal, and was born in Oporto March 4, 1394. But he had good English blood in his veins, the blood of the nation to whom it has been given to rule the waves and to become most famous among those who go down to the sea in ships, for his mother was Queen Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," so that he was nephew of our Henry IV., and great-grandson of our Edward III. He was called the Navigator at a time when the invention of railways had not yet led to the depreciation of the term, and he derived his appellation from the persistency with which, through good report and evil report, with small success and with many failures—failures which would have broken the heart of men cast in a different mould—he sent out and watched over, from his self-chosen "abode on the inhospitable promontory of Sagres, at the extreme south-western angle of Europe," expedition after expedition to search for undiscovered worlds whereof the existence had been revealed to his prophetic soul and established by study and reflection to the satisfaction of his far-seeing intelligence. The feeling which predominated in the man is best indicated by the motto he adopted, "Talent de bien faire." It is not often that a Prince can be described as he has been. "He was large of frame and brawny, and stout and strong of limb. His naturally fair complexion had by constant toil and exposure become dark. . . . Stout of heart and keen in intellect, he was extraordinarily ambitious of achieving great deeds. Neither luxury nor avarice ever found a home with him. In the former respect he was so temperate that after his early youth he abstained from wine altogether, while the whole of his life was reputed to have been passed in inviolate chastity. . . . He never entertained hatred or ill-will towards any. . . . His heart never knew what fear was, except the fear of committing sin." Of him it cannot be said that the evil which he did—for mere man must do some—lives after him, and that the good has been interred with his bones. It is true that he merely sowed and watered, or very little more, and that the full fruits of his pains did not appear until after his death; but the record of what he did has at last been faithfully and sympathetically computed, with, it may be, something of amplification and hyperbole, so far as the pages devoted to the results traced to his initiative are concerned. The volume has an appendix, an index, portraits, and other illustrations, including maps. The author had already, in 1868, published a "Life of Prince Henry," but of that, which was a work of a somewhat controversial kind, only "a very small number of copies were printed." The present volume is "free from all controversial matter," and "the reader who seeks for evidence" is referred to "the earlier publication," the author having purposely confined himself in his later and more popular work to "the narrative simply of the adventures which gave glory to the life of Prince Henry, and opened up the two hemispheres to the knowledge of mankind at large."

That it is possible for a work to be full of stirring incident and yet devoid of any strong interest is a statement which should not be condemned as paradoxical until acquaintance has been made with the freely illustrated and handsome volume entitled *Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar*, by Jules Verne (Sampson Low and Co.), translated, most appropriately, from the French by Mr. W. H. G. Kingston, the purveyor of wholesome, though exciting, literature to the honourable body of British youth, never to be satiated with tales of adventure. Maps, showing the route taken by Michael Strogoff, the courier, give an air of verisimilitude to the narrative, and intermingle geographical instruction with bare entertainment. The reason why there was any tale at all to tell about the courier is to be traced to an insurrection in Siberia, and to the consequent interruption of telegraphic communication between the Czar, at Moscow, and his brother, the Grand Duke, at Irkutsk. A courier, therefore, is required to carry a despatch between the Imperial brothers; and Michael Strogoff, a man of ten thousand, is chosen to perform the perilous feat. Perilous and trying it was indeed: he had to pass through a rebellious country, swarming with Tartars, whose interest it was to intercept his despatch; he had to visit his native town, where it was his duty to deny the mother whom he loved and who recognised him; he had to measure wits with the traitor who had concocted the rebellion; he had to experience, as will be actually seen in the graphic illustrations, no less than read in the vigorous text, more hairbreadth 'scapes than were the lot of the veteran Othello. But, more happy than the veteran Othello, he had his Desdemona to share with him most of his risks, and the demon of jealousy seems never to have crept into his heart. The story is, for the most part, tragic; but we know that "comedy lurks in the chinks of tragedy," and the comic parts of the drama are performed by two "special correspondents," one English and the other French, in whose persons the enterprise of modern journalism is good-humouredly satirised. To the narrative of Michael Strogoff's adventures is added a short piece entitled "The Mutineers," which is "a romance of Mexico," wherein one Martinez, a mutineer, a traitor, and a murderer, meets as horrible a death as the most relentless of British boys could possibly desire or expect. The plentiful illustrations are sure to be highly appreciated, representing, as some of them do, situations of the most thrilling description and many a ghastly scene of violence.

The congratulatory is the proper spirit in which to approach the sixth volume, concluding *The Dramatic Works of Molière*, rendered into English by Henri Van Laun (Edinburgh: William Paterson), for a long and laborious task has been accomplished, and, from certain points of view, very satisfactorily accomplished. It would not be easy, for instance, to speak too highly of the services which the translator has rendered as a pioneer, an investigator, an illuminator, a commentator, a collator; and of the illustrative etchings, supplied by M. de Lalauze, it were unpardonable not to speak in terms of commendation and admiration. As regards the translation, too, considered merely as a translation, an opinion already expressed may be emphatically repeated: it is likely to be found of immense value and of great assistance as a work to be kept constantly at the elbow of anybody who may enter upon a serious study, or even a flighty perusal of the original. That the translator, however, has succeeded in turning out such an English version as could be used either for actual representation upon the stage or for comfortable reading in the closet cannot be very confidently asserted; there is a noticeable stiffness, if not baldness, in the dialogue. The translator is by no means happy in his rendering of the titles; indeed, he seems to have considered the matter hopeless, and to have contented himself with a literal version, at the risk of introducing, sometimes, a formality of which there is no trace in the original, and which is anything but a good preparative for comedy. For

example, to render "Les Femmes Savantes" by "The Learned Ladies" is to adopt the language of the severe governess and the demure boarding-school miss and to damp a reader's spirits at the very outset. For this reason the French titles will be preserved in enumerating the plays contained in this sixth and last volume:—they are "Les Fourberies de Scapin," "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas," "Les Femmes Savantes," "Le Malade Imaginaire," "La Jalouse du Barbouillé," and "Le Médecin Volant," and in every case there are either some useful introductory notice or supplementary appendix, or both. The appendix is especially acceptable, for in it the translator collects specimens of the forced loans which English playwrights have extorted from Molière. It is a little curious that the translator should have been obliged to betake himself to a foot-note in order to explain, in "Les Femmes Savantes," that "je avons" is the gross blunder committed by one of the characters and totally missed in the English version, though such expressions as "I hasn't got none" are, and always have been, common enough among our ignorant and careless talkers, and were ready to hand as quite a fair equivalent.

Excellent service has undoubtedly been done by the publication of *Astronomical Myths*, by John F. Blake (Macmillan and Co.), a book which is based upon M. Flammarion's popular work called the "History of the Heavens." What with alterations and additions, due in no small degree to the researches of Mr. Halburton, the English volume here under consideration is justly described as "not exactly a translation, but rather a book founded on the French author's work." And it will be generally allowed that sound judgment has been displayed in abandoning the tiresome style of the original, which was "written in the form of conversations between the members of an imaginary party at the seaside." Of this style most English readers must have very depressing reminiscences, recollecting how often their attention has been drawn off the main purpose of what should have been a most interesting book, by vague desires of remonstrating with "mamma" upon the obtuseness of her moral reflections and of taking some precocious young prig, such as "little Harry," into some convenient place and administering a sound thrashing. Of the ornamental and instructive illustrations it must suffice to say generally that they are of all kinds, remarkably numerous, and wonderfully effective. How interesting and how extensive in scope the volume is, a brief summary will make perfectly evident. Astronomy is traced back to its first beginnings; and then several pages are devoted to the "astronomy of the Celts." The "origin of the constellations" is afterwards made the subject of discourse. A chapter is subsequently consecrated to "the zodiac," and another to "the Pleiades," followed by a dissertation upon "the nature and structure of the heavens according to the ancients." The fascinating theme of "celestial harmony," wherein "Jupiter and Saturn sing bass, Mars takes the tenor, the Earth and Venus are contralto, and Mercury is soprano," next engages the reader's attention. And the other subjects, handled in order, are "astronomical systems," "the terrestrial world of the ancients—cosmography and geography," "cosmography and geography of the Church," "legendary worlds of the Middle Ages," "eclipses and comets," the "greatness and the fall of astrology," "time and the calendar," and "the end of the world." As regards the last, it may be worth while to mention that the destruction of our globe has been periodically expected and predicted from at any rate the time of Bernard of Thuringia, who fixed it for A.D. 1000, to that of Dr. Cumming, who, unless the whispers of memory be delusive, has been more than once equally at fault. For the comfort and reassurance of those many persons who always suspect comets of having sinister designs against the earth, it may be advisable to quote from page 355 the following remark:—"There is reason to believe that on June 29, 1861, the earth remained several hours in the tail of a comet without having experienced the slightest inconvenience." To conclude, it is bare justice to state that a more desirable book, from very many points of view, seldom appeals to the public for such favour as should be accorded to the higher forms of popular literature.

We lately announced a very pleasing instance both of the personal kindness and intelligent discrimination of our gracious Queen, and of the beneficent power of a skilful literary presentment to recommend a really meritorious subject. *The Life of a Scotch Naturalist*, by Dr. S. Smiles (published by Mr. Murray), had come into the hands of that illustrious lady; and her Majesty had been so much interested in the heroic struggle of Thomas Edward, the poor shoemaker of Banff, in his solitary pursuit of knowledge, that she granted him a pension to supply the actual wants of his old age. We have read Dr. Smiles's book with equal gratification, and so will everybody who can appreciate genuine moral worth and strength of character, queer touches of native humour, plenty of surprising and amusing adventures, picturesque bits of seacoast or rustic landscape, odd figures of the neighbour-folk, with their blunt sayings and homely ways of living, and much curious local history in the north-eastern parts of Scotland. Dr. Smiles is certainly the best of all popular biographers for dealing with a subject of this kind; and we like this last narrative he has given us almost better than the more important "Life of George Stephenson," or those of the other great engineers. Its personal interest is not so mixed up with the progress of large public concerns and undertakings, but is sustained entirely by the single-minded devotion of one earnest man to go on with the work that Nature had appointed him to do in her loving service, despite the severest hardships, checks, privations, and disappointments, which would have broken the heart of a mere enthusiast; but he was a hero, and a sort of martyr. The stories of his childhood and early youth, of the trouble he gave his father and mother and school-teachers, by running off as a truant, and filling his pockets with strange "beasties" collected from the fields, the ditches, or the sea-beach, are told with excellent humour. Thomas Edward's apprenticeship at Aberdeen, his work at the Grandholm spinning-mills, and then his laborious explorations of the north coast of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, and of the Moray Firth, for specimens of the marine fauna, the extensive zoological collections he made, his attempt to get up a paying exhibition of them, and the poverty which he endured many years with such a manly spirit, still working for the support of his wife and family, are well related in this biography. It should be an example of patient courage to all who have life-long difficulties to contend with, though we should be sorry to provoke every precocious boy-naturalist to indulge in such vagaries, to the huge disturbance of household comfort, if not to the neglect of more needful business. The volume is adorned with about fifty illustrations, one of which, the portrait of Thomas Edward, is a very fine etching by Rajon; the others, designed by Mr. George Reid, and executed on wood by Messrs. J. W. Whymper and J. D. Cooper, are mostly views of local scenery, and some of them beautiful. The scientific student of zoology will find much deserving of his notice in the precise account of the mammals, birds, fishes, and crustacea of Banffshire appended to this interesting personal memoir.

MUSIC.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

We last week referred briefly to the opening of the twenty-second season of these concerts, which took place on the Friday evening. The first portion of the programme consisted entirely of sacred music, the remainder of the selection having comprised madrigals, part-songs, and other secular pieces. In the former division of the concert, the chief specialty was the grand motet by Bach, for double choir, "Sing ye to the Lord," which was given for the first time here. This noble composition is one of many such pieces, composed, without accompaniment, for performance by the pupils of the Thomas-Schule, at Leipzig, of which institution Bach was Cantor. The motet referred to is one of the most masterly in construction, and grand in effect, of any such works, even by the same composer. It is throughout characterised by sublimity of style; while the final movement offers an admirable specimen of that skill in fugal writing which Bach possessed in a transcendent degree. It is one of the most difficult pieces of its class, and the performance served to show the rare efficiency to which Mr. Leslie has brought his choristers by long and laborious training. The motet will no doubt prove a permanent feature in Mr. Leslie's programmes. Other fine performances at the concert referred to were those of Palestrina's motet "Exaltabo Te," Mozart's "Ave verum," old madrigals by Benet, Fesca, and Morley, and modern part-songs by Pearsall, Leslie, Mendelssohn, &c.

Miss De Fonblanque made her first appearance in London, and displayed a mezzo-soprano voice of very agreeable quality and extensive compass in her two solos "Fac ut portem" (from Rossini's "Stabat Mater") and "O mio Fernando" (from Donizetti's "La Favorita"). Miss Robertson (who recently sang with much success at the Crystal Palace) made her first appearance at these concerts, and was greatly applauded in her execution of an ultra-florid aria (Sciogli l'inno Dei Profeti), from Graun's "Der Tod Jesu," and still more after her execution of the bravura valse aria from Gounod's "Mireille," which had to be repeated. Miss Robertson has a brilliant soprano voice, of ample compass, and she has much executive facility, which, however, requires some further training to render her secure in such elaborate difficulties as some of those offered by Graun's aria.

Mr. Lloyd was the other solo vocalist, and gave, with great effect, the tenor aria "Cujus animam," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" a new song, "Always," by Mr. Leslie; and Gounod's "Maid of Athens."

Throughout the evening the refined singing of the choir, the precision, good intonation, and admirably-contrasted gradations of power were as conspicuous as heretofore.

Mr. Leslie conducted, as usual, and Mr. J. G. Callcott and Mr. J. C. Ward again presided, respectively, at the pianoforte and the harmonium.

The next concert takes place on March 20.

Madame Schumann was again the pianist at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon, when she played the principal part in her husband's fine pianoforte quintet in E flat, and, as her solo performance, Bach's "Pastorale" in F and prelude and fugue in E minor, originally composed for the organ. The latter piece was encored, and replaced by one of Robert Schumann's pedal studies. Brahms's string quartet was repeated—the executants having been, as at its recent first performance, MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti. Mlle. Friedlander was the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist.—At the concert of Monday evening that sterling classical pianist, Mr. Franklin Taylor, appeared, and played, with excellent mechanism and style, Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat, op. 7, besides having sustained the principal part in Mendelssohn's third pianoforte quartet (in B minor), in association with MM. Joachim, Straus, and Piatti; these three artists, with Mr. L. Ries, having given a fine performance of Beethoven's first "Rasumowsky" quartet (in F), which opened the concert. The other item of the programme was the set of "Liebeslieder Walzer," by Brahms, which were heard for the third time here. The principal portion, for pianoforte duet, was played by Mlle. Marie Krebs and Miss Agnes Zimmermann; the ad libitum voice parts having been assigned to Mlle. Sophie Löwe, Miss Helene Armin, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Pyatt.

The London Ballad Concert of last week brought forward two new songs, "Thomas and Roses," by Adams, and "A little mountain lad," by Roeckel—the former sung by Mr. Maybrick, the latter by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. Besides these artists, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling and Enriquez, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Beckett, and Mr. Thornton contributed performances of more or less familiar vocal pieces. Mr. Reeves was encored in both his songs, "My pretty Jane" and "Good-by, sweetheart." Madame Arabella Goddard played some pianoforte solos with brilliant effect.—The programme of this week's concert offered a selection of similar interest and variety. But two more performances remain to complete the eleventh series.

Seventeen of the twenty-first series of Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts have now been given. The programme of last Saturday included a fine concerto for stringed instruments by Bach, Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), Mendelssohn's "Serenade and Allegro Gioioso," for pianoforte with orchestra, the solo portion finely played by Miss Josephine Lawrence; and the late Mr. Alfred Holmes's overture to "Inez de Castro." The orchestral performances were as excellent as usual. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Robertson and Mr. E. Lloyd.

Mr. Charles Deffel's opera, "The Corsair," was brought out at the Royal Aquarium Theatre, on Saturday afternoon, for the first time there. The work, however, had been previously given at the Crystal Palace, so that brief notice may now suffice. The principal character—that of Gulnare—was admirably sustained by Madame Blanche Cole, who drew forth much applause in several instances, particularly in the "Slumber Song." Miss Cora Stuart was the representative of Medora, whose music she gave with nice feeling, particularly the solo, "Deep in my soul." Mr. Dudley Thomas, as Conrad, appeared to far greater advantage as a singer than as an actor. His scene in the prison scene was very successfully delivered, and the duet with Gulnare, at the beginning of the third act, was another of the effective pieces of the evening, as were the banquet scene, with its concerted music and interspersed ballet action, and the chorus of sailors on board the pirate ship. The opera has been well placed on the stage, and the orchestra and chorus, conducted by M. Dubois, are efficient.

The last of the three quartet concerts given by Mr. Carrodus and Mr. E. Howell, at Langham Hall, took place on Tuesday evening, when the selection included Rheinberger's pianoforte quartet in E flat, with Mr. Dannreuther as pianist; Beethoven's string quartet in F (No. 1 of op. 59); a pianoforte solo of Chopin's, executed by Mr. Dannreuther; Mendelssohn's "Romance," for violoncello, by Mr. E. Howell; and other pieces. Madame Rose Hersée was the vocalist.

A recital was given, on Wednesday afternoon, at St. George's Hall, by the eminent harpist, Mr. F. Chatterton.

On Thursday the honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on Herr Joachim by the University of Cambridge, and the day's proceedings were supplemented by an evening concert, at which a new overture, composed by the great violinist for the occasion, was to be produced; in addition to which, the programme promised the first performance in England of Herr Brahms's new symphony. Of these, and the other proceedings of the day, we must speak next week.

The second concert of the new season of the Philharmonic Society took place on Thursday evening. The programme included Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," Mr. J. F. Barnett's orchestral piece illustrative of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," and Robert Schumann's pianoforte concerto played by Madame Schumann.

"Elijah" was performed on Thursday evening at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by Mr. William Carter, and with the co-operation of the choir formed and directed by that gentleman. The solo vocalists announced were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Misses Julian and Warwick, Mr. E. Lloyd, Messrs. Bennett and Winter, and Signor Foli.

A performance of Mendelssohn's music to "Antigone" is to be given this (Saturday) evening, in the new concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, for the benefit of the St. John's Hospital for Skin Diseases.

On Thursday next Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew) is to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby. Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Kempton, and Mr. Thurley Beale are announced as the solo vocalists.

Previous to Madame Arabella Goddard's approaching departure for Paris she will give a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall, on March 23.

Bach's Mass in B minor—produced for the first time in England last year—is to be repeated at St. James's Hall on April 11; and on the 25th of the month the same composer's sacred cantata, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," will be given. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt will conduct both performances.

Miss Madelena Cronin announces two pianoforte recitals at the New Concert-Room, Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, next Tuesday evening, March 13, and Thursday evening, April 26.

THEATRES.

GLOBE.

The new drama, "Cora," to which we alluded last week, is an adaptation of Adolphe Belot's "L'Article 47," produced at the Ambigu Comique nearly six years ago. The original play is in five acts; and its title refers to an article in the French penal code which assigns a limited number of specified towns for the residence of returned convicts, an infringement of which law is punishable with re-transportation. In the English version the play is compressed into three acts and a prologue, the trial in the first act being entirely omitted. Further alterations or amendments have been made to meet the requirements of an English audience; and Messrs. W. G. Wills and Frank Marshall are entitled to much praise for the skillful manner in which they have performed their task. The scene is laid chiefly in Paris, and the action is supposed to take place during the Second Empire in France and before the abolition of slavery in the United States. Cora de Lille, the child of slave parents, though herself a free woman, arrived at Havre from New Orleans, in company with George du Hamel, a French gentleman of good family, he having previously promised, immediately on their arrival in France, to conduct her to his mother's house, and there present her as his destined wife. Untoward events interfere with the fulfilment of this promise, and, in a moment of ungovernable passion and mad jealousy, the hero presents a loaded pistol and fires at his betrothed. So ends the prologue. Eight years have elapsed when the curtain again rises. Cora is disfigured for life, and George, upon the lady's testimony, who has declined to suppress her evidence, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, which term of degradation has expired, and he living under an assumed name with his mother in Paris. Notwithstanding this terrible vengeance wreaked upon him, Cora still cherishes for her former lover a passionate attachment. In her nature love and hate are so near akin, it is difficult to discover the line of demarcation. But George has a new love. He has become enamoured of Marcelle, the daughter of the Comte de Rives, who reciprocates his passion, and to whom he is soon to be united. Failing at her means of subsistence, Cora has become mistress of a gambling-house, where she has been placed by one Victor Mazillier, the lady's ardent admirer, who has several times made her a tender of his hand, and been rejected. Hither, on discovering his attachment to Marcelle, Cora, now known as Madame de Champs, forces the reluctant George, threatening, should he refuse to obey her, to reveal his true position to the lady's father. This gentleman is ignorant that his intended son-in-law is a returned convict. Finding she cannot recover his lost love, our heroine is beset with conflicting emotions, and finally goes raving mad, having previously written a letter to the police, which places George under the regulation of "L'Article 47" of the penal code. The last act shows the repentance and death of Cora, and the reunion of the lovers. Such is the story as presented in the English version. It is open to some objections; but, upon the whole, presents us with a powerful and effective drama. The success of the play owes much to the acting of Mrs. Hermann Vezin, who appears in the title rôle of Cora, and exhibits a display of emotional power and passionate declamation that tells with electrical effect upon the audience. The different phases of feeling through which the heroine passes; the love more terrible than hate; the revenge, the jealousy, the varying phases of mental anguish, that lead to the final overthrow of reason; the better resolutions—all these are finely depicted, and secure for the actress at the termination a complete triumph. Mr. Fernandez, as George du Hamel, though somewhat demonstrative, is, upon the whole, effective. Mr. E. Leathes gives a very artistic rendering of Victor Mazillier, and Mr. Burridge, as a philanthropic mad doctor, is deserving of encomium. Mr. W. H. Stephens is a judicious Comte de Rives, and Miss Telbin, as Marcelle, acts with naïveté and feeling. The audience, upon the first night, were more than usually demonstrative.

At the Adelphi, the withdrawal of the "Shaughraun" has been immediately followed by a revival of the "Colleen Bawn." The popularity of this drama is never on the wane, and its reproduction at stated periods is sure to meet with a hearty recognition from the public. The part of Miles-na-Coppaleen finds an able exponent in Mr. Charles Sullivan, who has achieved a complete mastery of the Irish brogue, and whose style is peculiarly adapted to the display of rich Hibernian humour. Eily O'Connor is charmingly represented by Miss

Hudspeth, and Mr. Shiel Barry gives a graphic impersonation of Danny Mann. The other characters are efficiently rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have inaugurated, at the Gaiety, a series of three matinées with Bulwer Lytton's play of "The Lady of Lyons." The lady infused considerable pathos into the character of the haughty Pauline, in every varying phrase of emotion exhibiting marked contrasts, and always retaining her hold upon the sympathies of the audience. The Claude Melnotte of Mr. Kendal is also an impersonation of great merit. The house was well attended, and the performance more than usually successful.

On the occasion of the annual benefit of Mr. G. W. Moore, the popular comedian of the Moore-Burgess troupe at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, many eminent artists co-operated in the carrying out of an exceedingly attractive programme. There were two performances.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Night," by Franz Abt, is a very effective setting of some expressive lines by the late Mr. John Oxenford. Herr Abt has long held a position as one of the most successful song-composers of the day, and the production now referred to is worthy of his reputation. The melody, while simple, is well marked, and lies within moderate compass. It is published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., who have also just issued the very characteristic "Dance of Almas," from Mr. F. H. Cowen's dramatic cantata, "The Corsair." Of the success of this work—composed for and produced at last year's Birmingham Festival—we spoke at the time. The extract just specified is arranged as a pianoforte solo.

Among the several cheap musical serials published by Messrs. Boosey and Co. is their *Sacred Musical Cabinet*, issued in shilling numbers. The twenty-fourth part contains Mr. Henry Smart's fifty preludes and interludes for the organ, a collection of movements of special value to the organist, professional or amateur, and particularly calculated for use in the Church service. No. 25 of the work just mentioned comprises Bach's hundred chorales for organ or harmonium—a rich store of grand old Lutheran Church tunes, as arranged by one of the greatest masters of harmony.

"The Lion Flag of England" (C. Boosey and Co.) is an effective setting, by H. Mackenzie, of some vigorous lines by the well-known Devonshire postman-poet, Edward Capern. There is a bold, national tone about the piece which is well suited to a singer possessing declamatory power.

THE CARNIVAL AT ATHENS.

The carnival in the Greek Church lasts two weeks and includes three Sundays. Balls and gaiety prevail as the rule during this time, but on Sundays an outdoor manifestation takes place in the form of a masquerade, and the last Sunday is considered as the bouquet at the end. The throwing of sweetmeats does not seem to be a part of the ceremony in Greece, as it is in Italy. Those who can afford it drive about in carriages, the less wealthy hire a cart, while greater numbers of all classes walk through the streets, in whatever style of costume they may have selected. It pleases the children to consider themselves as maskers, and many of them may be seen going about in every kind of bright colours attended by their parents or nurses. A tendency to appear in the costumes of foreign countries is strongly manifested, among which the negro is common; but the Turk, and, at times, his wife, seems to be a favourite character. Perhaps the present interest in the Eastern Question may have something to do with this affectation. A very large turban seems to be the usual idea of perfection as to the headdress of a Turk, though in European Turkey it is seldom worn. A very gigantic turban, however, was to be seen, on Sunday week, in the streets of Athens. It figures in the scene which has been sketched by our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson. Some assumed the aspect of animals, and one man walked on stilts, with a bird's beak for his nose, while the feathers made a shape not unlike the crest of a helmet over his head. Among this motley throng were many Greeks wearing what is now considered to be their national costume, and which is to be seen every day in the streets at Athens; but on Sunday this seemed to be a part of the masquerading attire. The men wore embroidered waistcoats, full shirt-sleeves, hanging down like the lawn sleeves of a bishop, kilts or short petticoats of stiff linen, tight leggings, and skull-caps. Our experiences of fancy-dress balls at home, where such dresses are not uncommon, may have helped to preserve the idea that these also were maskers, in fancy garments like the others. The windows and balconies were crowded with people looking out at what was going on. The mass of people in the streets was very good natured and well behaved, and everything went off in the best of temper. At sunset the crowd disappeared from the streets, but the evening was spent in parties, generally with dancing indoors. There seemed to be no ladies with masks on in the streets. The next day, Monday, was a holiday, which is understood to be a day of purification for Lent, that sacred season being thus begun. Shops were shut, and the inhabitants went out in parties to the country, and to picnic in groups upon the hills. Lent is very strictly kept by the Greek Church; even butter is among the articles of food forbidden to be used. We regret to say, however, that one person, at least, among the Carnival Sunday masqueraders was seen next day in no befitting condition of mind and body. This was a rollicking, popular humorist of the town, who had put on the classic helmet of the princely Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, making a little fun of Dr. Schliemann's recent discoveries there. What would Therites have said to have seen Agamemnon reeling drunk? Yet we cannot suppose that everyone among these ancient heroes stopped the pouring into cups when they had "taken away the desire of drinking and eating." In the quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon, the former of those leaders of the Greeks calls the latter a "wine-bibber." Wine could not have been a scarce article amongst those who were besieging Troy; for Homer states, at the end of the seventh book, that the son of Jason brought from Lemnos a thousand measures of wine as a gift to Agamemnon and Menelaus. It was disposed of for brass and "shining iron," which has been quoted as the first instance of barter on record; and on this occasion the Greeks, according to Homer, made a carouse, which lasted through the whole night. The next book begins by describing the "saffron-mantled morn" diffusing itself, but not a word about the heads of the feasting Greeks. Achilles's accusation of "wine-bibber," spoken in anger, does not count for much; but Dr. Schliemann's great find of what are supposed to be Agamemnon's relics contains, amongst other articles, golden goblets and gold-handled mugs, which are very suggestive of having been raised to the lips and being drained of their contents. The carnival of the present day is supposed by some to be only a continuation of the saturnalia, or, perhaps, of the Dionysia—this being more properly the Greek festival; and it is thought that the masks and acting of various kinds in the carnival have come down in modified forms from the older customs.



THE CARNIVAL AT ATHENS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER IN THE CAUCASUS.



MESTYE, IN INDEPENDENT SWANNETY.



VALLEY OF THE INGOUR, IN THE COMMUNE OF KALA.

THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER IN THE CAUCASUS.

The wildest and most untameable among the mountaineers of the Caucasus are the so-called "Independent Swanny," who occupy the upper valley of the river Ingour, a district often named Swannety or Suanetia, in what is probably the most inaccessible part of the highlands between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is open to communication only during three months of the year, the passes being at other times completely obstructed by snow. In the spring of 1875 the Swanny were secretly excited by the native nobles to resist the territorial survey of their country, which had been ordered by the Russian Government. This was opposed under the pretext that land was to be wrested from them and given to Russians, by whom in course of time their district would be peopled. The people consequently flew to arms, guarded the passes, and provoked to hostilities, though unsuccessfully, the garrison of one hundred men quartered at a place called Betcho. But a strong force under General Tzytovytch, although it did not subdue the Swanny, compelled them to lay aside their arms. Through the personal exertions of the military chief of the district, Colonel Hrinewsky, seventeen of the ringleaders were apprehended with very little trouble, recourse being had to arms for the capture of one man only, who had fortified himself in his tower, and defied the Russian force. In the following summer, that of last year, Hrinewsky proceeded into Swannety to arrest two other ringleaders of the previous year who had evaded seizure. Having entered the village, Kalde, in the commune of Kala, in which they were concealed, and where they were assured of protection by their brethren, he demanded that they should be given up to him. The natives bared their daggers, and threatened to cut him and his attendants to pieces on the spot should he persist in claiming them. With the hundred men from Betcho, whose assistance he had summoned, he made a demonstration against the village, after having ridden fearlessly into it by himself to summon, for the last time, the offenders to surrender. The appearance of the troops unhappily had the effect of exasperating the lawless Swanny, who, ensconced in their unassailable defences, continued to dare the chief and the officers of the detachment. A conflict ensued, in which the major in command and several of his men lost their lives, and many others were wounded, the mountaineers still declaring their determination to kill every Russian officer, as well as the chief of the district. In the absence of artillery, the troops were powerless to punish the revolters, and the troops prepared to leave Kalde, not being in any way molested by the Swanny, who merely sought the lives of the leading officers. Yielding to the repeated entreaties of three or four of the villagers, who had sworn to protect him and to conduct him that night in safety beyond their limits, Hrinewsky suffered himself, with the surgeon and his servant, to be taken to a hut, which, soon after dark, was attacked by a band of resolute men. The assailants, failing to obtain admittance, stripped off a part of the roof and fired their rifles into it, killing the chief and his companions. These sad events were succeeded, a few days later, by the appearance before Kalde of 900 men, under General Tzytovytch, who destroyed the village by razing it to the ground, after having removed the women and children and made a number of prisoners. The trial of the latter, by military tribunal, took place at Koitais, the chief town of Imeritia, two or three months ago, when four of the murderers were sentenced to the gallows, and others to various terms of imprisonment, with hard labour, in Siberia. It is doubtful, however, whether the executions will be carried out, an appeal for clemency having been made to the Emperor, whose aversion to capital punishment is well known.

The best account of Swannety and the Swanny people will be found in a book recently published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., "The Crimea and Transcaucasia," by Commander J. Buchan Telfer, R.N., who has obliged us with the two sketches. The author was kindly invited by Colonel Hrinewsky, when at Koutais, to accompany him and his staff and family in a tour of official inspection through the districts of Letchgoumm and Swannety. He describes the ride over the Latspy range of mountain, which separates the valley of the Tshenys-tzkalye, a tributary of the Rion or Phasis, from that of the Ingour. The narrow path wound up the flanks of the mountain, at first through a wilderness of magnificent shrubs and wild flowers; then by short and steep zigzags along the west side, overlooking abysses several thousand feet deep, their bottom hidden beneath airy vapours. As the ascent continued the vegetation grew scantier, but still there were tall tiger-lilies growing in profusion; they halted in the midst of rocks and downs covered with creeping rhododendron; at last they reached the summit of Latspy, marked by a small cairn in the middle of a grassy plateau, the adjoining nooks and hollows exposed to the north being spread with snow.

"We pushed on, and soon began the descent in a northerly direction. The eye here overlooked awful depths, unrelieved by tree or shrub; brow follows upon brow, and brink succeeds to brink, as the path, in some parts barely practicable, winds along the head of numerous glens, the offshoots of a mighty valley; and when we got to the end of an arête, we obtained our first sight of the upper valley of the Ingour. To the right, far away, lay the commune of Oushkoul, and to our left that of Kala, where we arrived in the evening, after a steep descent through the most lovely shrubberies and a flora richer and more varied than we had yet seen. We had to cross the Moushour torrent and the Ingour, before getting to Kala; and, on a plot between the two streams, the Priestav of Swannety, attended by his interpreter and escort, was waiting to conduct the Chief to the small village of Lalhory, above the left bank of the Kalpety, a watercourse between the villages of Moucouadar and Davberr. The little hut occupied by the Chief and myself was about 15 ft. square, with a real muddy floor; but we soon got comfortably settled; and after a good fire had been kindled a circle was formed around it, and when pipes were lit and the Cossacks began to sing, we looked a well-satisfied party."

Commander Telfer proceeds to describe the business of next day, the election of communal elders, magistrates, and assistants, for Kala and Oushkoul, followed by a rude and barbarous war-dance at the bidding of their Prince, whose name is Tenghyz Dadyshkylyany, ruling the native population of Swannety on the Ingour. He is a giant of a man, standing 6 ft. 7 in. high, and large and robust in proportion; he wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Russian army. The author then relates his further journey, by way of Ypary and Moulachy, into the so-called "Independent" districts of Swannety; one of the villages inhabited by the Swanny is shown in the sketch engraved. He observes, "The most striking feature in the upper valley of the Ingour is the number of square towers, seen to the greatest advantage in the village of Ypary, where many are grouped in a comparatively small space. These towers, fully 60 ft. in height, are solidly constructed of stone, and divided into five floors of one chamber each, every chamber except the topmost being somewhat higher from floor to ceiling than the one below it. They are from eleven to thirteen feet square, the walls being 3 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and

only dimly lighted by means of small loopholes. The wooden floors are reached through corner hatches by means of notched logs; and the sloping roof, also of timber, projects slightly beyond the wall, leaving space for pointing rifles almost at an angle, and for throwing projectiles and employing other defensive measures. The sole access to a tower is through an entrance 15 ft. more or less above the ground, having in front a small wooden platform that communicates with the adjoining cottage, in which the family live, by means of a plank extending to an opening in its roof; in some instances a rope ladder reaches from the floor to the ground. A habitation in Swannety usually consists of one large windowless apartment, in which the family lives, with its cows, dogs, and poultry; meat is cooked and bread baked over heated slabs, the smoke of the fire escaping through an opening in the roof, by which the only light is admitted. We observed that many such habitations in the country were tenantless and deserted. When a family is under the ban of vengeance from a superior force the cottage is abandoned, and refuge is sought in the tower with chattels and provisions; the plank and platform are removed, and the refugees become liable to siege till they are willing to treat; or a single member may have cause to flee from his enemies, in which case also communication is cut off, and the fugitive has to depend on his friends for supplies. The towers in this part of Swannety resemble each other in every respect. They stand isolated, which is not the case in Letchgoumm and Mingrelia. They are the receptacles for the huntsman's trophies, the walls on every floor being decorated with the horns and jawbones of the deer and the wild goat, strung up by scores, many now blackened and rotting from decay, but the treasured heirlooms of several generations."

We are reminded by this description of the Scottish Border "peels," familiar to the readers of "The Monastery" and other Waverley novels; a perfect specimen of which may be seen in Smallholm Tower, near Kelso, and another in Newark Tower, Bowhill Park, on the Ettrick, above Selkirk. As an example of the habits of a wild and lawless country, in a state not much unlike that of Tweedside or Teviotdale three or four centuries ago, there is some historical interest in these village fortifications of the Caucasian mountaineers.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THEORY OF MUSIC—SCALES AND MODES.

Dr. W. Pole, F.R.S., in his third lecture on the Theory of Music, on Thursday week, resumed his examination of the musical scales by stating that, though Pythagoras discovered the diatonic scale mechanically by dividing a stretched string, it was not independently of natural principles, since the main division of the scale into octaves must have been apparent to untaught ears. Thus, when a woman or a boy imitated a melody sung by a man, the tune would be an octave higher, and would so blend with it as to be almost undistinguishable. There is also some evidence for the fifth being a natural suggestion; the other divisions were more artificial. The ancient modes were next explained. In the best times of Greece vocal music was accompanied by an eight-stringed lyre, and there were seven different series of seven notes each, termed modes, having different names, such as Lydian, Phrygian, and Dorian, in which melodies were written. One of these, a well-authenticated hymn to the muse Calliope, Dr. Pole sang and played. Ambrose, in adopting the Greek music in the early Church, used only four of the Greek modes; other four, on a somewhat different principle, were afterwards added by Gregory; and about his time it became the practice to attach more importance to one particular note of the scale of each mode. As harmony was introduced, the modern form of tonality was ultimately developed. This reacted upon the modes; and, as some of these were found more suitable for harmonic treatment, the intractable ones died out, and eventually only two remained—the modern major and minor, both which had been rejected by the Church. Our present major mode was the original Lydian, adopted by the troubadours and minstrels; and our minor was another ancient Greek secular mode. Harmony also reacted upon the theory of the diatonic scale. The use of several sounds used simultaneously rendered it necessary that their harmonic relations should be more carefully considered, and that every note of the scale should bear a definite harmonic relation to other notes, and to the tonic in particular; and this has led to the modification of the third from the Pythagorean interval. The theory of the chromatic scale was next discussed. The well-known incorrectness of the pianoforte arrangement in having one black key to express two chromatic notes (such as G sharp and A flat) was adverted to, as well as the disagreement of musicians in regard to the exact position the chromatic notes should occupy—a most difficult problem to settle, which was submitted to scientific consideration. Dr. Pole explained how the large number of notes in the octave required for true intonation can be readily obtained by the voice and by the violin tribe of instruments; while on keyed instruments the great difficulty has been met by the compromise of dividing the octave into twelve equal semitones—the arrangement now in use—termed temperament. Among the illustrations were specimens of Mozart's melodies, with and without their chromatic embellishments.

THE HISTORY OF BIRDS.

Professor Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 2nd inst., began by asserting the identity of the methods of antiquarian and geological investigation, the arguments respecting the discovery of Roman pavements in London being of precisely the same character as those for the existence of that very ancient bird, the archæopteryx. He then noticed the apparent uniformity of mineral nature during the time occupied by the deposition of the stratified rocks of the earth's crust, such as gravel, clay, and chalk; and the evidence respecting the early physical geography, showing it to have been of the same nature as now, but differently distributed; for instance, the discovery of turtles, palms, &c., at the mouth of the Thames demonstrates the existence at one time of a West Indian climate. The divergence of the forms of living nature for the same duration is apparently great; yet of all the remarkable relics of animals discovered in ancient strata anatomy has proved that there is none which does not fall into one of the great divisions now established. The variation from living forms on examination turns out to be consistent with fundamental unity of organisation. In regard to the question as to the nature of the variation within the limits of a group, which can only be determined by investigating facts, Professor Huxley proceeded to give some results of the study of the class of birds, which he defined as "warm-blooded feathered flying bipeds," having special characteristics, found in no other vertebrate animal—viz., feathers (analogous but widely different to hair), wings or fore limbs, with structure unlike anything else in the living world; a very much modified pelvic arch, and very peculiar hind limbs. In the great variety of habits and external appearance in living birds, such as the ostrich, the vulture, the pigeon, the penguin, and the humming-bird, this uniformity of organisation exists; there is no departure from the typical structure. The examination of the

quaternary and tertiary strata as far as the oolitic has not led to the discovery of any sensible deviation from the essential characters of birds. In 1861, however, there were found in the slate of Solenhafen, first, a fossil feather, and afterwards other remains of the archæopteryx, a bird whose structure somewhat approximated to that of a reptile, as may be seen in the British Museum; and more recently, in mesozoic strata, the odontopteryx was discovered, with processes not teeth, but resembling them. But the greatest modification of bird-structure has been the recent discovery, in the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains, in North America, of an immense amount of animal remains, amongst which, in cretaceous strata, Professor Marsh found two kinds of birds, the hesperornis regalis and the ichthyornis—the former somewhat resembling the grebe, about 6 ft. high, with great hind limbs, and teeth set in grooves; the latter a small pigeon-like bird, with teeth in sockets. The marked distinction between birds and other vertebrate is thus lost, and palæontologists are therefore led again to investigate the striking resemblances in the structure of the archæopteryx and reptiles, and to study the problem whether reptiles passed into birds or birds merged into reptiles. The recent evidence merely shows that, in regard to structure, the two classes overlap each other. In conclusion, Professor Huxley referred to his lecture in 1868, when he showed that, in past times, birds existed more like reptiles, and at the same time reptiles more like birds, than any now living.

ENGLAND AFTER THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Professor Henry Morley, in his second lecture, on Saturday last, after some remarks upon the influence of English freedom in leading to the French Revolution, noticed Montesquieu's "Esprit des Loix," published after visiting England, and Rousseau's reply to it as a futile attempt to reform old things; whereas his method was to destroy them and to make all new. This "Rejuvenescence" was the principle of the French National Assembly in 1789. It desired to constitute society afresh, upon a new ideal liberty—defined "as everyone doing the best he could for himself, without injuring his neighbour." This led to a great conflict of opinion in England. The spirits of the younger men, such as Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Montgomery, disturbed at the evils existing in society, were stirred with hope, while the older men were alarmed at the new doctrines, and regarded them with aversion or detestation. Burke's severe "Reflections on the Revolution in France," published in 1790, had many replies; the chief being Mackintosh's "Vindicia Gallica" in 1791, his first great work. Burke, as Professor Morley showed by reading extracts, though greatly sympathising with political and religious freedom, which he specially manifested in his proposal for settling the dispute with the American colonies, was yet essentially conservative in dealing with abuses, ever looking to expediency. He said, "I must see the things; I must see the men. Without concurrence and adaptation of these to the design, the very best speculative projects might become not only useless, but mischievous." This, the experience of age, was sound truth; but so also was the opinion of the youthful Mackintosh in defence of the ideal, when he said, "Who will be hardy enough to assert that a better constitution is not attainable than any which has hitherto appeared?" The error in France was the endeavour to attain the ideal by ideal means. After a brief sketch of the life of Thomas Paine (1737—1802), the Professor showed that in his "Rights of Man," Paine merely reasserted the best principles of the National Assembly, claiming no more freedom than he actually possessed. In the latter part of the lecture Professor Morley commented on the emotional and sentimental side of the French Revolution, so frequently arising in the midst of revolting cruelty; and he also alluded to the deleterious effects of some of the German literature of the period (such as Goethe's "Sorrows of Werter" and Schiller's "Robbers," and the plays of Kotzebue and Iffland), more especially in relation to the marriage contract.

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Professor A. H. Garrod, M.A., F.R.S., began his eighth lecture on the Human Form and its Structure in relation to its Contour, on Tuesday last, by additional remarks on the mechanism of the upper limbs, pointing out how through indolence in using the trapezius muscle, the habit of stooping is contracted, and how this defect may be remedied as shown by drilling soldiers. He next alluded to the injuries consequent upon the excessive use of certain muscles, such as the inflammation excited in the synovial membranes by too much pianoforte practice. After further commenting upon the interesting mechanism of the hand, the Professor proceeded to describe in detail the important muscles of the trunk and the lower limbs, referring to a great statue of the "Fighting Gladiator," large diagrams, and models. He specially commented on the well-known massive tendo Achillis, formed by the union of two powerful muscles, the gastrocnemius and the soleus. When stretched, as in dancing, this tendon is sometimes broken, but the injury is thoroughly repaired in a little time by the formation of a new tendon. After comparing our feet with those of anthropoid apes, who have neither our apparatus for walking, nor our motives for it, the Professor explained the advantages of having our heels somewhat raised, as we thereby relieve the muscles of the feet and ankles in walking, by bringing other muscles into play; but the use of high heels is too frequently carried to excess.

Dr. James Bryce will, at the next Friday evening meeting, on the 16th inst., give a discourse on Armenia and Ararat.

A paper on "Maritime Warfare" was read at the United Service Institution, yesterday week, by Mr. Donald Currie. He advocated the necessity for an extended and more complete system of telegraphic communication with our various colonies and the Indian Empire, and the establishment of graving-docks and coaling-stations wherever our men-of-war were in the custom of calling. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who presided, said it would be very easy in time of war to stop communication with India by means of the Red Sea, and that, therefore, a telegraphic connection should be established with the East by means of our various colonies on the West Coast of Africa.

At the forty-ninth anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, which was held last Saturday, the gold medal was presented to Captain J. Ross, of the Coldstream Guards, the winner of the prize essay on the Causes which have led to the Pre-eminence of Nations in War, given by the institution as their prize for the past year. A satisfactory report of the society's doings during the past year was presented. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., who presided, dwelt on the value of the institution—its lectures, essays, and library; and discoursed pleasantly and suggestively on the necessity of scientific knowledge in working out the details of modern warfare.

Last Saturday evening's free lecture in connection with the collection of scientific apparatus at South Kensington was given by Professor T. E. Thorpe, of the Yorkshire College of Science, on the Scientific Work of Robert Boyle.

At a meeting of the Social Science Association, on Monday evening—Mr. P. M'Lagan, M.P., in the chair—a paper drawing attention to the necessity of an official inquiry into the cause of fires was read by Mr. C. Walford.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held a full meeting the same evening—Dr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair—when a paper was read by Professor Birks, of Cambridge, on the Bible and Modern Astronomy, in which he held that modern science ought not to be held up as contradicting the Bible; that there was evidence that the Book of Science and the Book of Revelation, when fully understood, would be found to harmonise. In the mean time all investigations constantly warned us that hasty conclusions of every kind were to be avoided by all parties. It was noted that the strength of this society has nearly quadrupled during the past five or six years.

Professor Bentley, on Monday afternoon, at the London Institution, gave the first of two botanical lectures, the subject chosen being Palms; that of the second, to be given next Monday, is to be Ferns.

The first of a series of four Cantor lectures on the Chemistry of Gas Manufacture was given, on Monday evening, at the Society of Arts, by Professor A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S. The use of coke as a heating material for household purposes was warmly commended by the lecturer, its superiority for that purpose, as well as its economy as compared with coal, being strongly urged. In order to facilitate its use, such reforms as had recently been advocated must be resorted to in our fire-grates in order to do away with the wasteful draught through the bottom of the stove, which only served to waste fuel. The true principle of heating lay in the production of as large a glowing surface as possible, a bright flame being in no way necessary or even desirable.

At a special meeting held, on Tuesday evening, in the hall of the Society of Arts, a paper was read by Mr. H. Trueman Wood, assistant secretary of the society, on the Patents for Inventions Bill, 1877. Major Beaumont, M.P., presided, and among those present were Dr. Playfair, M.P., and Mr. Mundella, M.P. The lecturer contended that the reforms required in the existing system were administrative, not legislative, and that the changes most required were changes in the direction of simplification of procedure. A discussion followed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

The Most Hon. Charles Douglas-Compton, Marquis and Earl of Northampton; Earl Compton of Compton, in the county of Warwick; and Baron Wilmington of Wilmington, in the county of Sussex; died at his seat, Castle Ashby, near Northampton, on the 3rd inst. His Lordship was born May 26, 1816, the eldest son of Spencer, second Marquis of Northampton, by Margaret, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk, N.B., and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1837. He assumed, in 1831, the additional prefix surname and arms of Douglas, and in 1851 succeeded his father as third Marquis. His Lordship married, July 5, 1859, Theodosia Harriet Elizabeth (who died in 1864), daughter of Captain and Lady Mary Vyner, and granddaughter of Thomas Philip, late Earl De Grey, but had no issue. The family honours devolve consequently on his brother, Lord William Compton, Vice-Admiral R.N., who was born in 1818, married, in 1844, Eliza, third daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., and has issue.

MR. LOWE OF LOCKO.

William Drury-Lowe, Esq., of Locko Park, in the county of Derby, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1854, one of the principal landowners in Derbyshire, died on the 26th ult., at his seat near Derby, aged seventy-four. He was lord of the manors of Denby, Spondon, &c., and patron of two livings. The eldest son of Robert Holden, Esq., of Darley Abbey, in the county of Derby, and Nuttall Temple, Notts, by Marianne, his wife, only child and heiress of William Drury-Lowe, Esq., of Locko Park, he succeeded, in 1828, to the estates of his maternal grandfather, and in the following year assumed the surname of Lowe in lieu of his patronymic. He married, Feb. 13, 1827, the Hon. Caroline Esther Curzon, youngest daughter of Nathaniel, second Lord Scarsdale, and leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of—

Lieutenant-General Eardley Wilmot, aged seventy-seven.
Lieutenant-General Sir John Fordyce, K.O.B., Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.
Major-General Evelyn Waddington, late of her Majesty's 23rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Archdeacon Waring, a canon residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, after a brief illness, at the age of seventy-seven.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, on the 12th inst., at Alexandria, Egypt.

T. Talbot Bury, F.S.A., V.P.R.I.B.A., on the 23rd ult., at 50, Welbeck-street.

Thomas Stone, F.R.C.S., for many years Resident Surgeon of Christ's Hospital, on the 2nd inst., in his seventy-first year.

William Harrison, Esq., J.P. for Staffordshire, on the 23rd inst., at Eastland House, Leamington, in his eightieth year.

Arthur Loveday, Esq., of Waddington, Oxon, formerly of Doctor's-commons, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-five.

Thomas Porch Porch, Esq., of Edgarley, in the county of Somerset, M.A., J.P., on the 27th ult., aged sixty-nine.

The Hon. Patrick Oliphant Murray, late of the 5th Madras Infantry, fifth son of Alexander, eighth Lord Elibank, in his fifty-eighth year.

Hugh Davies Griffith, Esq., of Caerhun (a considerable landed proprietor in North Wales), on the 25th ult., in his seventy-ninth year.

Mr. Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, Clerk to the Crown for the County of Lancaster and Keeper of the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, aged seventy-seven.

Admiral Henry Gossett, on the 1st inst., aged eighty-two. He was second son of Matthew Gossett, Esq., of Bagot, Jersey, Viscount of that island, by Grace, his wife, daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

The Hon. Richard Hely-Hutchinson, at Ringwood, Torquay, aged seventy-four. He was the last surviving child of the Hon. Francis Hely-Hutchinson, M.P. for the University of Dublin, and grandson of the well-known lawyer and statesman, the Right Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson, by Christiana, his wife, first Baroness Donoughmore.

CHESS.

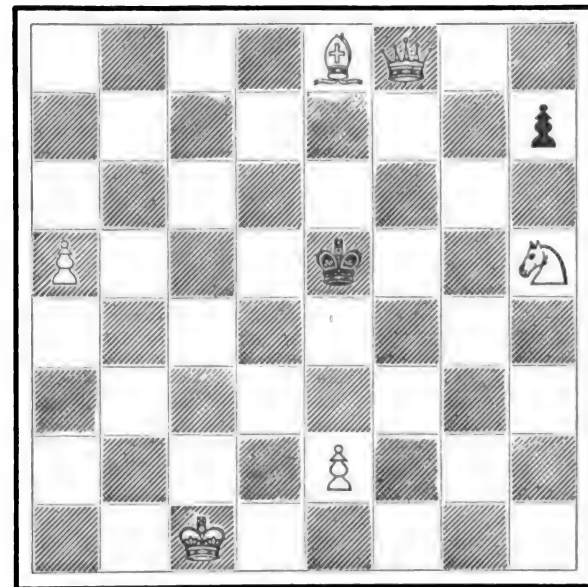
H REED.—The first move in the solution of No. 1719 is B to Q sq. In reply to 1. R to K sq (ch), Black can interpose the B, and cannot then be mated on the next move.
CORPINO.—You will find your question answered in the correspondence of last week.
CANTHARIKOPHO.—In Problem No. 1721 Black's best reply to 1. Q to R 8th is 1. P to Q 8th, a resource you appear to have overlooked.
A B (West Brompton).—Both problems require amendment. No. 1 has a dual solution in the variation 1. P takes R, when White can play either 2. Kt takes P (double ch), or 2. Kt to Q 7th (dis ch). No. 2 can be solved by 1. Q to K sq (ch), 2. Q to Kt 4th (ch), and 3. Kt to Kt 4th, mate. We shall be glad to hear from you again.
J G C (Tottenham).—A capital little stratagem, and it shall have early publication if you will favour us with your full name and address.
H (Nottingham).—Many thanks for the game and problem. Both shall have our best attention.
H B (Berlin).—Your solutions are always highly satisfactory, and those referred to in your letter were acknowledged last week.
S W C (Temple).—Please to examine the leading variation in Problem No. 1. After the moves 1. B to Kt 5th, B takes Kt, 2. Q to Kt 3rd, there is no mate if Black plays 2. R to Q Kt 8th.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1722 received from J Sheppard, J Woods, B Lewy, Salop, J Byng, Dolly, P S Shenale, E W Fry, J K H Stebbing, Tredunnock, Semaj, Amerham, Edipus, J G Finch, Cantharikopho, and E Clarkson.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1723 received from H B, J Woods, Triton, Only Jones, Simplex, B Roughton, J Williams, B R Stone, W Alston, R T King, E Worsley, Lifford, Beant, S A Silem, W Leeson, Cantharikopho, Hereward, Mechanic, J B W, H Burgher, Black Knight, J Wontone, L S R Tippet, Paul's Root, Harrovin, W Nelson, R H Brooks, J de Honteyn, J M Turton, P S Shenale, I E Imbrey, E W Fry, East Marden, J K W S B, H Reed, H N Smith, Copladino, A Wood, Semaj, H W Trenchard, W P Payne, E H V, Woolwich Chess Club, Cant, Amerham, T R, American, Long stop, Leonora and Leon, B Western, J Shepherd, C Wood, H C R Drapers College, T Guest, Dolly, H M Pridmore, E L G, H Welham, Fritz, Société Littéraire de Gand, H Beummann, E Frau, F Myers, J Byng, Owllet, E P Vuillamy, J G Finch, W G D, H Stebbing, D Vawdry, W E N, E Clarkson, F T M, S Johnstone, and Una.

NOTE.—This problem cannot be solved by 1. Kt to Kt 3rd or by Kt to K 6th. In reply to either of these moves, Black can move his K to Kt 5th, after which White cannot mate in two more moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1723.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 7th	Kt moves	3. Kt to B 5th.	Mate.
2. Kt to Q 6th	Any move		

PROBLEM No. 1725.
By W. T. PIERCE.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following interesting and well-contested game was played, last week, at Simpson's Divan, between Messrs. MACDONNELL and ROBERT.

(Ruy Lopez Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	35. Kt to Kt 8th	R to R 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	36. Kt to Kt 8th	R to R 4th
3. B to Kt 6th	P to Q B 3rd	37. Kt to K 7th	B to B 5th
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	38. R to Q B 2nd	R takes Q B P
5. P to Q 4th		39. Kt to Kt 8th	P to Q Kt 4th
This line of attack is out of fashion at present, and 5. Castles, is more frequently adopted by the best players.			
6. P to K 5th	P takes P	40. Kt takes P	R to R 4th
7. Castles	Kt to K 5th	41. P to K Kt 3rd	R to B 3rd
	Kt to B 4th	42. K to B 2nd	
The move in the text is safe enough, but it is decidedly inferior to 7. B to K 2nd.			
8. B takes Kt	Q P takes B	43. Kt takes P	R to R 4th
9. Kt takes P	Kt to K 3rd	44. P to K Kt 3rd	R to B 3rd
10. P to Q B 3rd		45. K to B 2nd	
It would be better to exchange the Kt, and play 11. Q to K 2nd.			
11. Kt to B 5th	P to Q B 4th	46. Kt to B 3rd	R takes P (ch)
12. R takes Q	B to Q 2nd	47. Kt to K 4th	B to Q 4th
13. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to B 5th	48. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to Kt 8th
14. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 6th	49. Kt takes P (ch)	R to K 8th
15. Kt to B 4th	Kt takes B	50. R takes B	B takes Kt (ch)
16. Q R takes Kt	Castles (Q R)	51. K to B 2nd	R to R 7th (ch)
17. P to B 4th	P to K 4th	52. K to Kt 3rd	R takes P
18. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd	53. P to Kt 5th	P to Kt 5th
19. Kt to K 3rd	B to Q B 3rd	54. P to B 6th	P to Kt 6th
20. Kt to B 5th	B takes Kt	55. B takes B P	R to R 4th
21. Kt takes B (ch)	K to Kt sq	56. K to Kt 4th	P to Kt 7th
22. R to K sq	B to Q 6th	Black must have seen clearly enough that R to Kt 4th would have given him an easy victory. The move made, although inferior, should also have won.	
23. P to Q B 4th	R to Q 5th	57. R to B 5th (ch)	K to Q 5th
24. K R to Q sq	R takes Q B P	58. R takes B	P to Kt 8th
25. R takes R	R takes R	(Queens)	
26. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 7th	59. R takes P	
27. R to Q 2nd	B to Kt 5th	The position at this point is very curious and interesting. Mr. Macdonnell had a winning game; but, playing hastily, he permitted his adversary to place his R at K B 8th, and so escape with a remise. The straight road to victory is as follows:—	
28. P to K R 3rd	R to K 3rd	60. K to R 4th (best)	Q to K 8th (ch)
29. P to B 5th	R to K sq	61. K to Kt 4th	Q to K 7th (ch)
30. P to B 6th	P takes P	62. K moves	Q takes R, and wins.
31. P takes P	P to B 3rd	63. K moves	Q to Kt 8th (ch)
32. R to Q B 2nd	P to B 5th	64. K to R 5th,	
33. P takes P	R to B sq	and the game was drawn.	
34. P to B 5th			
White plays this part of the game with much care and judgment.			
35. R to K 2nd			
Intending, doubtless, should occasion offer, to sacrifice the R for B, and advance the Pawn to the Royal rank.			

A brilliant little Skirmish between two London amateurs, Mr. G. R. DICK and the Rev. A. C. PEARSON.—(Cunningham Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to Q B 3rd	P takes B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. P to Q 5th	Q to K 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd	14. P takes B	Q takes P
4. B to B 4th	B to R 5th (ch)	15. R takes B	
5. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P	All this is played in capital style.	
6. Castles	P takes P (ch)	16. Kt to Q 5th	Q to B 7th
7. K to R sq	B to B 3rd	17. R to Q sq	
P to Q 4th is much better. Black never recovers from the consequences of this and the following move.			
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	18. Kt takes K B P	Q takes K
9. B takes Kt	P takes B	19. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
10. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th	20. Kt to Kt 4th (dis. ch),	
11. Q to R 5th	B to K 3rd	and White mates in two moves.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

We have received the award problem tourney of the late City of London Chess Magazine, but too late for a brief summary of its purpose. The prizes are awarded as follows, and in the order named:—Two-move problems, Messrs. Stonehouse and Callender; three-move problems, Messrs. Andrews, Collings, and Thomas; four-move problems, Messrs. Lord, Rosenbaum, and Pearson. The judges' report declares that Mr. Mensies' problem has taken first honours in the four-move competition.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Nov. 12, 1875, with a codicil, dated June 9, 1876, of the Right Hon. Henry Hall Viscount Gage, late of Frie Place, in the parish of West Frie, Sussex, who died on Jan. 20 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by the Hon. Edward Thomas Gage, C.B., the son, and the Right Hon. Standish Prendergast Viscount Gort, the son-in-law of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator gives legacies to his surviving son, daughters, grandchildren, land steward, and butler. All his real estate he devises to the use of his grandson, Henry Charles Gage (the eldest son of his deceased son Henry Edward Hall Gage), for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male; and the residue of his personality is to go in like manner.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 7 and 18, 1876, of Mr. Daniel Warren, late of No. 68, Porchester-terrace, Paddington, and of No. 75, Old Broad-street, City, merchant, who died on Jan. 26 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Miss Happy Ingate Warren, the sister, Stephen James Allen, Thomas Francis Blackwell, John Wreford Budd, and Charles Pettaford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister his residence, with the furniture and effects, and certain stocks amounting to £10,000; to his brother, Edwin Warren, and his wife, Harriet Warren, and the survivor of them, an annuity of £500 (this annuity is to be increased to £750 on the death of testator's sister); to Mr. Allen, £1000, and a further sum of £3500 on the death of Miss Warren; and there are other legacies and annuities. The income of the residue is to be paid to Miss Warren for her life; and on her death a great many other bequests take effect, including £10,000 to testator's nephew and godson, Herbert George Thomas Ingate Warren, and £100 each to the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, Brompton, and the Seamen's Orphan Charity, Leadenhall-street. The ultimate residue is to be divided into sixty-four parts, forty of which are to go to the said H. G. T. I. Warren, and ten to Mr. Allen.

The will with one codicil, dated Nov. 23 and Dec. 24, 1876, of Mr. Thomas Lewin, late of No. 6, Queen's-gate-place, South Kensington, and of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, one of the conveying counsel to the Court of Chancery, who died on Jan. 5 last, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Emily Lewin, the widow, Spencer Robert Lewin and Frederick Albert Lewin, the nephews, and Arthur Thomas Schreiber, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator devises all his real estate in the parish of Ifield, Sussex, to his wife for life, or until her marriage again, and then to his eldest nephew, Spencer, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, in tail male; the late Emperor Napoleon's presentation copy of "The Life of Caesar," with autograph, is to go as an heirloom with the Ifield estate; and he bequeaths £500 to be equally divided between five London hospitals, to be named by his wife, and some other legacies and annuities; the residue he bequeaths to his wife for life, subject to reduction in the event of her marrying again, and then to be divided between his nephews and nieces (except Spencer), Frederick to have a double share.

The will, dated April 24, 1870, of Mr. Thomas James Rooke, late of No. 3, Highbury-hill, who died on Jan. 28, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, was proved on the 14th ult. by the Rev. Thomas George Rooke, Henry Rooke, Alfred Bradley Rooke, and Arthur William Rooke, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. With the exception of legacies to his sister and sister-in-law, the bequests of the will are confined to testator's children and grandchildren.

The will and three codicils, dated respectively Sept. 6, 1860, Aug. 2, 1873, Nov. 4, 1875, and Jan. 8, 1876, of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Augustus Spencer, formerly of Oriental-place, Brighton, and late of No. 47, Dover-street, Piccadilly, who died on Jan. 18 last, were proved on the 22nd ult. by William Forbes Skene, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will, dated Jan. 26, 1877, of Mr. John Frederick Verrall, late of The Mulberries, Denmark-hill, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Georgina Verrall, the widow, and Rolleston Cathcart, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

From the Navy Estimates, which were issued on Monday, it appears that the net sum required for the naval service during the next twelve months is £10,762,829, as compared with £11,064,843 last year. The number of men for whom wages are required is 44,700, the same as last year.

A letter has been addressed by Sir John Lubbock to Mrs. Gerstenberg informing her that, in accordance with her desire, the sum of 500 guineas, appropriated by the council of foreign bondholders to the purpose of instituting a memorial of her late husband's name and public services, will be devoted to the foundation of an annual prize for political economy in the London University. In their last report the council have expressed deep regret at the death of one who had occupied their chair from 1873 to 1875, when he was compelled by ill health to abstain from active part in the proceedings of a corporation the establishment of which mainly originated with him.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, on Monday night, a resolution was adopted unanimously accepting the conditions laid down by the Government for the transfer of the Academy's museum of antiquities to the proposed new Science and Art Museum for Ireland. These conditions are substantially the same as those given to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries on the transfer of their museum to the Scottish National Museum. The Academy will continue in undisturbed possession of its library, and will be accommodated with rooms for its meetings in the new buildings to be erected for the National Museum. The Academy is also to have the custody and control of its collection of antiquities, subject to such rules and special directions as the Lords of the Council on Education may make. In the resolution adopting the scheme recognition was made of the considerate manner in which the Government had met the views of the Academy.

The *Sussex Daily News* says:—A piece of good fortune has fallen to the lot of Dr. Halifax of Brighton. An aged miser, who died a few days since at Woolwich, has left him a legacy of £6000. The old gentleman, John Clark by name, was a rather singular character. He was eighty-six years of age, and, although he was reputed to be the possessor of a large fortune, he lived to the last in a squalid hovel in the poorest part of Woolwich, where, being a man of education, he devoted himself to the accumulation and study of books, of which he leaves a large store. It is said that the front shutters of his house have not been opened for thirty years, and that he never took a regular meal. He did not know the taste of wine or spirits. The value of his estate has not yet been computed; but, from the fact that besides the legacy to Dr. Halifax, he bequeaths £5000 to his housekeeper, and various legacies of smaller amount to the local charities and to a number of the poor neighbours by whom he was surrounded, it is estimated at between £30,000 and £40,000.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

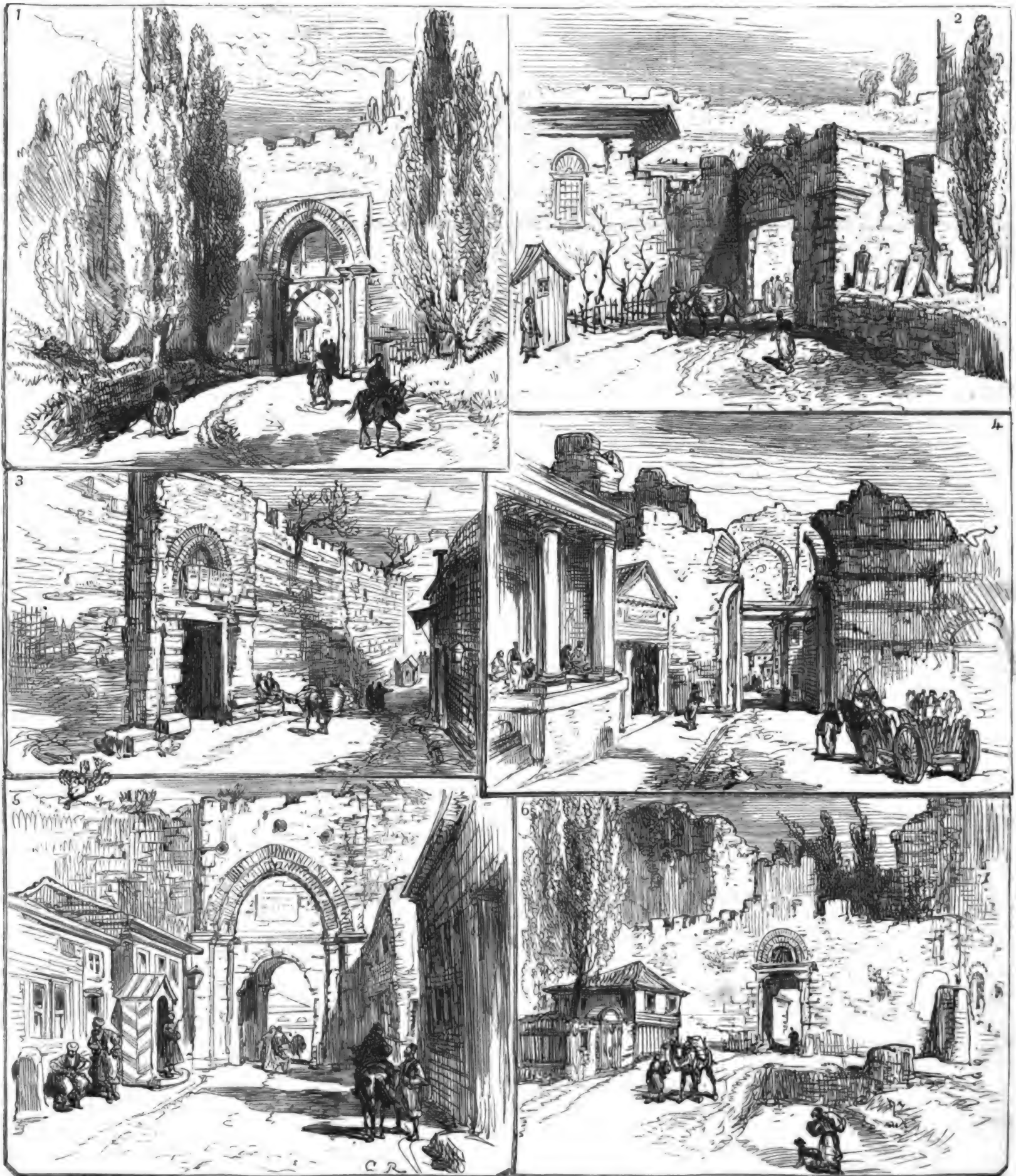


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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



1. Yedi Kouleh (Gate of the Seven Towers).
4. Top Kapouzi (Gate of the Cannonade).

2. Egri Kapou (Crooked Gate).
5. Edrene Kapouzi (Adrianople Gate).

3. Samatia Kapou (Sandbank Gate).
6. Meriameh Yedi Kapouzi.

THE GATES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

take such steps as may appear to be indispensable to secure just government for the Christian subjects of the Sultan. For the present, the idea of coercion is abandoned. Should the Powers agree upon some final form of giving public sanction to such Resolutions of the Conference as have been already acquiesced in by Turkey, Russia will demobilise her forces, the Powers will resume diplomatic correspondence with the Porte, and Turkey will have another—perhaps a last—chance of redeeming herself from anarchy and ruin.

No one, however, can shut his eyes to the fact that the proposal of Russia, if assented to by the Powers, will effect rather an evasion than a settlement of the Eastern Question. When her Troops have been disbanded, and when Russia has reduced her military establishments to their peace footing, the settlement of Turkish affairs will mainly depend upon herself. Can she do what is expected of her? or, if she can, will she do it? Under the watchful eye of the Signatory Powers she may perhaps exert herself to some temporary good effect. It is to be doubted, however, whether she will seize the proffered opportunity of so arranging her affairs as to conciliate the goodwill of Europe. She has done nothing towards the attainment of that end as yet. In no particular have her Agents in the Provinces foregone their customary habits of extortion and tyranny. Bulgaria is much as Bulgaria was a twelvemonth since. Bosnia and Herzegovina are reported to be worse off than they were. The government which should be a protection for the innocent and the weak is their main terror. Criminality finds its chief support where it should meet with condign punishment. Not Christians alone, but Mohammedans, suffer under the present system, which is little better than one of legal brigandage. It can hardly be expected that the oligarchy of Pashas by the members of which the subjects of the Sultan are preyed upon should voluntarily consent to give up, or even to limit, the ascendancy they have attained. The Eastern Question, so far as it depends upon them, threatens to become a perennial question. If it is not now taken in hand by the Powers, as it was the confident expectation of Europe that it would be, it is not on account of any special tenderness for Turkish interests. There are other dangers demanding consideration—dangers which lie beyond the redistribution of political authority in the Turkish Provinces. It is of these that European statesmen are most afraid, for no one can foresee how far war in the East might not be speedily eclipsed by a war in the West. Europe is not at ease. Local irritation just now might readily be followed by general inflammation. England, we hope, may accede to Russian proposals. A few months' rest may do much to restore a healthier condition of public affairs; and, should this be the case, it is not by any means impossible that a calmer mind may be brought to the consideration of the Eastern Question, and a better opportunity be presented for its final settlement.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner, on Wednesday week, at Windsor Castle, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Hon. Frederick and Lady Constance Stanley, Lord and Lady Kilmarnock, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, and Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Horsford. The Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty the next day. Yesterday week the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, General Lord Strathnairn, Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph were included in the Royal dinner party; and on Saturday last Prince and Princess Christian and Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle, performed by the Rev. W. D. MacLagan, M.A., Vicar of Kensington.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle on Monday for town. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace. Prince and Princess Christian also arrived at the palace. Prince Leopold was unable to accompany the Queen to London on account of a strain to his knee. Her Majesty held a Levée, as hereinafter described. Viscountess Clifden dined with the Queen.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Royal School of Art-Needlework at South Kensington, where she was received by Princess Christian, president; Miss L. Wade, lady superintendent; and Miss Hawarth, secretary of the school. The Queen, after having inspected the various works on exhibition, was presented by the president with a bouquet on behalf of the staff and lady-workers of the school. Her Majesty afterwards visited Mr. J. E. Boehm's studio to inspect the colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, which Sir Albert Sassoon intends to present to the city of Bombay. Later in the day the Queen drove to Kensington Palace, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Teck, and also to the Hon. Harriet Phipps, at her apartments there. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice were present at an afternoon performance, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan, at the Gaiety Theatre. Princess Christian dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to the Lyceum Theatre.

On Wednesday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited the Zoological Society's Gardens; they were conducted round the gardens by Mr. A. Bartlett (superintendent), and inspected the animals brought from India by the Prince of Wales. The Queen held a Drawingroom, as described below. The Princess of Wales visited her Majesty at the Palace.

The Court has returned to Windsor Castle. Prince Leopold remains at the castle.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded the Countess of Errol as Lady in Waiting, and Lord de Ros and Captain C.

E. Phipps have succeeded Lord Elphinstone and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

The Queen held a Levée, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace. Princess Beatrice was present. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Court.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington, the Countess of Erroll, and the great officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with plush, chenille, and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a crown of diamonds and pearls. Her Majesty also wore two rows of large pearls, a brooch and earrings of pearls and diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of red figured silk, trimmed with Brussels lace. Head-dress, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, the ribbon and star of St. Katherine of Russia, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The principal members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. The Levée was very numerously attended, and about 200 presentations were made to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom, on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, attended by his suite and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House. Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Court. The usual state ceremonial was observed. Her Majesty entered the Throne-Room, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the other Royal personages.

The Queen wore a dress with a train of black satin embroidered in silk, and a long white tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace of large uncut Oriental rubies set in diamonds, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, and diamond earrings; the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, St. Katherine of Russia, St. Isabelle of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order. Her Majesty's dress was embroidered at the Royal School of Art-Needlework.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress of white silk trimmed with floss embroidery, and white striped velvet train. Head-dress, feathers and veil; ornaments, turquoises and diamonds. Her Royal Highness also wore the star of St. Katherine of Russia, the order of St. Isabelle of Portugal, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

In the diplomatic circle, which was attended also by various ladies of the families of the several members of the corps, some presentations took place; and in the general circle about 120 presentations were made to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House from Melton Mowbray, on Saturday last; his Royal Highness hunted with the Cottesmore hounds during his visit. This was the fourteenth anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, went to the Opéra Comique Theatre in the evening. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their sons, attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. Troutbeck, and the Bishop of Ely, for the Bishop of Worcester, officiated. On Monday the Prince presided, at Marlborough House, at a committee of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Fine-Arts Section of the Paris Universal Exhibition, and attended the Queen's Levée. The Prince and Princess gave a ball in the evening at Marlborough House. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck and Count and Countess Gleichen were present. Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck were unavoidably prevented from being present. Invitations to the number of about 500 were issued. The string band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess were present at a matinee dramatique given at the Gaiety Theatre by Mr. and Mrs. A. Wigan. In the evening the Prince presided at a dinner, at Willis's Rooms, given in aid of the funds of the Deaf and Dumb School, in Fitzroy-square. Previous to the dinner the director of the school, Mr. Van Praagh, accompanied by some of the pupils, attended at Marlborough House and explained the method of oral instruction for the deaf and dumb to his Royal Highness and Princes Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales. On Wednesday the Prince attended the Queen's Drawingroom, and the Princess visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Palermo on Monday.

Princess Christian presided, yesterday week, at the meeting of the ladies' committee of the Adult Orphan Institution, in Regent's Park.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne dined with Earl and Countess Delawarr on Tuesday.

The Duke of Connaught hunted with the Ward Union Hounds, near Dublin, last week, and dined with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough at Dublin Castle. The Duke was present at the State Ball given by their Excellencies, on Monday, at the castle.

The Duke of Cambridge, although much better after his illness, is still troubled with a cough.

The Duchess of Teck is confined to her residence at Kensington Palace from a bronchial attack.

Entertainments have been given by the Austrian Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, Earl Granville, Lady Harriet Lindsay, Lord and Lady Abercromby, and Lady Northcote. The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his fourth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday, after which he held a Levée.

Mr. Merthyr and Lady Theodora Guest returned to Motcombe House, on Monday, from Canford Manor. Among the numerous gifts Lady Theodora received on her marriage were, from the King of Hanover, a basket of beautiful roses from Paris; from the Queen of the Netherlands, a jewelled china casket; and from the Duchess of Cambridge, a Dresden china déjeuner service.

The marriage of Lord Arthur W. Hill, second son of the fourth Marquis of Downshire, and Miss Fortescue Harrison, daughter of Mr. Fortescue Harrison, M.P. for Kilmarnock, was solemnised, on Wednesday, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington. The bridemaids were the Misses Fortescue Harrison,

her three sisters; and Lady Olivia Tylour, niece of the bridegroom. Viscount Newry was best man. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with old Genoese point, and she wore a wreath of orange-flowers; her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. The bridemaids were dressed in pale blue silk costumes, with lace caps and fichus. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Osborne Gordon, B.A., Rector of East Hampstead, Berks, assisted by the Rev. Joseph P. Waldo, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephen's.

GATES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The imperial city of Constantine, which still bears his name in the language of all Christendom, is called by the Turks, who have possessed it 423 years, Stamboul or Istambul. This is a corruption of the three Greek words, some think, which mean "To the City," and which were of course frequently heard, referring to the capital of the Empire, among the provincial and rural subjects of the Byzantine reign. Ancient Byzantium was founded by a Megarian Greek colony, in the seventh century before Christ. It was the object of many strenuous conflicts between the Greeks and Persians; and, later, between the Spartans, Athenians, and Macedonians; but fell under the conquering power of Rome, before the commencement of our era. In the year A.D. 330 the first Christian Emperor of Rome founded the august city, which remained above one thousand years the Christian metropolis of the East, and which has now been four centuries the seat of the Ottoman rule. During half the thirteenth century it was held by the Western Crusaders, under princes of a Flemish house supported by the naval power of Venice; but it was recovered by the Greeks, who defended it two hundred years longer against their Mohammedan foes. It might, even in the fifteenth century, have been preserved to Christian Europe, but for the civil wars in France and England, which prevented the kings of these nations from joining in an effort to repel the Turkish invasion. The singularly convenient and beautiful position of this famous city, at the southern mouth of the Bosphorus, on a promontory overlooking the landlocked Sea of Marmora, has often been remarked. Our readers will also remember that it is separated by the inlet of "the Golden Horn" from Pera and Galata, the two Christian suburbs, the former of which is the abode of European residents or visitors, and the latter of Greek subjects of the Sultan. On the opposite, or Asiatic, shore of the Bosphorus is the purely Turkish town of Scutari. The illustrations we present in this Number, from Sketches by our Special Artist, are those of the Gates of Stamboul. This city is entirely surrounded by walls of brick and stone, laid in alternate courses, with a circuit of nearly thirteen miles, constructed by the ancient Roman Emperors of the East. Two thirds of the wall runs close along the water's edge, on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, from the Seven Towers to Seraglio Point, the Bosphorus, and the Golden Horn. The remaining portion, which forms a triple rampart behind, across the promontory occupied by Stamboul, was fortified with many towers, affording a variety of examples of mediæval castellated architecture, but now exhibiting a series of picturesque ruins. There used to be seven gates on the land side of the city, twelve gates on the side of the Golden Horn and harbour, and seven looking towards the Sea of Marmora, but some have been walled up. The Turkish word for "Gate" is "Kapou" or "Kapouai," which occurs in the names of most of these represented in our illustrations. We will enumerate those which appear on our front page. The first of them, Yedi Kouleh, or the Gate of the Seven Towers, is situated at the south-west corner of the city, near the angle formed by the shore of the Sea of Marmora with the landward fortifications on the western side; it opens to the Armenian and Greek cemeteries, with the hospitals belonging to those religious and national communities. We have given an illustration of the Seven Towers, or the Marble Tower, which is their only remnant, in a former Number of this Journal. The next gate in our list is Egri Kapou, the Crooked Gate, also called the Charsian, from its Greek architect Charsias, or the Bulgarian gate, which is likewise on the west side of the city. It was by this gate that the Emperor Justinian made his triumphal entry into Constantinople. A little to the north of it is Edrene Kapouai, the Gate of Adrianople, upon the road leading to that important city, which is the second of European Turkey in political rank, and which was the seat of Ottoman dominion many years before the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mevlaneh Yeni Kapouai, or the New Gate of the Melandi, is not very remarkable. All these gates are on the land side of the city, and so is the Selymbrian Gate, Siliwri Kapouai, of which we give a separate illustration. The small town of Siliwri, anciently called Selymbria, is on the shore of the Sea of Marmora, forty miles west of Constantinople. Just outside this gate are the tombs of Ali Pasha, of Janina, the ferocious Albanian tyrant, and of his sons, beheaded in 1822. The other two gates shown in our Engravings are the Samatia Kapouai, or Sandbank Gate, formerly St. Emilion, on the sea side, and the Top Kapouai, or Cannon Gate, which is celebrated in history as the Gate of St. Romanus. It holds the central place in the triple line of city fortifications on the western side of Constantinople, which was defended with the most heroic valour and perseverance, in the siege of 1453, by the last Greek Emperor of the house of Paleologus; and here, after a desperate fight against the Turkish Janissaries, he fell dead upon a heap of the slain. The Turks, who had very powerful artillery long before it was much used by any European army, had canonaded this gate so tremendously, that its present name is derived from that circumstance. There is another Top Kapouai, at Seraglio Point, where the Golden Horn meets the Bosphorus, nearly opposite the arsenal or cannon-foundry, which is called Top-Haneh. The gates not included among our present illustrations are Bagtche-Kapouai, the Garden Gate; Chifoot Kapouai, the Jews' Gate; that of Baluk-Bazar, or the Fishmarket; Zindoon, or the Dungeon; Odoon, the Timber-yard; Jubali, the Glaziers; Balat, the Palace; Haivan Serai, the Menagerie; Chutladi, the Butchers; Akhur, the Stables; Narli, the Pomegranates; Fanar, the Lighthouse; Koum Kapouai, the Sand Gate; the Gate of Daoud Pasha, and two or three more, all opening to the waterside. We do not speak, upon this occasion, of the famous and magnificent buildings within the city; the noble Cathedral Church of St. Sophia, erected by Justinian, in the sixth century, now converted into a Turkish Mosque; the Ahmedyeh and Suleimanyeh Mosques, and that of Sultan Mohammed II.; the Hippodrome, or Atmeidan; the Porte, or Ministry of State; the Seraglio, or Old Palace; and the Tombs of the Sultans.

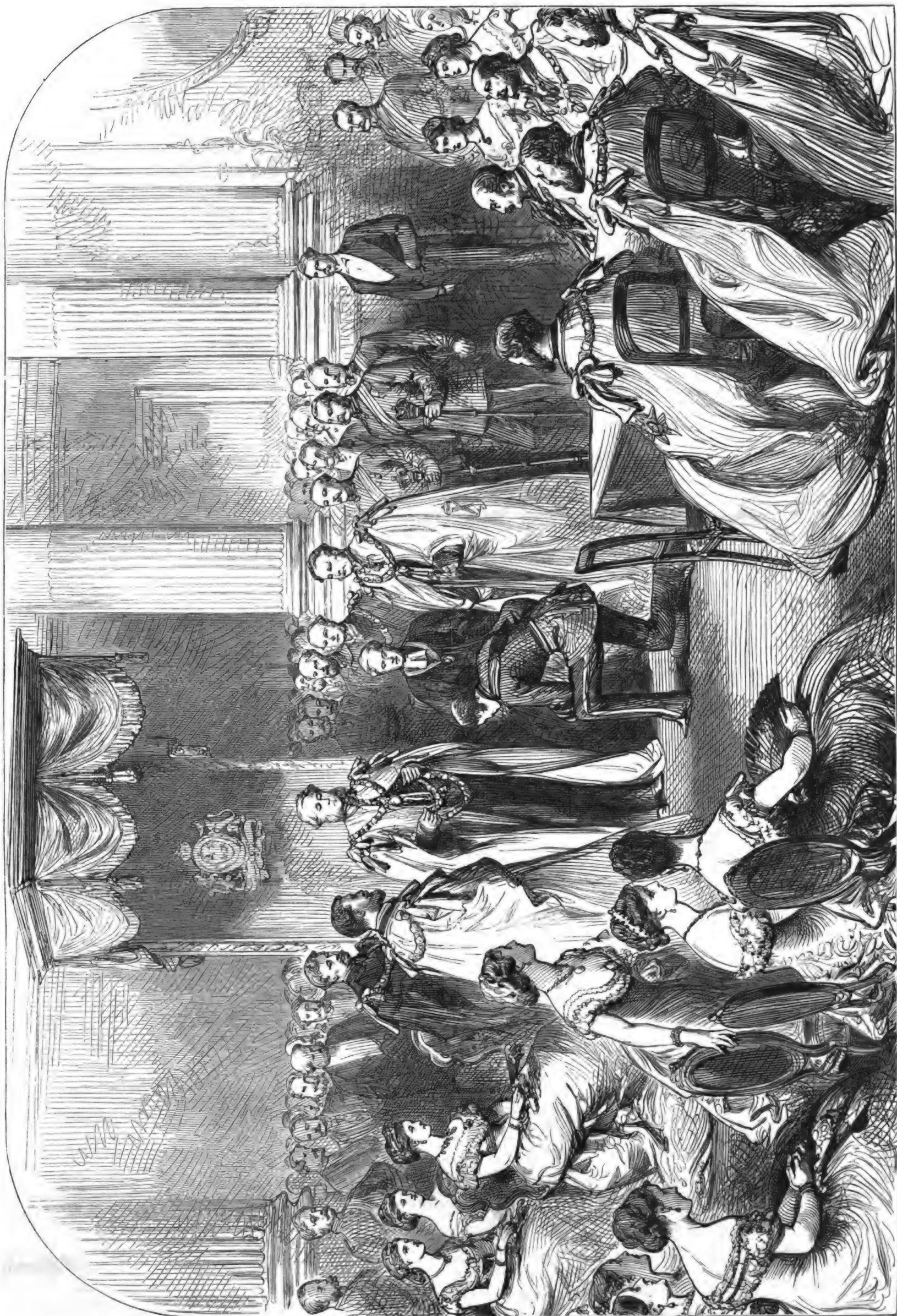
In addition to our Views of the Bosphorus and its fortresses already published, we give one of the lighthouse on the European coast at the mouth of the strait opening into the Black Sea. It overlooks the Symplegades, or Clashing Rocks, which have been described as presenting, in some conditions of the sea and atmosphere, an illusive appearance of movement, seeming to rush together as their low tops are seen alternately to emerge and to vanish amidst the heaving waves. Jason, in his wonderful ship the Argo, had a narrow escape of being snapped up and swallowed down here, in the jaws of the perilous Euxine, as he sailed to win the Golden Fleece.



THE GATES OF CONSTANTINOPLE: SILIVRI KAPOUSI.



LIGHTHOUSE ON THE EUROPEAN SIDE OF THE BOSPHORUS: ENTRANCE TO THE BLACK SEA.



INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER AS A KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

Seldom has the Court of Dublin, traditionally celebrated for its gaiety and animation, been enlivened by such a succession of entertainment, balls, and receptions as during the present season row about to close. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have brilliantly inaugurated the present Vice-royalty, but the culminating point of attraction was the investiture of the Order of St. Patrick, held with exceptional splendour, in St. Patrick's Hall, on the evening of Saturday, the 3rd inst. The occasion was the conferring of the blue ribbon so long worn by the late Marquis Conyngham on the Duke of Manchester. Previously to the ceremonial of investiture, a banquet, graced by the presence of the Duke of Connaught, K.P., was given to the Knights of St. Patrick, in the Long Picture Gallery of the Castle. The Knights who formed the Chapter were, in addition to his Royal Highness, the Marquises of Waterford, Drogheda, and Londonderry; the Earls of Cork, Granard, Carysfort, Charlemont, Gosford, and Listowel, and Lords Powerscourt and Carew. The Lord Primate Beresford officiated as prelate. Our illustration is taken at the moment of investiture. His Grace the Grand Master (the Lord Lieutenant), assisted by the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Granard, who are standing close by, is placing the ribbon and badge over the shoulder of the new Knight. The Duchess of Marlborough is seated in the chair of state on the right of that of the Grand Master, and by her side are placed Lady Rosamond Churchill and Lady Randolph Churchill. The wives of the Knights of St. Patrick and the other Peereesses present have reserved seats on each side. In every respect the ceremonial was a great success, and, thanks to the public spirit of the Duke of Marlborough, the prestige of Ireland's National Order has been restored.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the Senate on Saturday a life senator was elected in the place of the late General Changarnier: 283 votes were recorded, and the absolute majority was thus 142. M. Dupuy de Lôme, a Bonapartist, having obtained that number of votes, was elected. M. André, the Republican candidate, obtained 140, and M. Grandperret 1. After the close of the ballot M. Victor Hugo presented himself to deposit his vote for M. André, but the President informed him that it could not be accepted. If M. Hugo had arrived a minute earlier a second ballot would have been necessary.

The report on the authorisation to prosecute M. Paul de Cassagnac was presented in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, and the discussion was fixed for Friday. M. Léon Say submitted a bill abolishing the excise on soap.

M. Mercier, a Savoyard, has been appointed First President of the Court of Cassation. He was a member of the Court of Cassation of Turin, became by annexation, in 1862, a French citizen, and was made by the Emperor President of a Court in Paris. He is reported to be a sincere Republican.

General Ignatieff arrived in Paris on Thursday week. He called on Prince Orloff, where he met Count Schouvaloff. Afterwards he went to the French Foreign Office, where he had an interview with the Duc Decazes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who subsequently returned the visit. He had an interview, yesterday week, with Marshal MacMahon. General Tcherniaeff has been in Paris to confer with General Ignatieff. The latter has held repeated conferences with Prince Orloff and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at our Court, and all three have been to see the Duc Decazes. The Count has since returned to London. A general outline of the protocol entrusted by General Ignatieff to Count Schouvaloff for conveyance to the English Government has been given. According to this the tone of the document is fairly moderate, and nothing is stated therein which in spirit is opposed to the policy of the European Powers as developed in all their recent negotiations with the Porte. According to the *Times*, the mission of the General is to obtain the signature of a protocol embodying all the reforms demanded by the Plenipotentiaries at the Conference, but containing no threats against Turkey and implying in no way the abrogation of the Treaty of 1856. On Wednesday General Ignatieff had a long conversation with the Duc Decazes.

A meeting of Turkish bondholders was held in Paris, on Tuesday, at which it was resolved that the secretary of the Syndicate should proceed to Constantinople to plead with the Porte. The Syndicate represents 40,143 bondholders, who hold Turkish securities to the amount of three milliards of francs.

There is a crisis in the silk trade at Lyons, causing much distress among the operatives. The cause, according to the Chamber of Commerce, is that an abnormally large production has coincided with a diminished demand. Nearly half the looms in the city are stopped.

The Sugar Convention between France, England, Belgium, and Holland was signed on Thursday week.

The Government has granted pardons and commutations of sentences to 224 Communists who had been condemned for taking part in the rising of 1871.

Bieff, the merchant who imported secretly from Switzerland the dynamite which nearly destroyed Fort Sarmont, has been sentenced by the Tribunal of Pontarlier to three years' imprisonment and 30,000 francs fine.

A suicide has taken place on the Circular Railway. A well-dressed young lady asked at the St. Lazare station for a ticket for Passy, but then, correcting herself, said, "I think Batignolles will be far enough." As soon as the train was in motion she descended on the opposite side from the platform, threw herself under the wheels, and was crushed.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes has authorised the consolidation of the floating debt by the emission of bonds of the External Debt of equivalent value. The new Ministers command a majority in both Houses. A Ministerial bill for a credit of 300,000*l.*, to defray the expenses connected with the representation of Portugal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, has been introduced.

ITALY.

On Monday the Pope held a Consistory, at which he appointed the eleven Cardinals who it was announced in February were to be raised to that dignity. His Holiness enumerated the laws which the Italian Government had passed against the Church, and declared that he had been deprived of his freedom. He called upon the foreign Bishops to urge the faithful to take steps in order to induce their Governments to consider his position.

GERMANY.

There was an animated debate in the German Parliament, last Saturday, on the first reading of the Budget, as the Government require nearly three millions and a half sterling more than the vote of last year. The debate was opened by one of the Ministers, Herr Hofmann, pointedly appealing to the Reichstag to invent a new tax; but Dr. Lasker, on behalf of the National Liberals, declined to do so, and hinted that the chief aim of the Imperial Government should be to save money. Prince Bismarck summed up the debate, and again expressed his preference for indirect taxation, energetically sup-

ported the proposal for an increased taxation, and commended the Budget in the form in which it was introduced. He complained greatly of the action of Particularist States, as crippling the action of Imperial officers. M. Besançon, the late Maire of Metz, complained, on Monday, of the decline in the wealth of Metz since the separation from France; he asked for self-government for Alsace-Lorraine. Prince Bismarck made another speech, on Tuesday, respecting the appointment of Imperial Ministers not fitting in with Imperial institutions. The organisation of the young Empire, he added, must proceed slowly, but the country was moving in the right direction and was making practical progress. The Parliament is proceeding with the discussion of the estimates, and, on Wednesday, had to consider two applications for an increase of the allowances to the Ambassadors in London and St. Petersburg. A demand for £1500 more for Count Münster was rejected by 157 votes to 147, but Prince Bismarck intimated that the appeal would be renewed. An increase for the Ambassador in Russia was voted by 163 to 148. The item in the War Estimates for the creation of 105 new captaincies in the German Army was adopted by the Budget Committee.

General von Stosch, the chief of the German Admiralty, has tendered his resignation, which, however, has not yet been accepted by the Emperor.

Baron von Loe, formerly Secretary of Legation to the German Embassy in Paris, was, on Monday, condemned by the Municipal Court of Berlin to one year's imprisonment, on account of three articles written by him in the *Reichsblat*. The editor of the paper, Dr. Gehlsen, and Count Hermann Arnim, formerly Councillor of the Legation, who was implicated in the matter, were likewise sentenced—the former to five years' and the latter to three months' imprisonment.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet a question was put respecting the Turcophile demonstrations which have been made in Hungary, and the attitude of the Government with regard to the Eastern Question. The President of the Council said that demonstrations made by students could not compromise the foreign policy followed by the Government, which was to aim at the preservation of peace and the amelioration of the position of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

There has been a heavy fall of snow at Pesth.

TURKEY.

According to the original announcements, the Parliament was to have been opened on Tuesday. It is now officially announced, however, that the ceremony has been postponed until Monday next, to give the deputies from the distant provinces time to reach the capital.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Ottoman Ambassador in London a despatch advising him of the reorganisation which is being carried out, and enumerating the reforms which will be submitted to the Turkish Parliament, as well as those which are immediately applicable.

The appointment of Khalil Cherif Pasha as Ottoman Ambassador to France is officially announced.

General Ahmet Hamdi Pasha, Military Governor of Silistria, has been appointed Minister of Police in the place of Omer Peizy Pasha, who has been dismissed.

The negotiations for peace between Turkey and Montenegro do not advance. There was a fresh meeting of the Council of Ministers, on Monday, to consider the reply to be given to the Montenegrin demands, against two points of which—the cession of the district of Niksic and of the territory claimed towards the Albanian frontier, on the right bank of the Moratcha—the Porte raises strong objection.

According to the *Times* correspondent at Belgrade, the insurrection in Bosnia appears to be gaining strength. The leader is Colonel Despotovich, of whom we are told that he is a Serb by birth, who went to Russia twenty-five years ago, and entered the Imperial Guard. At the breaking out of the Servo-Turkish war he held the rank of Colonel, and appeared in Belgrade as a Colonel in the Servian army.

ROUMANIA.

The general Budget for 1877, estimating the public revenue at 81,000,000*l.* and the expenditure at 87,500,000*l.*, has been voted by the Chamber of Deputies and approved by Prince Charles. A decree, signed by Prince Charles, ordering the formation of two new Roumanian artillery regiments, was officially published at Bucharest on Wednesday.

GREECE.

In consequence of an adverse resolution adopted in the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers resigned, and the King summoned M. Deligeorgis to form a new Cabinet. His Ministry is composed as follows:—M. Deligeorgis, President of the Council and Minister for Home and Foreign Affairs; M. Levidi, Minister of Finance; M. Mavromichalis, Minister of War; M. Antonopoulou, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Zochio, Minister of Marine; M. Roufo, Minister of Public Worship.

M. Deligeorgis made a speech in the Chamber, last Tuesday, on the national finances and other matters. He said he was not opposed to military preparations, but, in view of the expenditure which they would occasion, he considered it first necessary to balance the Budget, which presented a deficit of 2,000,000 drachmas. The sum in the Treasury at the present time was only 20,000 drachmas. He proposed certain modifications of the law on Ministerial responsibility. He desired that responsibility should attach to the heads of Ministerial departments; and a bill to this effect was presented and read a first time, as was also a bill relating to the issue of Rentes. The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the new Government by a small majority, the numbers being 75 to 72.

EGYPT.

The Khedive has formally presented to the British nation the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps announces from Cairo that the Canal Ismailieh, uniting the Nile with Lake Timsah, will be officially inaugurated on April 9. M. de Lesseps' proposals, made in the name of the Suez Canal Company, to complete and work the navigable canal between Cairo and Ismailia, provided that the company should be authorised to levy certain dues upon all vessels passing through the canal, have been accepted by the Egyptian Finance Committee, consisting of the Minister of Finance and the English and French Comptrollers-General. Upon this work large sums of money had been expended, and it was almost completed when funds failed, and the works had to be abandoned. By the execution of the plan proposed large tracts of desert land will be reclaimed to cultivation.

It is telegraphed from Cairo that the necessary funds for the payment of the April coupon of the secured loan of 1864 are in the Treasury of the Public Debt. All arrears of salary were on Monday afternoon paid to the employes of the Egyptian Government at the Ministry of Finance.

An Egyptian war-vessel, cruising off Suez for the purpose of capturing slavers, has been burnt at sea. There were 420 persons on board, of whom several were Englishmen; but 400, including all the Europeans, were saved by the Agra.

DENMARK.

The Finance Committee of the Upper House has ratified the resolution of the Lower House that Denmark shall not take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

AMERICA.

All the Cabinet appointments made by President Hayes have been confirmed by the Senate, the voting being nearly unanimous. The President has caused it to be announced that persons holding minor offices in the public service will not be disturbed if they have discharged their duties properly. Replying to a deputation of coloured Congressmen and other citizens of South Carolina, President Hayes expressed his desire to remove the antagonism of races, and especially political differences based on the question of colour. In regard to the employment of military force, he said that, though it was repugnant to American institutions, it would be necessary to employ it until the Southern Democrats respect the rights of their political opponents. The Democratic Legislature of Louisiana has resolved to accept and co-operate with the Southern policy indicated in President Hayes's inaugural address.

President Hayes's Cabinet has begun well. Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, and Mr. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, have draughted regulations for a reform of the Civil Service in their departments. This is really one of the most pressing needs of the United States.

At the New Hampshire election, on Tuesday, Mr. Benjamin F. Prescott, Republican, was elected Governor by 3500 majority. The Republicans will elect two, probably three, members of Congress. The Democrats will have a majority of but three in the next House of Congress now that the Republicans have carried New Hampshire. The Democrats in the Senate, owing to vacancies caused by illness, are as strong as the Republicans.

The opposition to the probate of Commodore Vanderbilt's will has been withdrawn by the heirs, the contest being compromised. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, the chief legatee, agrees to pay to the other heirs about seven millions besides legacies. The will has been admitted to probate.

A panic occurred in a Roman Catholic church in New York on Thursday week, and six persons were trampled to death in the rush that followed.

AUSTRALIA.

A bill was read the second time in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on Jan. 12, its object being chiefly to give the Sydney University power to confer, without examination, a degree upon any person who shall have obtained an equivalent degree in any other recognised university elsewhere.

It was expected, according to the latest news received from Melbourne, that, immediately after the assembling of the Victorian Parliament in the course of the present month, a desperate struggle would be entered upon between the partisans of free trade and protection, the issue of which was considered doubtful.

INDIA.

Sir John Strachey, the Finance Minister, submitted the Indian Budget to the Legislative Council on Thursday.

The finally closed accounts for 1875-6 show the actual revenue to have been £2,515,789, and the expenditure £3,117,535, including £395,779 for famine relief and £4,270,829 for public works extraordinary, thus leaving a deficit of £2,001,777. Excluding the charge for extraordinary public works, but not the famine expenditure, there would have been a surplus of £1,068,882. The regular estimates for 1876-7 place the revenue at £31,247,700, and the expenditure at £37,285,000, including £3,800,000 on account of public works extraordinary, thus showing a deficit of £6,037,300. Excluding from the latter the estimated cost of famine relief, £2,278,300, but including the loss of revenue, estimated at £3,100,000, there would be a surplus on the ordinary account of £624,800, excluding famine charges. The Budget estimates for 1877-8 place the revenue at £32,192,700, and the expenditure at £36,424,000, including public works extraordinary, £3,628,000. The deficit of £3,231,300 is reduced to £821,700 by excluding the cost for public works and the cost of famine relief, estimated at £2,100,000. With these deductions there would thus be a surplus of £5,250,000 on the two years' ordinary account, excluding the famine expenditure of £928,300.

The net amount borrowed in 1876-7 was £3,724,000. The loans to be raised in 1877-8 amount to £6,500,000, including £250,000 from Sindh for the Gwalior Railway. Of the remaining £6,250,000, the Indian Government proposes to raise £2,500,000 in India. The Government is not authorised to pledge the Secretary of State for India regarding loans issued in England, but recommends him to ask Parliament for power to borrow £3,750,000 in England. No fresh Imperial taxation is proposed. The Bengal and North-West Provinces will be required to provide by local taxation for the interest on the capital borrowed for the local railways and canals under their management.

The provincial system, started by the late Earl Mayo, is to be largely extended in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and other provinces hereafter. Special measures are being considered to meet the famine charges incurred.

The Indian Government has under consideration the abolition of inland customs lines, and of the sugar duties and the equalisation and reduction of the salt duties. The Indian Government is likewise pledged to abolish the import duties on cotton goods with the least possible delay. Sir John Strachey proceeds, however, to point out that all measures of fiscal relief must be postponed for this year in consequence of the famine. He considers the present financial position of India to be satisfactory, and regards the future as promising.

The estimated cash balances in India to the credit of the Government amounted at the end of 1876-7 to £11,539,700, and will amount at the end of 1877-8 to £12,500,000.

Sir Bartle Frere, the newly-appointed Governor of Cape Colony, left England, yesterday week, in the mail-steamer Balmoral Castle, for the Cape.

A fire, by which five lives were lost and damage done to the estimated amount of 200,000 *dols.*, has occurred at St. John's, New Brunswick.

Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Mulholland, M.P., and Mr. Kennedy, of the Foreign Office, have been named to act as commissioners in the approaching discussions at Paris for the negotiation of a new commercial treaty between England and France.

Early in January her Majesty's ship *Avon* went up the Congo and severely punished the natives who had plundered the stranded American barque *Thomas Nicholson* and carried away thirty tons of coffee into the interior. The *Avon* destroyed seven villages and killed three men.

A telegram from Madeira reports that the Transvaal Republic has made peace with Secoceni, who has agreed to give 2000 cattle as an indemnity, and to acknowledge himself as a subject of the Government. The news from Zululand is also peaceful. It is stated that the Transvaal farmers show great opposition to Sir Theophilus Shepstone's mission.

The appointment of Lieutenant Herbert Belasyse Moffatt to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Sebastopol is gazetted; also the appointment of Thomas Fellowes Reade, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, to be Consul of Smyrna; of Mr. Charles Louis St. John, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jassy, to be Consul at Ragusa; and of Gustavus Nathan, Esq., to be Consul at Vienna.

Mr. John Dangerfield will contribute to the forthcoming number of the *New Quarterly* a tale entitled "The Mystic; or, a Journey to Edinburgh."

Mr. Wallis Mackay intends to publish a pictorial novelty on boat-race day, entitled "Mackay's Race Result Chart." The utility of the Chart is that the positions of the boats will be given at the points of interest along the course. It will be published near the river, immediately after the race.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Pigg, Thomas F., to be Vicar of Handley with Curacy Saint Andrew. Trerley, Edwin; Vicar of Whitworth, near Rochdale. Caisson, J.; Curate of Winwick, Lancashire. Champenowne, Walter; Rector of St. Marytavy. Davis, John; Incumbent of Gabalfa. George, P. E.; Vicar of Bathwick. Highton, Edward; Vicar of Buddehaven, Cornwall. Holmes, T. S.; Chaplain of Wells Theological College. Jackson, J.; Vicar of St. John's, Sheffield. Noel, Henry Anthony; Vicar of St. Stephen's, by Saltash. Oldham, R. S.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Glasgow; Dean of Glasgow. Pigot, J. C.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, St. Helen's. Savage, William Richard; Vicar of Awre, Gloucestershire. Wilkie, C. H.; Rector of Edburton, Sussex. Wilson, B. W.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools; Vicar of Lazenby. —*Guardian*.

St. Mary's Church, Newton Moor, which has been closed for additions and alterations, was reopened on Sunday.

Two stained-glass windows by Clayton and Bell have been placed in Pentridge Church, Dorset, to the memory of the late Rector, the Rev. Duncan Campbell.

A new church was opened, last week, by Bishop Tozer, at Hucknall Torkard, the Notts village in which Lord Byron lies interred. It will accommodate between 250 and 300 persons.

The west window in Campden church, Gloucestershire, has been filled with stained glass by the family and friends of the late Rev. C. E. Kennaway, forty years Vicar, at a cost of about £280. The subject illustrated is Jacob's dream (Gen. xxviii. 12). The work has been executed by Messrs. Powell.

The parish church of Sibstone, Leicestershire, was reopened, after restoration, on Sunday, March 4, when sermons were preached in the morning by the Bishop of Peterborough, and in the evening by the Rev. T. D. C. Morse, M.A., Rector of Fenny Drayton. The restoration, which has transformed an unsightly edifice into a handsome village church, has cost about £1100, of which the principle portion was contributed by the Rector, the Rev. T. Douglas Page.

Miss Hunter laid the foundation-stone of a new church in Talbot-street, Whalley Range, on Saturday last. It has been designed by Messrs. Pennington and Bridgen, architects, of Manchester, and it will consist of nave, north and south aisles, transepts, and an apsidal chancel. At the crossing there is to be a tower and spire 150 ft. high. The only entrance to the building is by a porch or narthex at the west end. The church is intended to accommodate 800 persons. At present, however, only the nave will be erected, and it is estimated to cost £6000. The Bishop of Manchester gave an address on the occasion.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The "Ireland" Scholarship has been awarded to Edward Thomas Griffiths, Exhibitioner of Balliol. Proximo accesserunt—Alfred Denis Gcdley, Scholar of Balliol; Robert Lawrence Ottley, Scholar of Pembroke. Mr. Griffiths, who was recently elected to the Hertford Scholarship, has thus won both the great classical scholarships in one year, a feat only achieved three times since the foundation of the Hertford Scholarship in 1834—viz., in 1836, by Mr. Linwood, Student of Christ Church; in 1843, by Professor Edwin Palmer, then Scholar of Balliol; and in 1844, by the late Professor Conington, then Demy of Magdalen.

The Arnold prize for a historical essay, open to graduates of less than eight terms' standing from matriculation, has been adjudged to Alexander Robertson McEwen, B.A., of Balliol.

Mr. Joseph Armitage, B.A., New College, has obtained the Burdett-Coutts Scholarship. It was founded by Baroness Burdett-Coutts "for the promotion of the study of geology and of natural science as bearing on geology."

Mr. Archibald A. Pranker, Commoner, of Worcester College, has been elected Vinerian Scholar for the ensuing year; and Mr. A. W. G. Ranger, also of Worcester, has been placed proximo accessit.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation, on Thursday week, Herr Joachim was admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Music. This honour had also been offered to Herr Brahms, but he was unable to be present. Sir John Goss and Mr. Arthur Sullivan received the degree last year. The Public Orator, Mr. J. E. Sandys, presented Herr Joachim in a Latin speech. Herr Joachim was then lead forward and admitted by the Vice-Chancellor in the usual form, amid the enthusiastic applause of the undergraduates. Many visitors, especially musical people, had come to Cambridge to witness the ceremony; and in the evening the Cambridge Musical Society gave a concert, which is noticed in the Music column.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Sir C. Wyville Thomson, LL.D., Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, to the office of Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer for the ensuing year. Sir C. Wyville Thomson will give a lecture in the Easter Term.

At a special congregation at Cambridge, on Thursday, a grace was passed sanctioning the expenditure of £11,977 for the erection of a divinity and literary school.

The class and general lists both for boys and girls for the local examinations held under the auspices of the University of Cambridge in December last have just been issued. They show, with regard to boys, that there passed among the juniors 232 in Class I., 231 in Class II., and 380 in Class III.; 963 satisfied the examiners, 607 failed, making a total (with 254 for absentees and rejections) of 2568 candidates. The absentees were 139. Of the seniors, 31 passed in Class I., 58 in Class II., and 49 in Class III.; 134 satisfied the examiners, and 130 failed. There were absent 30, and two candidates were rejected for misconduct, making a total of 431. The total number of candidates was thus 3002. On the girls' side, of the juniors, 10 passed in Class I., 39 in Class II., 157 in Class III., and 460 satisfied the examiners; 258 failed, and 42 were absent. Of the seniors, 10 passed in Class I., 32 in Class II., and 92 in Class III.; 338 satisfied the examiners, 221 failed, and 20 were absent, making the total number of candidates, 1631.

Mr. Grote, the late President of University College, London, bequeathed, at the death of his widow, a sum of £6000 for the endowment of the Professorship of Philosophy of Mind and Logic. Mrs. Grote, however, has handed over to the council of the college a cheque for the money.

At the monthly meeting of the council of the University College of Wales, one of the governors expressed his intention of giving £200 a year for three years, to be applied in such form as the council may deem best in connection with the college, for the encouragement of scientific agriculture.

A window has been placed in the north transept of the chapel of Rugby School, as a memorial to Mrs. Arnold, the widow of Dr. Arnold, who survived her husband for more than thirty years, retaining to the last a warm interest in the school and the affectionate regard of all connected with it. The window is placed immediately above Dr. Arnold's monument. The subject, suggested by the writer of his life, the Dean of Westminster, is from the life of the three Patriarchs—Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A new list of the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers has been received, from which it appears that there are now on the books 897 members, 1665 associates, fifteen honorary members, and 440 students: 3017 of all grades.

Sir William Harcourt, M.P., has been elected a member of the Reform Club by the committee, under the rule which empowers them to choose each year a certain number of members distinguished in politics, literature, or science.

Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., and Mrs. Cotton were entertained at dinner, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms, by the members of the dramatic profession. Mr. Benjamin Webster presided, and the company included nearly all the chief actors and actresses, managers, and dramatic authors in London.

The Astronomer Royal reports that there were 17.4 hours of sunshine in London last week, out of 78.7 hours during which the sun was above the horizon. On Thursday the sun shone 5.4 hours and on Saturday 5.2 hours. On Sunday and Tuesday it did not shine at all.

The *Morning Post* is informed that the office of Black Rod, vacant by the death of Sir A. Clifford, has been accepted by General Sir W. Knollys; and that the salary has been fixed at £2000 per annum, with a residence within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster.

The commemoration festival of the Orphan Working School, held last week, at Willis's Rooms—the Prince of Wales in the chair—resulted in an addition to the funds of £7757. The sum of £21 has been voted by the Leathersellers' Company towards building an infirmary at the senior school at Haverstock-hill, and a new school-room and laundry at the junior school, Hornsey-rise.

Application has been made to the Court of Chancery, in a motion which is now heard annually, to permit the distribution among certain charities of the sum of £3500. The money has accumulated in the hands of the treasurer of a society for the relief of small debtors in prison, and, since imprisonment for debt has been abolished, the governors have no other course than to make such a motion as this. It was granted.

At the annual general meeting of the members of the Royal Literary Fund, held on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Anthony Trollope, it is announced that Lord Darby, president of the fund, will preside at the anniversary dinner, which will take place on May 9. The whole receipts for last year amounted to £3080, and the disbursements to £2971. There had been forty-six grants to distressed authors, their widows and orphans, during the year, amounting to £2315.

The prizes won during the past year by the members of the 7th Surrey Rifles were, on Saturday last, presented by Colonel Beresford, M.P., who commanded the regiment for several years and is now honorary Colonel. There was a large attendance of visitors. The chair was taken by Major Porter. The prizes won by the shooting members of the Honourable Artillery Company were presented, on Thursday week, by Mrs. Lloyd-Lindsay, whose husband, Colonel Lindsay, the commanding officer, commented on the work of the past year.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week of March) was 86,005, of whom 39,184 were in workhouses and 46,821 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 1639, 12,472, and 22,229 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 621, of whom 455 were men, 128 women, and 38 children under sixteen.

Sir Stafford Northcote, on Tuesday, received a large and influential deputation, representing London and Liverpool, who waited on him to complain of the pressure of the inhabited house duty on houses occupied for the purposes of trade, and which would be exempt from payment of the duty, except for a care-taker residing, or a professional man, solicitor, or civil engineer occupying offices, therein. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, while pointing out objections to the exceptions, said that he was not indisposed to consider the question.

The report of the council of the Corporation for Middle-Class Education in the City of London and its suburbs shows that the attendance at the school during the past year averaged 1250 scholars, and that the annual deficit has at last disappeared. It has not been found possible to reduce the debt (£3600) which existed at the beginning of the year, but the council entertain the hope that the liberality of charitable trustees and the public will remove it, and establish an endowment fund to provide for necessary repairs and the improvement of the educational appliances of the school.

Dr. Frankland reports, as the result of his analysis of the waters supplied to the metropolis and its suburbs during February, that the Thames and Lea water showed a considerable improvement upon that delivered in January, and all the waters were efficiently filtered except that supplied by the Southwark Company, which was slightly turbid and contained moving organisms. The water furnished by the Kent Company, by the Colne Valley Company, and by the Tottenham Local Board, from deep artesian wells in the chalk, was of the usual quality and nearly free from organic impurity.

A second concert in aid of the new Hospital for Women, Marylebone-road, was given last week, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, at Grosvenor House. The special feature of the hospital is that its working medical staff consists entirely of women, regularly qualified as medical practitioners. The hospital contains twenty-seven beds, and it has besides a large dispensary department, to which upwards of 7000 visits are paid annually by poor women and children. The list of executants at the concert referred to included the names of Madame Schumann, Miss Zimmermann, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti, besides those of many other well-known artists; and the rooms were filled. We understand the charity will receive over £500 from the two concerts.

Sir Charles Reed presided over the meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, when a recommendation of the Industrial Schools Committee was adopted to the effect that the consent of the Home Secretary should be asked to the establishment of a central industrial school ship for 500 boys, and to the borrowing of the necessary funds for the purpose. A letter was received from the secretary of the council of University College, London, offering two scholarships each of the value of £40 a year for four years, on certain conditions. The scholarships were accepted, and the matter was referred to the school management committee to carry out. The debate on Professor Gladstone's motion relating to spelling reform was resumed, and, after several amendments had been negatived, the following motion was adopted unanimously:—"That the answers already received from the Society of Arts and from various country school boards, and those to be received hereafter (with reference to the resolutions of the board on spelling), be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to draw up a memorial and to advise the board as to the manner of its presentation."

The Duke of Westminster makes an appeal to the public on behalf of the Westminster Hospital. Important structural improvements and extensive repairs have been decided upon, and the estimated cost is £12,000. Contributions may be sent to the secretary, Mr. J. Wilson, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.; or to bankers, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street, and Messrs. Ransom and Bouverie, 1, Pall-mall East.

The School of Art-Needlework was founded, in 1872, for the twofold object of supplying suitable employment for poor gentlewomen and restoring ornamental needlework to the high place it once held among decorative arts. The staff of lady workers has been carefully trained, and is now able to undertake decorative needlework of all kinds except lace, and to restore ancient needlework—a branch to which particular attention is given. A catalogue of needlework from designs by Princesses Christian and Louise, and others, specially executed for the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, having been received back from America, is now arranged for public inspection and sale, and will be visible until Saturday next, the 24th inst., at the show-rooms of the school, Exhibition-road, South Kensington.

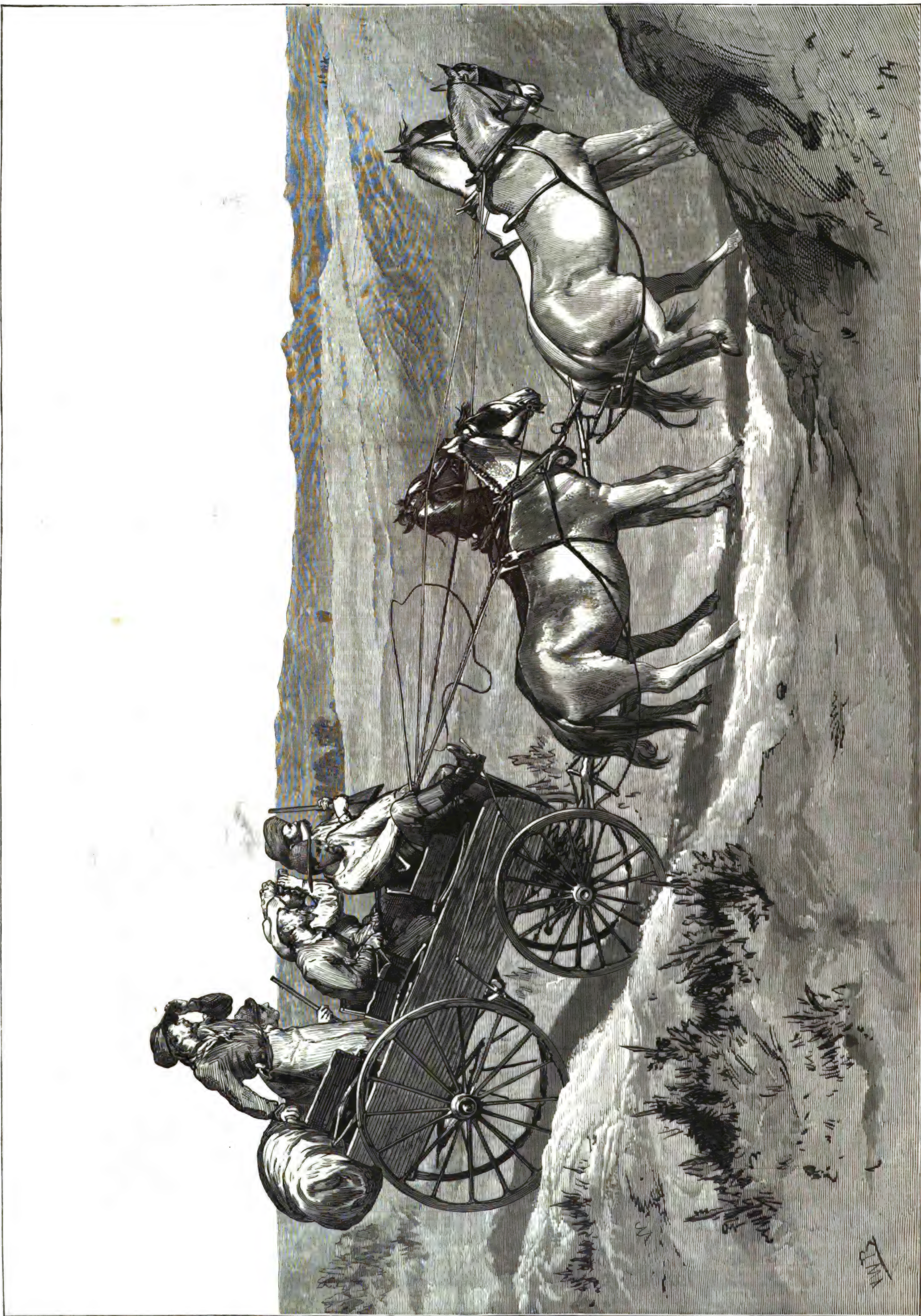
The committee of management of King's College Hospital have long wished to put their institution on the vantage ground already secured for several other hospitals, in having a Convalescent Home connected with it. The death of their late treasurer, Mr. Robert Cheere, one of the founders and most liberal supporters of the hospital, led to the establishment of a memorial fund, which, through the liberality of his personal friends, amounts to nearly £3000. It is sought to give a larger scope to this effort, by raising a fund for the purpose of establishing a convalescent home in some convenient situation near London. Dr. Guy, of 12, Gordon-street, W.C., treasurer of the Cheere Memorial Fund; and Mr. Foster, secretary to King's College Hospital, will afford any explanation that may be required respecting the fund and its destination.

The thirtieth anniversary festival of the Asylum for Idiots was celebrated, yesterday week, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, under the presidency of Mr. Francis Peek. The report, printed by the inmates at the asylum, records the gratitude of the committee at the continued prosperity of the institution, and the improved condition, bodily and mentally, of many of the inmates, who now number nearly 500. The charity was aided during the past year by many liberal contributions and legacies, but additional funds are required for the purpose of erecting a detached infirmary. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Asylum for Idiots," the chairman claimed that no institution was more deserving of sympathy and pecuniary aid. The institution owed its existence to the philanthropic efforts of the late Dr. Andrew Reed, whose son, Sir Charles Reed, was present. The institution was admirably conducted, and in many instances children who had been burdens on their families at home had been elevated in mind and cared for in body, and, as far as possible, had been brought up to the level of a rational being. The secretary (Mr. W. Nicholas) announced subscriptions amounting to £3613; the donors including Mr. Watson, £105; Mr. Thomas Green, £100; the Worshipful Company of Drapers, £105; Mr. F. Peek, £105; Mr. James Peek, £100; Mr. W. R. Winch, £105; and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, £50.

Last week 2543 births and 1782 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 6 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 136, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 96 from smallpox, 33 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 213 deaths were referred, against 187, 208, and 212 in the three preceding weeks. These deaths were 19 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The mortality from smallpox again increased last week, having been 84 in the previous week. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and fever were considerably below the corrected average weekly numbers. The deaths from measles, however, exceeded both the numbers in recent weeks and the corrected average. The deaths referred to fever, although 11 below the corrected average, considerably exceeded the numbers in recent weeks: 2 were certified as typhus, 20 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. In Greater London 3069 births and 2070 deaths were registered. Fifteen deaths from smallpox were registered in the Outer Ring, against but 6 in the previous week. The mean temperature was 36.9 deg., and 3.6 deg. below the average.

AMERICAN PRAIRIE TRAVELLING.

It is notorious that a railroad now crosses the entire vast breadth of the North American continent; and one special excursion party, with which our own Artist travelled, has rushed all the way from New York to San Francisco within four days. Yet there still remain, in the immense rolling plains between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, some routes of several hundred miles which must be traversed by the four-horse waggon, shown in a Sketch we have engraved, or by some other conveyance with equine aid, where the steam locomotive has not yet passed on its path of world-conquest. The aspect of these American prairies, in many parts, is rather like that of the Roman Campagna; with a general level, the ground only rising to low ridges, brows, or billows; seldom utterly flat; with a beautiful profusion and variety of flowers in the early spring; but in summer and autumn, when the long grass has turned from a dusty faded green to pale yellow, dried by the sun and want of rain into mere straw or hay as it grows, it has a very desolate appearance. There are large patches of bare, sandy ground, and a spacious tract of land is often burnt and blackened, during the season, by the occasional prairie fires. No real dangers, however, beset the well-appointed traveller in this region, except in times when there is some hostility on the part of the wandering Indian tribes. We have lately heard or read much unpleasant news of the conflict waged by the United States frontier troops, which were not always victorious, against those savage warriors of the Far West. Mr. John White, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, in his recent book of "Sketches from America," relates a little anecdote which comes in pat. Having alighted, with other passengers, from the railway train at North Platte Junction, he asked an officer of the military force stationed there if there was really any danger from the Indians. The answer, in broad Western speech, though a little brusque, was quite to the point: "Wal, if you think there aint danger, you jist go a couple of miles or so beyond them thar bluffs, and if you git back with your hair on, why, you come and tell me." He clearly meant that a walk in the direction he showed would lead to the loss of one's scalp. The men we see in the waggon, alert with keen eyes for the distant foe, and very well armed with repeating-rifles, will scarcely fall on any prey to the Sioux Indians, but they seem to expect a fight in about ten minutes.



AMERICAN SKETCHES.—PRAIRIE TRAVELLING: INDIANS IN SIGHT.



"THE MANTILLA." BY C. BECKER.
BY PERMISSION OF THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Resuming the record of the Upper House, we find little worth dwelling upon save the Burials Bill, the introduction of which will presently be noticed. The sitting yesterday week was of twenty minutes' duration, and the only business of any importance transacted the passing of the Consolidated Funds (£350,000) Bill, on the motion of the Earl of Beaconsfield. Royal Assent was given by Commission to this bill on Monday, when the House sat close upon two hours, the time being occupied mainly by a conversation as to the merits and demerits of the government of London by vestries and the Metropolitan Board of Works; to which succeeded a question as to why that intrepid traveller, Captain Burnaby, had been recalled from Khiva. Earl Delawarr reopened the subject of metropolitan misgovernment in moving for returns of local expenditure during the past three years; and Earl Beauchamp, though promising to produce the returns asked for, thought the noble Earl's remarks were rather hypercritical; but the Duke of Somerset and Earl Fortescue seemed disposed to coincide with Earl Delawarr's views. The recall of Captain Burnaby was decided upon, the Earl of Derby explained to Lord Dorchester, "for reasons of a political nature."

Lord Derby, replying, on Tuesday, to Lord Granville, hoped "before long" to be able to give the House some information respecting the negotiations going on with regard to the Eastern Question. The Duke of Richmond then brought in the Burials Acts Consolidation and Amendment Bill. His Grace prefaced his exposition of the Government measure with a review of past legislation on the matter, dwelling rather upon the sanitary than the religious aspects of the vexed question, and said the present bill proposed to consolidate the Burials Acts, to transfer the Home Secretary's authority over graveyards to the Local Government Board, so that in every parish there might be a Burial Authority composed either of the Vestry or the Sanitary Board, but that ratepayers might have the privilege of appealing to the Secretary of State if the local board should refuse to grant any fresh consecrated or unconsecrated ground that might be deemed necessary by the inhabitants. Moreover, there was a clause by which any deceased person might be buried in a churchyard without the performance of any religious service over his grave if the relatives should give four-and-twenty hours' notice that such was their desire. Earl Granville, in announcing he would probably be able to controvert the noble Duke's statistics on the bill coming on for second reading, remarked that a grave defect of the measure was that, although it would give Dissenters the right to be admitted to the churchyards, it would consign their remains to the grave without the slightest religious observance. Replying to this criticism, the Archbishop of Canterbury said Convocation was now engaged in reconsidering the rubric of the Prayer-Book, and it was the wish of the clergy to introduce some service which might be read over their Dissenting brethren without violating their scruples. The bill, as a whole, was approved by the Primate, and was read the first time.

Verily their Lordships are improving the occasion by the way they manage to economise their time in the dispatch of public business. On Thursday they met at the usual hour, five o'clock, and separated twenty minutes afterwards, giving a clear five minutes to the general interests of the British empire, its colonies and dependencies—the orders of the day never being taken until a quarter after five o'clock. Previous to the second reading of the Treasury and Exchequer Bills Bill, the Earl of Beaconsfield explained that it would in no degree add to the borrowing powers of the Government, but would provide a more convenient form of raising money. It would have an advantageous effect in facilitating and economising advances from the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

COMMONS.

From a business point of view, Mr. Selater-Booth was the member of the Government who monopolised attention most at the last two sittings of the past week. On Thursday week he succeeded in getting his Valuation of Property Bill read the second time, despite an abortive attempt on the part of Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell to adjourn the debate.

Yesterday week Mr. Selater-Booth had to perform the military evolution of right-about-face at very short notice. The issue of a Government whip in the morning indicated that the Ministry intended to oppose Mr. C. Read's motion:—

That no readjustment of local administration will be satisfactory or complete which does not refer county business, other than that relating to the administration of justice and the maintenance of order, to a representative county board.

Hon. members came down in goodly numbers in consequence of the whip, but quickly vanished when Mr. Read, having brought forward his motion in a speech which was loudly cheered, and Sir Harcourt Johnstone having been his seconder, Mr. Selater-Booth rose, and at the end of a rambling discourse on unions, lunatics, and county police, declared, amid ironical cheers, that the Government would accept his hon. friend's motion. Here the subject might well have been dropped. But speeches had been prepared, and must be delivered. So it was that Mr. Whitbread, Mr. J. R. Yorke, Mr. Whitwell, and Mr. Paget spoke to a dwindling House until Mr. Biggar, seizing his opportunity, called the Speaker's attention to the numbers present. Whereupon, members streamed in only to file out again when the Speaker had intimated that over forty were in the House. Captain Nolan then threw some animation into the theme, which was taken up by Mr. C. Garnier, Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Pell, Mr. Ward Hunt, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Dodson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (who said the Government seriously intended to introduce some measure on the subject), the Marquis of Hartington (who was glad that the principle upon which local administration must be readjusted would be decided by the unanimous vote of the House), Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Butt, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy. Mr. Whalley moved the adjournment of the House in order to urge yet another plea on behalf of the "Claimant," but the Speaker pointed out that the hon. member was not in order, and had at length to call Mr. Whalley to order. When the Metropolitan Open Spaces Bill and the Irish Beer Licenses Bill had been read the third time and passed, Mr. Whalley returned to the charge again, but was summarily disposed of by Mr. W. H. Smith.

The Easter holidays are thus early being longed for by some hon. members, if a question put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday may be taken to indicate the general feeling of curiosity as to the intentions of the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote said, answering Mr. Beresford Hope, he hoped the House would be able to adjourn from Tuesday, March 27, until the following Thursday week. Something like a general naval engagement may be said to have been engaged in by Mr. Ward Hunt on Monday. Moving into action with characteristic stateliness, the First Lord of the Admiralty unflinchingly received broadside after broadside from Dr. Cameron (who opened fire with a question as to the sinking of H.M.S. Vanguard), from Mr. Gorst (who thought the order respecting the pay and pensions of warrant officers should be read), from Mr. P. A. Taylor (whose motion that more information should be furnished with regard to crime in the

Navy was opposed by Mr. Hunt, and negatived by 121 to 65 votes), and from Sir J. D. Hay, whose criticism on the ironclad navy brought Mr. Goschen to the rescue of Mr. Ward Hunt. He hoped some change would one day be made in the rules to enable a Minister to introduce the Estimates without preliminary discussion. After replying to the various questions and criticisms, the First Lord of the Admiralty was at length enabled to introduce the Navy Estimates. He felicitated himself, in the first place, on being able to announce a reduction in the sums he should have to ask the House to grant for the maintenance of the Navy. The Estimates would be £10,979,829—£309,043 less than last year's. During the three years he has been in office fifty-four ships had been laid down, thirty launched, and six more will be launched in 1877-8. A new Agamemnon and a novel torpedo-ram, the invention of Sir George Sartorius, are to be the leading features of the programme for the year. Fifteen torpedo-vessels for coast defence will be built in private yards. The engineering service of the Navy would be greatly improved. The Naval Reserve had been joined by the Prince of Wales, who had accepted an honorary captaincy; and his Royal Highness had also shown his partiality for the service by his resolve to send his two sons to be educated on board the Britannia training-ship. Mr. Hunt concluded his speech with a good-natured reference to the Arctic Expedition, which could not have reached the Pole, in his opinion, even if scurvy had not unfortunately broken out. There was a fruitless motion by Mr. E. J. Reed for the Chairman to report progress, followed by some slight carping at the hurry evinced to obtain the votes; but in the end the vote of 60,000 men and boys, including 14,000 marines, was agreed to, as was a vote of £75,511 2s. 3d. for excess of expenditure last year. Mr. W. H. Smith having also obtained a vote of £700,000 to meet the Exchequer bills due March 28, various bills passed through certain stages, the most important being the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Bill, which was recommitted after the introduction of some amendments.

On Tuesday there was a very large assemblage of members, the attraction being Mr. Chamberlain's Gothenburg resolution. Hon. members, however, had to hear a good number of questions put and answered before they could settle down to listen to the fluent advocate of the Swedish method for regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Whalley had again to be rebuked by the Speaker for persisting in speaking on the Tichborne case after he had been called to order. "Really, I don't know how to make myself intelligible," pleaded the hon. member for Peterborough, the House thoroughly indorsing the confession. Replying to the Marquis of Hartington, who put a similar question to that which Lord Granville addressed to the Government in the House of Lords, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, "All I can say at the present moment is that a communication has been addressed to her Majesty's Government by the Government of Russia, and it is at this time under the serious consideration of her Majesty's Government. I cannot say more." Sir C. Legard, whose explanation met with repeated interruptions from the Opposition, withdrew his notice of motion respecting Lord Coleridge's refusal of costs at the late prosecution of poachers at Durham Assizes. Cheers greeted Mr. Chamberlain when he rose to move—

That it is desirable to empower the town councils of boroughs, under the Municipal Corporations Act, to acquire compulsorily, on payment of fair compensation, the existing interests in the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in their respective districts; and thereafter, if they see fit, to carry on the trade for the convenience of the inhabitants, but so that no individual shall have any interest in nor derive any profit from the sale.

The hon. member pointed out that intemperance was "the bane of our national life," and suggested we should follow the example set by Sweden, which was until recently the most drunken country in Europe. The Gothenburg system had been adopted in Sweden by every town with a population above 5000, save one; and Stockholm had now decided to adopt the plan, which had been briefly described in the motion. Police statistics showed that drunkenness diminished 50 per cent in Gothenburg a few years after the adoption of the scheme, and that for the past twelve years it was 50 per cent less than it was in the twelve preceding years; whilst in the towns which had not adopted the same plan drunkenness had greatly increased. Anticipating objections which might be advanced, he said no purer body of men than the Town Council could be chosen to manage the licensed victualling trade. The system might be confined to England and Wales, London being excepted; and if he should succeed in persuading the House to agree to his suggestion they would, at least, have excluded from "their political life the baneful influence of a gigantic vested interest." Mr. Chamberlain, whose speech was a decided success, resumed his seat amid general cheering. His motion was seconded by Sir J. Kenney, in the hope that the question might be lifted out of the "arena of party politics," but was opposed with a formidable array of unfavourable statistics by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson. The latter saw great difficulties in the way of adopting the Gothenburg system in this country. All parties in that House desired the reduction of crime and drunkenness. But what were the facts of the case at the model town cited by the hon. member? In Gothenburg convictions for drunkenness were certainly reduced from 2161 in 1865 to 1320 in 1868; but from 1869 to 1872 these convictions had increased to 1531, and in 1874 to 2234—a number larger than before the introduction of the system. Were this system to be tried in England, the great expense of compensating existing publicans would soon extinguish any enthusiasm the public might display for the Gothenburg plan, his objections to which had been strengthened by a letter he had received from Consul Duff, at Gothenburg. Mr. Duff wrote:—

The Gothenburg Licensing Company had a good object in view when established, but the system it appears has proved a failure owing to the way in which it has been carried out, and is at present only a money-making concern, realising a large amount annually, which forms a considerable income to the town. The drunkenness in Gothenburg is great even among the better classes, and the lower order consider the company's retail shops as their privileged resort. These shops are situated in the most frequented thoroughfares, right in the face of labourers and seamen, and I consider are a great temptation to drinking.

Finally, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson said the consumption of spirits in Gothenburg had risen in ten years from 66,169 gallons to 329,982 gallons. These figures did not favour the belief that the Gothenburg system would diminish drinking in this country; and he thought much might be done by the better enforcement of our present licensing laws. Sir Wilfrid Lawson said, "By the Gothenburg system it was shortly proposed that instead of the present race of licensed victuallers under whom we lived, we should have a class of patriot publicans and philosophic pot-boys." Sharply as the hon. member for the United Kingdom Alliance criticised the "fantastic scheme," he yet said he would vote for it. Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Ferguson, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, and Mr. E. S. Howard, spoke in support of Mr. Chamberlain's motion, which was rejected, however, by 103 to 51.

Wednesday was devoted to the rejection of Sir R. Anstruther's Intoxicating Liquors Bill for Scotland by 253 to 90 votes, to the second reading of Mr. Serjeant Simon's Criminal Law Practice Amendment Bill, and to the second reading of Mr. Marten's Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Bill.

On Thursday, Mr. Rylands, who had placed a notice on the paper which he had already postponed more than once, took advantage of the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have a morning sitting on the 27th inst., the day proposed for the adjournment of the House over the Easter holidays. The hon. member once more deferred his motion to call attention to the course pursued by Sir Henry Elliot during the last twelve months until the motion for that adjournment was made, thereby reckoning upon appropriating the whole of that day to his field operations against our recent representative at Constantinople. Mr. James intimated his intention to interrogate the Government with respect to alleged fresh outrages in Bulgaria by a body of Bashi-Bazouks from Salonica, and as to the progress of the reform promised by the Turkish Government. Out of about twenty-five questions and answers, embracing a vast variety of subjects affecting our home as well as foreign interests, we select but those which we believe will be regarded by our readers with attention. Lord G. Hamilton, replying to Mr. Robertson, stated that in 1854 a treaty was entered into with the Khan of Khelat which granted him a subsidy and gave to the Indian Government the right to occupy certain passes and positions on the frontier; but in 1873 that subsidy was withheld because the Khan had not fulfilled his obligations in keeping peace in the locality. Towards the close of 1875 the treaty was, however, revised and renewed. Mr. Bourke, in his usual *sotto voce* manner—which some adverse critics would describe as official affectation, as he has obviously ample physical capacity to make himself heard as well as felt—replying to an inquiry from Mr. Potter, stated that Mr. Houghton and Captain Barlow had taken a dhow in the Red Sea with the view of proceeding to Abyssinia. They put into Massowah, where they were asked for their passports. They said that they had none, and gave their names as Knox and Baird. This created suspicion, and, after some days' detention, they were sent back to Suez. On being asked to give up their intention of proceeding to Abyssinia, Mr. Houghton was liberated on giving his parole of honour; but Captain Barlow declined to act in the same way. He complained of violence having been used towards him. This was being investigated by the Consul; and, although he was still under surveillance, he was allowed to go about in the vicinity of Suez. Mr. Sullivan enlisted the sympathetic attention of the House whilst making an inquiry respecting the behaviour of certain magistrates in Monaghan. He told a piteous case of cruelty to animals, in the conduct of a magistrate named Anketel, who, in a fit of passion, had, as alleged, deliberately cut the throat from ear to ear of a fine dog, the property of another person. Sir M. H. Beach stated that from inquiry he had made in the matter, the case against Mr. Anketel was dismissed by the magistrates on the ground that it was one for a civil tribunal for damages. The Judge at assize had reduced the damages awarded from £10 to £5. The attention of the Lord Chancellor had been called to the matter. In response to a question from Mr. Isaac, Lord J. Manners said that the postal arrangements with the United States were under consideration, and he declined to enter into the merits of the White Star or any particular line of steamers. Mr. Isaac evinced his dissatisfaction with the reply of the noble Lord by immediately giving notice of his intention, on the motion for going into supply on the Civil Service Estimates, to submit a detailed statement on the subject to the consideration of the House. Mr. Bourke was again compelled to try the strength of his lungs by a question put to him by Mr. Anderson. The right hon. gentleman stated that he had already informed the House that exceptional exemptions from special taxation had been granted to certain German subjects residing in Cuba. Her Majesty's and other Governments had protested against this, and he last year stated that the Spanish Government had promised to consider the matter. But, further complaints having been made, her Majesty's Government had addressed very strong representations to the Spanish Government on the subject. Mr. G. Hardy informed Mr. Read that steps had been taken to keep the British graveyards in the Crimea in repair, and a custodian had been appointed to look after them. Very much to the satisfaction of the Government, every motion on the paper as an amendment to that for Committee of Supply fell stillborn to the ground, and her Majesty's Ministers had the remainder of the evening from half-past five o'clock to pass the votes for the necessary funds to meet their Army Estimates.

The *Globe* states that the Surveyorship of Scotland, which recently became vacant by the death of Mr. Matheson, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Robertson, assistant-surveyor in London.

A thunderstorm broke over the extreme north of Scotland on Sunday and Monday. The storm of Monday began about eight o'clock at night and lasted three hours, spreading over the whole of Caithness-shire. Several heavy showers of hail fell in the inland parishes.

The Royal Italian steam-yacht *Messaggiere* arrived at Malta on Monday from Catania and Syracuse, conveying Prince Charles of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor, incognito, and Princess Elizabeth, accompanied by a suite of ten ladies and a retinue of sixteen persons. Twenty rooms were taken for the party at the Imperial and Dunsford's Hotels for a three days' stay.

The petition of right by which Mr. Lynam Thomas sought to recover £15,000 from the Crown for adopting certain ideas and inventions of his in the manufacture of heavy guns ended last Saturday, after fifteen days' trial, in a verdict for the suppliant for a net sum of £6500. The jury awarded him £8790. From this, however, £2290 was deducted as a counter claim on behalf of the Crown. But a motion is to be made, on behalf of the Crown, for a new trial.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel—the Mayor of Manchester in the chair. Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., was re-elected president. On the motion of Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., seconded by Mr. T. R. Hill, M.P., a resolution was passed declaring that the avowed object of the Prisons Bill might have been attained without interference with the principle of local self-government, whilst the expenses to be hereafter paid out of Imperial taxes in connection with gaols would, in consequence of the change proposed, be very largely increased.

Captain Allen Young has presented to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons a valuable collection of the skulls of Esquimaux, obtained by him and the surgeon of his vessel, Mr. Horner, during the last cruise of the *Pandora*. Most of them are from Upernivik; but one of the specimens belongs to a tribe located in the neighbourhood of Whale Sound, at the north of Baffin's Bay, and therefore further north than any point from which remains of human beings have been hitherto brought to Europe. Professor Flower, F.R.S., the conservator of the museum, began his course of lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of Man, last Saturday.

"THE MANTILLA."

The article of feminine attire worn by this young Spanish beauty, which gives its name to this engaging picture, has often been described by learned travellers; but the late Mr. Richard Ford, in his very entertaining contribution to Murray's geographical "Handbooks," devotes two or three pages to this feature of national costume. "The Mantilla," he tells us, "is the Aborigine female head-gear. Iberia, in the early coins, and in the pictures of antiquity, was represented as a veiled woman." The "manto" is a short cloak, cape, or mantle, of fine woollen cloth; but the "mantilla" is a veil, made of lace or silk, or muslin, to cover the back of the head, and to fall over the shoulders. It is usually black, except on grand occasions, birthdays, bull-fights, and Easter Mondays, when fine blonde may be worn by those whose complexions will bear it. There is a fashion, not uncommonly adopted by the "maja" or smart young lady of Seville, which is thought peculiarly becoming to her dark, lustrous eyes, the "ojos Arabes," and her copious tresses of black hair, simply adorned with a single flower. The mantilla in such a case is made of black satin with a velvet border, and without lace; it is sustained by a high comb on the top of the head, but its nether ends are crossed over the bosom, and there covered by a modest kerchief, so that the neck is wholly concealed, and only the face is left open. This is an approved style of dress for the outdoor promenade or visiting; but the drawing-room attire of a Spanish lady is seen in the picture we have engraved. It is remarked by Mr. Ford that the ladies often use their fans to keep the long pendants of the mantilla in their proper position.

MR. JOHN PARRY.

The farewell benefit performance at the Gaiety Theatre, about a month ago, left us with pleasant recollections of the many hours of refined amusement, in the "buffo" style of musical comedy, which we have owed to this clever veteran performer. Mr. Parry, whose father was also a musician of good repute, is about sixty-six years old, and is a native of London. His first appearance as a singer at public concerts was in 1833; but it was not till a few years later that he set the example of a peculiar kind of mixed entertainment, combining the mimicry of personal characters, tones, gestures, and manners, in the spirit of broad farce, with the legitimate musical effects of the voice in singing, and with droll tricks of instrumental execution in the pianoforte accompaniment, the whole so blended together and harmonised as to compose a very agreeable mixture. The first of his comic songs that we can remember to have been very successful was the "Wanted, a Governess," the words written by Mr. G. Dabourg:

Wanted, a governess, fitted to fill
The post of tuition with competent skill.

There was also "Wanted, a Wife," and, on the other hand, "Lords of Creation," and "No Submissive Wife I'd be; No, not I, no, not I!" The line taken in these compositions was that of gentle ironical satire, bearing on domestic or social foibles, or the extravagancies of fashion. "Country Commissions" presented a bewildering list of the demands made on the good-nature or courtesy of Londoners by their provincial friends. "Berlin Wool" was a laughable lament over the ladylike pastime of worsted work; and it was supposed that a matron might as well employ herself with the needle and coloured threads in making a carpet for her drawing-room floor. The old romantic legends of Bluebeard and Fair Rosamond, though too sad and grim for such light treatment, were next converted into the subject-matter of John Parry's melodious merriment. He continued till 1849 taking his share of miscellaneous concerts; but Albert Smith then wrote for him a special libretto, a compound of lecturing, story-telling, singing, acting, playing on the piano, and general funning, which has since been imitated, with different measures of success, by many other performers. It was probably Theodore Hook, in the reign of King George, who was the original inventor of this sort of thing; but John Parry seems to have revived it in the Victorian era. His health unfortunately obliged him to retire from public appearances during a period of seven years, from the season of 1853 to that of 1860; but he came back to us in the genial company of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, at the old Gallery of Illustration in Regent-street, where many a bright smile has been evoked by their joint exhibitions of genuine humour. These were always in perfect good taste, and tempered with such purity of feeling, as well as grace of style, that one might have supposed the coarsely wanton orgies of the Parisian comic opera would never be endured on a London stage. But "the old order changeth, giving place to new," and not always for the better in these things. We are happy to say that Mr. and Mrs. German Reed continue to entertain their audience at St. George's Hall. Mr. John Parry, who retired a second time in 1869, has now finally withdrawn from the platform, and we trust he will enjoy his repose.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Samuel Fry and Co., of Surbiton.

ROMAN REMAINS IN THE CITY.

The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society held its last ordinary meeting, in St. Martin's-place, Westminster; Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A., in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. John E. Price, F.S.A., the honorary secretary, "On a Bastion of London Wall," or the recent excavations in Camomile-street, Bishopsgate-street. The object of the paper was to give an account of the explorations lately undertaken by the Society on the site referred to, which have resulted in the acquisition of a large number of massive relics of antiquity. These, from their connection with Roman London, are of considerable interest and importance. The removal of certain old houses in Camomile-street, for the erection of new buildings, has exposed to view a large portion of the old City wall, together with the foundations of one of the towers, or bastions, by which it was protected on the northern side. The length of this wall already examined measures nearly sixty-six feet; and, from its still appearing beneath the walls of the adjoining property, the City wall probably yet exists along the line which it is known to have taken, in a south-eastern course to Aldgate. The portion now removed closely adjoined that which was described by Dr. Woodward, F.R.S., so long ago as the year 1707. He mentions no tower or bastion; but, in other respects, his general description agrees, to a great extent, with the observations recently made. Nor does he mention the presence of a plinth of ironstone, which has now been distinctly traced as running along the face of the wall. It was composed of blocks, measuring from one to three feet in length. The bastion, from the presence of this plinth behind it, appears to have been erected subsequent to the wall; in diameter it was about twenty feet. With the exception of the facing and external masonry, it seems to have been composed almost entirely of blocks of stone, many of considerable size, which had previously formed

a part of a building or buildings of great antiquity. Had the constructors of the bastion been anxious to preserve from destruction these relics, which they only used as so much building material, they could hardly have devised better means for so doing. Among these objects, as seen in our Illustration, are portions of statuary, fluted pilasters, shafts of half columns, ornamental mouldings, portions of canopies, cornices, door jambs, and other relics of architectural interest. Both in their character and in the conditions under which they have been discovered, there is a resemblance to the discoveries recorded by Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., many years ago, as having been made in removing one of the buttresses which had been built against that portion of the City wall which existed on Tower-hill. The material of which the stones are composed are oolite and lower green sandstone. The former may have come either from Bath or Portland, or, indeed, from many other places; and the latter was probably brought from Kent. Nothing like Roman mortar was observed as forming part of the structure of the bastion. Several masses of it were discovered; also fragments of stucco and ridge and roof tiles. But these had been brought from the debris of Roman buildings for use as wedges, or for the purpose of filling up, and, like the stones themselves, were simply employed as so much building material. The foundation of the bastion rested on a levelling of chalk, varying from two to five inches in thickness. Beneath the lowest bed of stones a fragment of green glazed pottery was discovered, which brings the date of the erection of the bastion to a period either in Norman or early English times. Its date may even be so late as the reign of one of the Edwards or Henrys, when it is known that, under the direction of the City Companies, extensive alterations and rebuildings frequently took place along this portion of the City wall.

Of the sculpture found here the chief interest centres in the statue of a Roman soldier. It is of life size, and is of a man apparently in the prime of life, clad in the costume of his order. He wears the well-known tunic, over which is thrown a kind of cloak having short sleeves and a loosely-fitting collar. This opens down the centre, and is fastened by buttons, which are distinctly seen. So beautifully has all the detail been rendered by the sculptor that the form even of the chest is visible through the fabric of the garment. Around the waist there was evidently a strap or girdle, and a portion of this appears between the thumb and finger of the left hand. In this hand there is also a box or coffer, or it may be a bag, to which handles for suspension are attached. The presence of this bag proves the rank enjoyed by the deceased in the Roman army. At his right side hangs the well-known legionary sword, in an ornamental scabbard. It is an example of the broad short weapon used by the Roman soldier in fighting at close quarters. The carved handle, with the label beneath the hilt, is suggestive of similar objects often found in metal, or represented on coins and other monuments. The figure is that of a Roman signifer, or standard-bearer to the cohort of a legion. The right arm, which has unfortunately gone, probably grasped the standard. This is indicated by a portion of the cloak being thrown across the shoulder, in order to free the arm. At this side of the statue the fluted pilaster with a Corinthian capital, which appears on the left hand, was probably repeated; and this indicates that the statue was placed within an arched recess or niche, similar to sepulchral monuments of like character which have been found at York, Colchester, and other places.

The figure of the lion is also of a sepulchral character. It was probably attached to one of the tombs, of which there were doubtless many in the debris of the cemetery which is known to have adjoined this part of London Wall. It is about 2 ft. long by 1½ in. wide, and represents a lion overpowering by its spring either another lion or an animal of inferior strength. The object is a fine example of its kind, and, though an unfamiliar one among London discoveries, belongs to a class that is well known in the North of England. Several illustrations are to be found in that very valuable work, by the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*. The symbol intended is probably one indicating "Conquest." Its figure in many respects resembles that of the sphinx found some years ago at Colchester; it also belonged to a sepulchral monument, and illustrates, as the object now discovered, the conquest and destruction of a victim. In a learned paper, by the late Dr. W. Bell, on the Colchester sphinx, he reviews the symbols intended as being those of stability and power. There is also in the collection a large head of a negro cast of countenance, which has belonged to a statue of large proportions. A carving, also in sandstone, of an interesting character, belongs to a spandril arch moulding; and part of the cornice to the head of a niche doorway or arched recess; there was probably a keystone in the centre. The tri-leafed ornament is good, and is one that has been observed before, both here and abroad, as a decoration to sepulchral monuments. On one important fragment has been carved a nude figure of a man, holding in his right hand what was at first thought to be a trident, but closer inspection shows it to have some other meaning yet to be explained. There is likewise the base of a column, resembling in detail similar Roman work that has been found at Bath, and illustrations of ornamentation derived from the honeysuckle pattern so familiar on Assyrian sculptures; mouldings also appeared in the collection suggestive of those frequently observed on the well-known Samian pottery. The whole of the objects shown in the Illustration, with several others, are now at Guildhall, and will shortly be open to public inspection. They have been extricated from the site, under the direction of the Council of the Society, associated with the Library Committee, by the kind permission of W. C. Banks, Esq., architect of the new buildings in Camomile-street, who has generously presented the entire collection to the Museum of the Corporation.

The Hospital Saturday collections in Birmingham amount to £3114 5s. 8d.

The Queen has forwarded her annual subscription of £50 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. The Grocers' Company have also sent it a further donation of £100. At a special meeting of the committee of the institution, on Thursday, £150 was voted to the widow and children of the poor man who lost his life from the Bude life-boat, while attempting, during a heavy gale of wind, to save a shipwrecked crew.—The Lord Mayor has received from the Grocers' Company £100 towards the fund being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the widows and orphans, 267 in number, of the crews of the fishing-smacks lost in the North Sea during the recent gales.—The Company of Clothworkers, which for the last two years had contributed £10 10s. a year to the Artisans' Institute, this year has voted a hundred guineas to that institution.—The Leathersellers' Company have granted ten guineas to the funds of the London and Dover Female Convalescent Home.—The committee of the Metropolitan Free Hospital have received £100 4s. 9d., being the proceeds of an amateur performance at St. George's Theatre, on Jan. 18, in aid of the building fund.

CAPE COMORIN.

The vast continental peninsula of India has its southern extremity in the eighth degree of latitude north of the Equatorial Line. Cape Comorin, a view of which is given in our Engraving, belongs to the native State of Travancore, under the superintendence of the Madras British Government. It overlooks the Gulf of Manaar, and the strait between the mainland and Ceylon, with the Paumbaum navigable passage, and the famous pearl fisheries. The point itself is a low, sandy rock of a rounded form, which is scarcely visible at three or four leagues' distance; another rock, which is an islet, stands three cables' lengths from the mainland cape. On the shore, eastward of this islet, is a grove of trees, with an old fort, an old Dutch church, one or two native Indian temples, half in ruins, and a cluster of fishermen's huts. The shore in other directions is sandy and barren. A little way inland rise the majestic Western Ghats, presenting a range of sharp peaks and conical summits of high elevation. There was a rampart of military defence, constructed by a former Rajah of Travancore, extending from Cape Comorin to northward, covering the approach to the Tinnevely district. This was forced by the invading army of Tippoo Sultan, or "Tippoo Saib," in 1789, which occasioned the British war with Mysore, and the capture of Seringapatam.

THE MUSK OX.

The Musk Ox inhabits, at present, the polar regions of the Western Hemisphere, ranging from Behring Strait to the east coast of Greenland, where it was discovered, in considerable numbers, by the German Arctic Expedition, in 1870. Southwards, it occurs throughout the barren grounds, to about the sixtieth parallel, extending to the islands in the north, traces of it having been found by the last Arctic Expedition, as far north as the eighty-third parallel. In former ages, its range was much more extensive, as is proved by the remains discovered in Siberia, in Germany and France, and in various parts of England, as in Kent, and near Salisbury, and in Gloucestershire.

The bull is larger than the cow, and about equal in size to small Scotch cattle. Animals killed by McClintock on Melville Island weighed 700 lb., of which 400 lb. was meat; they stood ten hands and a half high at the withers, their legs being comparatively short. The head is large and broad, armed with a pair of formidable horns, which, in their size and curvature, resemble those of the African buffalo, and, in old bulls, unite in the median line, covering the whole crown of the head, and forming a protection impenetrable to a rifle-ball. The ears are small, the eyes are remarkably so. Long black hair (nearly a yard long) hangs down from the throat, chest, sides of the body, and hips, covering the legs down to the middle. Besides this, in winter the animals are covered with a thick, soft, brownish wool, which is cast in summer. This is found in large quantities in their resting-places, and is stated by Richardson to be a valuable material, if it could be obtained in sufficient quantity. The legs are white; and a large saddle-shaped patch behind the shoulder is generally of a whitish colour. The tail is very short—only three inches long; and this, in addition to the hairiness of the nostrils, the absence of a muffle and dewlap, and the conformation of the skull, afforded sufficient evidence to Blainville and Mr. Boyd Dawkins to assign the musk ox rather to the sheep than to the ox or buffalo tribe.

Musk oxen are found in herds of from ten to thirty; but in Western America, where the greater scarcity of food compels them to escape the rigour of the winter by regular seasonal migrations to more southern latitudes, they unite to form herds of more than a hundred. During the summer they prefer mountainous districts, climbing rocks and precipices with as great ease and rapidity as a wild goat. Probably, they find their food on mountain-sides, exposed to the sun and freed from snow, more readily than in the valleys. The whole of the scanty vegetation of the Arctic region contributes to their fare, which, in winter is reduced to lichens and branches of the dwarfed willows and shrubs. They get very lean, and in this condition smell more strongly of musk than at other times. The female has one calf towards the beginning of June.

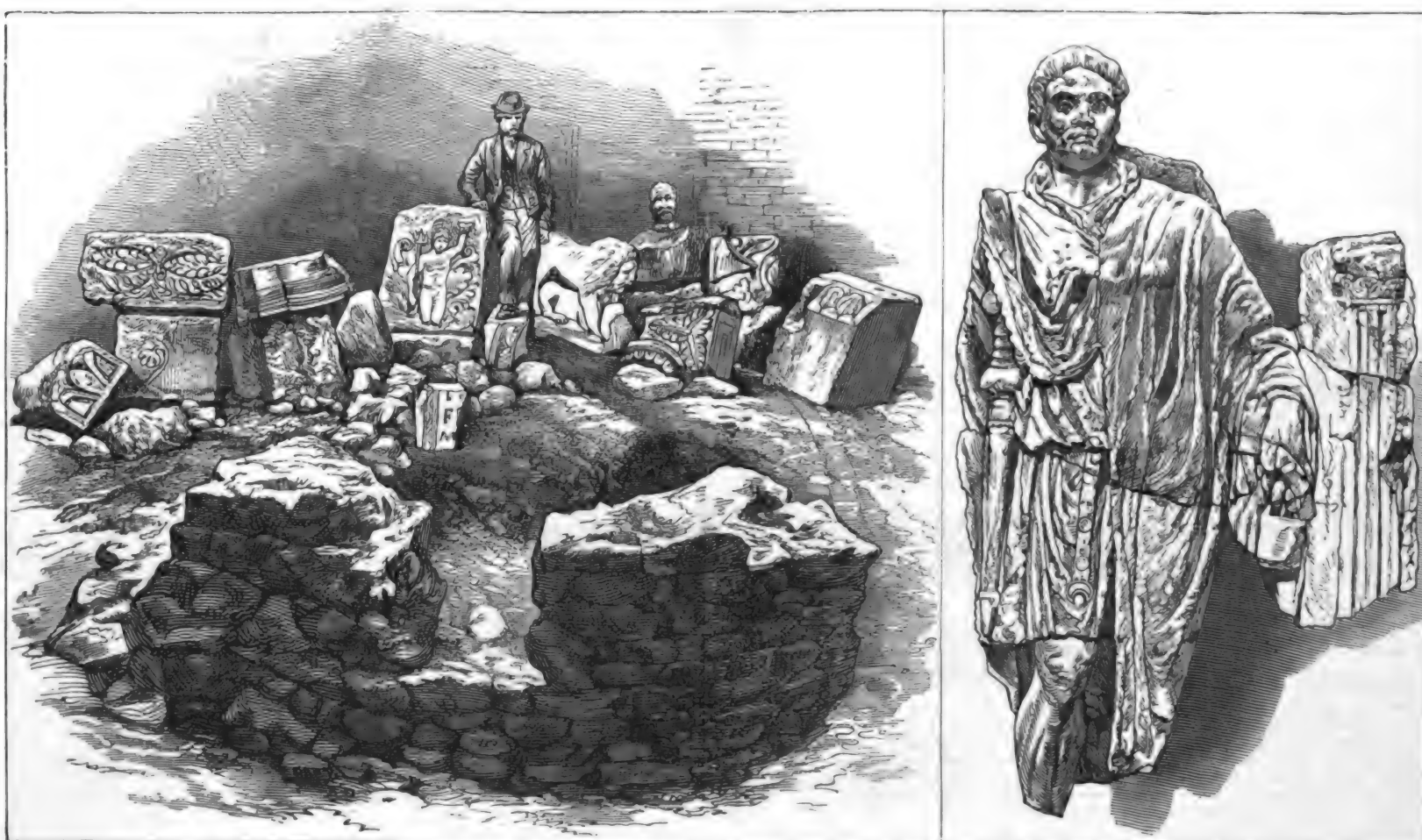
The formidable appearance of the musk ox belies its disposition. It is a perfectly harmless animal, which has never been known to attack man; the bull, probably, uses his horns only in defending himself or his herd against wolves and bears and in duels with his rivals. Once only, during the Arctic Expedition to East Greenland, one of the officers, whilst engaged with his surveying instruments, was surprised by a sham attack of four musk oxen; these, however, lost heart when within a few yards, and galloped off faster than they had come. In localities where men are still a new and strange sight to them, they are easy of approach, and form one of the most welcome and valuable additions to the fare of the Arctic traveller. The last Arctic Expedition is reported to have killed a considerable number; and the specimen of which we give a figure was preserved by Captain Feilden, one of the naturalists with that expedition. It was killed on the shores of Grinnell Land, in lat. 82 deg. 27 min., within a mile of the winter quarters of H.M.S. Alert, on July 6, last year. It is a young bull three or four years old; it has been very well mounted, and is now exhibited in the Mammalian Gallery of the British Museum.

No specimen has ever been brought alive to Europe, although it happens not rarely that calves fall into the hands of hunters who have killed the cows. It seems almost a pity that so useful and remarkable an animal, which will subsist where neither sheep nor goat can live, should have ceased in Europe to be the companion of the reindeer, with which it had been associated in former ages. It might possibly be again introduced into Northern Europe.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that it has received despatches from Mr. Stanley, dated Ujiji, Aug. 7 to 13, which state that he has made a complete survey of Lake Tanganyika, and settled the question of the Lukuga, which Commander Cameron supposed to be its outlet. The revelations upon this head are, the *Telegraph* says, of the most curious and complete nature. Mr. Stanley has apparently determined the problems of outlet and level, and made remarkable discoveries besides at the northern end of the lake, where he has found a spacious gulf, henceforth to be known by the name of Captain Burton, the original discoverer of the Tanganyika. Cameron, as the letters will indicate, was both right and wrong in his announcements. In another letter Mr. Stanley describes at length the general purport of his discoveries at and about the Nyauzas, especially touching that main source of the Nile to which, and its feeding lake, he gives the name of Alexandra, in honour of the Princess of Wales. His last letter, dated Ujiji, Aug. 13, reports a deplorable outbreak of smallpox and fever in that station, which obliged him to prepare for an early departure. He proposed to cross the country to Nyangwe, and there to determine his final course. Mr. Stanley and his English attendant, Frank Pocock, had both suffered from illness, but were much better.



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CITY BRANCH. Mansion House buildings, E.C.
Chairman: Right Hon. JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, M.P., D.C.L.
TENTH BONUS MEETING, 1877.
The Report presented at a meeting held on Jan. 4 last showed:
1. AS TO THE PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.
That the growth and prosperity of the Society during the period, of which it gave numerous details, had been everywhere manifest.
2. AS TO THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY.
That the Assurance Fund at the date of Valuation was £2,118,457 10 2 and the calculated Liability at the same date was 1,790,516 13 10
thus leaving a Surplus of £327,940 16 4; and that, after setting aside the Permanent Reserve Fund of £26,000, and the fractional amount of £230 10s. 4d., there remained for division the sum of £300,000, which was larger by £30,000 than on any previous occasion:
3. AS TO THE RESULTS OF THE DIVISION.
That the sum which fell to the Assured would produce reverend additions to the Assurance, amounting in the aggregate to £307,014, varying in individual cases from 35 to 91 per cent, and averaging over 60 per cent on the Premiums received in the Quinquennium;
and that the Cash Bonus—which, being the present money value of the Reversionary Bonus, was the true measure of the allotment—averaged 30 per cent on the like payments, as compared with 29 per cent in 1872, the highest previous percentage.
4. AS TO THE BASIS OF VALUATION.
That the Institute of Actuaries' new 11s. or Healthy Male Table, based on the experience of twenty of the largest English and Scotch offices, with net premiums and 3 per cent interest, had been used in the investigation;
and that the severity of the new test, as well as the strength and elasticity of the Society, were alike shown by the fact that the Reserve thus required was greater by £4,011 than that which would have been needed by the Carlisle Table.
The NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in January, 1882, and Persons who effect NEW POLICIES before the end of June next will be entitled at that Division to One Year's Additional Share of Profits over later Entrants.

The report above mentioned, a detailed account of the proceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of Trade, and every information, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or from any of its Agents.
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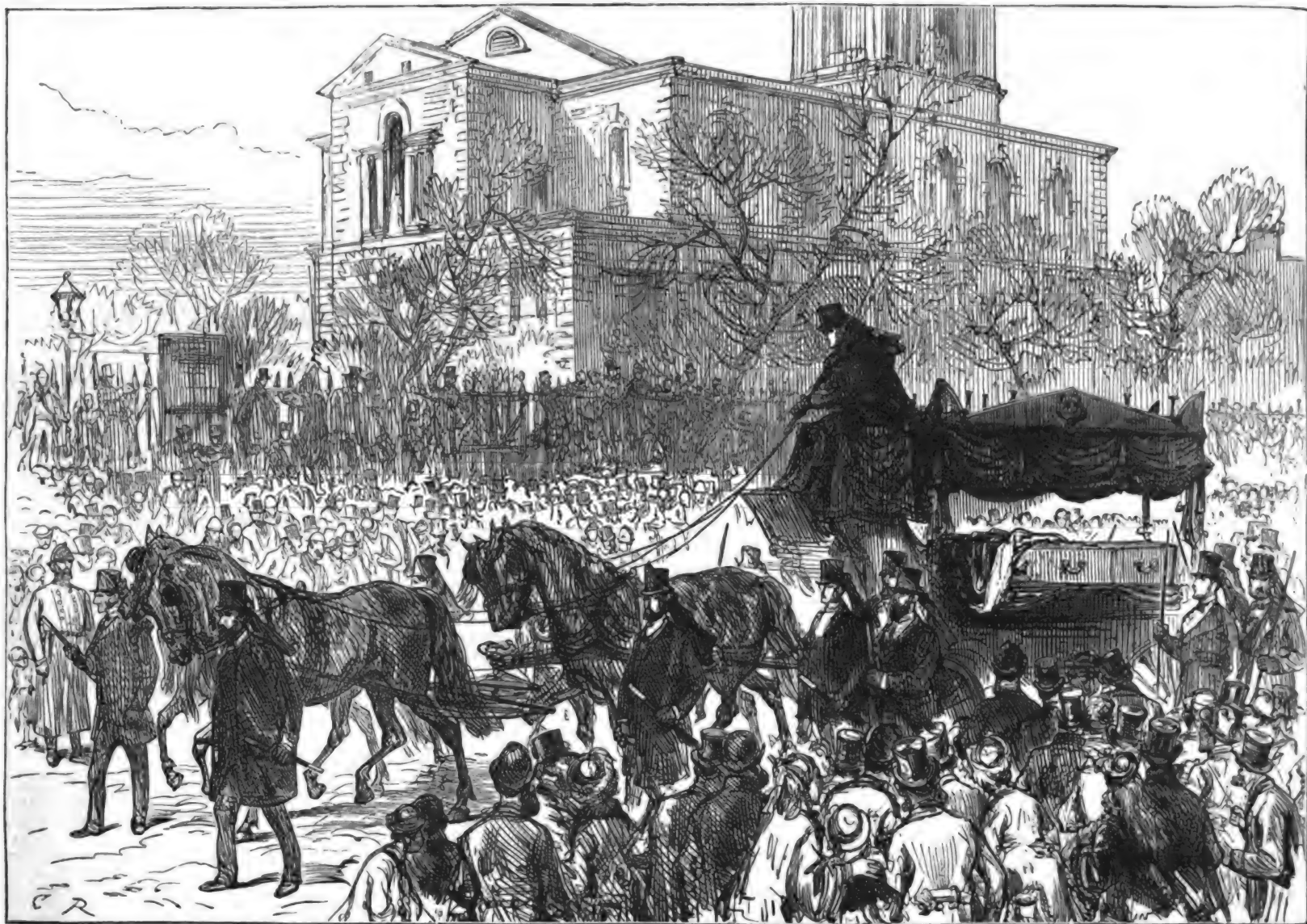
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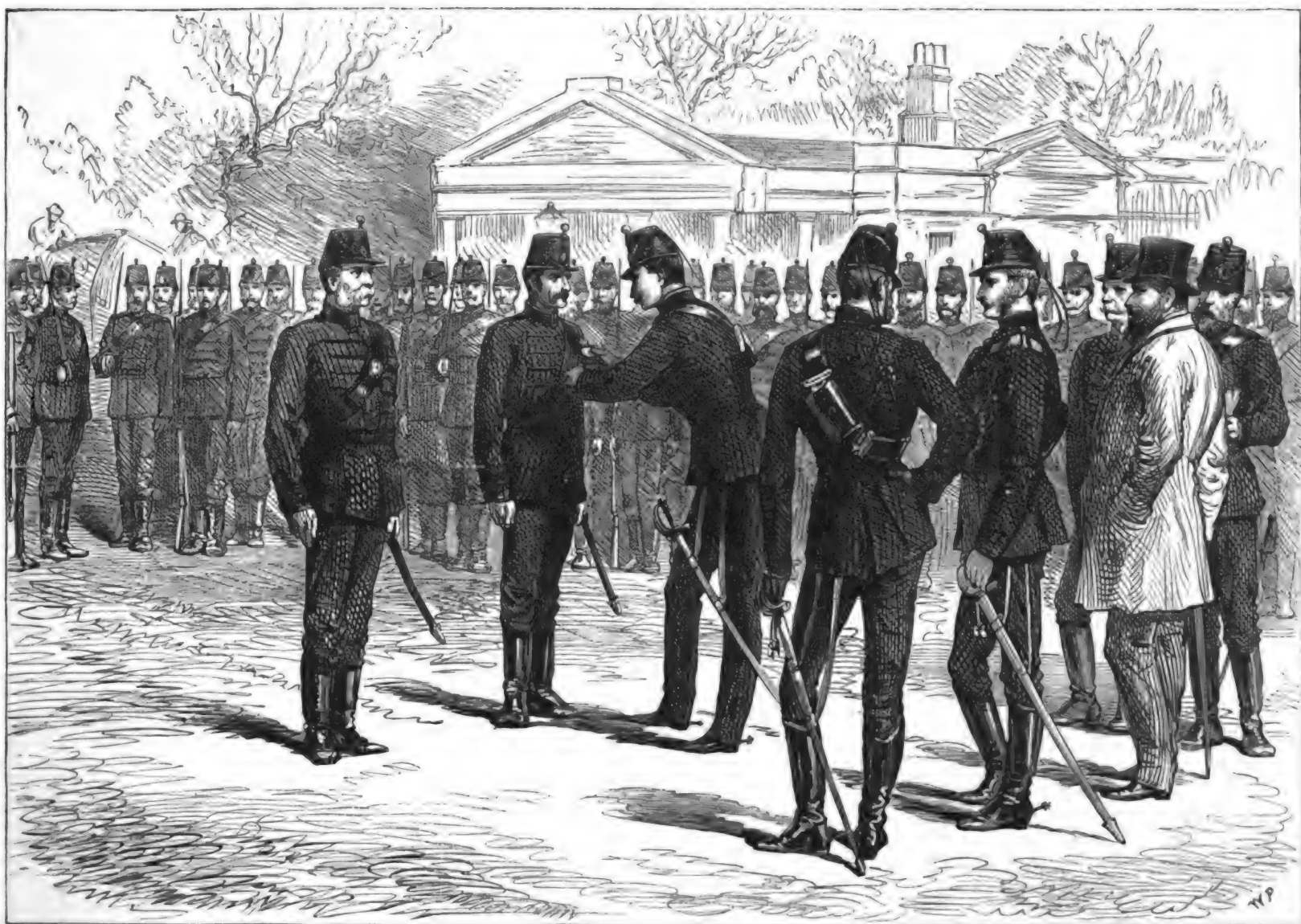
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FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE ODGER: THE SCENE IN BROAD-STREET, ST. GILES'S.



PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS OF THE 49TH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THE LATE MR. ODGER.

The death of Mr. George Odger, shoemaker, of High-street, Bloom-bury, who has been well known these twenty years past as a leading working-class politician, and was candidate for more than one Parliamentary constituency, was announced last week. His funeral took place, on Saturday afternoon, at Brompton Cemetery. The procession started from Bloomsbury about three o'clock, preceded by a band playing the Dead March in "Saul." There were seven mourning coaches, followed by a long line of private carriages and cabs, and a large number of persons on foot. Our illustration shows the funeral car in Broad-street, St. Giles's. Among those who walked in the procession, or joined it as it passed through the streets, were Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Professor Beesly, Dr. Congreve, Dr. Bridges, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Fawcett, M.P., Mr. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Cowen, M.P., Mr. Holyoake, and the Rev. G. M. Murphy; among those in carriages were Mr. Mundella, M.P., Sir John Bennett, and Miss Helen Taylor. Deputations from a number of trade societies and other working men's organisations attended. The procession throughout the route was protected from the traffic of the streets by the police, and, except in some parts of Piccadilly, great crowds lined the way. At the cemetery the crowd was so great that there was much confusion, and the mourners had some difficulty in making their way to the grave. The chaplain of the cemetery read over the grave the concluding portion of the burial service—the committee, and Mr. Murphy, who had been appointed to conduct a religious service at the grave, having given way to a claim made by the Chaplain to read the Church of England service. Professor Beesly then, addressing the assemblage as "Fellow citizens," spoke at some length on Mr. Odger's public career; and Mr. Fawcett in response to loud calls, delivered an address, dwelling on Mr. Odger's sincerity of character and his eminent services to the working classes. The Rev. G. M. Murphy also spoke briefly, and the assemblage dispersed.

SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Our illustration shows the scene at Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, one day last week, when his Royal and Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, who is honorary Colonel of the 49th Middlesex (Post-Office) Rifle Volunteers, presented medals to two of the sergeant instructors of that corps, for long service and good conduct.

Sergeant-Instructor Flanagan, one of the recipients, entered, in 1852, the 34th Regiment. He landed in the Crimea on Dec. 9, 1854, and served in all the operations before Sebastopol, including the various sorties, the attack and capture of the quarries, and the assault on the Redan, in which affair he was one of the storming party. He was transferred to the 47th Regiment on July 31, 1855, and served throughout the remainder of the campaign with that regiment, and, as his late commanding officer, Colonel Lowry, C.B., said, "did good service in the field." Subsequently he served in British North America seven years. He was thanked in Regimental Orders on July 3, 1865, "for saving a drowning man at Toronto, Canada;" and on Oct. 21, 1868, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, "for his zeal and energy in capturing a deserter." Having been discharged from the Army in 1873, he has since been uninterruptedly employed as sergeant instructor in the 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. His companion, Sergeant-Instructor Morgan, joined the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade in 1855. He was present at the action at Cawnpore, on Dec. 6, 1857; at the operations on the left bank of the Gumbies, during March, 1858; at the siege and capture of Lucknow; the actions of Nawabgunge, Sandeela, and Jumo; was in the storming and capture of Fort Birwah (forlorn hope), under Major Alexander, when half the force was placed hors de combat; and served in the Oude campaign, in 1858. For service in the North-West Frontiers, 1863 and 1864, and in the action at Shubkudder, he received medals and clasps. Since his discharge as colour-sergeant, after a service of upwards of twenty-one years, he has been employed as sergeant instructor to the 49th Middlesex.

Colonel du Plat Taylor presented both sergeants to his Royal Highness in a short address stating the nature of their services. The Duke of Teck, having fastened the medals on their breasts, shook hands with each of them and spoke some kind words of congratulation and praise. The corps was afterwards inspected by its honorary Colonel, and seldom has its marching past been more admired for steadiness and precision. The officers present were, besides the honorary Colonel and Colonel, Majors Thompson and Sturgeon, Captain and Adjutant Liddell, Captains Daley Viall, McGregor, and Everest, and Quartermaster Dickson. After the inspection the corps, preceded by its band, marched to Hyde Park.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THEORY OF MUSIC—HARMONY.

Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture, on Thursday week, entered upon the consideration of harmony, or the sounding several musical notes simultaneously. He said that the distinction between melody and harmony had been well defined by Hauptmann, in the remark that melody consists essentially of motion, while harmony is consistent with repose, each chord conveying an independent idea. Harmony forms the most important element in modern music, and therefore requires most careful study. Though sounding several notes at once seems simple, yet the idea is comparatively modern. The result of much investigation and controversy shows that the Greeks had nothing resembling our modern harmony—at least, there is no record of such; and, in all probability, their vocal melodies were only accompanied in unisons or octaves. About the time of the Christian era, however, traces appear of one voice or instrument accompanying another in consecutive fifths or fourths; and in the tenth century we have the "diaphony" or "organising" of Hucbald, which was really harmony, though rude and inartistic. The origin of this harmony, considered to be neither Greek nor Roman, is attributed by the great musical historian, Fétis, to the northern tribes of Europe, ancestors of the Germans, who now so greatly excel in the art. After describing and illustrating on a pianoforte the progress of harmony after the time of Hucbald by the introduction of contrapuntal part music, and harmony of a more independent character, Dr. Pole gave examples of both styles, selected from the works of Handel, in whose hands each received the finest treatment. Proceeding to the theoretical principles of harmony, he began with the simplest, or "dual combination," two notes sounded together, the first germs of harmony, from which the more complex chords are derived; and he showed, by a diagram, that from the notes of the usual scales how many such dual combinations may be formed. He next considered the statement that some of these combinations, termed "consonances," are more agreeable to the ear than others, termed "dissonances," and the question whether the distinction has any foundation in nature, or is merely conventional. He first showed that the

theory ingeniously worked out by Euler, who suggested that consonance is due to the simplicity of the ratios of the vibrations of the limiting sounds, is unsatisfactory; he next alluded to Hauptmann's metaphysical explanations; and then described the more satisfactory physical explanation of Helmholtz, derived from the nature of compound sounds. He showed that when two different notes are sounded together their overtones, or harmonics, are apt to get in each other's way, and thereby produce a beating, harsh to the ear. In consonances, as was shown, this harshness is either absent or slight, while it is very large in dissonances. By this means, the degree of harshness of any combination of notes can be mathematically estimated. Helmholtz's theory was elucidated by diagrams.

STEEL AND ITS FUTURE.

Mr. Frederick J. Bramwell, F.R.S., began his discourse, at the Friday evening meeting on the 9th inst., with remarks on the little use made of iron in structure till the latter part of the last century, when it was first employed in bridges at Coalbrookdale and Sunderland (and, in 1819, at Southwark), and in canal-boats in Staffordshire, which was the beginning of our iron navy, so much developed at Birkenhead by Mr. Laird. Steel long remained a luxury, being mainly employed for cutlery, its price being 1s. a pound and upwards; the proverb "as true as steel" testifying to its trustworthiness. Mr. Bramwell commented on iron in its three forms, referring to specimens and diagrams illustrating their manufacture:—1. Cast or pig iron (ordinary, chilled, and malleable); 2, wrought iron (ordinary and case-hardened); and, 3, steel, varying from great flexibility to intense brittleness. Pig-iron is produced by putting iron ore with coke or coal and suitable fluxes into a blast-furnace, and is elementary iron with a large proportion of carbon; when chilled by pouring it in a fluid state into a metal mould, it becomes very hard. Cast-iron is made malleable by heating in a close vessel surrounded by iron ore, the oxygen of which partially decarbonises the metal. Wrought iron is produced by putting pig iron into a puddling furnace, where it is stirred about by "rabblers," worked by hand or by machinery. The oxygen contained in the iron ore, wherewith the furnace is lined, unites with the carbon of the pig iron, forming carbonic oxide, a gas which rises to the surface and ignites with lively blue flames. This goes on until the iron becomes pasty, when it is formed into balls, nearly all the carbon being expelled. After noticing some of the defects met with in wrought iron, and the consequent danger, when used in boiler-plates, railways, and other machinery, Mr. Bramwell described and illustrated the manufacture of steel, beginning with that of blistered steel (made by heating wrought iron in air-tight fire-brick boxes containing charcoal for many hours) and its variety shear steel. The product was variable, depending much upon the skill of the workman. About 1750, Huntsman invented cast steel, by a process which Mr. Bramwell described; and which Krupp so modified as to be able to show at the Great Exhibition in 1851 an ingot of 4500 lb., and at that of 1862 one of 20 tons. A French chemist, M. Chenot, by a very ingenious process, obtained excellent steel direct from iron ore; and Riepe produced "puddled steel" of uncertain quality. While efforts were being made to improve this process, Mr. Bessemer's very important invention appeared, the main principle of which consists in blowing air into molten iron, whereby the carbon and silicon are burnt out, and afterwards restoring to the iron enough carbon to convert it into steel. By these processes steel was enormously cheapened; but its character for extreme accuracy was injured, and its use retarded in engineering, where mere average goodness is insufficient. Mr. Bramwell next explained and illustrated by diagrams and specimens the process by which Dr. Siemens has attained great certainty in the quality of steel manufactured by means of his "regenerative furnace," in which any heat consistent with the endurance of the material of the furnace can be maintained; and it was shown by testing a small bar of known size that "mild steel" is capable of bearing, before a breaking, a tensile strain of fifty-six tons per square inch of original section, with an extension of about 12 per cent. Steel has thus regained its character, and, as Mr. Bramwell observed, in conclusion, is now applicable to every purpose for which wrought iron is employed. Cast iron will still be required for massive objects, but the use of puddled wrought iron will probably pass away.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, resumed his illustrations of the effects of the French Revolution upon English literature by referring to Robert Burns, the great poet of nature, whose lyric poems are imbued with deep sensibility of the corruptions of his time, with the hope of a coming reaction, and with an impulse to put men in a right relation to their fellows, so warmly expressed in his vigorous song, "A man's a man for a' that!" Laurence Sterne and his "Sentimental Journey" were next noticed, as being a reflection of the opinions of Rousseau, and a painful example of misused talents. The new spirit of humanity, as exhibited by a young Scotch lawyer, Henry Mackenzie, in his "Man of Feeling," was next mentioned; and Professor Morley read an amusing list of the great number of times in which "tears" and "weeping" occur in that work. He then referred to the sickly works of Merry and others of the "Della Crusca" or "Anna Matilda" school, so vigorously satirised by Gifford in his "Baviad" and "Mœviad," extracts from which were read. Gifford, a warm Conservative, became editor of the *Anti-Jacobin*, a political paper set up by Canning and others, in 1797, to ridicule the new doctrines; and in it first appeared "The Needy Knife-Grinder," "The Rovers," and "The Loves of the Triangles," laughable burlesques of Southey, Schiller, and Darwin. As an example of the novels, the Professor gave an analysis of "Caleb Williams," by William Godwin (the author of "An Inquiry concerning Political Justice"), in which is found the typical "Man of Gloom," of the day, and in which "agonies" predominate as much as "tears" in the "Man of Feeling," and which was characterised as "an indictment against society on entirely false grounds." In 1799 appeared the "Pleasures of Hope," by the true poet of the ideal, Thomas Campbell—a poem which has survived all other so-called "Pleasures" except Rogers's "Pleasures of Memory"—a work of refinement rather than of power. After reading glowing passages from Campbell's poem, Professor Morley gave a sketch of the life of Wordsworth, with extracts from his "Prelude" and "Excursion," showing how his zealous aspirations for the benefit of mankind—nearly leading him to join the French Republicans, at the risk of his life—were checked by his friends; how he, Southey, and Coleridge were prevented from going to settle in America by want of money; how, by the legacy of a friend, he was enabled to settle at Grasmere, and devote himself to the bent of his mind, poetry; and how he was eventually led to discover that the solution of the problem of correcting the evils of society is not merely changing the system of government, but the recognition of God in the world, and labouring for the improvement of the condition of those who are governed, so that they may have the opportunity of living up to the

highest ideal they are capable of attaining. This is the leading principle of the nineteenth century:—

What one is,
Why may not millions be!

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM—EXPRESSION OF THE EMOTIONS.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, F.R.S., in his ninth lecture on the Form of Man, given on Tuesday last, began with a description of the muscles of the head and face, and then, by the help of models and diagrams, explained their functions in causing the various movements of the mouth and lips, the eyes, eyelids, and eyebrows, the nose, and the brow, which produce smiling, laughing, weeping, sneering, frowning, and other outward expressions of our internal emotions. In relation to this subject, he referred his audience to Sir Charles Bell's "Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression as Connected with the Fine Arts" and Mr. Darwin's "Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals." In regard to the question whether more expression is given by the eyes or the mouth, the Professor exhibited two pictures of a lady, in which the lower part of the face could be shifted; whereby it appeared that the mouth has the larger share in the production of expression. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to an account of the muscles of the neck.

On Friday next, the 23rd inst., Professor J. H. Gladstone will give a discourse on the Influence of Chemical Constitution upon Refraction of Light.

The Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, presided over a meeting, in the great hall of the Society of Arts, on Thursday week, when Dr. John Yeats, F.R.G.S., read a paper on Middle-Class Education in Holland.

Mr. Ashbury, M.P., gave an address, before a crowded audience, in the Brighton Townhall, yesterday week, on America, China, and Japan, he having completed a tour in those countries shortly before the opening of Parliament. The lecture was illustrated by dissolving views, many of them being photographs taken for the purpose.

Mr. Sorby, F.R.S., lectured at the South Kensington Museum, last Saturday evening, on Meteorites.

A lecture on Foods and Drinks was given at the Society of Arts, last Saturday evening, by Dr. Corfield, Professor of Hygiene in University College; Dr. Carpenter, C.B., F.R.S., occupied the chair. The lecturer explained the reasons why beef is more nutritious, though somewhat less digestible, than mutton, the disadvantages attending the use of pork from its closeness of fibre and superabundance of fat, and the comparative low value of the flesh of young animals. Good meat should, he pointed out, neither be too pale, indicative of disease, nor too dark, suggesting that the animal had not been killed; it should be elastic to the touch, have a rumpled appearance, and not become moist if kept. The lecturer was much applauded when he expressed a hope that the difficulties in the way of the importation of meat from America were being so far met that a cheaper supply might be available for the consumer. Salmon was pronounced to be as nutritious as beef or mutton. Eels, mackerel, and herrings were less easily digested than most other fish, because of the fat contained in their muscles. Dr. Corfield quoted Dr. Parke's opinion that spirits do not sustain the body in resisting extremes of heat or cold, that they induce liver disease and decrease the power of working, that strong wines and beers were liable to cause gout, and that even light wines and beers should be used, if at all, in moderation, and only at meal times. In conclusion, the lecturer referred to the nerve-stimulating and non-intoxicating qualities of tea, coffee, and cocoa, and the dangers of indigestion resulting from their abuse, especially in drinking them too hot.

The second of the present series of four Cantor lectures on the Chemistry of Gas Manufacture was given, on Monday, to Society of Arts, by Professor A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S. He reverted to the composition and properties of ammoniacal liquor, briefly mentioned in the first lecture as a useful and important secondary product of the dry distillation of coal, describing its mode of collection in the gasworks, and its subsequent utilisation by the chemical manufacturer for the production of sulphate of ammonia. The methods of determining the strength and so estimating the value of this liquor in the laboratory were then experimentally explained, after which the lecturer passed on to treat of the purification of gas from the ammonia that still remained in it after the subsidence of the ammoniacal liquor. The purification of gas from sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid was also treated of, and the uses of lime and of oxide of iron for these purposes were described and contrasted with methods employed and proposed for employment as alternatives.—The next lecture will deal more fully with the impurities of gas and their removal.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening—the president, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., in the chair—the first paper read was upon the Distribution of Salt in the Ocean as Indicated by its Specific Gravity, by Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, of the Challenger Expedition. He said that water had been taken from different depths and at an immense number of places in the ocean. Of the three years and a half during which the cruise lasted three years were spent in the tropics, and the water from the bottom of the sea had to be allowed to stand to take the temperature of the air before its specific gravity was ascertained by means of a hydrometer. The water was heaviest, and consequently most salt, in portions of the Atlantic where there were two bands on each side of the equator, which were of the greatest density, while between them, on the equator, was a band which was not so salt. Throughout the whole of the Atlantic the water was not more salt than in any part of the Pacific. Mr. Buchanan gave reasons for attributing this effect to the operation of the trade winds, which caused a much larger amount of evaporation than took place in the Pacific, where the trade winds were neither so regular nor so general, and where there was much greater rainfall than in the Atlantic. The effect of freezing was like that of heat to increase the quantity of salt in the water, for the water was concentrated below the ice, and the ice was almost without salt.—Mr. Herbert J. Allen then read an account of a journey through Formosa from north to south. The Chinese stations, he said, were mostly on the north coast, the central and southern districts being inhabited by the aborigines, who are very unlike the Chinese, both in dress and physique. Since the Japanese expedition against the Formosan tribe the Chinese have endeavoured to extend their territory and increase the number of colonists; and during the last year they have largely increased the staff of officials; but colonists in advanced positions are exposed to many serious risks, notwithstanding that the Chinese have made large presents to many of the native chiefs. Mr. Allen travelled in company with missionaries, who are well received, and who have a considerable number of converts to Christianity among the natives, who are supposed to be of the Malayo-Polynesian race. Mr. Allen entered by a very narrow pass into a plain, inhabited principally by semi-civilised natives and a few Chinese, the

hills surrounding it being occupied by wild savage tribes, who live by hunting in the woods. The president said that all tropical products grow in the island, which would become a great place if it had a good Government; it is also rich in coal.—He announced that, on the 26th inst., Sir George Nares would read a paper on the Geographical Results of the Arctic Expedition.

Mr. Joseph Simpson, of Newport-Pagnell (hon. sec. of the Lecturers' Association), gave an able lecture, last Monday evening, at the Hull Church Institute, on the Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries. The Rev. S. B. Craig, M.A. (president) occupied the chair.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, a paper was read by Mr. G. H. Symonds, secretary of the Meteorological Society, on the Climates of the various British Colonies.

A paper on the subject of Commerce in Western Africa was read by Mr. J. Irvine, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, on Tuesday evening, when Bishop Crowther, a native of that portion of the continent, spoke of the advantage to the natives of an improved system of trading.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

A disregard of the principles of dramatic construction must be fatal to the success of a drama, whatever the intrinsic merit of the production. The architect, in devising a plan for a new edifice, is careful at the outset to provide a secure foundation on which the structure shall stand, without which, with all its grandeur of design, all its beauty of ornamentation, in the moment of completion it will topple to the ground, and render nugatory all the time and labour expended on it. What this foundation is to a building, construction is to an effective stage production. Mr. Henry Spicer, a skilful poet and of some practice as a dramatist, is the author of the new drama, "Haska." Though evincing much power of poetic diction and much cleverness in the delineation of character, this otherwise competent writer has neglected the primary principle which we have just urged, and his new play, in consequence, is thereby placed in considerable jeopardy. The story, which contains much that is romantic and picturesque, is too vague to admit of a reviewer giving it in detail. Thus much we gathered from the first representation. Haska, the heroine (Miss Leighton), is a foundling, whose foster-mother is a blind woman, named Elspa (Miss Cicely Nott). The first act presents her in bridal costume, her nuptials having been recently solemnised with Yan, a serf (Mr. F. Tyars). The husband interfering to protect his wife from an outrage offered her by Count Stourdza (Mr. Creswick), the tyrant orders him to instant execution. In revenge, Haska stirs up the villagers to rebellion. The second act confronts Haska with Count Stourdza, who presents her with a vision of her slaughtered husband. Haska practices dissimulation, and entices the Count into a chair hitherto used for purposes of torture. After manacling and disabling him, she snatches a dagger from his girdle and threatens to stab him. The Count's attendants appear, and Haska effects her escape by wrenching aside the iron bars and taking an appalling leap from the casement. The third act discovers Haska to be the sister of Count Stourdza; the husband, supposed dead, reappears, and the curtain descends upon a happy tableau. The burden of the acting falls upon Miss Leighton, who, in the title-role of Haska, exhibits marked declamatory power. Mr. Creswick made the most of the very unthankful part of Count Stourdza. Yan and Elspa found able representatives in Mr. F. Tyars and Miss Cicely Nott. The other characters call for no especial mention. The author and Mr. Chatterton were summoned before the curtain at the termination of the piece.

The performance of "Antigone" came off, as announced, at the Royal Academy of Music. The choruses were all efficiently rendered; and the music, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Gilbert, was particularly happy. Mr. Ryder gave great effect to the character of Creon; and Miss Evelyn, in the difficult rôle of Antigone, evidenced much artistic power and discrimination. The performance was perfectly successful.

"We have to chronicle the 700th representation of "Our Boys," which took place at the Vaudeville, on Wednesday night. Another of Byron's comedies, "Partners for Life," has been successfully revived at the Opera Comique. The cast is a strong one. On the first night the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princes Albert Victor and George, honoured the theatre with their presence.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan appeared at a matinée dramatique, at the Gaiety Theatre, on Tuesday, in Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy, "The House or the Home," and the comedietta of "The Bengal Tiger." The entertainments, which assumed something of a private character, were understood to be for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, who were supported by Lady Sebright, Mr. Bingham, and other amateurs. The admissions to stalls, balcony, and boxes were by vouchers only, the pit and gallery being closed. The performance was under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Teck, who honoured the theatre by their presence, while the stalls and boxes were filled by members of the aristocracy.

The Lord Chamberlain has refused to grant a license for the new theatre of Sadler's Wells until stone stairs have been erected for all portions of the building; and his Lordship is understood to have stated that he is determined in future to grant no license for any theatre in which wooden stairs are used, and that he will insist on all such stairs being removed and replaced with stone stairs.

A new first part was produced on Monday evening at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, at St. George's Hall, entitled "Two Foster Brothers," the words being Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett's, the music Mr. Alfred Cellier's, and new scenery having been provided by Messrs. Gordon and Harford. Two or three of the songs were encored, and there was a great deal of hearty and discriminating applause. Our criticism is unavoidably deferred till next week. The two other pieces included in the evening's programme—"Spring's Delights" and "A Night Surprise" seem to have lost none of their original popularity.

Mr. W. H. Swanborough has this week given his drawing-room entertainment, "Away with Melancholy," at Westbourne Hall, assisted by Miss Margaret Douglas, Miss Marie Pascoe, and Mr. Edward Duncan.

Mr. G. D. Ham, of H.M. Customs, has brought out a "Merchantile Year Book." The first part contains a complete and codified edition of the merchant shipping laws; the second part is an epitome of the laws relating to importation, exportation, excise licenses, stamps, taxes, and commercial statistics. Being a trustworthy work, it will be found most useful in the counting-house of every merchant.

MUSIC.

HERR JOACHIM.

The specialty of last week was the musical demonstration at Cambridge (on the Thursday) on the occasion of the honorary degree of Doctor of Music being conferred on Herr Joachim by the University. The formal proceedings of the day are recorded elsewhere, and we have here to speak of the evening concert which followed (in the Guildhall), and of which we reproduce the programme:—

PART I.

Overture—The Wood Nymphs, op. 20 Sterndale Bennett.
Concerto for violin (with orchestra), op. 61 Beethoven.
A Song of Destiny, op. 54 (for chorus and orchestra) Brahms.
Violin solo (Andante Allegro Assai) in C major J. S. Bach.
Elegiac overture Joachim.

PART II.

Symphony in C minor Brahms.

Brahms's symphony was first performed in public—conducted by the composer—in November last, at Carlsruhe, and was soon after repeated in various parts of Germany. Its first public hearing in England was at Cambridge, on Thursday week, when it was finely given by a full orchestra, led by Mr. A. Burnett. The work is laid out on a grand scale, and consists of four principal divisions, opening in C minor and closing in C major. With the exception of the finale, the general tone is serious, not to say solemn, the themes being mostly interesting and impressive, and the treatment masterly, with some especially skilful orchestral writing. The bright and jubilant tone of the last movement—chiefly in C major—forms a good contrast to the preceding portions of the symphony, which is thus brought to a highly effective close. There can be no question that it is an important addition to the stores of orchestral music. It will soon be heard in London, being announced for performance at the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society, on April 16.

The other novelty of Thursday week, Dr. Joachim's overture, is commemorative of the dramatic poet Heinrich von Kleist. It is written with practised skill in the command of orchestral effect, and contains passages of pathos and passion. This work will also soon be heard again, being included in the programme of next Saturday's Crystal Palace concert.

Of Dr. Joachim's fine rendering of the violin pieces in the programme it is unnecessary to speak, having been repetitions of well-known performances. The other items of the concert are also too familiar to need comment.

The choral portions of the "Song of Destiny" were well sung, the orchestral performances throughout the evening having been, as already implied, of a very high order. Herr Joachim conducted the two novelties, the other pieces having been directed by Mr. C. V. Stanford.

The occasion was the 150th concert of the Cambridge University Musical Society, and the profits were devoted to the aid of Addenbrook's Hospital.

The degree of Doctor of Music would also have been conferred on Herr Brahms by the Cambridge University but for the unavoidable absence of the composer, personal attendance being an indispensable condition.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included the first appearance of M. Henri Petri (a pupil of Dr. Joachim), who created a very favourable impression by his highly skilful execution of Spohr's eighth violin concerto ("In modo di scena Cantante") and the romance from his instructor's "Hungarian Concerto." The concert commenced with Mr. G. A. Osborne's bright and spirited "Festival Overture," composed for and first performed at Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival of 1875, and closed with Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell." Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Sinico-Campobello and Signor Campobello.

The second of the Lenten performances of oratorios at the Crystal Palace took place last week, when "Elijah" was given. For Wednesday evening next Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Mozart's Twelfth Mass are announced.

The nineteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts is near its close, the last evening concert of the series being announced for March 26, to be followed, as usual, by the special performance for the benefit of the director, Mr. Arthur Chappell. Herr Joachim and Madame Schumann were again respectively the leading violinist and solo pianist on Saturday afternoon and Monday evening last—the gentleman, on both occasions, receiving a greeting which evidently included a recognition of his newly-acquired title of Doctor of Music, conferred on him by the University of Cambridge on Thursday week.

There remains but one more of the London Ballad Concerts to be given, in completion of the eleventh season. The programme of this week's concert consisted of a popular selection of old English and Scotch songs, varied by Madame Arabella Goddard's brilliant pianoforte playing and some part-singing by the London Vocal Union. The singers announced were Mesdames Edith Wynne, Antoinette Sterling, and Cave Ashton; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. C. Beckett.

That accomplished pianist Miss Madelena Cronin gave the first of two recitals, in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, when her programme comprised various solo pieces in the classical and brilliant styles.

On Thursday evening Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew) was performed at the Royal Albert Hall, directed by Mr. Barnby; the solo vocalists announced having been Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. T. Kempton, and Mr. Thurley Beale.

An amateur concert was given at the Langham Hall, on Thursday evening, in aid of the Italian Protestant Orphans' Home, at Florence.

Yesterday (Friday) evening, a concert of special interest was given by Mr. F. J. Campbell, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the funds of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind. The programme was of a high order, comprising Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A), Der Ritt der Walküren (from Wagner's "Die Walküre"), Tchaikowsky's pianoforte concerto played by Herr Hartvigson, Beethoven's violin concerto by Herr Joachim, and a duet of Spohr by this artist and his pupil, M. Henri Petri—besides vocal music, choral and solo. The orchestra consisted of about one hundred performers, conducted by Mr. Manna.

St. Patrick's Day is to be celebrated musically, at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall, this (Saturday) evening, with concerts of national music.

On Friday next Haydn's "Seasons" will be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The new season of the Musical Union, directed by Mr. John Ella, will begin on April 17, with the first of eight matinées.

A shoal of porpoises made their way up the Thames on Sunday, several having been seen at the height of the tide between Waterloo and Blackfriars Bridges.

"IMPERIAL" FESTIVITIES IN BRITISH BURMAH.

Though unable to compete in expenditure with more wealthy provinces of the British Indian empire in celebrating the assumption of the Imperial title by her Majesty the Queen, the inhabitants of British Burmah are nowise behind the most loyal of her subjects in their alacrity and personal efforts to make this event a telling success. This was most noticeable in the various large buildings, of an attractive though temporary character, erected for the exhibition (gratis) of the dramatic acting, dancing, singing, and other national performances which are peculiar to the country. The entertainments, it must be observed, were specially revised, and supplied with prayers, songs, and music specially composed for this momentous occasion, and illustrative of its particular significance. One remarkable feature in all celebrations of this description in Burmah, as compared with India generally, is that, while in Hindostan all public performers are professional, and none of the better classes of society will exhibit themselves in public, the Burmese women, who occupy a position as independent as those of our own country, are accustomed, upon state occasions like this, or in connection with religious ceremonies, to take part in public amateur performances. Upon these occasions none but respectable girls are admitted, amongst whom are to be found the daughters of the most wealthy and important of the native residents. In the single town of Moulmein not fewer than six or seven hundred of such young ladies had undergone a troublesome and laborious training for their performances on "Proclamation Day," when, it would appear, their efforts were rewarded by ample recognition.

Our Engravings illustrative of this ceremonial represent, first, one of the different pavilions built for the purposes of the festival, where several companies of performers are seen ranged outside; secondly, the Burmese band, which is always in attendance on such occasions. These illustrations are copied from photographs by Mr. P. Kleir, of Moulmein, a local artist of considerable repute.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Legend of Tours" is a song by Odoardo Barri, with English and Italian text, offering some good points for declamatory singing. It is published by Messrs. Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co., and Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.; and the copyright has been presented by the composer to the Health Resort Fund of that excellent institution, the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.

From Messrs. Cramer and Co. we have some effective new songs, at once simple and pleasing. Among them are "The Prodigal," a sacred song, by Lady Lindsay (of Balcarres); "Enchantment," by Julia Woolf; and "A Charm," by the same. An effective fantasia on subjects from Offenbach's opera-bouffe, "Les Bavards," by Mr. Kuhe, is also published by Messrs. Cramer and Co.

"Elementary Vocal Studies," by Edward Land (Morley), is a compendious code of instructions, by the estimable professor whose death was recently recorded. Much valuable information and a useful series of exercises are here supplied in a compact form and at a moderate cost.

"The New Graduated Method for the Pianoforte," by Joseph Goddard (Goddard and Co.), is similar in design, extent, and price, to that just referred to, with the difference that it is intended for pianists instead of singers. This method contains very copious explanations and instructions, illustrated with diagrams of the positions of the hand and practical musical examples.

Woburn Park, near Weybridge, has, it is stated, been sold to an influential section of the Roman Catholic party for monastic or scholastic purposes.

At a meeting of the West Yorkshire colliery owners and miners' delegates, at Leeds, on Monday, a reduction of six and a half per cent, on the present rate of wages, instead of ten per cent originally proposed, was agreed to. By this concession on the part of the employers a strike has probably been averted.

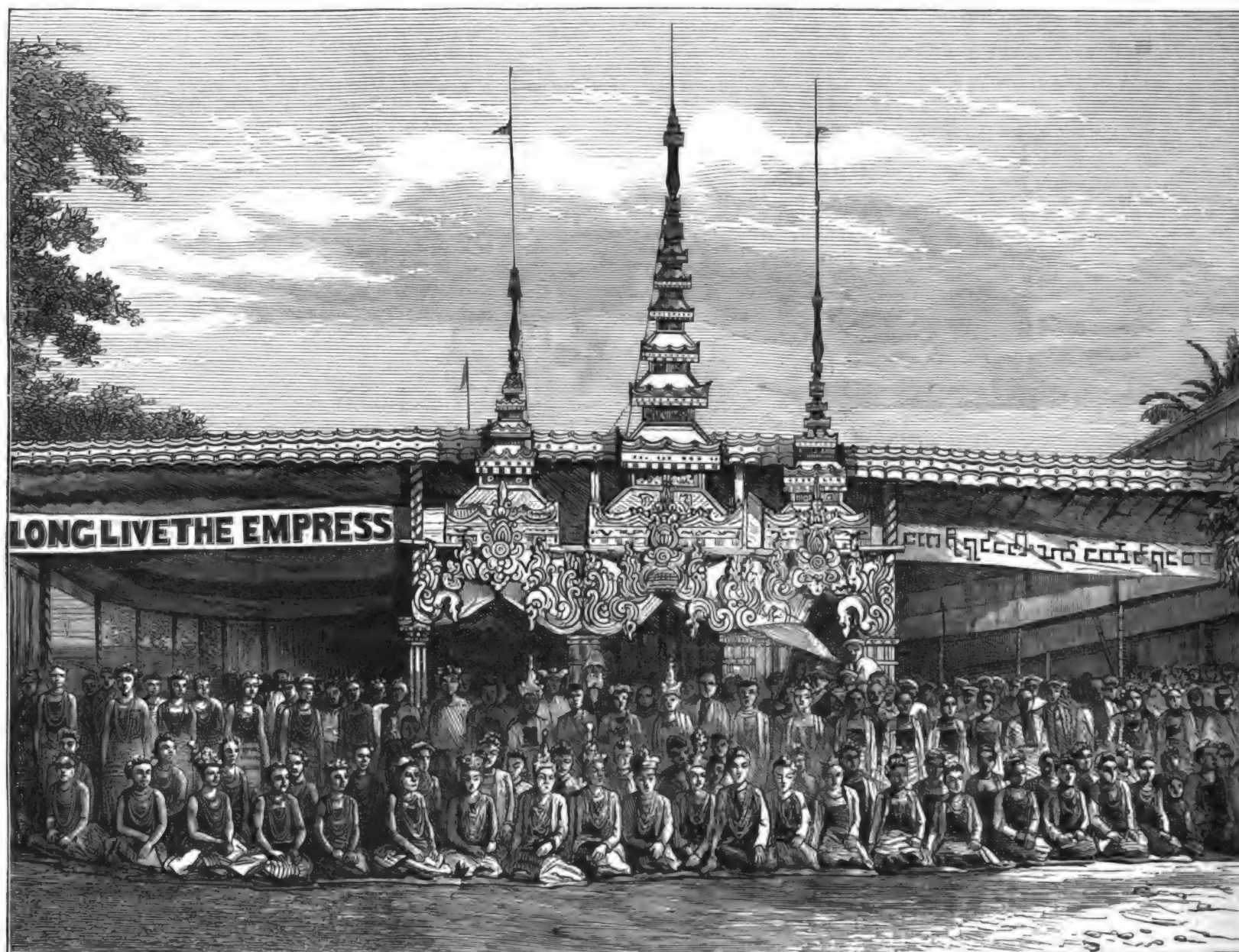
The first annual dinner of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was held, on Tuesday night, at Willis's Rooms—his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the chair. In the course of his speech, the Prince referred at some length to the different methods employed in teaching the deaf and dumb. Lord Granville spoke also on the same subject. Subscriptions to the amount of £2000 were announced, the Prince of Wales heading the list of donors with 100 guineas.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the ship Ethel, of Plymouth, on the Seven Stones, on Feb. 27, has terminated in the suspension for three months of the master, Richard Dyer, and the mate, Henry Newman.—The inquiry into the stranding on Holy Island of the steamer Bertha, on the 16th ult., has been brought to a conclusion, the Court censuring the master, and suspending the certificate of the mate for two years.—The brig Leonie, of Whitstable, was run down, on Sunday evening, in Robin Hood's Bay, by the steamer Consett, from Sunderland, and six of the crew perished, the Leonie sinking almost immediately. On the same evening one life was lost by a collision which occurred off the Anglesey coast.

Alderman M'Swiney, an ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, was a witness, yesterday week, before the Select Committee on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. He said that he had made inquiries of his own people, and they invariably professed an anxiety to get rid of the temptation of Sunday drinking. If the public-houses were closed there would probably at first be some little inconvenience and consequent complaint, but he was satisfied that the advantages would soon be found to outweigh the inconveniences. He did not anticipate that there would be a sufficient amount of dissatisfaction to lead to any public demonstration. The minority in Dublin against Sunday closing was so small that he did not think it was necessary to make a concession to their wishes by reducing the hours of opening on Sunday, instead of closing the public-houses altogether.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland inspected the Metropolitan Police, at the depot, Kevin-street, Dublin, on Monday morning. Afterwards, his Grace, accompanied by the Dukes of Marlborough, visited the Model Schools of the National Education Commissioners, in Marlborough-street. Their Graces minutely inspected every department, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the arrangements and the appearance of the children. In the evening the Duke and Duchess gave the second State Ball at the Castle, at which the Duke of Connaught was present. Their Graces entered the ball-room, St. Patrick's Hall, shortly after ten o'clock, accompanied by Lady Rosemond Spencer Churchill, Lord and Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill, and the Earl of Portarlington.—It is stated that his Grace will pay a visit, on July 23 next, to Mount-stewart, near Newtownards, in the county of Down, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. His Grace will also visit Belfast.

THE "EMPRESS" TITLE FESTIVITIES IN BRITISH BURMAH.



PAVILION AND COMPANY OF PERFORMERS AT MOULMEIN.



BURMESE BAND AT THE MOULMEIN FESTIVITIES.

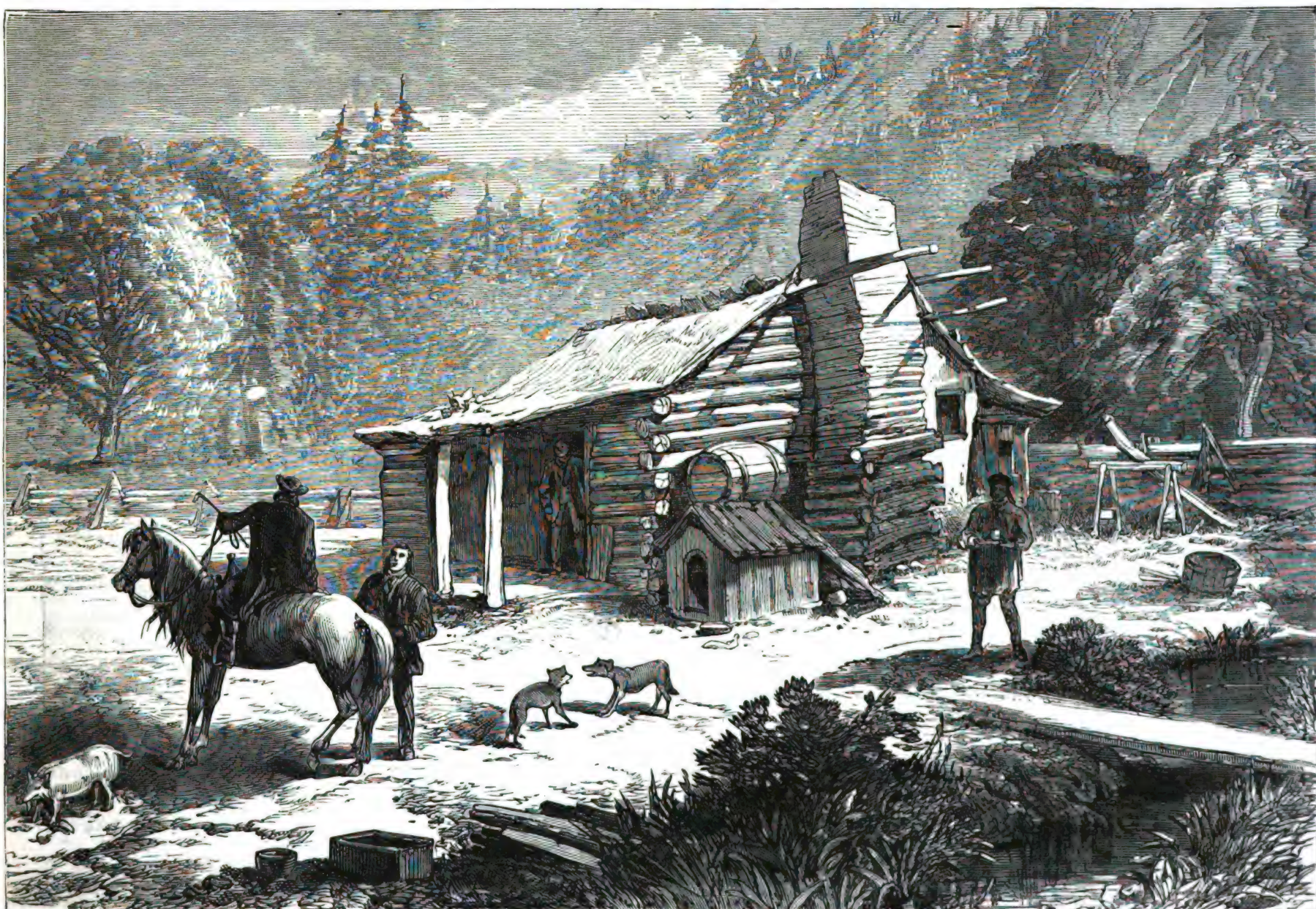
"UNCLE TOM."

Some popular interest has been felt in the recent visit to England of a negro religious minister from America, who was in early life a slave in the Southern States, and passes for the original of "Uncle Tom," the hero of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's affecting tale, published nigh twenty-five years ago. The Rev. Josiah Henson, by her Majesty's special desire, was presented to the Queen, at Windsor Castle, on Monday week, and his portrait will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers. The true story of his life may be read in a small volume, edited by Mr. John Lobb, at the office of the *Christian Age*, which contains an autobiography, from the year 1789 to 1876, a preface by Mrs. Stowe, and some notes by Mr. G. Sturge and Mr. S. Morley, M.P. This publication has been very extensively sold, having already reached its fortieth thousand, and has, therefore, passed beyond the need of critical recommendation as a literary novelty. It will be sufficient for our purpose here to observe the chief facts and dates of the biographical narrative. Josiah Henson is now eighty-seven years of age. He was born a slave, the son of a slave father and slave mother, in Charles County, Maryland, on June 15, 1789. When he was a mere infant he lost his father, not by death, but by forcible separation. The negro husband, having the feelings of a man, beat a white overseer who had attempted an outrageous assault on the negro wife. For this act of manliness he got a



THE REV. JOSIAH HENSON ("UNCLE TOM").

hundred lashes, and had his ear nailed to a stake and chopped off, after which he was sold away to Alabama. The wife and children never saw or heard of him again. Josiah's elder brothers and sisters were taken away, some years afterwards, by the sale of their master's stock. But he, being a very small boy, remained with his mother, on the plantation of Isaac Riley, in Montgomery County, till he grew up to manhood. His mother was a good Christian woman; and the religious principles she instilled into him were developed by the preaching of one John McKenny, a baker at Georgetown. Josiah Henson was a clever, athletic, high-spirited young fellow. He rose in his master's service and confidence, protecting the drunken fool in many a tavern brawl, as well as minding his estate. A neighbouring overseer, named Bryce Litton, to revenge himself for being prevented from fighting unfairly with Riley, waylaid the negro servant and savagely maimed his right arm. Some time after this, Riley was bankrupt, and, fearing that his negroes would be sold for his debts, persuaded Josiah to lead them into Kentucky, to be kept by his brother Amos, on Big Blackford's Creek, south bank of the Ohio river. Josiah safely conducted the whole of the party of eighteen, besides his own wife and two children, a distance of nearly a thousand miles. He remained three or four years with Amos Riley, cultivated his religious faith, and became, though still untaught to read, a regular



A LOG HUT IN CALIFORNIA.

preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He got permission, in 1828, to go and preach in several of the chapels in Cincinnati, and to attend a Conference of the Methodist Connection. The fees or gifts he there received put him in possession of a little money, to the amount of \$75 dollars, with a good suit of clothes, and a horse of his own. Amos Riley let him go back to Maryland, to see his old master Isaac Riley, who scornfully observed that he had grown to be "quite a black gentleman." The hope of buying his freedom now dawned on Josiah Henson. By the assistance of a friend at Washington an arrangement was made, and he paid \$450 dollars for his certificate of manumission. But his master had contrived to play him an infamous trick, and he would not be free without paying the remainder of a thousand dollars, which had, unknown to him, been set down as his real price. He discovered this on his return to Kentucky, where he was kept in slavery awhile longer. A voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans, with his master's son, showed him still worse aspects of slavery. He was once tempted to murder his betrayers and oppressors, but was restrained by the grace of God. He resolved to escape, with his wife and four young children, and to make his way north, through the Free States, into Canada. This enterprise was accomplished, in the September and October of 1830, with severe hardships and perils; but Josiah Henson was a free man at length, having been from his youth a brave man worthy of freedom. He found employment among the Canadian farmers. His boys here first went to school, and the eldest then taught his own father, already a minister of the Gospel, to read the Bible, which he could not have dared to learn in the Slave States. The Rev. Joseph Henson, working for the support of his family, leading and superintending the village life of several hundred escaped negroes like himself, acquired some little position, influence, and property. He took an active part in the secret association, called "the Underground Railroad," between anti-slavery people in the United States and Canada, to help the escape of negroes from the southern bondage. In this noble service of liberty and humanity Josiah Henson more than once risked his life by venturing into the State of Kentucky, for the rescue of his less fortunate brethren. At the same time he was engaged in founding an industrial settlement, with missions and schools, landed estate, buildings, and saw-mills for the colonial timber trade. He travelled repeatedly, on business, through all the British American provinces and the New England States. His home was a newborn village then called Dawn, but now Camden, on the river Sydenham, in Upper Canada, where he presided over the "Manual Labour School." It is a pity that Mr. Carlyle, whose "Occasional Discourse on the Negro Question," in his "Latter-Day Pamphlets," appeared just about that time, knew nothing of the virtues and good works of such men as Josiah Henson. But the time very soon arrived for this admirable example to be known in England, as well as in America. At the London Universal Exhibition of 1851, there was a show of Canadian black walnut from the Sawmills of Dawn, in charge of the Rev. Josiah Henson. He arrived here, with letters of introduction to statesmen from the Sumners and Lawrences of Massachusetts, from Sir Allan M'Nab and other eminent men of Canada, and with credentials to the chief Nonconformist ministers in London. An attempt was made to vilify his character, and to denounce him as a mercenary impostor; but the whole case was investigated by a committee of the highest authority, and Canadian testimonies were also obtained, proving that he had been falsely slandered. He was invited to occupy the best Dissenting pulpit, was received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and dined with the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell. Upon his return to America, he wrote and published the story of his own life, that its sale might provide for the purchase of his elder brother's freedom in Georgia. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe read the autobiography, and made the acquaintance of its writer, shortly before composing her famous romance, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We cannot perceive much resemblance between the main outlines of "Uncle Tom's" life, which is a thrilling tragedy, and the adventurous but finally prosperous career of the Rev. Josiah Henson. Nor does it appear, judging from such indications of personal character as the reading of these books will afford, that the two men are at all like each other, except in being, for aught we know, equally good men. But Mrs. Stowe was probably indebted to Mr. Henson for some anecdotes of the licentious cruelty of a bad class of slave owners, dealers, and overseers in the Southern States, and for some instances of the quaint, comical, but affecting simplicity of the negro race. We do not quite know what to think of Mr. Henson's *ex parte* statement of the disputes, in later years, about the management of the institution at Dawn and its property, or that of his personal quarrels with some of his Canadian neighbours. His temper with regard to these may be excusable in a mere worldly man, but is far from the spirit of evangelical charity which we should expect in "Uncle Tom." It may, perhaps, be inferred that a black saint is not much better or worse than a white saint; but we have no reason to doubt that Josiah Henson is a tolerably good fellow, and not more of an egotist than other persons who rise in the world, and who find themselves petted by a fashionable sentimentalism. We are glad to know that the old man is well and hearty, as he now goes home once more from his third visit to England; that he is happy in a second marriage and in his seven children now living; and that he has been so kindly received by the Queen.

The Portrait of "Uncle Tom"—as it pleases Mr. Henson to accept that name—is from a photograph by Messrs. Bradshaw and Godart, London School of Photography, Newgate-street.

A LOG HUT IN CALIFORNIA.

It may be remembered that our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, when in San Francisco, in 1873, dashed off to the northern point of California, to see and illustrate for us the Modoc War, sketches and descriptions of which were given at the time. The Log Hut now presented to view was one of the places at which our Artist put up on his way to the Lava Beds. Such a scene would have had less interest at the time; but now, when we are recording the progress of the United States in America, the sketch may serve to illustrate the outposts of civilisation. Ever since the occupation of America there has been a frontier line of colonists, who have been in contact with the native Indians. This movement began with the first settlers, but has steadily gone westward, and it is now only in the far West that anything of the kind can be seen. The early descriptions of the American Indians represent them as being of a high and chivalric nature. They may have been so two or three centuries ago, but at present those left in the far West do not realise this idea. We may quote from a paper supplied by Mr. W. Simpson to the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, and published in April, 1875, in which he says:—"At the base of the hills I made my acquaintance for the first time with the European settler, who lives on the boundary where our civilisation ends and the condition of the primitive race begins. The Spanish word 'Ranch' is still retained, and

in this quarter it means many square miles of land, with thousands of cattle on it. The dwelling was a rude log hut, whose floor was not very different in cleanliness from the ground outside. My bed for the night was on this, with a blanket I had luckily brought with me. The morning ablutions, for those who cared to perform them, were done in a small stream near the door; a dirty towel hung at the entrance, near to which was nailed, by means of a string, a comb with two or three teeth still left in it, and a small empty frame, which had once contained a looking-glass. In none of the ranches in this out-of-the-way quarter did I see a European woman. The proprietors, I was told, were very wealthy, and the number of dollars they were worth was often mentioned to me. Still, if a sort of missionary society were to be formed to send out soap, brushes, needles and thread, and similar articles, which we consider as the first necessities of civilisation, with some person to give instructions as to their use, I should at once subscribe to it as one having a most charitable purpose. I think I never saw such dirty, uncombed, and ragged specimens of humanity. In one of these ranches I was thoughtless enough to go into the place where the breakfast was being cooked. I will not describe the cuisine to you; it will be enough to say that it was quite in keeping with the surroundings. It will complete this picture of the condition of these advanced settlers, to state that their morality presented a similar tendency to degradation. There was generally at these ranches a 'Wikie up,' or rude tent of mats and branches, inhabited by Modoc women."

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

Of the two exhibitions opened this week gallantry compels us to hold in due remembrance the old French saying, *Place aux dames*.

This society was reorganised in 1865, and ever since it has had the active support of some of our best female artists, among whom may be named Mrs. E. M. Ward, Madame Bischoff, of The Hague, Miss Montalba, and Miss Elizabeth Thompson. The present exhibition numbers 715 works, including three painted china plates by Rebecca Coleman.

We are of those who regard the making of copies as rather a profitless employment of time, and we see there are a good many in the present exhibition; but, when the copy is as good as Kathleen Milligan's "Village Choir," after T. Webster; or Miss Jessie Landseer's miniature in ivory, after her brother Sir Edwin's "Beauty's Bath" (682)—a young lady holding in her arms a pet spaniel, and which was painted, if we remember rightly, for the late Sir Robert Peel, we are almost inclined to withdraw our objection.

Emma Cooper's "Plums" (706), lying attached to the branch, has more precision and force than anything she has yet exhibited, and, if she will only go on content to do bits of things well, she will soon have strength enough to grasp subjects in their entirety. Maria Harrison's "Basket of Peonies in the Gloamin'" (96), though necessarily low in key, need not necessarily have been hung so high. Her yellow "Roses in Wedgwood Vase" (177) is no better painted, though much better hung.

Madame Hegg is, as usual, a generous contributor, and in flower-painting leads the way, closely followed by Mrs. A. Lukis Guerin, Charlotte J. James, and Miss E. Walter. Then, in fruit, we have Miss E. H. Stannard and Fanny E. Davis. In the landscape branch of art Mrs. Mable is as abounding as ever and much more definite in her touch and artistic in her general massing; while Marian Croft very worthily occupies the place of honour with her "Old Cottage, Ringmer" (165), with a clever figure-subject by Mrs. Backhouse on each side.

Louise Jopling's "Izanami" (231), a Japanese girl whose interesting face reflects the warm tints of her parasol; Ellen Partridge's life-sized portrait of "Miss Pierrepont" (253), Madame O. Bischoff's "First Kiss" (61), Middle M. Kirschner's "Cattle on the Banks of a Stream" (238), and Mary Backhouse's "La Bella Lavandaja" (280) are among the strong things of the exhibition. Besides these there are many others whose works deserve attention; and among them are Laura T. A. Tadema, S. M. Louisa Taylor, Miss Hepworth Dixon, Kate Edith Nichols, Eva M. Ward, Emily Aldridge, E. S. Guinness, Louisa Starr, Elizabeth Thompson, and Mrs. E. M. Ward. We are happy to think that these ladies can well afford to have their names only mentioned. Their works add greatly to the interest of the exhibition; and we were very glad to hear that on the private-view day the sales were more than ordinarily good.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

When a man is smitten with a desire to possess pictures, whether in oil or water colour, it is in the Gallery of the Society of British Artists that he most probably ventures on his first modest purchase. When a student begins to think that he can project on the canvas something worthy of being seen, it is to the Society of British Artists that he sends his first picture; on its walls that he has the satisfaction of seeing himself "hung," or experiences the more palpitating joy still of beholding himself marked "sold." To the minds, therefore, both of buyers and sellers—of artists and of their patrons—the Society of British Artists brings pleasurable recollections; and it is satisfactory to see that an institution which caters so well for the general public in matters æsthetic is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The Exhibition consists in round numbers of about 500 oil pictures, 350 water colours, and ten pieces of sculpture, making in all 863 works—by far too large a number for anything like detailed criticism; and we must content ourselves, therefore, with indicating here and there those pictures whose merits more immediately commend them to the visitor.

Beginning with the catalogue in the large room, there will be found a landscape by George Cole which his son, the Academy Associate, might not be ashamed to own. It is called "Evening on the Thames" (7), and represents in the foreground a wain of hay going along the sedgy river, while a church tower in the distance looms up above the haze of evening. H. W. B. Davis, A.R.A., sends also an evening effect, and treats it with some originality. In this "Sunset" (16) of his we see some cattle wending towards the spectator through a rich clover-field, which is dominated by a rounded hill in the distance. The effect of peace and stillness is well given. To the same class of subject belong A. F. Grace's "Harvest Moon" (32), which reveals a man paddling a punt with some children in it across a well-wooded river; and "Sunset at Sea" (13), by L. O. Miles, which, though hung low, is truthfully and vigorously painted. H. T. Dawson, junior's "View near Chatham" (28), is remarkable for the nice silvery way in which he has treated the morning mist, as the elder Dawson, in his picture of "A Common" (91), is distinguished by the truthful manner in which he represents the darkling clouds of evening rising on the horizon, while the zenith is still bright with a pale after-glow. Another well-conceived picture is E. F. Munn's "Brittany" (122), in which is seen a female peasant carrying a brazier, with a cottage behind her. There is much force and originality in the treatment of this picture,

and the effect of gloamin' is cleverly caught. "Oystermouth, South Wales" (166), by G. Sant, is silvery and luminous, as J. W. B. Knight, in his "Yalding, Tees, and Twyford Bridge on the Medway" (177), is warm and glowing; indeed, the glowing quality is carried rather too far, and the general finish of the picture by no means far enough. For suggestive treatment, we would point to E. Ellis, where "Setting Crab Pots off the Yorkshire Coast" (185), with a boat in the foreground and sails in the distance seen phantom-like through the mist, while to the right tower up the beetling cliffs, is one of the best impressionist pictures in the exhibition. This list of pictures, dealing with atmospheric phenomena and phases of light and shade as beheld in landscape, could scarcely be closed better than with A. J. Woolmer's large picture of "The Birth of Venus" (193). Surely sunrise, in spite of a little crudeness here and there, arising perhaps from want of finish, was never more brilliantly portrayed. Here and there, amidst the summer waves, sea nymphs disport themselves, while towards us comes the new-made goddess, binding up her hair as she walks.

The figures in this picture remind us that there are in the gallery many subject compositions deserving notice, and one of the most refined and poetical of these is the same artist's "Imogen Sleeping" (64), which hangs by the fireplace. In the same honourable position will be found P. H. Calderon's "Sibyl" (65)—wrongly spelt in the catalogue—representing a pretty dark girl in loose white dress; "The Image of his Father" (56), lying on his mother's knee, while the fisherman-dad sits laughing on the side of the table, by T. Roberts; studies of an Old Man and Old Woman (61 and 73), by James Sant, R.A.; and the study for M. Elmore's famous picture of Lenore (69). W. L. Wyllie's "At 'The Good Intent'" (77) shows an assemblage of sailors and their lassies refreshing themselves in the large parlour of some waterside public-house. It is very sketchy but, at the same time, very realistic. Another remarkably observant painter whose work is always artistic in handling and in tone is H. Caffieri. In his "Corner of a Studio" (36) sits a thoughtful-looking girl, in a pink dress, leaning back and looking at her work on the easel. A. Ludovici's "Judy must have a new rig-out" (47), showing an old Punch and Judy man, with his daughter, attending to the "theatrical" properties, is also a good subject, but a little wanting in decision.

L. Cattermole's "Thunder and Lightning" (48), represents a lot of scampering horses, very spiritedly drawn, and "A Scramble" (107), by E. A. Holmes, shows a lot of young pigs rushing towards the piece of bread held by a boy who leans over the edge of their sty. There is commendable freedom in the painting of this picture. Another animal-painter of considerable power and greater promise is J. S. Noble, who, with great truth to nature and local fact, shows us a drover on his "sheltie," accompanied by a couple of inevitable colliers "collecting the drove" (95) of picturesque Highland cattle which he means taking away down South to some well-frequented Lowland market. E. J. Cobbett throws a warm broad glow of evening into his picture of peasant girls "Returning from Market" (102); and W. H. Gadsby is wonderfully free and effective in his little girl rolling the floury paste for the "Apple-Pudding" (121). C. Cattermole is dramatic and full of nice feeling in "Disarmed" (142), in which a girl interferes to prevent a fight between two cavaliers. W. Bromley's "Come Along" (147) represents a girl waiting for her little sister as she toddles over the easy stepping stones in the river. John Bromley's "Preparing Dinner" (520)—a well-defined interior as to light and shade, showing girl peeling potatoes—is an immense advance on his last year's work. J. Haylar's "Sympathy and Sorrow" (182) has character as well as sentiment. The gardener, having dug a hole, stands by and contemplates his sorrowing young lady, who sits with a little basket on her lap containing her dead dove.

In architecture, Wyke Baylis is more than ordinarily space-suggesting and grand in his "Interior of Strasbourg Cathedral," which very properly holds the place of honour on the right-hand wall.

We have by no means exhausted the names of the more conspicuous artists in the present exhibition. There are H. E. Glindoni, G. E. Hicks, C. A. Smith, D. Passmore, R. I. Gordon, E. A. Storey, A.R.A., D. Cameron, R. Redgrave, R.A., E. M. Ward, R.A., and several others whose works have both quality and interest; but our space is already exhausted.

THE WILLIAM SMITH WATER-COLOUR COLLECTION.

The late William Smith, F.S.A., so long and honorably associated with the art of this country, has left to the nation a library of art-books, in splendid condition, and a collection of water-colour drawings, which will complete the historical collection of water colours already possessed by the South Kensington Museum. Of the 222 paintings, ranging from Cozens, Girtin, and Turner, to artists who are still among us, there are seventy-five examples of artists (fifty-seven in number) who were previously unrepresented in the museum. It will thus be seen that Mr. Smith's bequest is one of national importance.

The Prime Minister has appointed the Earl of Dudley to be a trustee of the National Gallery, in the place of the late Marquis of Northampton.

The large and very interesting collection of drawings, with a few oil paintings, by David Cox, formed during many years by the late Mr. W. Stone Ellis, of Streatham, was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, on Friday and Saturday last. A large proportion of the drawings were more or less sketchy and unfinished, though all showing the great power of the master, and some fifty or more were completed works. There were also some drawings by the son of the artist, who is a member of the Water-Colour Society, by F. Taylor, and other painters. The sale of 364 lots made a total of £17,911.

The Gibson collection of Wedgwood ware, one of the most complete and beautiful ever formed, which belonged to the late Dr. Gibson, was sold, last week, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, bringing some of the highest prices ever obtained for Wedgwood ware, the sale realising £4376.

At the meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, on the 8th inst., Mr. H. H. Statham gave a lecture upon the Principles of Architecture as Illustrated in the Greek and Gothic Styles. Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., occupied the chair. The object of the lecturer was to show that there is a definite and ascertainable principle underlying all true styles of architecture, and that this might be shown by a comparison of the characteristics of two of the greatest and purest styles—the Greek and the Gothic.

Early on Sunday a fire occurred at Ashford, Kent, by which a man, his wife, and three children were burnt to death.

Under the title of "Lessons in Massacre," Mr. Gladstone has written another pamphlet, published by Mr. John Murray, on the subject of the Bulgarian massacres. It is declared by its title to be "An Exposition of the Conduct of the Porte in and about Bulgaria, since May, 1876, chiefly from the papers presented by command."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ST. GERMAN.

The Right Hon. Harriet, Dowager Countess of St. German, died at Pisa, on the 4th inst., aged eighty-seven. Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew, of Antony, in the county of Cornwall, by Jemima, his wife, only child of the Hon. John Yorke, fourth son of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. She married, Aug. 19, 1819, John, Earl of St. German, his second wife, but had no issue. The present Earl of St. German, at one time Viceroy of Ireland, is the nephew of her Ladyship's husband.

BARONESS MEYER DE ROTHSCHILD.

Baroness Meyer de Rothschild died on board her yacht, at Nice, on the 9th inst. She sailed in her yacht *Ozarina* from Southampton in September last for the Mediterranean, in the hope of benefiting her health, which had been delicate since the death of her husband, three years ago, and had visited Malta, Athens, and other places of interest. At Nice she met her daughter Hannah and Miss Cohen, who were with the Baroness at her death. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Cohen, and married, June 26, 1850, Baron Meyer de Rothschild, who died Feb. 6, 1874, by whom she had an only daughter, Hannah. The Jewish charities of the metropolis have lost a most generous patroness by her death.

THE HON. W. J. COVENTRY.

The Hon. William James Coventry, fourth and youngest son of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry, by his second wife, Peggy, second daughter and coheir of Sir Abraham Pitches, of Streatham, Surrey, died, on Sunday last, at Earl's Croome Court, Worcestershire. He was born Jan. 1, 1797, and was therefore in his eighty-first year, and married, July 26, 1821, Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. James Laing, of Jamaica, by whom he leaves a numerous family. He had been Major of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry since 1861.

SIR JOHN FORDYCE.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, whose death is just recorded, entered the artillery in 1822, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1872. During the intervening fifty years he saw much service in India. He was at the capture of Arracan, went through the Sutlej campaign, commanded a battery of artillery at Ferozeshah and Soobraon, was in the advance on Lahore, served the Punjab campaign, commanded a troop of horse artillery at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and went in pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to the Kyber Pass. Finally, he was at the head of the artillery in forcing the Kohet Pass, under Sir Charles Napier. He had several war medals and clasps; and was created K.C.B. in 1873.

ADMIRAL SWINBURNE.

Charles Henry Swinburne, Admiral R.N., J.P., died at his residence, Holmwood, Shipplake, near Henley-on-Thames, on the 4th inst., in his eightieth year. He was second son of Sir John Edward Swinburne, sixth Baronet, of Capheaton, by Emma, his wife, daughter of R. H. A. Bennett, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, and was educated at the Royal Naval College. He married, May 19, 1836, Lady Jane Henrietta Ashburnham, daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, by whom he leaves, with junior issue, Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet.

MR. W. P. GIFFARD.

Walter Peter Giffard, Esq., of Chillington, in the county of Stafford, D.L., one of the best estates and best descended gentlemen in that county, died at his seat, near Wolverhampton, on the 6th inst., aged eighty. He was third son of Thomas Giffard, Esq., of Chillington, by Lady Charlotte, his wife, sister of William, tenth Earl of Devon, and succeeded to the family estates at the decease of his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Giffard, in 1861. He married, July 7, 1836, Henrietta Dorothy, second daughter of Sir John Fenton Boughiey, Bart., of Aqualate, by whom he leaves two daughters, Mrs. Inge, of Whittington Hurst, and Mrs. Vernon, of Hilton Park, and an only son, Walter Thomas Courtenay Giffard, now of Chillington, J.P. and D.L. The Giffards of Chillington derive descent from Osborne Giffarde, a Norman, who was at the Conquest of England, 1066.

MR. T. M. GOODLAKE.

Thomas Mills Goodlake, Esq., of Wadley and Shellingford, in Berks, died, on March 10, at his town residence, 5, Upper Brook-street, in his seventieth year. The family have been resident at Letcomb, near Wantage, for many generations antecedent to the institution of registers, in 1547. The original warrant of the manors was made out to Thomas Godelac, or Guthlac, in 1370. The name is presumed by antiquarians to be of Danish origin, and is identical with the Danish saint who flourished in the twelfth century in the diocese of Ely. Mr. Goodlake was a considerable landowner in Berkshire, of which county he was J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff in 1834. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was a Cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards. Mr. Goodlake was born June 7, 1807, and married, in 1828, Emilia Maria, daughter of the late Sir Edward B. Baker, Bart., and Lady Elizabeth, sister of the late Duke of Leinster, by whom he has, with other issue, Thomas Leinster, J.P. for Berks and Oxon, born May 13, 1829, and married, in 1854, Mary Frederica, only sister of the present Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.

The deaths are also announced of—

J. S. Bowerbank, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., on the 9th inst.

Major-General Francis Montagu Ommanney, late Royal Artillery, on the 5th inst.

Mary Ann, Lady Anderson, wife of Sir George Campbell Anderson, on the 5th inst.

Captain Thomas Hooper, R.N., Inspecting Commander of the Coastguards, on the 4th inst., aged forty-three.

Marianne, Lady Alderson, wife of Sir James Alderson, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, on the 5th inst.

Rev. Richard Underwood, M.A., Prebendary of the Cathedral and Vicar of All Saints', Hereford, on the 4th inst.

Miss Ann Maxwell Graham, of Williamwood, N.B., the co-representative of the Grahams of Tamraver and of the Maxwells of Williamwood, on the 6th inst.

Edward Berwick, Esq., A.B., President of Queen's College, Galway (brother of the late Judge Berwick, who was killed in the Abergele railway accident), on the 7th inst.

Warren William Richard Peacocke, Esq., of Efford, Lymington, Hants, J.P., eldest son of the late Admiral Richard Peacocke, on the 5th inst., aged fifty-five.

Deputy Inspector-General Alexander Eugene Mackay, M.D., an able and conscientious public servant and one of the most respected medical officers of the Navy, at his residence, Clifton-hill, St. John's-wood, on the 10th inst.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Williamson, fourth battalion 60th Rifles, third son of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., by Anne Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Henry, Lord Ravensworth, on the 4th inst., at Whitburn Hall, near Sunderland, aged forty-three.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J. G. O. (Tottenham).—Is there not a solution to your problem by 1. Q to Kt 3rd? Black's only reply appears to be 1. B to B 6th, when there follows 2. Q takes B P (ch) and 3. Q to B 5th, mate.

W. H. L. and W. L. A.—The conception embodied in the problem is good, but the threatened promotion of the Black Pawns suggests the first move at a glance.

C. M. B. (Dundee).—We regret we are unable to comply with your request. Thanks for the problem.

T. G. (Smethwick).—The problem received from you some time ago is still under examination. For the last batch please accept our thanks.

L. D. (City-road).—Much too simple. A chess problem should be something more than a position wherein one side can win in a defined number of commonplace moves. Study the works of experienced composers, and let us hear from you again.

S. W. (Greenwich).—Both games are below our standard. We are, nevertheless, obliged for the trouble you have taken in transcribing and sending them.

L. S. R. (Sheffield).—Your question is not intelligibly phrased. If you mean to ask can a Pawn in advancing two squares capture a Pawn in passing, the answer is, No.

J. de Houtzart (Brussels).—Your very full and accurate analysis of Mr. Kidson's clever strategem (No. 1724) deserves special mention. We congratulate you upon your success.

E. W. (Boulogne).—A player cannot castle after either K or R has been moved. The laws of chess, and much valuable information concerning them, are set forth fully in Staunton's "Chess Praxis," a copy of which can be obtained through any bookseller.

E. R. (Hampstead).—Calais is the fanciful name conferred by Sir William Jones upon the heroine of a poem on chess published by him in 1763.

Problems received from T. F. Smythe, O. M. Baxter, T. Guest, and D. Daffily.

CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1728 received from B. Edges, J. Harnden, G. R. Kent, Treunuch, D. H. Monkey, F. O. Evers, Edipus, Vig, Laeta, T. Letchford, G. Whitehead, Pau, Jans N, C. J. S., and E. W. Wilmet.

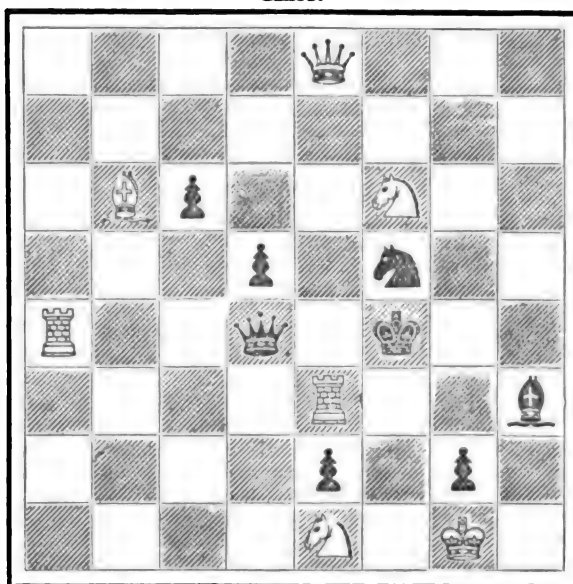
CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1724 received from J. de Houtzart, Woolwich Chess Club, W. Leeson, J. Woods, and H. B.

NOTE.—As only five correct solutions of this remarkably difficult problem have been received, we hold over the answer for a week in order that our correspondents may have another opportunity of discovering it. In the meantime it will, perhaps, be satisfactory to the eighty-three correspondents who believe they have solved this problem by 1. Q to a4, to point out that, in reply to that move, Black can play 1. B to B 7th, and should White continue with 2. R takes B, the answer is, 2. B takes Kt, after which Black cannot be mated on the third move. Against 1. R to K 2nd—a very plausible line of play—Black's defence is 1. Kt takes Kt; and, if White persists with 2. Kt to K 6th (discovering check), Black interposes the Kt, and so prolongs the mate beyond the stipulated number of moves. The other suggested solutions—Kt to Kt 4th (ch); Kt to K 6th (ch); B to Kt 6th; and B takes P at E 6th—are also ineffective, as a little careful examination should show.

PROBLEM No. 1736.

By A. E. STUDD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An amusing skirmish, that occurred recently, between the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell and Mr. J. I. Minchin. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M'D.).	BLACK (Mr. M.).	WHITE (Mr. M'D.).	BLACK (Mr. M.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Very well played. If Black now captures the R, White wins easily. Suppose—	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Q takes K P	Q takes R
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Q takes K P	R to K 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to B 4th	This appears to be his best move.	
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	17. B takes E	K takes B
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	18. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
7. P to Q Kt 4th		19. B to Kt 5th (ch)	winning the Q.
Mr. Macdonnell is very partial to this move in off-hand games. Although inferior, in our judgment, to 7. Q to Kt 3rd, it is less hackneyed, and always produces a lively game.		15. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
		16. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
		17. P takes R P	Kt to B 3rd
		18. P to Q 6th	R takes P
		He has nothing better to do. White's last clever stroke secured the victory.	
		19. B takes R	P takes B
		20. B to B 3rd	K to K 2nd
		21. P to B 3rd	B to Kt 3rd
		22. Q to B 4th	R to Q 4th
		23. R takes P	R takes R
		24. R to Q sq.	and Black resigned.

A smart affair played in London, a few days ago, between the Rev. A. Cyril Pearson and Mr. W. (Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. P.).	BLACK (Mr. W.).	WHITE (Mr. P.).	BLACK (Mr. W.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. B to B 2nd	K takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. B to B 2nd	Q to B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	Black might have safely taken the R with Kt; for, if White should then play 15. Q to Q 4th (ch), Black interposes the Q, and White cannot take the B without submitting to the loss of a second Rook.	
We prefer 3. P to Q 4th at this point. The move in the text is sound enough, but it permits White to get a formidable attack in the opening.		15. Kt to Kt 3rd	K to R sq
4. B to Q B 4th	P takes P	16. Q to B 5th	P to K B 3rd
5. B takes Kt P	B to Kt 5th (ch)	Q to Kt 2nd would obviously have been better. The move made serves but to expose the K still more to the action of the opposing forces.	
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Kt to B 5th	
7. Kt to K 2nd		White conducts this part of the game with much force and vigour.	
In view of the advance of the K P, this Kt would have been better posted at B 3rd.		18. Q to R 3rd	Kt takes R
		19. Kt takes R P	Q to Kt 2nd
		20. Kt to Kt 4th (dis. K to Kt sq ch)	
		21. Kt to B 6th (ch), and wins.	

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday evening last the members of the City of London Chess held high festival in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the club. Mr. E. F. Gastineau, the president, filled the chair, the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. J. A. Manning, the vice-president, and among the company assembled were a large number of the leading English chessplayers. After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured and the health of the several officers of the club had been received with acclamation, the toast of "The Lady Chessplayers" was proposed by M. Delannoy, the well-known chess-writer. "The Chess Press" and "The Visitors" brought the list of toasts to a conclusion. The proceedings were enlivened by some good singing and an excellent performance upon the pianoforte by Mr. Hailes.

Captain Sir G. S. Nares, R.N., K.O.B., was, yesterday week, admitted to the freedom of the City, as a citizen and shipwright of London, by Mr. B. Scott, F.R.A.S., the Chamberlain, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Aldermen. Sir George was presented to the Chamberlain by a deputation from the Court of the Shipwrights' Company.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Dec. 21, 1875, of the Right Hon. Thomas Baron Ribblesdale, late of Gisborne Park, Yorkshire, who died on Aug. 25 last, at Loobes les Bains, Switzerland, was proved on the 1st ult. at the Wakefield District Registry by the Rev. William Parsons Warburton, William Henry Melville, and Arthur Ingram Robinson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to his eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Lister, all the portraits of his ancestors, family pictures, plate, and furniture at Gisborne Park; to his sisters, the Hon. Adelaide Drummond, the Hon. Isabel Mary Warburton, and the Hon. Elizabeth Theresa Melville, £1000 each; to his half-sister, Lady Georgina Adelaide Peel and Lady Victoria Villiers, £500 each; to his steward, Thomas Chew, £250; to George Leopold Greville and Thomas Lister, of The Cottage, Groby, near Leicester, £5000 each; and the residue of his property, real and personal, to all his children, except the son who succeeds him in the title.

The will of Mr. John Floyer, late of Hints Hall, in the county of Stafford, who died on Jan. 1 last, has been proved in the Lichfield District Registry by Thomas Argyle, Edward Argyle, and Thomas Argyle, jun., all of Tamworth, gentlemen, the trustees and executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths all his plate to his cousin, Philip Stapleton Humberston, Esq., and his paintings and pictures to his cousin, John Levett, Esq. His mansion-house, called Hints Hall, with the manor and estate of Hints, and all his personal estate, he gives and devises to his said trustees, upon trusts for absolute sale and conversion; testator bequeaths an annuity of £200 per annum to his housekeeper, for long and faithful service, and legacies to all his old servants; he gives pecuniary legacies, amounting to about £70,000, amongst which are the following:—To the Staffordshire Infirmary and Birmingham General Hospital, £500 each; and to the cottage tenants on the estate at the time of his death, £200, to be divided amongst them, at the discretion of his executors; the residue is bequeathed equally to his cousins, John Levett, Edward Levett, Robert Thomas Kennedy Levett, Charles Levett, and Henry Levett, Esquires.

The will and codicil, dated April 15 and June 5, 1875, of Mr. Xenophon Balli, late of No. 20, Great Winchester-street, and of No. 31, Pembroke-gardens, who died on Jan. 17 last, were proved on the 3rd inst. by Mrs. Calliope Balli, the widow, John Balli, the son, and John Hollams, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages; to Mr. Hollams, as some acknowledgment for his trouble, 200 guineas; and the rest of his property to his three sons, John, Nicholas, and Xenophon. The testator states that the reason he makes no provision for his wife and his two daughters, Mary Panas and Angeliue Pagliano, is that he has already otherwise provided for them.

The will, dated March 24, 1857, of Mr. Walter Thomas Fawcett, late of No. 29, Threadneedle-street, and of No. 70, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, who died on Jan. 30 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Frances Fawcett, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will, dated March 9, 1867, with a codicil, dated Aug. 13, 1869, of Mrs. Emily Chappell, late of No. 14, George-street, Hanover-square, who died on Jan. 21 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by William Chappell and Samuel Arthur Chappell, two of the sons of the deceased, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix, subject to a few legacies, divides her property between her nine children.

The will, dated Nov. 8, 1875, of Mr. George Charman Haines, M.R.C.S., late of No. 5, River-street, Bath, who died on Dec. 28 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Allen Chandler, the nephew, Henry Frederick Napper, Albert Napper, and Allen Chandler the younger, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves all his property upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Mary Moline, for life; at her death one half is to go to her son, Percy Moline, and the other half to her two daughters.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 1, 1876, and Jan. 9, 1877, of Mr. Francis Lyon Barrington, late of Hetton Hall, Durham, who died on Jan. 15 last, were proved on the 5th ult. by Robert Heale Gamlen, Josiah Burdett, and the Right Hon. George William Viscount Barrington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to Viscount Barrington, £1000; to his other executors, £100 each; to Miss Mary Ann Swindall, £250 and an annuity of £500; and legacies to all his servants. All his real estate and the residue of his personality he settles upon the Right Hon. Elizabeth Jane Dowager Viscountess Barrington for life; with remainder to Francis Lyon Bowes, the second son of the present Earl of Strathmore.

The will, dated June 29, 1875, of the Rev. Edward Stuart, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Munster-square, who died on the 15th ult., at No. 2, Munster-square, Regent's Park, was proved on the 27th ult. by Sir William John Walter Baynes, Bart., the brother-in-law of the deceased, the sole executor, to whom, subject to the payment of his lawful debts and funeral expenses, he gives and bequeaths all he may die possessed of. The personal estate is sworn under £8000.

The *Manchester Courier* says that the late Mr. N. Green-halgh, in addition to providing funds for the erection and endowment of two churches and schools at Bolton, has bequeathed £1000 each to the Church Missionary Society and Bible Society, £1000 towards a new infirmary at Bolton, and £500 to the sustentation fund for the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster. All the seats in the churches are to be free. The personal estate was sworn under £120,000.

Miss Ann Maxwell Graham, of Williamwood, near Glasgow, has left £500 to the National Life-Boat Institution for Scotland, and other legacies to local charities, amounting in all to £4600, with residue amounting to over £20,000, to form a charitable society for the relief of Protestant persons bearing the names of Maxwell or Hutchison, and for the higher education and starting in business of their children.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has appointed Mr. T. M. Shuttleworth to be seal-keeper of the county palatine, in the room of his deceased father.

Mr. Salt, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, presided, on Monday, over another sitting of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of sanctioning the use of steam-cars upon tramways. Mr. Hughes, engineer, of Leicester, and Mr. C. B. King, C.E., of London, gave evidence in favour of the proposition. Mr. Hughes described a steam-engine which is doing good work on the Edinburgh tram-lines. The evidence was unanimous that the use of steam does not frighten horses, while it was shown that the cost was considerably below that of horse power.

NEW MUSIC.

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And eat them in time quite away.
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If the mouth is not wholesome and clean
And I also have heard to preserve them the best
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The teeth it makes as white as snow,
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It cleanses well the mouth,
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

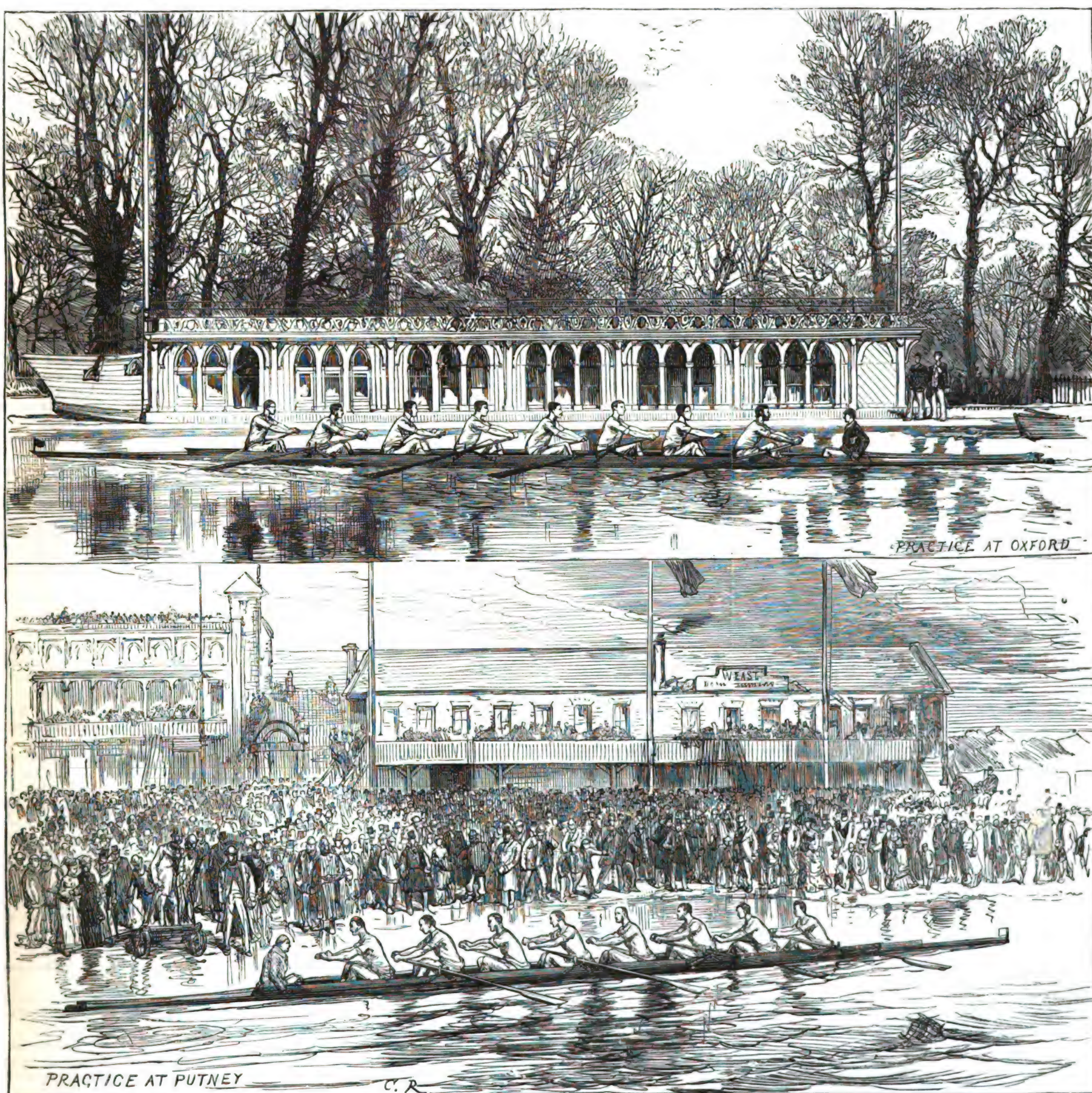


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No. 1967.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Carmarthen the wife of G. M. Garrard, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 8, Hereford-gardens, Lady Gilford, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at 101, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of William Dickinson, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th ult., at Ajmer, Rajpootana, la Marquise de Bourbel de Montpinçon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. Michael's, Chester-square, by the Rev. C. Fox, Major-General Clifton to the Lady Cosmo Russell.

On the 13th inst., at Sand Hutton, Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe, of Kilwick Priory, to Jane Maria, eldest daughter of Sir J. Walker, Bart., of Sand Hutton, Yorkshire.

On the 14th inst., at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, Lord A. W. Hill, of Wakehurst-place, Sussex, second son of the fourth Marquis of Downshire, to Annie, third daughter of J. Fortescue-Harrison, Esq., M.P., of Crawley Down Park, Sussex, and 88, Cornwall-gardens, London.

On the 15th inst., at Down, Andrew, eldest son of J. Mulholland, Esq., M.P., to Amy Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at St. Margaret's, Chelsea, Anna Maria, second daughter of T. R. Gray, Esq.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, No. 2, Grange-place, Guernsey, August Smith Collings, Esq., late of Rio de Janeiro, in his 68th year.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of her brother, Captain Hamilton Tovey, R.F., Waltham Abbey, after a short and painful illness, Rose Irvine, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Tovey, 24th Regiment.

On Jan. 14, at Dawes Point, Sydney, New South Wales, Henry Sykes, late of H.M. 90th Regiment, aged 55. Country papers please copy.

On the 12th inst., at Clifton House, York, Lady Sophia Elizabeth, widow of the late Colonel Dumaresq.

On the 18th inst., at Melcombe-place, Dorset-square, Admiral Sir E. Belcher, K.C.B., aged 78.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

Falm Sunday. Lady Day.
Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Henry Wace, Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Macdonald.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. John Oakley.
St. James's, noon, the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon J. J. Stewart Perowne; 3 p.m., Rev. Daniel Moore.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Harvey Goodwin); 7 p.m., Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, D.D., Canon of Llandaff.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m. Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. Henry White, "The Crown of Thorns."
Caxton Celebration, meeting at the Mansion House to promote Loan Collection, 2 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. T. Threlton Dyer on Plant Growth and its Recent Problems).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Sir George S. Nares, on the Navigation of Smith Sound as a route towards the Pole).
Institute of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Hydrogeology).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (last of the season).
Society of Arts, Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt on the Chemistry of the Manufacture of Coal Gas).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Loftus Perkins on his Recent Important Economies in the Use of Fuel for raising Steam; Captain Lethian Scott on a System of Sighting Ordnance).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 7 p.m., after a short service, Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew).
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. J. E. Hoare, "She hath done what she could."
Harrow School, Examination for Scholarships.
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Hutchinson on the Best Trade Route to the Lake Regions of Central Africa).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Redman on the Thames).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on our Musical Scale, its Intention and its Defects).
Artists' General Benevolent Institution, annual meeting, at the Arundel Society's Rooms, 24, Old Bond-street, 8 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Hilary Law sittings end.
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. J. Macnaught, "The Betrayal."
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Washington Moon on the English Language Part I).
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Willoughby Smith on Underground Wire).
Full moon, 5.49 a.m.
Westminster Abbey, 3 p.m., Rev. R. Crowder, "Christ praying for his murderers."
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Furnivall on Shakespeare's Literary Partnerships).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (anniversary).

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Good Friday. High Spring Tides.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. M. Robertson, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 8.15 p.m., Rev. F. J. Chavasse, Vicar of St. Paul's, Holloway; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Barsley, Rector of Stepney.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Farrar; 3 p.m., the Dean.
St. James's, noon, the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Stanley.
Whitehall, noon, Rev. Ernest Roland Wulferforce, Sub-Almoner to the Queen; 3 p.m., Rev. Robert Wheeler Bush.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. J. Ridgway, Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; 7 p.m., Rev. Gordon Calthrop, Vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury.
Royal Albert Hall, 7 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Easter Eve.
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. J. Slack on Microscopes, with Observations on some of the Discoveries made by their Aid).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF						THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
March 14	29.848	49.2	41.3	76	7	53.8	46.8		W. W.	307
15	29.801	45.1	36.8	74	9	51.3	39.7		W. W.S.W.	299
16	29.510	40.8	26.6	61	4	47.8	36.0		W.S.W. W.	357
17	29.560	27.7	30.0	76	6	44.8	33.0		W.S.W. W.S.W.	241
18	29.694	39.3	33.7	82	—	47.0	31.9		W.S.W. W.S.W.	196
19	29.518	36.5	31.1	83	4	45.1	28.4		S.S.W. E. N.W.	189
20	29.266	26.6	28.1	74	9	40.6	33.9		N.N.E. N.E. W.	517

* Sleet registered 0.015 in. and 0.035 in. respectively.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.93	29.908	29.511	29.533	29.561	29.320
Temperature of Air	49.7	45.8	43.0	41.0	41.4	37.2
Temperature of Evaporation	45.9	41.7	37.9	35.9	38.0	31.9
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	W.	S.W.	N.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 13	10 29	11 29	—	10 14	10 40	11 1
10 13	10 29	11 29	—	10 14	10 40	11 1

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. — PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS for the ensuing EXHIBITION must be SENT IN ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 2 and 3; and SCULPTURE ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4. Pictures in cases must be consigned to an agent. Detailed instructions can be obtained at the Royal Academy. FRANK A. EATON, Secretary.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET. WILL OPEN ON MAY 1 NEXT.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. — Prize Medals will be Given for the Best Pictures Exhibited this Season. The Gallery will Reopen at Easter. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wass.

DORRIS GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DOBE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON. — EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. — EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; together with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works. — NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

WAGNER FESTIVAL. — ROYAL ALBERT HALL. SIX GRAND CONCERTS. — ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7; Wednesday Evening, May 9; Saturday Morning, May 12; Monday Evening, May 14; Wednesday Evening, May 16; Saturday Morning, May 19. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelm, Leader of Orchestra. Orchestra of 200 instrumentalists. Vocalists for the Bayreuth Festival. Prices of admission for each concert: Private Boxes, from 50s.; Amphitheatre stalls, 1 guinea; Arcus Stalls, 15s.; Balcony (first three rows), 15s.; other Rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Organ Gallery, 2s. 6d., which may be had at the Royal Albert Hall; of the usual Agents; every Music-seller in the United Kingdom; and of HOLBE and ESSEX, Directors (Chief Ticket-Office), 6 and 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. — MESSIAH, WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 28, at 7.30. The Forty-fifth Annual Passion Week Performance. Vocalists — Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Paley, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foll. Trumpet, Mr. Harper. Tickets, 3s., 5s.; numbered rows, 7s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d., now ready. — Note. A larger number of 3s. and 5s. tickets than usual will be issued on this occasion, and the gallery seats, numbered, at 5s. (not dress). — 6, Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION. — THIRTY-THIRD SEASON. Subscription, Two Guineas, for the EIGHT MATINEES after Easter. Tickets, with Record of 1876 (dedicated to Rubinstein), containing the Names of Seventy-three Pianists, have been posted to Members. For other particulars address Professor ELIA, Victoria-square, E.W.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. — Sole Lessee, F. B. Chatterton. On MONDAY and during the Week the performances will commence at seven, with the Operetta Bouffe of TEN OF 'EM; at 7.30, the Romantic Drama, entitled HARK! To conclude with the popular Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN. Prices, 5d. to 4s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five Daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE. — SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III. — Theatre closed during Passion Week. — EASTER MONDAY and EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45, KING RICHARD III. — Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven, Music by R. Stodolph. Provided, at Seven, by the LOTTERY TICKET. On Easter Monday there will be a Morning Performance of LEAH, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the Hospital Saturday Fund.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Beckett, SPRING'S DELIGHTS and A NIGHT SURPRISE. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. — Unusual Interest. — In addition to Models of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Sir George Nares (in an Arctic Dress), the Rev. Arthur Tooth of Heston, and every marked personage of Royalty and Renown, a complete new edition of the Exhibition of Today is now exhibited. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open from Ten till Ten.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL. The extraordinarily successful ENTERTAINMENT produced by the Management of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AT THREE ALSO.

Fauntails, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Performance at 2.30; for Evening ditto at Seven. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1877.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly. ON EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will give

TWO GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES IN THE GREAT HALL.

Producing an ENTIRELY NEW and MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, which has been in rehearsal for several weeks past. The AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE will commence at Three. The EVENING at Eight.

TWO THOUSAND SHILLING SEATS. On EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON an EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE will be given in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own elegant and commodious Hall. Tickets and Places for these Performances may now be secured at Austin's Office, by Post or Telegraph.

MASKELYNE and COOKE WILL NOT PERFORM during Passion Week until the Saturday following Good Friday, when two representations, viz., at Three and Eight, will be given, and continued each day as usual. The Box-office will be open all the week, and seats can be booked for future days. W. MORRIS, Manager.

GEOLOGY. — SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his Residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the EASTER HOLIDAYS, APRIL 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course. Professor TENNANT will probably afterwards REPEAT the ELEMENTARY LECTURES on MINERALOGY given during last Christmas Holidays.

FOREIGN POSTAGE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Copies of the Foreign Edition of this week's Number will require to be prepaid with double the usual postage.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

The first Ottoman Parliament was opened by the Sultan in person on Monday last. The place in which they met was the Imperial Palace of Dolma-Baghtche. The ceremony was conducted with great solemnity in the presence of "the Imperial Ministers, the chief religious, civil, and military Dignities, the heads of the non-Mussulman communities, the diplomatic body, and the principal State functionaries." The event has been so announced to the Turkish Ambassadors in the different courts of Europe in a telegraphic despatch by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Constantinople. The Address delivered from the Throne, or rather by a high official representing the Throne, has been communicated far and wide, and is probably much better understood and much more intently studied by intelligent politicians in most of the States of Europe than by his Imperial Majesty's own subjects, even in the central seat

of Government. It has all the features of a clever imitation and adaptation of Western methods to Oriental affairs and habits. It presents the appearance of an electro-plate production, the value of which consists rather in the skill with which it is worked up, than of the substantial materials of which it is composed. It is written rather with a view to be offered to the Powers, than to please the people over whom the Sultan sways a still autocratic sceptre. It looks one way, it steers its course in an opposite direction.

The Sultan opens with a statement to the effect that the grandeur of the Empire in former times was due to the practice of justice, respect for the laws, and the good administration of the country, and that its gradual decadence had been owing to the forgetfulness and abandonment of these wise examples up to the reign of the Sultan Mahmoud, who was the first to understand and commence reforms in the Empire, and to lead the country into a path of civilisation and progress. His own Father, the Sultan said, continued the good work, the benefits of which, however, were impeded by the Crimean War, which compelled the Treasury to have recourse for the first time to a loan. After peace had been restored, Turkey would have entered upon a new era of progress and prosperity if intrigues and culpable agitation had not paralysed the efforts of the Government. Hence, on the breaking out of the Insurrection in Herzegovina, they felt themselves obliged to ignore engagements contracted by the Porte. It was under these difficult circumstances that he was called to the Throne. He had first placed the forces of the country in a condition to ensure its security and independence, and had then devoted all his efforts to internal reform by promulgating a constitutional charter which, enabling the nation to participate in the enactment of laws and the administration of public affairs, would guarantee to all liberty, equality, and justice. After commending to the attention of Parliament several bills, the heads of which appear to coincide with the points of reform urged by the late Conference, he announced the restoration of peaceful relations with Servia, expressed his hopes of a favourable issue respecting the negotiations entered into with Montenegro, and declared that, though the Conference did not result in a definitive understanding, it had been none the less demonstrated that, both before and since the meeting of that body, the Government of the Porte was and is ready to anticipate in practice those wishes of the Powers which can be reconciled with existing Treaties, with the rules of international law, and with the exigencies of the situation. "My Government," he concluded, "has constantly given proofs of sincerity and moderation, which will aid in drawing closer the bonds of friendship and sympathy which unite us with the great European family."

If this Imperial Address can be accepted as really meaning what it says, Turkey would appear to have undergone a Revolution of unparalleled magnitude. In ascertaining this point, however, it is impossible to overlook the means that have been employed to bring this first Ottoman Parliament together. It is to a large extent a nominee Parliament. It represents the will of the Government rather than of the people. It is mainly Mohammedan—a concentration not of the most enlightened representatives of that creed, but of those who are steeped to the lips in provincial fanaticism, ignorance, and barbarism. We shall see what it consists of when it begins its debates; and the probability is that we shall witness, as the result of its labours, no real improvement in the administration of the country. There is not so much promise respecting what it will do as there was in the first Parliament constructed for France by Napoleon III. If, indeed, it were otherwise, if it had its roots in political sincerity and truth, it would go far to break up the already tottering Ottoman Empire. Representative institutions depend for their worth upon the character and will of the people represented. It is vain to expect solid progress and prosperity, or, in the words of the Sultan, "liberty, equality, and justice," from assemblies brought together with a view to do the behests of those who are profoundly ignorant of what those words signify. Were they to enter upon the path of reform they would paralyse the system by which a circle of Pashas trained to regard their own wishes only have brought, and are still bringing, their country to the verge of ruin. We are always disposed to exercise hope under circumstances which will admit of hope. We desire to recognise sincerity and to place confidence in all who profess themselves sincere, or have established the slightest claim to such confidence. But, seeing the anarchy which still prevails over no small portion of the Turkish Empire, European as well as Asiatic, and bearing in mind the cause of that anarchy, it is impossible to come to a conclusion hopeful of success for the Ottoman Parliament.

Perhaps, however, it is better that the experiment should have been tried. Better that the European Powers should wait for awhile to see what comes of it. The general opinion seems to be that it will hasten the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Be it so; but even that is preferable to destroying it by the sword. Meanwhile, the Powers will need to exercise constant vigilance, lest the inevitable breakdown of Western methods of government in the East should suddenly bring about a collapse of the empire tempting to a general scramble to get something out of its remains.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the mausoleum at Frogmore yesterday week, it being the sixteenth anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent. By her Majesty's command, the mausoleum was kept open three hours, to enable the members of the household to visit it. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday last. Princess Christian, with Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the Queen. The Right Hon. Lord John Manners and General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys dined with her Majesty.

Sunday was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise of Lorne. The Queen, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley chapel, Mayfair, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Dr. Becker dined with the Queen.

The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, the Lord Chamberlain and the Marchioness of Hertford, Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, and Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle on Tuesday for London. Her Majesty held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel, Clerk of the Council, was in attendance. Previously to the Council the Queen received General and Madame Ignatieff. The Countess of Derby presented Madame Ignatieff to her Majesty, and the Russian Ambassador presented General Ignatieff. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was present. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Derby, and the Lord Chamberlain had audience of the Queen. Her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Walter H. Medhurst, late her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai; Mr. James Gell, Attorney-General, and Mr. William Leese Drinkwater, First Deemster, of the Isle of Man. The Queen has also knighted Allen Young, Esq. Her Majesty received the sad intelligence of the death of Prince Charles of Hesse, father to her son-in-law, Prince Louis. The late Prince was in his sixty-eighth year, and universally beloved and respected.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken daily out-of-door exercise.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales hunted with the Queen's staghounds, near Maidenhead, yesterday week. In the evening his Royal Highness, with the Princess, attended the Lenten service at St. Anne's, Soho. The Prince, President of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition, presided, on Saturday last, at Marlborough House, over a meeting of the Finance Committee of her Majesty's Commissioners. His Royal Highness visited the Queen at Windsor Castle on Monday. The Prince and Princess went to the Criterion Theatre. The Prince hunted with the Royal Buckhounds on Tuesday; the "meet" was at Two-mile Brook, near Slough. The deer Rob Roy was first uncarted, and ran through Slough, Chalvey, the Brocas Meadows, and then crossed the Thames near the cavalry barracks, Windsor; again took to the Thames and swam past the Cobler, and down the weir, landing in the Eton playing-fields, when he was hunted as far as Datchet, where he crossed the Thames and housed himself in the Home Park. The hounds trotted back to Slough, where The Truant was released and went away by Burnham and Taplow. The Prince and Princess, with their elder children, went to the Adelphi Theatre in the evening. The Prince and Princess visited the exhibition of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street on Wednesday. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses reopened the Charing-cross Hospital, and visited the new wards which have been added to the institution. Prince Christian visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince dined with the Earl of Beaconsfield, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens, and was afterwards present at a concert given by the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at Dudley House. The Princess was unavoidably prevented from being present at the concert at Dudley House.

The Prince and Princess will leave Marlborough House today (Saturday) for a cruise in the Mediterranean, in the Royal yacht Osborne, during which the Prince will visit the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Malta, and the Princess will visit the King and Queen of the Hellenes at Athens. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to be absent about six weeks.

The Prince is appointed Captain of the Royal Naval Reserve Forces.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have returned to Malta from Palermo.

The Duke of Connaught dined with Lodge XII. on Thursday week in the Freemasons' Hall, Molesworth-street, Dublin. His Royal Highness was present at the annual ball in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The Duke was present on Monday night at a ball in the Dublin Exhibition Palace given by Mrs. Henry Roe, and on Tuesday at the farewell ball given in the Exhibition Palace by the Inniskilling Dragoons previous to their departure from Dublin.

Prince Leopold has been elected Eminent Preceptor for the ensuing year of the Cour de Lion Preceptory of Knights Templar, Oxford.

Prince Christian was present on Monday at a meeting of the committee of management of the National School for Music.

The Duke of Cambridge is recovering from his recent relapse of gout.

The Duchess of Teck is so far recovered from her bronchial attack as to be able to take drives.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Archer Turnour, third son of Earl Winterton, and Miss Bryant, daughter of the late Mr. John Henry Bryant; and between Mr. Albert Grey, only son of the late Hon. General Grey, and his presumptive of Earl Grey, and Miss Holford, daughter of Mr. K. S. Holford, of Dorchester House, Park-lane.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

General Ignatieff, accompanied by Madame Ignatieff and attended by Prince Tzeretew, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, arrived at Claridge's Hotel yesterday week from Paris. The General and Madame Ignatieff dined with his Excellency Count Schouvaloff at the Russian Embassy. His Excellency and Madame Ignatieff were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday, at Marlborough House, and afterwards proceeded to Hatfield House, on a visit to the Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury, returning to town on Tuesday; after which the General and Madame Ignatieff travelled by special train to Windsor, and were received by the Queen at the castle, returning to town in the afternoon, when they returned to

Hatfield House, where, as on the occasion of the previous visit, a large and distinguished company were assembled. His Excellency and Madame Ignatieff returned to London on Wednesday, when the General had an interview with the Earl of Derby at the Foreign Office. His Excellency and Madame Ignatieff dined with the Earl of Beaconsfield, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens, the Prince of Wales being present. The General and Madame Ignatieff left town on Thursday for Dover, en route for Paris and Vienna. His Excellency, with Madame Ignatieff, paid various private visits and numerous visitors called upon them at Claridge's Hotel during their stay.

RECENT DOINGS IN DUBLIN.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland visited the exhibition of the Irish Amateur Drawing Society on the 13th inst. His Grace bought a clever production of Sir J. Coghill's, entitled "Pigeons and Rooks." Next day the Duke of Connaught visited the gallery, and expressed a warm interest in the laudable work of the society.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., the Lord Lieutenant distributed the prizes to the successful pupils in the School of Art attached to the Royal Dublin Society. The Duchess of Marlborough and other ladies of his family were present. The report on the working of the schools for the past year by Mr. E. Lyne, the Head Master, showed that in the national competition at London the students had obtained one gold medal, besides two silver and three bronze medals, and one Queen's prize; in the competition for prizes of the highest or third grade thirty students obtained thirty-nine awards, while sixty-two males and fifty-eight females, fourteen of the former and ten of the latter being classed as "excellent," passed in the second grade examination. The gold medal this year was won by Miss M. Irwin.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Earl of Portarlington, visited the National Gallery, on the same day, where he was received by Mr. H. E. Doyle, R.H.A., the director, and spent a considerable time in examining the chief works in the various sections of the collection.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough gave the annual full-dress ball in celebration of St. Patrick's Day yesterday week. Their Graces entered St. Patrick's Hall, shortly after ten o'clock, accompanied by Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adeline Tylour, Mr. Gustavus, Lady Fanny, and the Misses Lambart. The Duke of Connaught was present.

Last Saturday being St. Patrick's Day, the time-honoured custom of trooping the Queen's colours on the Esplanade, near the Royal Barracks, took place. After the ceremony of trooping the guard proceeded to the upper Castle yard, headed by their regimental band, which, during the relief of the old guard and for some time after, played a selection of national airs. The Lord Lieutenant was present at the castle on the occasion, and, with the members of his Excellency's family, appeared on the balcony, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, and the Marquis of Headfort. The Duchess of Marlborough and her daughters were dressed in green, and the Lord Lieutenant and his suite wore large shamrocks on their breasts, a compliment to the national custom, which was highly appreciated. The Duke of Connaught wore such a large bunch of the national emblem that he was hailed by the crowd as "a real Paddy," and vociferously cheered. The greatest good-humour prevailed.

The citizens and corporation of Dublin resolved on Monday to adopt the Free Libraries Act in that city.

The Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, and Lady Rosamond Churchill, were present on Monday night at a ball in the Dublin Exhibition Palace, given by Mrs. Henry Roe.

We are requested to notify that the council of the Royal Horticultural Society, in conformity with the alteration made in the bylaws at the annual meeting in February last, have suspended for the present year the payment of an entrance fee on the election of new Fellows; and that they have also adopted the principle of admitting members on the payment of one guinea annually, who will be entitled to admission to all shows and meetings of the society at South Kensington and Chiswick, the only exception being to the annual and special meetings.

Commander Dawson, R.N., writes to us stating that, owing to the insertion of his appeal for disused books for the use of merchant seamen on shipboard, 932 persons collected for the Missions to Seamen, during last year, 6570 disused bibles, 1012 testaments, 10,609 old prayer books, 17,993 hymn books, 12,610 books for ship's libraries, and 161,254 magazines and other periodicals. As these have all been issued to foreign-going merchant-vessels, he will be thankful to receive further supplies, which may be sent in hampers, boxes, or sacks, by rail, addressed to Commander W. Dawson, R.N., Missions to Seamen, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the second week of March) was 85,942, of whom 39,150 were in workhouses and 46,792 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 866, 13,018 and 21,600 respectively. The number of indoor paupers last week was 2235 more than in the corresponding week of last year, but there was a decrease of 3101 in the number of those who received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 545, of whom 383 were men, 130 women, and 32 children.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated, last Saturday, in many ways in London. At Willis's Rooms Sir Michael Hicks-Beach presided at a dinner given in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, a charity the annual expenses of which are about £2000. The company was numerous and influential, and the amount of the evening's subscriptions was £875. Amongst the speakers were the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Courtown, Lord Inchiquin, and the Attorney-General for Ireland. The Home Rulers, under the presidency of Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., dined together at the Cannon-street Hotel; and at the Surrey Gardens "a grand National demonstration" was held, in which some members of Parliament took part.

Among the candidates for the post of director of the Art-Museum about to be established in Dublin is Mr. Henry Parkinson, and a most influentially signed memorial in his favour has been presented within the past few days to his Grace the Lord President. This document bears the signatures of 200 noblemen and gentlemen, including those who take a leading part in science, art, and education in Ireland. It bears testimony in the strongest terms to Mr. Parkinson's fitness for the proposed office, owing to his official connection as secretary with the various exhibitions which have been held in Ireland. Mr. Parkinson, who is now the hon. secretary of the local committee in Dublin for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, has made himself personally acquainted with the management of most of the art-museums on the Continent. The post is an important one, and we hope that the best man may win.

The Coloured Supplement.

CROSS-COUNTRY COLOURS.

Notwithstanding all that has from time to time been said and written against steeplechasing as a hazardous amusement, it ranks, unquestionably, as one of the most popular of modern pastimes. Among the grave charges raised against this established national sport is cruelty towards the horse and danger to the rider. There can be no doubt that, in the enjoyment of a sport so congenial with the dauntless spirit of the amateur jockeys of the present day, "moving accidents by flood and field" cannot but be expected. It is, nevertheless, no small gratification to know that, amid the multiplicity and variety of the dangers to which riders in a steeplechase are often exposed, comparatively few instances can be adduced where any very serious mishap has been the result of their encounter. Instances have occurred wherein the life of rider and horse has been sacrificed; but, over a judiciously selected course, with fair hunting leaps, it seldom happens that any accident worthy of note occurs, particularly as the riders have the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the various peculiarities of the ground. Many who denounce steeplechasing as a cruel exhibition, with not one feature to recommend it, are not equally severe against fox-hunting, in which they probably often take delight. Yet how constantly do we read of "a brilliant run, five-and-twenty miles as the crow flies, best pace throughout; all the nags were dreadfully distressed; two, indeed, died on the field; one dislocated a hip, and was ruined by the fall; three more also gave up the ghost before the end of the week; and Tom, the huntsman, fears his old brown horse, Forester, is not worth another day's work." Thus, on the one hand, a horse that breaks his neck or his back in going four miles over a fair steeplechase country, or a rider who dislocates his collar-bone, are certain to draw forth lamentations and no very charitable observations on this relic of foolhardiness and cruelty; while, on the other hand, a hunter who drops down and dies from sheer exhaustion in attempting to struggle through a run of many miles, racing pace, creates little, if any, sympathy. The steeplechase, like coursing, divides a season between the close of one year and the commencement of another. Its origin can be traced to an anxiety on the part of Meltonians to test the merits of their horses four miles across the country, a test which could rarely be satisfactorily proved in the hunting-field, owing, perhaps, to a blank day, or a short running fox. To carry out the above, a windmill or steeples was selected, and, with the understanding that no gates were to be opened, he who arrived first at the goal was declared the winner. For many years the above system was carried on, and match after match took place; after a time open sweepstakes were introduced, professional riders were allowed to contend for them, and the steeplechase became a national sport. Our Illustration gives a vivid description of the scene at a yawning brook, where three horses and men, "candidates for brooks," are put hors de combat. The rider of the chestnut being in a most perilous predicament, the "boy in yellow" rattles on, rushing at the water-jump, which, if he clears cleverly, and does not get entangled with the fallen horses, may still "win the day;" while the "red and purple," "white and blue cap," "blue and yellow sleeves," "brown and blue cap" jockeys are well in the race. He in the "red with white belt" is not out of the betting; while the rider in "blue and red sleeves" is mounted on an animal who has evidently a hydrophobic dread of water. To those who have the humanity to stop their horses when they find they cannot win, steeplechasing may be enjoyed without cruelty or danger; under any circumstances, however, the obstacles should only be such as a good hunter would take in the course of a run.

THE CLASSIC SITES OF ANCIENT GREECE.

ELEUSIS.

This place, celebrated in connection with the ancient religious mysteries, is distant only a drive of an hour and a half from Athens. The present road is supposed to go almost upon the same line as the old Sacred Way. After leaving the Pass of Daphne the traces of this Sacred Way can be seen, where it has been cut along upon the solid rock, close to the sea, and parallel to the present road. The Bay of Eleusis appears to be of a crescent form, into the hollow of which the Thriasian Plain projects. This is a large and fertile tract, the cultivation of which may have given origin to the rites of Ceres. The bit of ground between Eleusis and the sea, a space of about half a mile, is the soil where, according to tradition, corn was first cultivated. At the present day this cultivation is still going on, and men and women may be seen at work, the men ploughing with the primitive implement, made of wood, scarcely differing from the plough, to be seen all over the East. The plain is irrigated with the waters of the Eleusinian Kephissus, and the women may be seen letting the water flow by opening channels in the ditches. A ridge of rock extends into the plain from the west, terminating opposite the middle of the bay, and at this point the town stands. It is a small and unimportant village. The large temple, noted in former times as one of the largest in Greece, no longer exists; and almost the whole of the present village would require to be removed to find its foundation. There is a small Greek chapel, with a detached belfry, on the top of the rock seen in the Illustration, where was formerly the Acropolis. Beneath that point the ground is strewn about with large fragments of marble. This was the propylæa leading to the Temple. These blocks show that buildings of the Doric and Ionic orders stood here, and some of them are so late as the Roman period. Some of the sub-structures which have been exposed are also Roman. Portions of the old walls of the town can be seen among the houses of the village. The tower shown in the sketch, on an elevation of the ridge to the west, belongs to the Byzantine period.

MARATHON.

The battle of Marathon was fought on Sept. 23, 490 B.C. The Greeks lost only 192 men, who were buried on the field, and a mound was raised over them. This is the only thing remaining connected with the battle, except the landscape. The Bay of Marathon, with its deep blue water, where the Persians landed; the village of Marathon, which gave the name to the plain; and the village of Vraní, where the Temple of Hercules stood, and where there is now a small convent, are still to be viewed. Here is the gorge down which the Plataeans came, and the position which was occupied by the Greeks. All these places of immortal renown are pointed out to visitors. The plain is very level, and is cultivated. The mound does not seem to have been opened; a mud house or look-out station appears to have been made on the top, which makes the summit irregular. The mound is about 50 ft. or 60 ft. in diameter, and about 25 ft. high. The snowy peaks in the distance are in the island of Euboea, and the view here given of the mound is taken with the back to the Greek position in the famous battle.

THE CLASSIC SITES OF ANCIENT GREECE.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ELEUSIS.



MARATHON.



"BREAKFAST." BY EDOUARD FRERE.

"BREAKFAST TIME."

A pleasing scene of the daily life of children in a cottager's family, not that of an English farm labourer, but of a French or Flemish peasant, is here depicted by M. Edouard Frère. That well-known artist has the gift of making a homely and rustic simplicity, in the subjects of this kind treated by him, agreeable to refined taste by his truthful expression of natural feelings, and by a tone of humane kindness, which reminds us of the poetry of Goldsmith. In the present instance, however, we might as well resort to Burns or Bloomfield for something appropriate to say upon a theme so common, though not at all vulgar, in the household experiences of humble rural folk. There is a touch of nature, indeed, that makes the whole world kin; and it is an affecting sight, anywhere, to see the little ones eating their plain food in a poor man's dwelling, if we think of all that is here implied, the love sweetening labour, and the mingled hopes, cares, and fears of a parent in that condition, who may sometime be hard put to it for the necessities of life. But we are assured that "their Father in Heaven knoweth that they have need of all these things," and we believe it is not His will "that one of these little ones should perish."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Yesterday week the Chamber of Deputies was enlivened by a discussion of party politics. The occasion was the presentation of the report of the committee in favour of granting authority to the Government to prosecute M. Paul de Cassagnac for seditious articles against the Republic published in the *Pays*. The accused made a moderate speech, contending that he had not committed any offence, and denying that he had attacked the Government, which, he added, he should respect until 1880. He was replied to by M. Simon, who argued that an offence against the common law—namely, inciting to civil war—had been committed; and the Chamber, by 296 votes to 197, granted the Government authority to prosecute. An amendment which would have deferred the case to the jurisdiction of the assize court and a jury, instead of the Correctional Police, was negatived by another division of 309 to 181.

After this exciting sitting, the Chambers had dull meetings on Saturday. In the Senate M. Chesnelong questioned the Government respecting the suspension of the Mayor of Orthez, a step which, he asserted, was a violation of the rights of the Roman Catholic population of the place. M. Simon, however, contended that the Mayor himself was wholly in the wrong. The Government, he said, did not question the right of public functionaries to join processions as private persons; but in this case the promoters of a demonstration had, in spite of the sub-Prefect, carried out their own wishes, and they had been officially supported by the Mayor, who, having acted in violation of his duty, had been suspended. The Lower House on Saturday adopted the bill suppressing the tax on soap, and proceeded with the discussion on the railway project, which was again adjourned. In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Committee on the question of military service M. Thiers spoke in favour of the re-establishment of the system of substitutes, and, if that should be impossible, he asked that volunteers should serve two years. The majority of the Committee appear to be in favour of the latter proposal. On Tuesday the Committee on the motion to prosecute persons taking part in the Bonapartist movement of Dec. 2 presented a report adverse to the prosecution.

A Government bill establishing a new customs tariff has been distributed among the members of the Chamber of Deputies. The preamble states that the measure is intended to replace that in force, which is no longer in harmony with the true requirements of commerce. It adds that the time has come for giving up old ideas of isolation, antagonism, and reprisal, and for acting in accordance with the necessities of the home supply and the extension of the export market. The new tariff will therefore be mainly based upon the principles of the commercial treaties.

The Tribunal of the Seine has given judgment in favour of the heirs of M. de Montalembert in the action brought against M. Loyson (Father Hyacinthe) for the publication of the work "Spain and Liberty."

ITALY.

The discussion on the Government proposal for an extraordinary grant of 15,000,000 lire for military purposes was begun in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday.

The Pope held a Consistory on Tuesday morning, at which he performed the ceremony of closing and opening the mouths of seven of the new Cardinals at present in Rome. He is said to have repeated in still more severe terms all the assertions contained in the Allocution of the 12th, already published. He declared that he would protest, in face of the whole world, against the manner in which the Italian Government would limit even the liberty of his word and his Apostolate.

Signor Mancini, Minister for Public Worship, has addressed a circular on the subject of the Pope's recently delivered Allocution. In it he alludes to the bad impression which has been created by the violent language used by the Pope against the Italian laws, the national institutions, and the King.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso left Ceuta on Tuesday night for Cadiz, where he arrived the next day. Three of the members of the Cabinet and Mr. Layard, the British Minister to Spain, received his Majesty on landing.

HOLLAND.

On Wednesday the Second Chamber unanimously adopted the bill establishing in the Dutch Indies a gold standard, together with the silver standard.

GERMANY.

On Thursday the Emperor William completed the eightieth year of his age, and the auspicious event was celebrated with the conventional signs of rejoicing in various parts of the Fatherland. The Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg sent Princes of their Royal Houses as special envoys to carry their congratulations; and the other Sovereign Princes arrived at Berlin to express their good wishes, and to present him in the name of all the German Princes with a great picture representing the proclamation of the German Empire when his Majesty assumed the Imperial title at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

Prince Bismarck has received from the Emperor the appointment of Hereditary Chief Ranger of the Duchy of Pomerania. The Emperor has accepted the resignation of General von Storch, the chief of the German Admiralty.

In the German Parliament on Saturday last a bill was read the first time empowering the Emperor to decree laws for Alsace-Lorraine, with the consent of the Federal Council, but without that of the German Parliament, provided the Provincial Committee of the province agree to such laws. Two of the Alsace-Lorraine deputies supported the measure, and two opposed it. The latter complained of the composition of the Provincial Committee, which, they said, could never really represent the province until elected directly by the people. On Tuesday the House passed the second reading of the bill. The Government bill fixing Leipzig as the seat of the Supreme Court of Justice was passed on Wednesday.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Yesterday week the Government brought forward in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath a bill relative to the election of the deputation of the Reichsrath to be charged to negotiate the proportion of expenses to be borne by Austria and Hungary respectively in affairs concerning the whole monarchy. On Tuesday the House voted the supplementary money grants demanded by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture and the Minister of Justice to cover the deficit arising from the execution of certain projects in connection with their Ministries, and to obtain the requisite means for the purchase or subvention of some railway lines by the State. The Minister of Finance was authorised to issue 6,875,000 fl. in gold rentes.

The Constitutional party held a meeting at Vienna on Sunday, at which, after a long discussion, Herr Sturm's proposal for a modification of the laws relating to the delegations was rejected by 102 votes against 158.

DENMARK.

A joint committee of both Chambers of the Danish Rigsdag was elected, on Tuesday, to discuss the Budget. Count Frijs von Friesenborg, a former Minister, was appointed reporter, and M. Dinisen secretary of the committee, which is composed of sixteen members of the Right and fourteen of the Left.

At the instance of the Danish manufacturers and tradespeople, the Finance Committee of the Folkething has resolved to propose a grant of 125,000 crowns to defray the expenses of Denmark's participation in the Paris Exhibition.

AMERICA.

It was determined at the sitting of the Washington Cabinet, on Wednesday, to summon an extra session of Congress for June 4; also to send a commission of prominent public men to Louisiana before taking final action in regard to the conflict existing in that State.

A petition has been presented to the District Court of New Orleans by Mr. Nicholls, the Democratic Governor, for a writ of ejectment against Mr. Packard and the other persons holding the State House. Recruits are being enrolled by Mr. Packard for the defence of the building, which is surrounded by large crowds of negroes. Mr. Nicholls has arrested the officers engaged in enrolling recruits.

Mr. James Donald Cameron, Republican, has been elected senator for Pennsylvania, succeeding his father.

New Hampshire has returned one Democratic and two Republican candidates to Congress.

President Hayes's appointment of Mr. Frederick Douglas, a coloured man, as Marshal of the District of Columbia, was confirmed on Saturday by the Senate.

Every exertion is being made by the French Minister at Washington to secure the participation of the United States in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

Intelligence has been received from San Francisco stating that a gang of white men had attacked six Chinamen, five of whom they killed.

Twelve persons have been killed and others injured by the bursting of a boiler at a saw-mill at Worthington, Indiana.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin met with an accident while walking on Wednesday week at Ottawa. His Lordship slipped and fell on the pavement, breaking a rib and straining one of his ankles. No serious results are anticipated, however.

On Tuesday the Dominion Senate, by 38 votes against 23, adopted a resolution, moved by Mr. Campbell, thanking the Imperial Government for refusing the request of the Dominion Government for the appointment of six more senators.

By a majority of 31 the Lower House, on Saturday last, negatived a motion for granting increased protection to Canadian products. The Minister of Marine announced, on Tuesday, that Canada had appointed Mr. Galt Fishery Commissioner under the Treaty of Washington. The name of the United States Commissioner had not been communicated to the Dominion Government, and the appointment of the third Commissioner had not yet been announced.

AUSTRALIA.

Having sustained a defeat in the Legislative Assembly, the Ministry of New South Wales has resigned.

The death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sydney was announced on the 16th inst.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from South Africa, by way of Madeira, to Feb. 27. The Transvaal Volksraad was opened on the 13th. The terms of peace with Secocoeni were approved. President Burgers, in his opening speech, advocated union with Great Britain. Peace was concluded with Secocoeni on Feb. 5, the treaty being signed by his delegates. The forts will not be evacuated, however, until the conditions of the treaty are ratified by Secocoeni. They are, in general terms, as follow:—

Secocoeni, as a subject of the State, submits to the country's laws, and will obey all the decrees of the Government regarding him and his people. He also pays 2000 cattle as a war indemnity. Lulu Mountain and a strip of land on each side of it are granted to him to live on with his tribe. Commander Ferreira, with a strong police force, is to be stationed in Secocoeni's town as Resident Commissioner.

The troop-ship *Crocodile* has arrived at Spithead with the 55th Regiment from India.

It is proposed to establish a new "Imperial College" at Simla for the daughters of high-grade Europeans in India. It is to be a memorial of the Delhi assemblage, and ostensibly a free gift to the English from the Indian Princes there assembled. The sum of five lakhs is being collected from them at present for this purpose.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that the financial condition of the colony of St. Helena is such as to require that the rate of postage on letters between the United Kingdom and that colony should be raised to the amount at which it stood previous to the reduction which took place in July last. Consequently, from April 1 next, the postage upon prepaid letters for St. Helena, when sent by mail-packet, will be increased to one shilling the half-ounce. Unpaid and insufficiently-paid letters will be charged one shilling each, in addition to the deficient postage.

The *Honolulu Gazette* of Feb. 28 reports an extraordinary volcanic outbreak in Kealakeakana Bay, near the entrance to the harbour. The eruption occurred on the 24th, appearing like numerous red, blue, and green lights. In the afternoon the water was in a state of great activity, boiling and broken, and heaving up blocks of red-hot lava. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt by the residents of Kannakakiel during the night of the eruption.

Mr. Thomas Edward, the Banff naturalist, was presented with a public testimonial at Aberdeen on Wednesday last. The presentation consisted of 333 sovereigns, which were enclosed in a neat olive-wood casket. Lord Provost Jamieson presided, and the gift was presented by Dean of Guild Walker.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Babbington, Basil Blogg, to be Vicar of Westwood, Wilts.
Burland, M. B. H., Rector of Stanton-with-Snowhill.
Candy, Herbert, Curate of Hythe, Southampton.
Carey, A. H., Vicar of Abington.
Clementson, William, Vicar of Womenswold.
Copenman, A. C., Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.
Cree, Edward David, Vicar of Benenden, Kent.
Darby, G. E., Vicar of Billericay.
Druce, G. W., Chaplain of Ipswich Borough Gaol.
Edge, William John, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting.
George, P. E., Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Bathwick.
Gibson, Edward P., Rector of Harford, Stock-cum-Ramsden, Bellhouse.
Greenham, Frederick John, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Halstead.
Harvey, Gilmour, Vicar of Maughold.
Hick, John St. Clare, Perpetual Curate of Nether Witton.
Kermode, William, Rector of Ballaugh.
Legge, Augustus, Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.
Le Maistre, William Brine, Rector of St. Peter's, Jersey.
Maddison, George, Archdeacon of Salop.
Revelley, R., Vicar of Moreton, Valence.
Robinson, Charles J., Rector of West Hackney.
Rudd, T., Rector of Hetton-le-Hole, near Durham.
Smith, Sidney Lidderdale, Canon of Hereford Cathedral.
Scott, M. H., Prebendary of Bobenhall in Lichfield Cathedral.
Smith, T. J., Perpetual Curate of St. Michael and All Angels, Howe Bridge.
Stephens, Alfred, Vicar of Tongue with Brightmet.
Webb, John Cadman, Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Livesey.
White, Henry Gratton, Vicar of Kirk-Santon.
Wrenford, William Henry, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Devon.—*Guardian*.

Four stained-glass windows, by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, have recently been placed in the chancel of St. Bartholomew, Haslemere, by Mr. J. Stewart Hodgson, of Lythe-hill. The east window was given a few years ago by the same gentleman.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday, at The Deanery, Westminster, for their sixty-eighth session—the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presiding; and the Company proceeded with the revision of the seventh chapter of Revelations.

Leominster Priory Church, undergoing restoration by Sir G. G. Scott, Bart., R.A., is making such satisfactory progress that the committee hope to complete the south nave for re-opening in August or September next. Additional funds are urgently needed for the completion of the remaining portion of the works.

During the past week Sir Gilbert Scott made a thorough examination of the west front of Lichfield Cathedral, with the view to its restoration. The mouldings and masonry were found to be so much broken, and the chief of the most beautiful work destroyed, that it is thought the whole of the front will have to be renewed. The Consistory Court is undergoing restoration.

The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty Corporation, at the annual meeting held on Wednesday at their office, Dean's-yard, Westminster, distributed the surplus income of the year 1876 in grants to meet benefactions for the benefit of poor benefices. The number of benefices augmented was 132. The benefactions in money and real estate amounted to £34,021, and the sum granted to £25,450, together forming the additional capital sum of £59,471.

The new church of St. George, Oldham-road, Manchester, which has been in course of erection for the last four years, from designs of Mr. Henry Lord, was consecrated on the 16th inst. It has been built to replace the old church of St. George, which was sold to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for £5000. The total cost, including site £4000, church £6400, and parsonage £1600, is estimated at £12,000, of which £10,569 has been raised. Accommodation has been provided for 600 persons. The Bishop preached from Phil. iv. 4, 5, on the dangers and encouragements of the present crisis, urging the necessity of cultivating the spirit of mutual forbearance, unity, and love.

A mural tablet has been placed in Castle-Donington parish church, near Derby, by Miss Henry and Mrs. Jane Mary Macnabb, to the memory of the late Lady Flora Elizabeth Hastings, Lady of the Bedchamber to the late revered Duchess of Kent, in whose service she died, in Buckingham Palace, July 5, 1839, in her thirty-fourth year. The tablet is oval—a wreath of passion-flowers crowned by seven stars, in high relief, white marble, with a dove border. It is also to the memory of her last surviving sister, Lady Selina Constance Henry, who died in 1867. A handsome lectern has recently been presented to the same church by Mrs. Macnabb in memory of Lady Flora's parents—Francis, first Marquis of Hastings and Flora Mure Campbell, Countess of Loudoun. The lectern, has their medallions in marble, and is of oak, carved with the lotus, thistle, rose, shamrock, and heraldic rose.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, S.W.—the Earl of Powis in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Ford, near Folkestone, and The Tything, near Worcester; rebuilding the church at Little Leigh, near Northwich; and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Brightlingsea, near Colchester; Collingbourne Ducis, near Marlborough; Forest Gate, Emmanuel, near Stratford, Essex; and Newton Bromswold, near Higham Ferrers. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards re-seating and restoring the Church of St. Petrock, Bodmin, Cornwall, was increased.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Friday, May 4, as the day when the annual general court of the Incorporated Church-Building Society is to be held, at which his Grace will preside.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Jenkins' Exhibition at Balliol College (worth £100 a year, and tenable for four years) has been divided between T. T. Massingham (open exhibitor of Balliol) and C. E. Vaughan (scholar of Balliol). The examiners have awarded a prize of £50 to A. T. Ashton (scholar of Balliol). This exhibition was founded by money left by the late Master of Balliol, Dr. Jenkins.

The Hall and Hall Houghton prizes for proficiency in the study of the Greek Testament and of the Septuagint and Syriac versions of the Holy Scriptures have been awarded as follows:—To the Senior Greek Testament prize, H. E. Clayton, B.A., of Brasenose; proxime accessit, G. C. Blaxland, B.A., Pembroke. To the junior Greek Testament prize, H. Sands, Oriel College; proxime accessit, C. H. Fox, Hertford. To the senior Septuagint prize, A. T. Miller, B.A., Exeter College. To the junior Septuagint, T. T. Walker, Queen's; proxime accessit, A. W. Oxford, B.A., Christ Church. To the Syriac prize, G. H. B. Wright, Queen's.

CAMBRIDGE.

The class-list of the Classical Tripos examination has been issued, but we must reserve its publication till next week.

Mr. Frederick Brian de M. Gibbons, B.A., scholar of the college and second wrangler 1877, has been elected to a Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College.

The first Bell Scholarship has been awarded to G. M. Edwards, scholar of Trinity; the second to E. O. Perry, scholar of King's. The Abbott Scholarship has been awarded to R. St. John Parry, scholar of Trinity.

The prize given annually by the representatives of the University in Parliament for the best English essay on some subject connected with British history or literature has been awarded to Mr. Percival Maitland Lawrence, B.A., of Corpus Christi College. The subject given out was "Anthony, first Earl of Shaftesbury."

The open scholarships at St. Peter's have been awarded as under:—J. Eccles, Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, a mathematical scholarship of £80 per annum; F. W. Jones, Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, a classical scholarship of £60 per annum; G. F. Mathews, King's College, London, mathematical scholarship of £80 per annum; W. New, Dulwich College, classical scholarship of £60 per annum.

At Jesus open scholarships have been adjudged as under:—Mathematical: H. Cox, Tunbridge School, £50; A. J. Canter, Aldenham School, £40; W. E. Chadwell, Owens College, Manchester, £30 exhibition; F. Attewell, Warrington Grammar School, £30 exhibition. Classical: R. H. Banton, Oundle School, £50; A. Ivatt, Shrewsbury School, Rustat Scholarship; L. J. Jones, Durham School, and W. Street, Durham School (equal), Rustat Scholarship.

ST. ANDREW'S.

Dean Stanley, Lord Rector of this University, gave a valedictory address to the students in the Old Parliamentary Hall yesterday week, the subject of his discourse being the religious difficulties of the day, the danger arising to religion from the apparently increasing divergence between the intelligence and faith of our time, which he designated "the rock ahead." Principal Tulloch, vice-chairman of the University, presided.—Last Saturday the Dean held a reception of the students in the Old Parliament Hall, and on Sunday preached in the college and parish churches to large congregations.

Mr. W. K. Hilton, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, has been appointed Registrar of the University of Durham and Bursar of University College.

Mr. Edward R. Taylor, Master of Lincoln School, has been elected Head Master of the Birmingham School of Art. Under the new scheme—aided by an anonymous donor, who gives £10,000 to the school—the salary of the Head Master is fixed at £600 a year.

The new buildings of Dover College, the foundation-stone of which was laid in June last by Earl Granville, are completed. They consist of a new house for the Head Master, with separate bed-rooms for fifty boys, and a class-room for sixty boys. The number of pupils has grown from fifteen to 117 in less than six years.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The sixth annual drawing of the Printers' Art-Union takes place at the Cannon-street Hotel to-day (Saturday).

A table cloak, the property of a foreign lady of title, was sold at Debenham and Storr's, on Tuesday, for 460 guineas.

We are requested to state that the armoury and regalia at the Tower of London will be closed from the 26th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of pictures by artists of the Continental schools at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, will be opened next Monday.

Mr. John Wood has been offered and has accepted the professorship of clinical surgery at King's College Hospital, vacant by the death of Sir W. Ferguson.

On Tuesday evening the twelfth annual gathering of the master and workmen butchers of London took place at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. About 2000 butchers were present.

About £3000 has been received at the Mansion House towards the fund being raised for the relief of the widows and orphans of the crews who were lately lost in the North Sea.

The anniversary festival of the Highland Society of London was celebrated, on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the guests numbering about seventy.

The Charing-cross Hospital, which has been remodelled and greatly enlarged, was on Wednesday reopened by the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess. An illustration of the ceremony will be given next week.

The first exhibition of spring flowers at the Royal Botanic Gardens this season was held on Wednesday; and on the same day the third show this season at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens took place.

Sir Charles Reed presided over the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday, at which a report from the by-laws committee and the new education code were the principal subjects of discussion.

Count Van Bylandt, the Netherlands Minister, presided on Wednesday evening at the annual festival of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress, at which subscriptions amounting to upwards of £3000 were announced.

It is announced by the *City Press* that the Alexandra Palace has been leased for twenty-one years to Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, and it is understood that it will be reopened the first week in May.

A deputation of tailors pressed upon the attention of the Home Secretary, yesterday week, that disease is spread by cloth being given out from clothiers' establishments to be made into garments in houses where infectious disorders prevail.

Mr. T. Letts, of Queen Victoria-street, has published, very appropriately, a new "Boat-Race Map of the Thames." It is on the scale of six inches to the mile, and has been copied from the recent Ordnance plans of Middlesex and Surrey.

The twenty-fourth anniversary festival of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen was held at the City Terminus Hotel, last Saturday evening—Mr. Semuda, M.P., in the chair.

The proprietors of the Bank of England have unanimously resolved to present to the nation their collection of gold and silver coins, which has been for some years past in custody of the trustees of the British Museum. The value of this gift is estimated at £7000.

There were 26.5 hours of sunshine in London last week out of 81.9 hours during which the sun was above the horizon. On Sunday there was as much as 9.6 out of 11.5. On Friday the sun shone for 6.2 hours, and on Saturday for 5.2 hours. On Monday and Tuesday it did not shine at all.

At the annual meeting of the Corporation for Middle Class Schools, yesterday week, an encouraging account was given of the prosperity of the schools. Mr. Goosen, who presided, pleaded for increased means to pay off a debt and to improve the educational appliances. A movement is on foot among the City companies for establishing a technical college.

The President and Fellows of the Chemical Society dined together on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms—Professor Abel presiding. Professors Huxley, Odling, Tyndall, and Williamson, and Mr. Bramwell, C.E., were amongst the speakers. Professor Huxley referred at some length to the influence of grants by Government upon the advancement of science.

The eight metropolitan volunteer regiments known as the "Grey Brigade" paraded last Saturday evening, under the command of Lord Abinger, and marched through the principal streets of the West-End. One of the most interesting features was the fact that the Lady Mayoress, with her two sisters, rode at the head of the column through a great portion of the route, under the escort of Lord Abinger and his staff.

The total number of births registered in London last week was 2587; and there were 1800 deaths from all causes. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 40, and the deaths by 153, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 100 from smallpox, 44 from measles, 15 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 231 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 187 to 213 in the four preceding weeks. These 231 deaths exceeded by six the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The Registrar-General reports that the deaths from smallpox, which had been 84 and 96 in the two preceding weeks, further rose last week to 100: 42 were certified as unvaccinated, 30 as vaccinated, and 28 were "not stated" as to vaccination. The disease is still most fatally prevalent in East London, where the deaths were more numerous last week than in any previous week since the commencement of the epidemic. The deaths from fever were 15 below the corrected average number. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis further rose to 687 last week, from 471, 524, and 678 in the three preceding weeks. In Greater London 3096 births and 2090 deaths were registered.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The eighth annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was begun on Tuesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. W. Menelaus presiding. The report showed a considerable addition to the number of the members, there being 946 on the books in December last; and it stated that the council had awarded the Bessemer medal for this year to Dr. John Percy, of the Royal School of Mines. It was with deep regret the council had to announce the death of the late foreign secretary, Mr. David Forbes, in December last. Mainly through Mr. Forbes's exertions, the institute was at an early date placed in direct communication with all the leading Continental metallurgists. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. E. A. Cowper and carried unanimously. The scrutineers announced that all the gentlemen nominated as members had been elected. A vote of thanks to the president and council was then passed. Acknowledging this vote, the chairman observed that the institution was progressing most satisfactorily and making great strides, and he was enabled to say that the events of the past year had been most satisfactory.

On Wednesday Mr. Menelaus vacated the office of president, which was taken by Dr. C. W. Siemens, who delivered his opening address. In this he advocated the establishing, in provincial centres, of institutions like the School of Mines, in order that the metallurgists of Great Britain might be afforded equal opportunities with those of the Continent of obtaining a technical education. Another chief subject of his address was the progress being made in economical processes in the application of fuel.

Several papers were read on Thursday.

Next year's meeting is to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the patrons and supporters of this institute was held, on the 15th inst., at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland. In opening the proceedings his Grace said a few words in respect of an institution which commanded such universal respect and had received such generous assistance from the public. It was very natural that such should be the case, considering how closely the prosperity, the wealth, and the safety of the country were connected with our seafaring population. The last year had been one of great calamity at sea. Gales had been more frequent and more violent than had been the case for many years past, and in the result the loss of vessels and the loss of lives which had been beyond the reach of any human assistance had been greater than any previous period on record. During the past year there had been two instances of loss of life in manning the boats, arising partly from backwardness and partly from negligence of the men in not putting on their life-belts. His Grace alluded to the recent sad loss of the North Sea fishing fleet and the crews as an evidence of the uncertainty of life attendant on a sailor's existence, and forcibly urged the claims of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution to the support of the public.

Mr. R. Lewis, secretary of the institution, read the report, which stated that, during the past twelve months, twelve new life-boats had been or were about to be placed on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and that the committee were prepared to station others wherever there was a probability of their being useful. During the past year the institution's life-boats had saved 515 persons, besides assisting to rescue nineteen vessels from destruction. For those services, and for saving eighty-five lives by fishing-boats and other means, one gold medal, eight silver medals, eighteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £2814 had been granted by the institution. The number of lives saved from the establishment of the institution to the end of the year 1876, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it has granted rewards, is 24,369. For those services the institution had voted ninety-two gold and 878 silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £51,600. The total amount of the donations, subscriptions, and dividends received last year had been £33,801, and of that sum £6216 was the result of special gifts to defray the cost of eleven life-boats. The expenditure had amounted to £36,793.

The report was adopted, and resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution were passed.

Admirals Sir R. Collinson, Sir G. Sartorius, Sir W. Tarleton; Lord Erne, Sir E. Perrott, Bart., and Mr. MacGregor were among the speakers.

The Victoria (Australia) Shipwreck and Humane Society have presented Mr. Lewis, the secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution, their silver medal, "as a slight recognition of the many valuable services rendered by him in the cause of humanity." It may be mentioned that Mr. Lewis had previously received French, Austrian, and Belgian decorations in addition to a special and magnificent present from the Grand Duchess Czarévna, patroness of the Russian Life-Boat Society, in acknowledgment of his long services and writings on behalf of the life-boat cause.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After a specially dreary recess the sound of the Lincoln saddling-bell was eagerly welcomed by all classes of turfites, and the "special" from London to the fen county on Monday morning was very heavily laden. Since last season considerable further improvements have been made in the course, which has been made wider, both at the starting-post for the straight mile and at the junction of the old and new courses; so that Mr. M'George had plenty of room to get even the largest fields off on equitable terms. Slight odds were laid on F. Archer in the Trial Stakes, the first flat race of the season, and he gained several lengths by hugging the rails closely, while all the rest ran wide; but age does not appear to have given little Brigg Boy increased stamina, and it was once more apparent that a mile is too far for him, as he stood still within the distance, and Winifred caught and beat him easily. Cannon Ball, who was a fair but unlucky colt last season, was made favourite for the Bathynary Stakes, which he won easily; and Archer was again second for the Tathwell Plate, the first two-year-old event of the season, which fell to Sir Frederick Johnstone's Bena. The card on Tuesday was not a particularly strong one; and we need only refer to the Brocklesby Stakes, for which a field of ten assembled at the post. Matthew Dawson supplied the favourite in Fair Penitent, a smart, speedy-looking filly, by Julius—Repentance. She was by far the most forward of the party, and nothing else was backed with much spirit, except a filly by Blair Athol—Little Agnes, who carried Count Fesetic's colours. The favourite got well away and led to the distance, where she was done with; and after a great race home, Bishop Burton, Fiddlestring, and a filly by Knowsley—Bab-at-the-Bowster finished in the order named, only a head and a neck separating them. The winner is a roan son of Strathconan, and is the property of Mr. Bush, whose bad luck on the turf has become almost proverbial; but we trust that this victory is the precursor of many others. The Bab-at-the-Bowster filly was unquestionably the best-looking of the party.

On Wednesday the only event of importance, except the great race, was the Lincoln Club Cup, in which Fiddlestring confirmed the truth of the running in the Brocklesby Stakes by securing an easy victory; and Mr. Jennings was certainly lucky to pick up a fairly smart youngster for only 20 gs., which was the price he gave for him as a yearling at the sale of Mr. Smith's stud. There were no less than thirty-two runners for the Lincolnshire Handicap, a number that has only once been exceeded, when Tomahawk beat thirty-four opponents. Bruce (7 st. 2 lb.) was unquestionably the most admired of all the competitors, and, in spite of his weight, which seemed to make his chance hopeless, he had a host of staunch supporters, and there were numerous regrets expressed that such a grand-looking three-year-old should have been omitted from the nominations for the Derby. Petrarch (8 st. 13 lb.) did not join the others until they had been at the post some little time; but the fears that had been entertained of his showing temper proved quite unfounded, as he was perfectly quiet and well-behaved. He was never really dangerous in the race, in which the favourite, Touchet (6 st. 6 lb.), and Bruce ran very well until close home, when the weight told upon them, and they were passed by Footstep (7 st. 2 lb.), Pouraivant (7 st. 13 lb.), and Lord Lincoln (6 st. 12 lb.), who finished in the order named, Lord Wilton's mare winning a fine race by a neck. Lord Lincoln was four lengths off, and, probably, only obtained his position on sufferance; but Bruce did so well that he must have an immense chance for the City and Suburban, in which he has less weight to carry.

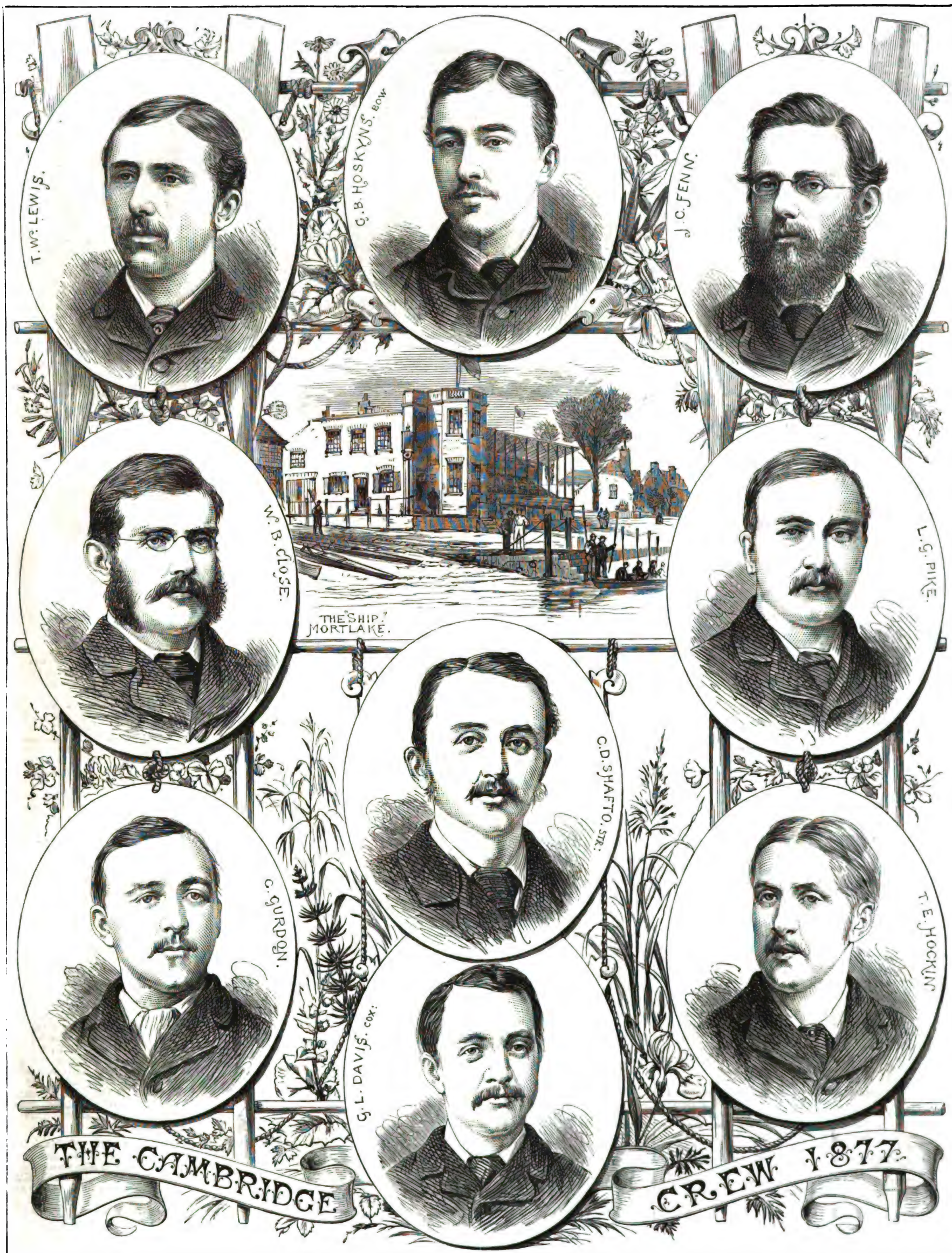
The University crews have done some good regular work during the week preparatory to the race of to-day. Last Saturday Cambridge got aloft shortly before ten a.m., and, having paddled up as far as Chiswick, turned and rowed down to the Aqueduct, accomplishing the distance in 12 min. 44 sec. They started rowing at 35 and finished at 36 strokes. Oxford rowed the whole course in the afternoon in 20 min. 55 sec. They were picked up at Hammersmith Bridge by a scratch crew, stroked by Mr. Goldie, C.U.B.C., but, by the time the top of Chiswick Eyot was reached, the latter had found their want of condition tell against them, and were half a length astern of the Oxonians. On Monday morning Cambridge had a steady pull as far as the Grass Wharf, and came back in a couple of sharp bursts, rowing 40 to the minute at the finish. In the afternoon, starting from a skiff at 36 to the minute, they rowed the whole distance in 19 min. 57 sec., there being a marked improvement in the rowing, especially between the Crabtree and Hammersmith, where the wind might have been expected to bother them. After this the crew walked home. Oxford did a good piece of work in the morning; and then, getting aloft again in the afternoon, about 4.30, rowed as far as Chiswick and then turned, having a sharp spin both ways with a scratch eight, stroked by Mr. Hastie, Thames Rowing Club. On Tuesday Cambridge had a spin with another London crew, of which Mr. F. S. Gulston was stroke. The Cantabs had slightly the best of it at starting, and very soon forged still further ahead; while Oxford rowed on as far as Barnes, encountering some very dirty weather by the way. In the afternoon things looked even worse, and but little work was done. Cambridge went as far as Hammersmith on the flood in the midst of a snow-storm, and, turning, rowed hard down against the tide, being pretty well drenched when they had completed their work. Oxford had a sharp spin between Putney and Wandsworth and back again, finishing strong and well together. On Wednesday Oxford were out first, and, having paddled up as far as Barker's rails, with Mr. Darbishire, as usual, in attendance, they turned and drifted to the Ship at Mortlake. Starting thence at 36, they passed Barnes Bridge in 3 min. 5 sec., and in spite of the rough water reached Chiswick Church in 8 min. 5 sec., rowing smart and clean through the rough water they encountered. Not long after this, No. 4's slide getting out of order and refusing to act properly, the boat stopped while matters were set straight; and, then paddling to Hammersmith Bridge, they reached the Aqueduct in 7 min. 55 sec., the stroke being increased up to 40 between the Point and the Aqueduct. About half an hour later Cambridge went out, and paddling as far as Chiswick church, turned, and, rowing steadily at 34, passed Hammersmith Bridge in 4 min. 50 sec. At the Grass Wharf Shafto quickened gradually up to 36, and finished the distance in 12 min. 30 sec., the time from Hammersmith being 8 min. 6 sec. In comparing this, however, with the Oxford time, the slower rate of stroke must be borne in mind. They did not go out again in the afternoon, and Oxford contented themselves with a short burst.

Appended are the names and weights of the two crews:—

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
	st. lb.		st. lb.
1. D. J. Cowles, St. John's (bow)	11 2	1. B. G. Hoskyns, Jesus (bow)	10 12
2. J. M. Houstead, University	12 8	2. T. W. Lewis, Caius	11 8
3. H. Pelham, Magdalen	12 5	3. J. C. Fenn, First Trinity	11 5 1/2
4. W. H. Grenfell, Balliol	12 10 1/2	4. W. B. Close, First Trinity	11 9 1/2
5. H. J. Stagner, St. John's	12 7	5. L. G. Pike, Caius	12 3
6. A. J. Mulholland, Balliol	12 5	6. C. Gordon, Jesus	12 11
7. T. C. Edwards - Moos, Brasenose	12 5	7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus	12 11
H. P. Marriott, Brasenose (stroke)	12 1	8. D. Shafto, Jesus (stroke)	12 1
F. M. Beaumont, New (cox.)	7 0	9. L. Davis, Clare (cox.)	7 5



THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE.



THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT-RACE.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

It has continued to be the general rule for the Upper House to meet and separate either after a very brief official statement in relation to the Eastern Question, or after half an hour—rarely more than hour—has been devoted to business; so that the Parliamentary system may not be sensibly deranged by the adjournment of noble Lords for the Easter vacation from the eve of the Boat-Race to Thursday, April 12.

The Lord Chancellor, in reintroducing the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill yesterday week, briefly remarked that it was much the same as the Government measure of last year; and the bill was read the second time, after a few remarks had been made by Lord Hatherley, the Earl of Powis, and the Bishop of Peterborough, who feared that one of the clauses would interfere with the revenues of sequestered beneficiaries devoted to supplying the spiritual wants of certain parishes.

On Monday Lord Derby said, in reply to Earl Granville, that on Sunday, the 11th inst., he had received from the Russian Ambassador the draught of the Russian protocol, to be signed by the Powers, as embodying their views on the present position of affairs in the East. The draught having been considered by the Cabinet, certain modifications were proposed, and the modified protocol handed to the Russian Ambassador for the consideration of the Russian Government, who had, on their part, suggested fresh alterations, which the Cabinet had not yet deliberated upon. Answering Lord Stratheden and Campbell, the noble Earl explained that it had been his wish that Sir Henry Elliot should return to Constantinople, but that, as Sir Henry needed rest after his arduous and continuous labours, he would remain in England on leave, "retaining his present position," and temporary arrangements would be made at Constantinople. The Irish Peerage Bill was read the third time and passed. Replying to Earl Fortescue, the Duke of Richmond stated that measures had been taken to guard against the spread of the cattle plague, which had broken out in various parts of the country. Lord Selborne reintroduced his Schools of Law and Inns of Court Bill.

The Duke of Richmond, resuming for the nonce his rôle of leader of the Upper House, gave notice on Tuesday that he should move the second reading of the Burials Bill on April 17, and likewise announced his intention to move for a Select Committee to inquire whether means could not be adopted to prevent the recurrence of floods. The Irish Beer Licenses Bill was then read the third time and passed.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal on Thursday of the notice given by Lord Stratheden in reference to the Eastern Question, on the ground, as his Lordship stated, that it would be untimely to raise a discussion whilst critical negotiations were still going on, Earl Dudley moved for further papers, and expressed a strong opinion against the conduct of Sir H. Elliot as a diplomatist. The Duke of Somerset complained very warmly that an attack should be made upon Sir H. Elliot without public notice. Lord Derby agreed that the course adopted by the noble Earl was singularly inconvenient as regarded the transaction of public business. If the noble Earl had taken the trouble to read the published papers he would have seen that diplomatic negotiations were never broken off with Turkey. In the noble Earl's view the peace of Europe seemed to be altogether a secondary consideration, the primary object being the better government of certain provinces of European Turkey; but a European war would produce far greater horrors than those which had occurred in the provinces referred to. The wording as well as the conditions under which the protocol should be signed, if signed at all, were still under the consideration of the Government, and the steps taken would not be kept secret unnecessarily for one hour. The business subsequently transacted by their Lordships was not of a very important character.

COMMONS.

Dull though the course of events has been, as a rule, for the past week, there has yet been a slight ripple of liveliness now and again. Thus promise of an animated debate on the Eastern Question was held forth when Mr. Fawcett rose from his seat on the front Opposition bench below the gangway yesterday week, and, in his usual clear and deliberate tones, gave notice that he would, on the earliest opportunity, call attention to the evidence contained in the despatches of Lord Derby and the Marquis of Salisbury that "the misrule which has brought such misery on the Christian subjects of the Porte will continue unless the European Powers obtain some such guarantees for better administration as were agreed upon at the Conference." Mr. Whalley again afforded amusement the same evening by his persistent advocacy of the cause of the "Claimant." The Chancellor of the Exchequer having informed the Marquis of Hartington of the state of the negotiations with respect to the Russian protocol, the Home Secretary assured Sir Henry Holland that steps would be taken to render Hammersmith Bridge safe on the morning of the Boat-Race, when the bridge would be closed to the public from eight to ten a.m., and no one would be permitted to remain on it during that time. The House then drifted into an Irish debate on the motion by Mr. O'Shaughnessy that it was expedient to adopt measures to promote elementary education among the Irish people who, the hon. member considered, would be willing to accept compulsion, and would not be frightened by the "cuckoo cry of coercion;" but the motion was withdrawn when the subject had been well discussed by several Irish members: Mr. Butt being of opinion that their first effort should be to enlist the sympathies of all religious creeds and of all classes, and then compulsion would not be necessary; Lord Charles Beresford infusing a sailor-like freshness into the discussion by his naive remarks, warmly approved by the "Yur, yur!" of Mr. Butt; and Sir M. H. Beach disagreeing with Mr. Forster, who thought compulsion would be the only remedy, the Secretary of State for Ireland maintaining that the time had not yet arrived for practically dealing with the subject. When an hon. member opened his speech on the question of Salmon Fisheries in the Solway Frith with the formal words, "Mr. Speaker, Sir," it was, perhaps, inevitable that the phrase of "In the name of the Prophet—figs!" should be brought to mind; and the earnestness evoked by the salmon among hon. members generally was noteworthy. Earnest, if sometimes scarcely audible, was Mr. S. Howard, whose motion was to the effect that a Royal Commission should sit on the stake-sets of the Solway; earnest were the members who followed him, the best speech by far being that of Mr. E. Noel, whose distinct elocution might well be imitated by the majority of speakers in the House; and Mr. Cross, in agreeing to the motion, once more proved himself a model Home Secretary—from a quarter session point of view. How a good cause may be damaged by the wearisome prolixity of a long-winded advocate was almost instanced by Sir George Campbell in a long and tedious speech on the surrender of an African slave who had escaped to a British man-of-war at Jeddah last December. Neatly and effectively answered by Sir Henry Holland, who had served with him on the Royal

Commission, the hon. member for Kirkcaldy, if not brief himself, had the negative merit of eliciting brief speeches from others, Mr. Whitbread's observations being marked by that high tone and feeling characteristic of the hon. member's Parliamentary deliverances, and Mr. Bourke's reply being of the regulation red-tape nature peculiar to official explanations. After the tragedy, the farce; after the surrender of a fugitive slave, the Tichborne case. There was a fair assemblage of members to hear Mr. Whalley's formal speech on this eternal case, the House was kept in a roar by the ingenuous utterances of the hon. member for Peterborough, who was not undeserving of a certain amount of admiration for his stanch and steadfast adherence to the cause of the convict whom he believes to be Sir Roger Tichborne. Mr. Whalley was not to be disconcerted, roared the House never so heartily as it did at his assertion that no less a personage than the Lord Mayor said the "Claimant" was no more Arthur Orton than he was, at his grandiloquent allusion to the letters of "Junius to Mr. Cross," and at his disparaging reference to Dr. Kenealy, who was not in his seat. Members of the Government could not laugh directly in the face of the hon. member, so they covered their faces with their hands, and their frames could be seen to quiver with suppressed mirth. We have been treated to some dissertations of late on the marvellous power General Ignatieff has over his countenance. But Mr. Cross is surely the equal in this respect of the distinguished Russian with the "diplomatic eyes." He was the embodiment of gravity when, in a tone absolutely devoid of feeling, he deprecated the continual reference to this bygone trial, said he had read every petition and paper on the subject, and had seen no reason to doubt the prisoner's guilt. The House then thinned rapidly, and the rest of the sitting was occupied with the agreement to the report on Supply, the granting of £1,213,502 out of the Consolidated Fund for ways and means, the passing of certain bills through various stages, and the rejection of the County Boards Election Bill for Ireland.

The inquisitiveness of the Opposition as to the affairs of Turkey is only equalled by the disinclination of the Opposition to challenge the conduct of the Government on the Eastern Question. This curiosity must have somewhat taxed the patience of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Bourke on Monday. Sir Stafford Northcote, answering Mr. Forster, virtually repeated the statement made by Lord Derby in "another place" with respect to Sir Henry Elliot being at present absent on leave from Constantinople, though he could not state what were the temporary arrangements which were being made at the British Embassy. Mr. Bourke, replying to Mr. James, said outrages by Bashi-Bazouks in Macedonia had been complained of to the Porte, the officer in command had been placed on trial, and, moreover, the British Consular force in Bulgaria would be increased. Respecting the outrages reported by the Pera correspondent of the *Times* to have been perpetrated daily on the women of the Bulgarian villages of Gul-Boumar, Souroute, and Koumkein, Mr. Bourke informed the House, in answer to Mr. H. Samuelson, that Mr. Jocelyn had been requested to find out if there were any foundation for such reports, and to communicate with the Vice-Consul at Adrianople on the matter. Mr. Butt's motion that it was desirable to introduce the Estimates for the year early enough to allow them to be fully explained was withdrawn, after Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. W. H. Smith had said that everything in their power should be done to make the Estimates complete. Ere Mr. Ward Hunt could get into Committee of Supply, Lord Charles Beresford, with youthful confidence, endeavoured to enlighten him as to the increasing power of torpedoes, particularly the Whitehead; and Captain Pim, delivering himself of the opinion that the time had come for a searching inquiry into the Admiralty and into the state of the Navy, asked—but asked in vain—for a Select Committee on the matter. In Committee, the First Lord of the Admiralty allowed Mr. Reed, Mr. Forster, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Seely, Mr. Lloyd, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Samuda, and Mr. Goschen to criticise him as freely as they liked until a late hour, only interposing Mr. Egerton to reply on behalf of the Government to Mr. Shaw Lefevre. Hon. members were generally in favour of the idea of improving the position of engineers in the Navy (as pointedly recommended in Mr. Tenniel's *Punch* cartoon last week); and Mr. Ward Hunt said it was proposed to obtain naval engineers of a higher social status, and to place them in the military branch of the profession—chief engineers to be enabled to rise to the rank of commander, engineers of ten years' standing to rank with Lieutenants of eight years' standing, and so on. Mr. D. Jenkins made a show of moving a reduction of the vote before the House by £5600, being of opinion that engineers were sufficiently well paid, but withdrew his motion; and the £2,684,048 for the wages of seamen and marines was agreed to, and also £1,178,600 for victuals and clothing.

Hon. members made amends for their late sitting into the small hours of Monday night by indulging themselves with a "count-out" early on Tuesday evening. Sir Stafford Northcote could not promise Mr. Forster any further papers on the Eastern Question till after Easter. Mr. Courtney said he would postpone his motion on the Tripartite Treaty. But Mr. Fawcett declared it was still his intention to bring forward the Turkish motion standing in his name. The way being cleared, Mr. R. Yorke, who said there was a kind of original sin attached, more or less, to all who took part in the proceedings of the Stock Exchange, and there could be no hope of a better state of things until a radical reform was effected, moved—

That a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the origin, objects, present constitution, customs, and usages of the London Stock Exchange, and the mode of transacting business in, and in connection with, that institution; and whether such existing rules, customs, and mode of conducting business are in accordance with the principles that should govern such policy; and, if not, to advise her Majesty in what respect they might be beneficially altered, and how far legislation might be usefully employed for that purpose.

The hon. member concluded a speech which met with general approval by saying that the Athenians paid an annual tribute of blood to the Minotaur, and we had paid for some time past an annual tribute to the Stock Exchange of ruin, tears, and broken fortunes; but he trusted that if this Commission were granted it would prove a modern Theseus, which would destroy the monster. Sir C. Russell seconded the motion, but Alderman Cotton opposed it; and, speeches for and against having been made by Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. E. Stanhope, Sir Henry James, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Norwood, and Mr. Bentinck, Sir Stafford Northcote performed a strategic movement which seems to have especial merit in his eyes, but which is scarcely consistent on the part of a member of a Government with a large majority. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gathered there was a strong feeling in favour of the motion, but the drift of his speech went to prove its inutility and the inadvisability of adopting it, albeit, in the end he said, though there was no reason for the Commission, he would not oppose the motion. Mr. Lowe forthwith demonstrated that there were reasons for the Royal Commission, the motion for which, after a mild objection from Mr. Goschen, was agreed to without a division.

Wednesday was devoted to the consideration of Mr. Butt's

bill for recompensing Irish farmers for improvements effected by them, and the hon. member said the measure was practically the same as last year's. The rejection of the bill was moved by Mr. Herbert; but various Irish members supported the bill, which was eloquently opposed by Mr. Plunket, on the ground that it would transfer land from its present occupants to the tenants. This argument did not prevent Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. Courtney from favouring the measure. The O'Connor Don and Sir M. H. Beach spoke adversely to the bill. Mr. Butt replied. Then, amid interruptions from Irish members anxious to divide, Mr. John Bright indignantly denied the truth of the charge made by Mr. Downing against Mr. Buckley, whose uprightness Mr. Bright vouched for as a personal friend of his. The political ingratitude of the Irish members who showed this discourtesy to so stanch a friend of Ireland as Mr. Bright can scarcely be regarded as an amiable trait of the noisy section of the Home Rule party, whose bill was thrown out by 323 votes to 84.

The notice-paper of the House on Thursday presented a large number of questions, chiefly affecting our relations with foreign Powers. Amongst those questions, that of which Sir G. Campbell gave notice occasioned a remarkable demonstration in the House. As it stood upon the paper, it not only referred to the promised reforms of the Turkish Government and the communications made to Lord Derby on the subject, but it proceeded with a further inquiry as to whether Colonel Baker, who was employed in a military capacity by the Government of the Porte, was the same individual who had been convicted of a criminal offence in this country a short time ago. The moment Sir George had risen to put his question he was met by a storm of opposition, expressed by yells and groans, which did not abate until the hon. gentleman intimated his intention, under advice, not to press the last paragraph of his recorded interrogatory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to whom the inquiry was addressed, rose to reply. In a tone of unusual gravity, he administered a severe rebuke to the hon. knight for the notice he had given, and said he thought that he had exercised a wise discretion in omitting to put his last question, and he could only express his regret that he should have put it on the paper at all. The Government, he said, was always ready to give the most frank and complete answers to all inquiries, but he must say that questions of a similar kind were sometimes put to it, not for the purpose of obtaining information, but as vehicles for making attacks on absent individuals of an indirect character. He had only to inform the hon. gentleman, in answer to his inquiry, that Lord Derby had received communications from the Turkish Government indicating its intention to carry out certain reforms. The right hon. gentleman informed Mr. Gourley that no foreign Consuls in the United States had powers to settle disputes between the masters and crews of ships of their own nationality. Negotiations, however, were in progress for a Consular convention, but some difficulties had arisen with respect to jurisdiction, which he hoped would be surmounted. Replying to Mr. W. E. Forster, the right hon. gentleman said that her Majesty's Government considered it desirable that her Majesty's interests should be represented at the Porte by a representative of higher rank than a chargé-d'affaires; and, as Sir H. Elliot was not able to return there, Lord Derby was considering the matter, but was not at present able to make any statement on the matter. Mr. Bourke, in response to a query from Mr. Fawcett, said that a reply had been received by telegraph to the effect that outrages had occurred in the neighbourhood of Adrianople, but they had been exaggerated. The Consul at Adrianople had been directed to go himself or to send a trustworthy person to inquire into the matter. In reply to Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Fawcett stated that he intended to persevere with the motion of which he had given notice on the Eastern Question, but, in consequence of information received within the last few days with respect to the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey, he would add to his motion words which would afford the House an opportunity of considering the present position of the people of Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina. The principal subject for consideration during the rest of the night was the Prisons Bill in Committee. The lugubrious nature of the subject was occasionally diversified by speeches from Dr. Kenealy, Mr. Goldamid, and several of the Irish members, in which many piteous and affecting narrations were given of the unmerited sufferings of untold prisoners. Amongst the most interesting and remarkable of the facts related on the occasion were the autobiographical relations made by Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. A. Sullivan during their incarceration on untold charges of a political character.

THE EGYPTIAN RED SEA SQUADRON.

A correspondent at Alexandria furnishes us with a sketch of the two ships appointed by his Highness the Khedive to proceed down the Red Sea with a view to the suppression of the slave trade, with regard to which his Highness has shown so much laudable solicitude. The larger vessel, a corvette carrying fourteen guns, is the *Latif*, which sailed a month ago, with his Excellency Gordon Pasha, R.E., for Massowah, whence he would proceed by land to the seat of the governorship lately confided to him by his Highness the Khedive. The other ship is the *Toor*, in which Captain Morice Bey, R.N., Deputy Controller-General of Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses, left Alexandria on the 2nd inst. for the same port, and upon his vessel arriving at Massowah, and being reinforced by the *Latif*, he was to take command of the naval expedition. This, indeed, as previously arranged, was to have been under the command of Admiral McKillop Pasha, R.N., Controller-General of Ports and Lighthouses; but, owing to sudden and severe indisposition, that officer was reluctantly compelled to resign the command to his representative, Morice Bey. We were told by a telegram from Cairo, dated the 11th inst., that one of the Egyptian cruisers in the Red Sea had been destroyed by fire; but this alarming story has not been confirmed.

Major-General Stephenson has arranged his plan of operations for the volunteer review on Easter Monday. He has decided that the defensive force shall take up a position on the line of heights running from Tottenhoe to the Maiden's Bower, with a view to covering Dunstable in rear. The attacking army will move by way of Stanbridge Ford, and either deploy on the open plain in its front or among the shelter of the numerous valleys between that spot and Tottenhoe.

The Clothworkers' Company have subscribed 100 guineas towards the building fund of the British Horological Institute.—The committee of the London Fever Hospital have received £50 from the Queen, and £21 from the Prince of Wales.—Lady Burdett-Coutts has offered £100 towards the expenses of the exhibition in connection with the Canton Celebration.—The Company of Clothworkers and the Company of Merchant Taylors have each contributed 100 guineas to the sum being raised by the Chemical Society for the promotion of chemical research. A few months ago another City company, the Goldsmiths, presented £1000 to the same fund.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople has sketched a very curious scene that he witnessed in that city, upon the occasion of the late eclipse of the moon, which excited in the minds of the Turkish populace, as such phenomena have often done among barbarous nations, a general sentiment of superstitious terror. They seemed to think the realms of celestial space were invaded by the Evil Spirit, with dire and baneful intentions of disturbing the harmonious relations between suns and their surrounding planets; and they resorted to the expedient of assembling on the shore of the Golden Horn and making a great noise, with shouting and firing of guns, to drive away the ghostly intruder. A practice of the same kind has been described by travellers in Africa as in usage throughout Negro-land, especially in Dahomey and Ashantee, and the darkest regions of heathendom on the West Coast. We should not expect to be told that it is anywhere sanctioned or recommended by the authorised expounders and ministers of the Mussulman faith; but it seems to be tolerated, by a concession to the wild fancies and crude opinions of the vulgar, even in the metropolis of the Turkish empire.

As a singular novelty in that quarter, and a striking contrast to the absurd proceeding just noticed, we have to record that, on Monday last, the first Turkish Parliament was opened by the Sultan in person, with much state.

The Speech from the Throne was read by the First Secretary of the Sultan. After stating that the Empire owed its grandeur in former times to the practice of justice, respect for the laws, and the good administration of the country, the Sultan in this speech declares that the gradual weakening of his Empire was due to the forgetfulness and abandonment of these wise precepts down to the reign of the Sultan Mahmood, who was the first to understand and commence reforms in the Empire and cause the country to enter the path of civilisation and progress. The Sultan then calls to mind the fact that his father, Sultan Abdul Medjid, continued the work of his grandfather by promulgating the Tanzimat, but that its benefits were impeded by the Crimean War, which compelled the Treasury to have recourse for the first time to a loan; that, peace having been restored, thanks to the efficacious aid of the Great Powers the allies of Turkey, and the integrity of the Empire having been placed under the guarantee of the European Powers, the country would have entered upon a new era of progress and prosperity if intrigues and culpable agitation had not paralysed the efforts of the Government, which was obliged to maintain considerable armies and exhaust the Treasury by purchases of war materials. These causes, joined to the bad administration of the finances, involved the State in difficulties to such an extent that, when an insurrection broke out in Herzegovina, the Government had to have recourse to exceptional measures; but, as these measures consisted in reducing the interest on the debt, they seriously affected the credit of the State, because they ignored engagements contracted, which the Porte had always respected. Called to the throne in most difficult circumstances, his Majesty had, first of all, placed the forces of the country in a condition to ensure its security and independence, and had then devoted all his efforts to internal reform by promulgating a Constitutional Charter, which, following the example of the most civilised States, made the nation participate in the enactment of laws and the administration of public affairs. The Charter for this purpose created a Parliament composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. It is a Charter which secures to all liberty, equality, and justice. The Sultan, speaking of the Constitution, says:—

"Henceforth all my subjects, having become children of the same fatherland and living under one and the same law, will be called by one and the same name—Ottoman." His Majesty returns thanks to Providence for having been able to open the first Session of his Parliament, and he then enumerates the principal laws which the two Assemblies are called upon to discuss during this Session. There are an Electoral Bill, a Provincial Bill, a Bill on Commercial Regulations, a Code of Civil Procedure, measures for the reorganisation of the Tribunals, the promotion and retirement of public functionaries, a Press Bill, a bill for the organisation of a Court of Accounts, and finally the Budget Law. The Sultan specially recommends the study and adoption of the Financial Bills, and he states that measures will be taken to offer the creditors of Turkey, with the concurrence and consent of their representatives, the most solid guarantees for the execution of the engagements to foreign creditors, while at the same time reconciling them with the urgent necessities of the Treasury. While awaiting the creation of institutions intended to develop public instruction, the Sultan announces that he has resolved to enlarge at his own expense and under his patronage the existing civil school with the object of preparing youths to fill posts in the public service. After paying homage to the patriotism of his people and the bravery and devotion of his Army, the Sultan proceeds to announce the pacification of the country and the restoration of peaceful relations with Servia. He also expresses hopes of a favourable issue to the negotiations entered into with Montenegro, a result which would enable the Government to send the troops at present under arms to their homes, to the great advantage of agriculture. Finally, the Sultan declares that, though the Conference which met in Constantinople, on the proposal of England, did not result in a definitive understanding, it has been none the less demonstrated that both before and since the Con-

ference his Government was and is ready to anticipate in practice those wishes of the Powers which can be reconciled with existing treaties, the rules of international law, and the exigencies of the situation. The Sultan concluded his speech as follows:—"My Government has constantly given proofs of sincerity and moderation which will aid in drawing closer the bonds of friendship and sympathy which unite us with the great European family. The disagreement between my Government and the Powers rests rather in the form and method of application than in the substance of the question. All my efforts will be devoted towards bringing to perfection the progress which has been already realised in the situation of the empire, and in all the branches of its administration. But I consider it to be one of my most important duties to remove any cause which may be detrimental to the dignity and independence of my empire. I leave to time the task of proving the sincerity of my intentions of reconciliation."

The senators and deputies took the oath of allegiance to the Sultan on Tuesday. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne has been discussed in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies this week, and the public debates in both Houses will commence next Monday.

The Montenegrin delegates are still awaiting fresh instructions from Cetinje, but the armistice between Turkey and Montenegro has been prolonged to April 1. It is stated that Prince Nikita has withdrawn his demand for the cession of the port of Spizza, and of the forts on Lake Scutari. In Bosnia there is still an irregular force, under Despotovich, in the field against the Turkish Government. The restoration of peaceful relations between Turkey and Russia is by no means yet certain; and there are still large bodies of troops in movement towards the Danube, both from the south or east, to defend the Turkish frontier, and from the north, in seeming preparation for an intended attack. But it is quite possible that war may for this time be averted, by the moderation of the Czar's counsels, and by a prudent deference, on the part of the Sultan, to the opinion of civilised Europe.

A meeting in aid of the establishment of an Indian and Colonial Museum in London was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. E. P. Bouverie, Mr. Twells, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., and Sir George Campbell, M.P., were amongst the speakers.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

London, March 24, 1877.
NOTICE.—THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN INDIA. By Dr. W. H. RUSSELL, having been exhausted and a large surplus ordered on the day of publication, the Publishers beg to announce that the SECOND EDITION is now at press, and will be ready for delivery about April 12. Orders received after April 2, as previously announced, can only be executed at the advanced price of 2s. 6d. (The present price is 2s.).
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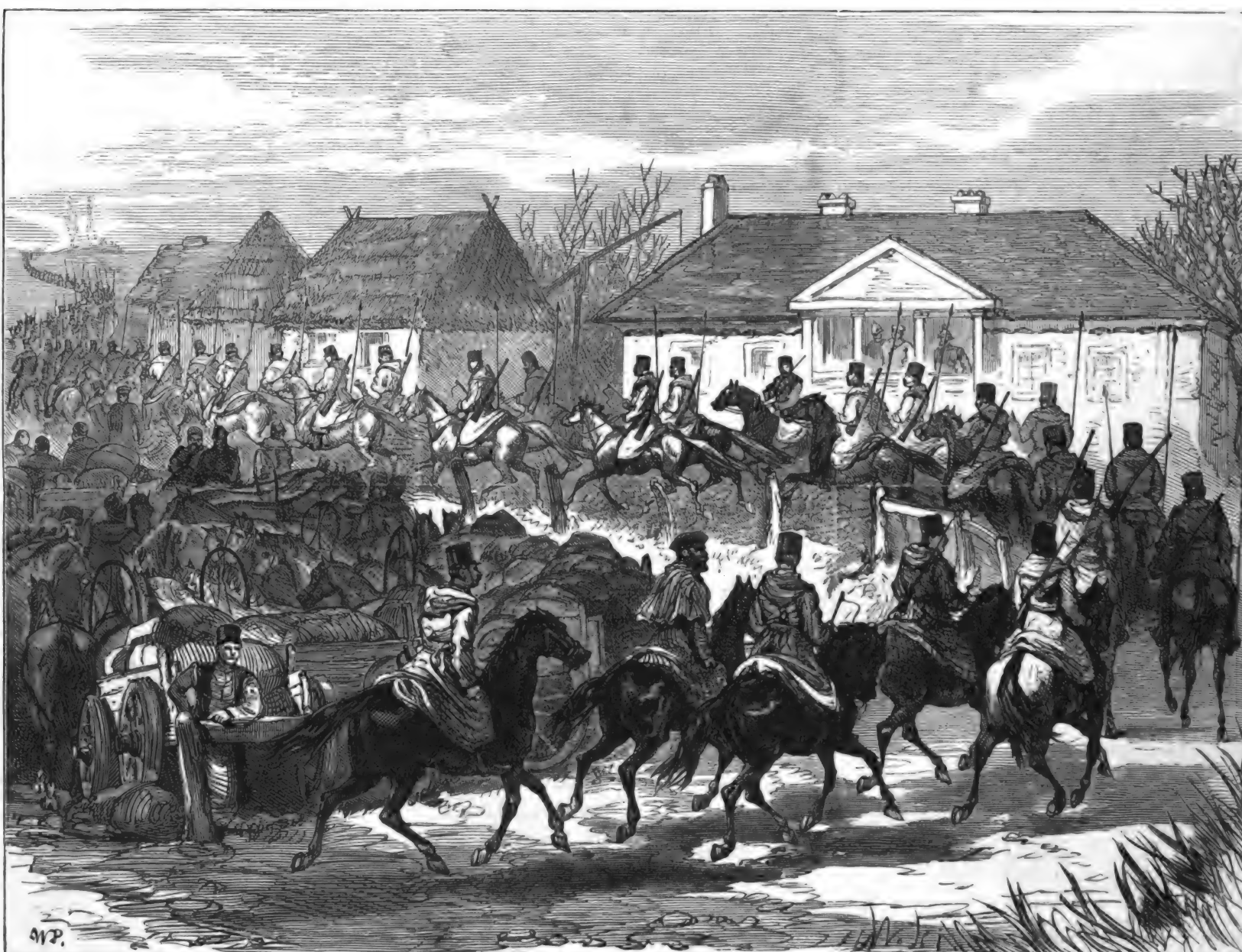
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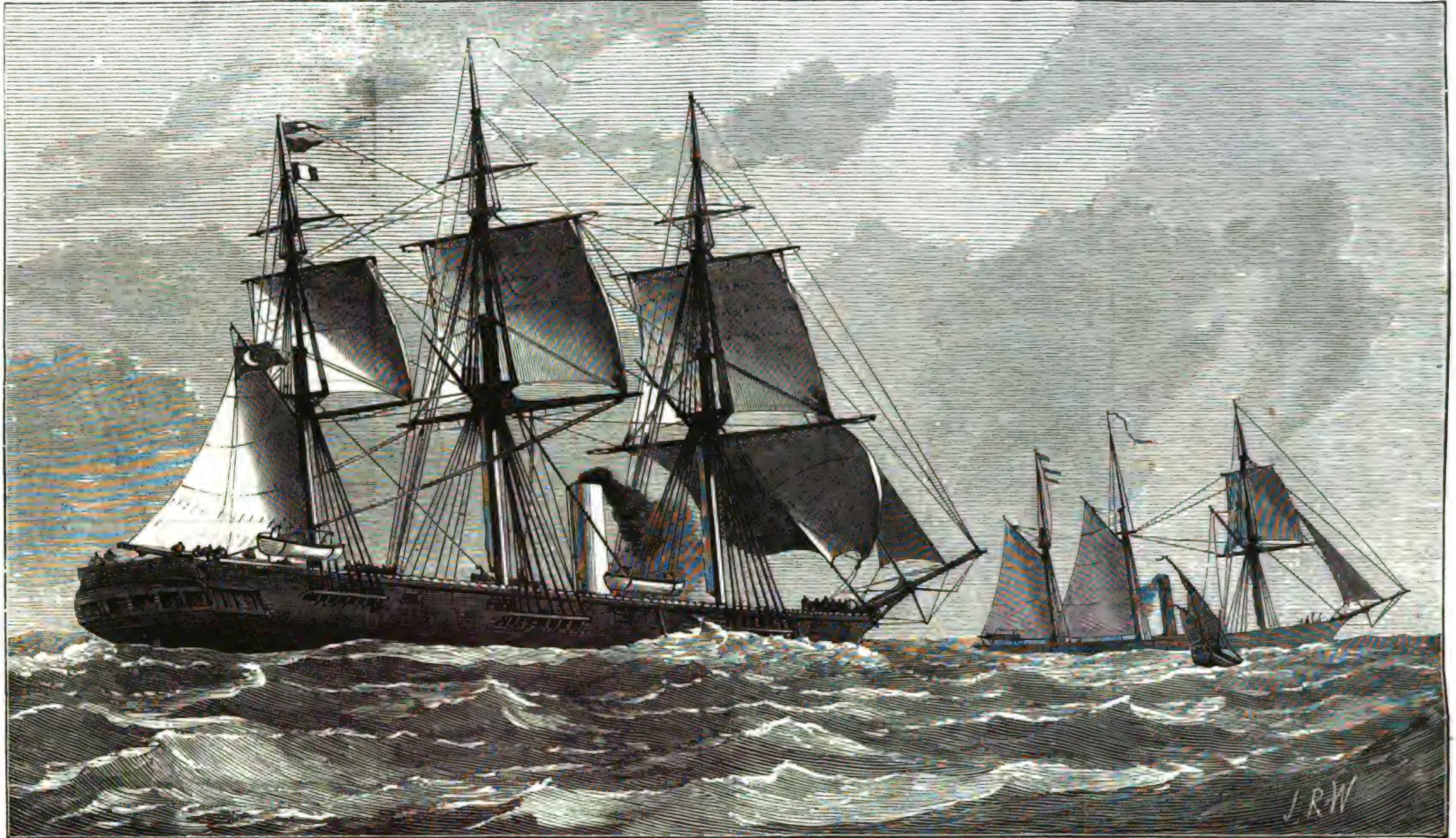
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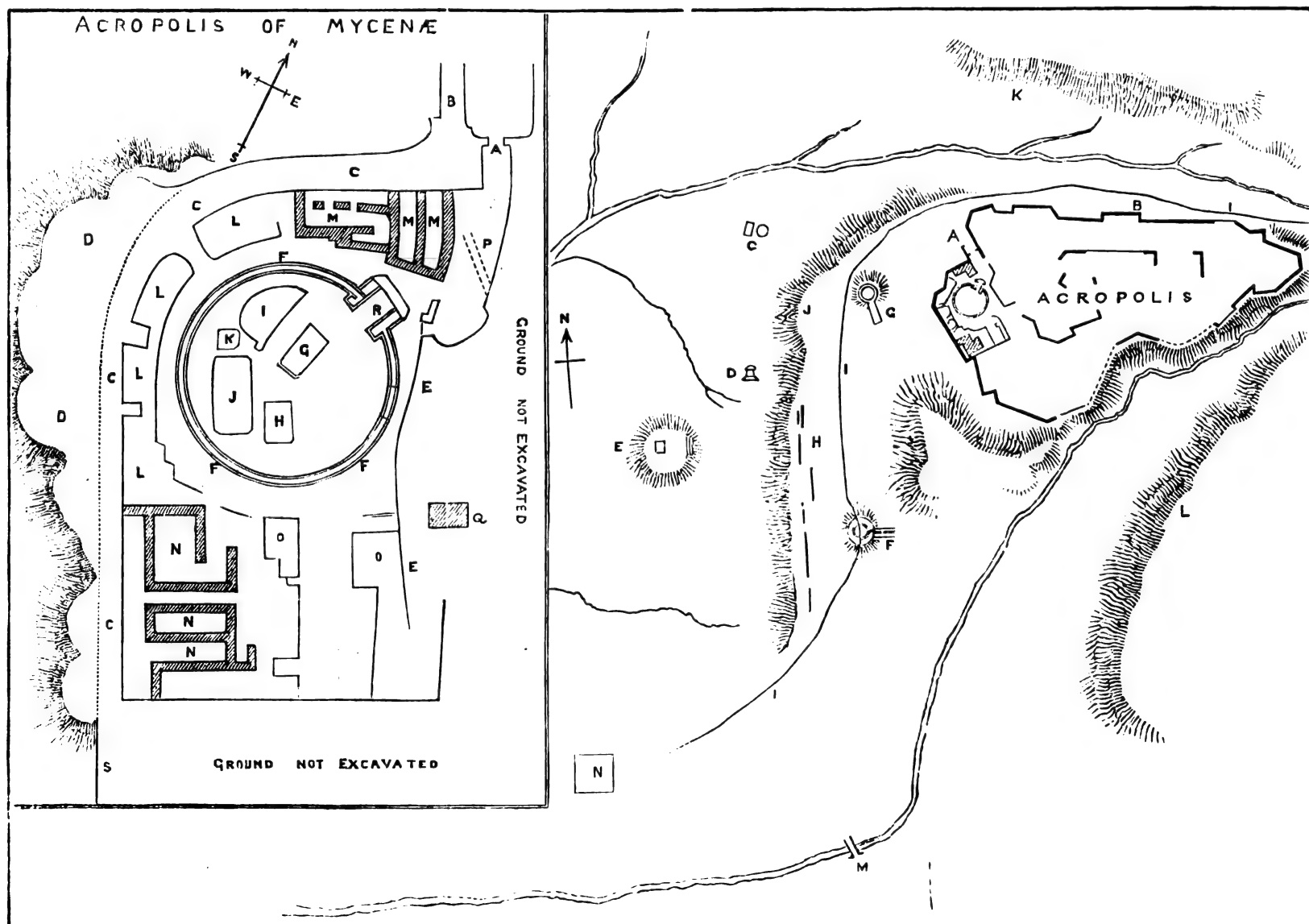
SCHLIEMANN'S RESEARCHES IN GREECE.

The arrival of Dr. Schliemann in London, and his address to be delivered here to the Society of Antiquaries, must increase the amount of public interest already felt in his successful explorations of the sites of ancient classic history, or early traditions of romantic events in Greece, celebrated by the epic and tragic poets of that highly gifted nation. Our readers are fully aware of the direct efforts made by the proprietors of this Journal, in the employment successively of two Special Artists on the spot, as well as at Athens, to provide complete and accurate illustrations of Dr. Schliemann's remarkable discoveries. Views more especially of the ruins of Mycenæ, in the Peloponnese, and of the relics of antiquity found there, have been presented upon several occasions, with sufficient explanations of their general bearings; but an exact topographical view of the subject was yet desired. This is now supplied by our well-known artist, Mr. W. Simpson, from whose pencil we have obtained many effective illustrations, and whose pen, guided by considerable archaeological and ethnological experience, has contributed some notes upon the significance of the recently unearthed memorials of a remote past age. The portrait of Dr. Schliemann, which accompanies the other illustrations given in this Number, is offered as a tribute of personal respect, in recognition of his laudable endeavours



DR. SCHLIEMANN, THE EXPLORER OF TROY AND MYCENÆ.

and large pecuniary sacrifices, at his own private risk, to carry on these laborious and costly researches. His example at the present time appears more worthy of note, from the circumstance that he is not a man trained to the profession of literary and academic scholarship; that he has never been a professor of any of the German or other Universities: but that his youth and part of his manhood, in Hamburg and in London, as we understand, were incessantly occupied with commercial business. Since his retirement, within the last few years, from an active mercantile career, he has devoted nearly all his time, and a great deal of his money, to the self-imposed task of examining the places associated with the chief actions related in Homer's "Iliad," and those of collateral importance described in the narratives or dramatic compositions of other Greek poets. His success in the Troad, or that district of the coast of Asia Minor, just below the Dardanelles, where two or three different sites had been alleged for the famous city of Ilium, or Troy, was, perhaps, the commencement of a new era in the progress of classical archaeology. There is no story, outside of the Bible, which has appealed to such a multitude and variety of human sympathies, during such a long period, and in so many different parts of the world, or stages of moral and intellectual culture, as this most widely popular "tale of Troy divine" has done. It was formerly intermixed, by the whimsical and capricious

SKETCH PLAN OF DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS
IN THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENÆ.

SKETCH PLAN OF THE SITE OF MYCENÆ AND OF ITS ACROPOLIS.

fancy of ignorant chroniclers, with the primitive notions of early British history; and the names of Homeric and Virgilian heroes, mingled with those of King Arthur and his knights of chivalry, appear in the mediæval romances, of Celtic or of Northern French authorship, which to Chaucer and Spenser, to Shakespeare and Milton, seemed to have a foundation of reality and truth. The nicknames of "Trojans" and "Grecians," applied to the juvenile inhabitants of two rival quarters of a respectable old city in the West of England, have been the signal for sharp battles with fists and sticks and stones within the last half century, proving the continuance of some traces of that unhistorical belief among the less instructed classes of provincial society. Both Trojans and Grecians, or Danaans, Argives, and Achæans, certainly existed on the opposite shores of the Ægean Sea, and probably fought against each other, as such warlike nations, ruled by military feudal chieftains, would naturally do, some generations before the first precise date of chronological record. It is very likely that there was a King Priam of Troy, with his Asiatic neighbours to support him; and a King Agamemnon, reigning over the towns of Argos and Mycenæ, at the head of an Achæan or Hellenic confederacy of similar petty States, each subject to its native local Prince. The presumption of the reality of these facts is strong enough to warrant our admitting them without dispute, while we reject as mere poetical figments the more romantic passages and characters of Homer's epic and of the later tragedies, seemingly of mythological import, in which Æschylus, Sophocles, and other writers dealt with the fate of Agamemnon and the fortunes of his son Orestes, and of Electra, the daughter of that murdered King. We must therefore conclude that no just reason exists for a disposition beforehand to receive with incredulity the pretensions of Dr. Schliemann to have found the relics of an actual Troy, with the palace and tomb of Priam, and those of Agamemnon at Mycenæ; for it was quite to be expected, upon the ground of believing those Kings to have really lived some 2500 years ago, that a few remnants of their massive edifices, fragments of sculptured stone, and specimens of the metallic wares belonging to their opulent household, should have been preserved from destruction or pillage underneath the accumulation of ruins and the soil of the land surface. We know that this is the case with the Assyrian and Egyptian monuments, which are of far greater antiquity; and we ought not to feel much surprised, though highly interested and gratified, by the recent discovery of many relics at Mycenæ, evidently belonging to a Royal House, which is supposed to have been the House of the Atreids. The elder branch of that princely family, we doubt not, was actually represented at one time by Agamemnon, son of Atreus, reigning at Mycenæ over both that city and Argos, which is seven miles distant on the sea-shore.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S TREASURES FOUND AT MYCENÆ.

Our Special Correspondent and Artist writes as follows:—

Athens, Feb. 26.

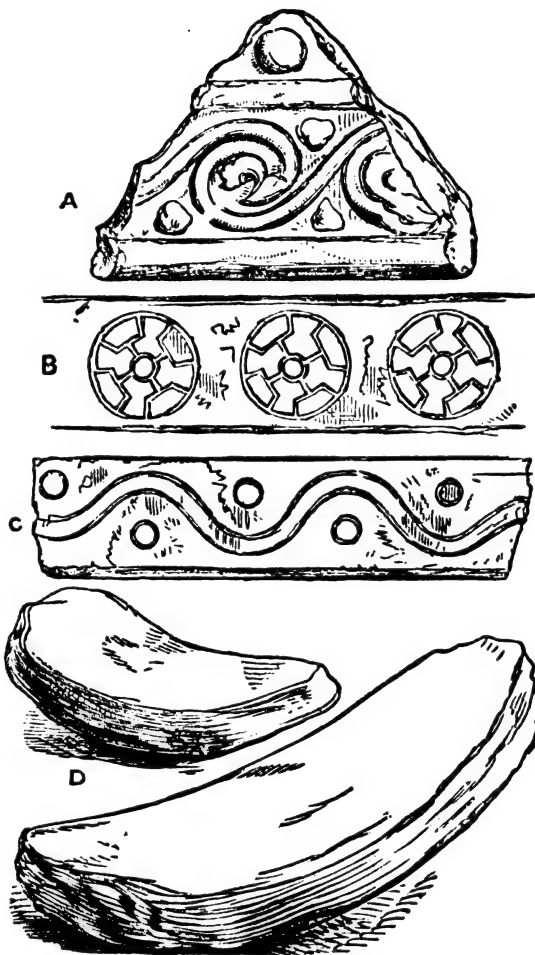
The objects found by Dr. Schliemann have been more than once on view, in one of the rooms of the National Bank. These precious articles have been placed there for safety, and will remain there in the strong room till a suitable museum can be provided, where they will all be labelled, and will be exposed, in proper cases, for the public to see them. Till this is done, it will be only privileged individuals who will have a chance of getting a peep at what has so long lain quietly under the earth at Mycenæ. Mr. Newton, from the British Museum, is expected out here by next French mail, and will no doubt have a special view of all that is important. At present these objects are being photographed, for the purpose of illustrating the work upon which Dr. Schliemann is now employed, relating his discoveries. This is to be published by Mr. Murray, and it is said that £8000 is the sum the publisher has agreed to pay for the copyright. If I mistake not, that is about what Dr. Livingstone received for his *Travels in Africa*.

Two cases of the seventeen at present containing this collection were taken out the other day, and were laid on a table for Admiral Sir James Drummond and the officers of the fleet to look at. These two cases seemed to contain the most valuable of the gold articles, and they are, perhaps, the most important as bearing on the art of the period. The predominating form of ornament is that of a circle, which is filled up in various ways, but most often with radiating lines, each line being connected with a semicircle at the circumference. It might be taken for a subjective style of representing the petals of a flower. The beautiful cow's head, with golden horns, has one of these circles of gold, about two inches in diameter, attached to the forehead. This Dr. Schliemann, I understand, identifies as a symbol of the sun; and it is quite possible that such is the meaning of the raylike lines upon it. Its connection with the crescent horns of the cow is undoubtedly a strong confirmation of this idea. It is a combination which was very common in past times; and a crescent with a star is still a favourite emblem among the Mohammedans, who are thus, we find, only continuing an emblem that existed in the most archaic period. This particular ornament might be seen on almost every one of the gold objects exhibited. The golden girdle is covered with it; it is upon the gold covering of what have evidently been dagger-sheaths; it figures upon drinking-cups; and there were trays exhibited of circles in gold all impressed with this favourite symbol. The signification which Dr. Schliemann ascribes to this ornament will become an important point of discussion when his book appears, for it is the predominating feature of all the art which had been developed at the period of the Atreids. It is more frequent than the meander or spiral ornament, and the well-known Greek fret seems not to have come into existence at that early date. If it was a solar symbol, its importance and constant repetition beyond that of all other ornaments may thus find an explanation. The spiral form of ornamentation is also found among these gold relics. The meaning of this particular form is doubtful. It may possibly have been merely a result of working with gold wire. The same material is still in use in our own day, as we find it in the beautiful filigree work of Malta and Trichinopoly, where the spiral form is a feature springing from the condition of the material. It is now becoming evident that the exquisite tracery and spiral ornamentation of the Celtic and early Anglo-Saxon period first began from a similar source. That the early Greeks did use wire in this way is evidenced by one or two small specimens found by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ, where the wire itself is wrought into spiral objects of ornamentation. One of the symbols which Dr. Schliemann's wonderful discoveries at Troy revealed was that of the swastika, or fylfot, and he has also found it frequent in his late discoveries. This is another ornament common all over the East, and its constant repetition on the whorls and other objects of the Archaic Trojan period was in itself a discovery in the science of symbolism. This outline will be the simplest way of conveying an idea of the symbol, which is important from its being only a variety of a cross. It is an old Buddhist symbol, common among the sculptures and coins of that faith in India. The word "Swastika," by which it is



often designated, is Sanscrit, and is explained by General

Cunningham to be an expression meaning "So be it," as a declaration of acceptance and resignation to whatever happens in this life. The General states that it was the formula of the "Atheistical Swastikas," a sect who were thus named from it. Emile Burnouf gives another explanation of it. According to him, it was formed of pieces of wood, upon which another piece was revolved between the palms of the hands, till fire was produced. It is, in fact, a fire-wheel, from which Agni, or the sacred fire of sacrifice, was evolved. This is the explanation which Dr. Schliemann has adopted; and in his eyes it is only another symbolical form signifying the solar power. It is frequent on the buttons and other objects found at Mycenæ; and there is a triple-formed symbol found on the buttons, which one is inclined to believe is only a variety of the Swastika. If this should turn out to be the case it will throw new light on the arms, or one might say the legs, of the Isle of Man, and of Trinacria, or Sicily. These buttons are very beautifully made, and, although they naturally recall Birmingham to the mind, there is nothing "Brummagem" about them; it is doubtful if that noted Buttonopolis could produce better at the present moment. Although these articles have been called "buttons," it may be doubted if they served the purpose which we associate with such things in the present day. They may have been placed as studs on shields—"on the wall-orbed ox-hide shields," or on such as that of Ajax, which was covered with brass—or, perhaps, upon harness. Many of the circular plates of gold were no doubt used for purposes of this kind as ornament. They may have also been used for overlaying wood or ivory—the word "Chryselephantine" implies that this last mode of decoration was



A. Spiral ornament sculptured on stone.
B. Patterns incised on vase of earthenware.
C. Another incised pattern on earthenware.
D. Stones for grinding flour.

FORMS OF SOME ARTICLES FOUND AT MYCENÆ.

common. Among the subjects represented on these circular plates, and a not unfrequent one, is that of a butterfly; and among the repoussé, as well as the smaller articles of cast metal, there is one form which is rather a surprise—that is the octopus. There are a number of specimens of it, and it is so well represented that there need be no doubt of its being the animal we are now so familiar with in our aquariums. It is very plentiful in the market of Athens even now, and, clearly, the ancient Greeks were not less familiar with it; but whether it is used on these golden articles as a symbol, or merely as an ornament, has yet to be ascertained. There are also birds and animals, generally in subjective forms; among them a hare, or fawn-like animal, is repeated, recalling the clasp on the mantle of Ulysses, who, while still disguised, describes it to Penelope as an evidence that he had seen her husband. According to the description, it was "a clasp of gold made with two fastenings, and in front it was variegated: a dog held in its fore feet a spotted fawn, enjoying its panting, and all marvelled at it, how they being of gold, the one strangling the kid was enjoying it, but the other, eager to escape, was convulsively struggling with its feet."

From these specimens of ancient art found at Mycenæ Dr. Schliemann insists, still with his usual enthusiasm, upon the reality which belongs to everything which Homer describes in relation to Troy, and that we are now getting revealed to our own eyes what the poet was familiar with when he wrote. The modern theory that the story of the Iliad is nothing more than a myth finds no entrance into the mind of Dr. Schliemann. The golden cups are entirely new in form; the most important of them is not above six inches high, and the single handle at the side clearly suggests that it was a drinking-cup. The pouring of wine into cups is often spoken of by Homer; and we have an allusion by Agamemnon himself to his own cup. In the fourth book of the Iliad the son of Atreus says:—"The nobles of the Argives mix in their cups the dark red honourable wine; for though the other created Greeks drink by certain measures, thy cup always stands full, as [mine] to me, that thou mayest drink when thy mind desires it." This habit may have given some colour to the accusation of Achilles that Agamemnon was a "wine-bibber;" and if we adopt the realistic views of Dr. Schliemann as to the Iliad, it is a pleasing probability to indulge in that the cup mentioned by Homer is, after so many years, again visible, and may be touched and felt. Prominent amongst the objects exhibited, and perhaps

the most interesting in the whole collection of what has turned up at Mycenæ, is the cow's head with the golden horns. This Dr. Schliemann identifies with Herè, or Juno. She was said to have been born at Argos; hence it is more than probable that she would be a favourite deity in that region. The cow was sacred to her, and was never offered as sacrifice at her temple. This is said to have been owing to her having assumed the form of that animal. This head which has been found is not so large as that of a cow; its proportion would fit better to that of a human figure, and, if it was not used as a mask, it may have been the head of a statue, supposing, perhaps, the rest of the figure to have been in the form of a woman, to represent the goddess. The head is said to be of silver, but it is now oxidised into a brown coffee-colour. The horns are of gold, still bright; and the nostrils also still retain evidences of gilding. The head is very well executed, and is in itself a good proof of the artistic skill of the time. The only ornament upon it is the gold disc on the forehead, which has already been described. As the explorations of Troy produced a large number of owl forms as representations of Minerva, and most of them in the rudest style of art, so the diggings at Mycenæ have produced a multitude of figures of Juno, all belonging to very archaic and primitive types. The principal part of these small objects is a crescent, which is supposed to be only a form of the horns of the cow. The continuation, for there is nothing which could be called limbs, is only a stand, terminating in a base, by means of which the idol could be placed in an upright position. Some images have a rude development of a head which is between the horns of the crescent, but the crescent is entirely below the head, so that they stand up rather as arms than horns. This suggests a strange comparison with the celebrated figure of Juggernaut, which General Cunningham identified with the trisul, a trident-formed emblem, peculiar to Buddhism and Brahminism, and to which a face has merely been added on the central prong, making a combination perfectly analogous to these rude idols of Juno which have now been first brought to light. Some of these figures found at Mycenæ have nothing to indicate a head. The central member stands up, forming, with the crescent horns, a trisul or trident; and the fact that a female figure is meant can only be determined from the breasts, which are distinctly marked on the crescent. These are curious contributions to our knowledge of the symbolism which was current in the earlier periods of Greek history. The golden girdle was also upon the table at the Bank; but little can be said of it except that the circular ornament was its prevailing decoration. As *Punch* has so satisfactorily explained the buttons which have been found, he may also find a solution of this supposed piece of female adornment. If the "buttons" belonged to the pages of Agamemnon, then there need be little doubt but this was the apron which Clytemnestra put on during the afternoon, to receive her visitors at her five o'clock tea.

I send you this short description of what I saw during a very hurried visit. Dr. Schliemann himself goes in the course of a week or so to England, and with his own more accurate descriptions, and the very realistic photographs which he is having made, and a few of which, by his kindness, I was permitted to look over, those who are interested in such subjects will be able to judge for themselves as to the importance of these discoveries. Dr. Schliemann has brought the long dead past literally out of the tomb for us to look at. He is working day and night just now at his book, and it will very soon be before the public.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS IN THE ACROPOLIS.

The Acropolis of Mycenæ is on an isolated rock, which fits, not unlike a wedge, into the valley between two very prominent hills. The northern one is Iretus, known now as Mount Agios Elias, and the other as Sara. The rocky scarp of the Acropolis, towards the last named hill, is so precipitous that no attack would be likely on that side. Still, there are remains of old Cyclopean masses of wall yet standing in places where the cliff is less perpendicular. On the other side, which was easier of approach, a long wall of the same ancient kind of masonry extended the whole length. This terminates at one end where the rocky point of the wedge looks to the east up the valley, and at the other where the wall turns to the south-east, forming one side of the approach to the wall-known Lion Gateway, so named from the sculpture, over the doorway, of two lions who act as supporters on each side of a pillar. The masonry of the wall, at this point, is of a different character. The stones here are squared, and show an approach to the rectangular or Hellenic type. This would indicate a later date than the other, which has been known as the Cyclopean, but is now called Pelasgic, or the Polygonal, from the irregular form of the large blocks of stone. From the Lion Gateway the wall is again continued pretty nearly south-west for a short distance, when it turns with an angle to the south-east, in which direction it runs again till it comes to the rocky gorge already described. There are inner walls of old masonry within this, inclosing the higher ground of the Acropolis. A reference to the sketch plan of Mycenæ and its Acropolis, where the position of the explorations are indicated, will make this description better understood. Mycenæ was destroyed 468 B.C., when the city was deserted, and it is a wonder that any of its walls should have been now standing; but the massive masonry of the period has, in this long struggle against time, given evidence of its durability. Some parts of these walls are still as good as when first erected; while in many places the large stones have tumbled down, and the irregular blocks are scattered about, so that at a very little distance they cannot be distinguished from the masses of rock amongst which they lie.

Dr. Schliemann made a number of experimental borings or shafts all over the Acropolis, and ultimately determined to carry out his operations at the south-west corner, between the Lion Gate and the wall; and here his scent seems to have been on the right track, as the wonderful results have given proof. The drawing which I send of the ground as it now stands since the excavations have been made, and which is accompanied with a rough sketch plan, will give a pretty clear idea of the spot. The view is taken from the top of the old wall, south of the Lion Gate, and the base of one of the two hills. The one called Mount Sara forms the background, giving a peep to the right of the Argolic plain, now green and red from the spring crops and newly-ploughed soil. The Acropolis of Argos is at its southern extremity; beyond is the Gulf of Argos; and the high chain of mountains, their summits covered with snow at this season, separating it from Arcadia and Laconia, forms the extreme distance of the picture. The Lion Gateway can now be entered, and it forms a fitting approach to the scene of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries. By entering it we come upon the spot, as those did who were living when Mycenæ was the chief city of Greece, and when this spot must have been sacred and celebrated from the illustrious dead who were interred there with all the solemnity of the ancient Greek ritual.

On passing the large blocks of the ancient portal, and turning to the right, the first things which we come upon are some

old walls laid bare by the recent excavations. As the inclosures formed by these remains present no indication of either doors or windows, the visitor is inclined to believe that they were more likely to be the houses of the dead than of the living. Some other walls, found at the south-east corner, have been judged by Dr. Schliemann to be the remains of a palace—"A vast Cyclopean house" is his description of it—and the discovery of gold and other valuable articles within these walls he considers as evidence of its having been a regal abode. Supposing it to have been a palace, its close proximity to the Royal tombs would seem to show a custom in early Greece similar to that mentioned in the Bible, where Manasseh is described, in 2 Chron. xxxiii. 20, as having been buried "in his own house," or, as it is put in 2 Kings xxi. 18, "in the garden of his own house." A reference to the Sketch-Plan will show how near the places of sepulture were to the Royal residence at Mycenæ. These tombs are connected with a very remarkable structure, which has been brought to light by Dr. Schliemann's explorations. It is a structure which is entirely new to the students of classic archaeology. No similar construction has yet been found anywhere, in Greece or any other part of the world. It is, no doubt, of a high antiquity; and its exact date will most likely become one of the important points connected with Dr. Schliemann's discoveries.

This interesting monument is a circle about 100 ft. in diameter. It is composed of two concentric circles of stones, about 3 ft. 6 in. apart. As most of these stones are broken or embedded in the earth, it is not easy to give their height; but one or two, which have been left standing, are between 5 ft. and 6 ft. high, about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and over 4 in. thick. Some of them are now only about a couple of feet above ground; but to what extent they were originally covered below it is now impossible to say. The space between these two circles seems to have been bridged over with slabs of stone, and the upper edges of the stones have been all morticed to receive tenons, which, no doubt, kept the horizontal slabs above in their places. All these stones seem to have been worked tolerably smooth and fitted neatly together; so that the whole, when complete, must have had much the appearance of a circular stone bench. The only break in this circle is at its north side, where there is what now seems a recess; but, as the outer extremity is not composed of similar slabs to the rest of the construction, but is, on the contrary, filled up with rude stones and rubbish, it was most probably open, and formed the door of the inclosure. The idea that it was the entrance is strengthened by its being on that side of the circle nearest to the Lion Gate, at which it would be approached by those entering the Acropolis. There is a very remarkable arrangement on each side of this entrance or recess. The upright slabs are so placed as to form inclosures like cells. They are scarcely long enough for a tomb, but a living man could easily be stowed away in one. A prisoner to be tried could be kept there till the Judges assembled. No doubt these stone boxes were also connected with the slabs, like the rest of the circle.

In the drawing I have made, the stones forming the circle can easily be traced, and a fair notion of its present condition may be gained from it. At the same time, the reader's mind will, without difficulty, be able to conceive the restoration of the whole which has been just described. It is something new for the classic student to consider and explain; it is a sort of puzzle ring for archaeologists to put together and solve its meaning. When Dr. Schliemann's work comes out, giving all the minute details of what he found inside, there will then be more material to guide us to our conclusions. At present we can only make a comparison of this structure with what seems to approach nearest to it. The Pnyx at Athens suggests a slight parallel. In a constructive sense there is no comparison, for it is a semicircle, and its heavy excavation into the solid rock, and the ponderous blocks which have been used to build up its supporting wall, place it in quite a different category of architecture from that to which the fragile slabs of the ring at Mycenæ belong. But as a place of public assembly, open to the public, so that all going on within could be seen, and yet separated from the outward crowd by a line of inclosure, the parallel holds good. These are conditions common to both structures. That public places of assembly and justice were held in circular inclosures, we have evidence from Homer himself; and, as his evidence takes us back to the period when Mycenæ existed, his descriptions are of value as bearing on this point. When Nausicaæ is telling Ulysses how he is to follow her to her father's house she mentions the temple of Poseidon, and the forum around it, which she says was "fitted with large stones dug out of the earth." Again, in the shield of Achilles there is a description of an assembly where a case of ransom-money is being tried. The litigants had friends in the crowd, for they "were applauding both, and the heralds were keeping back the people; but the elders sat upon polished stones, in a sacred circle." Such are Homer's words, and they all but describe this remarkable discovery of Dr. Schliemann's. The quotation seems to re-people this spot, and we see the old inhabitants of Mycenæ, the judges, and the herald, and the actors in the trial, and, without the circle, the crowd watching what is taking place within. The close position of this inclosure to the Lion Gate, it may be remarked, is an additional reason for accepting this view of the matter. It was a very primitive period, when the king, or chief, sat in the gate to administer justice; and, later, when the court had to be extended, its judicial duties were still performed in this open, public way. We may suppose that the nearest open space within the gate would be selected, and the lower terrace of the Acropolis, overlooking the city, like the Pnyx at Athens, is exactly suited for the purpose.

It was within this circle that the tombs were discovered by Dr. Schliemann, which yielded such a harvest of ancient treasures of all kinds. Its character as a place of sepulture may have added to its sanctity as a court of justice; for, in the description of the shield of Achilles, the circle was "sacred," but what made it so is not told. The so-called "tombs," which still remain at Mycenæ, are most elaborate constructions; but they have no resemblance whatever to this inclosure of stone slabs. A different purpose has to be found. That here given may be taken as merely suggestive of the use it was applied to. The only explanation I have heard is—and the one, I understand, that Dr. Schliemann is inclined to—that it was a garden over the graves, and this is not at all unlikely; the burial of Manasseh in the garden of his own house become a good confirmatory support of this idea. If Dr. Schliemann can find in Homer any description that would show the form of gardens at that early date, and that a circle was common, few would be found to dissent from the idea. But it will be better not to decide till we hear all he has to say. With Homer at his finger ends, he will, no doubt, be able to give us every quotation that can bear on the subject; and he has details, not yet given to the outer world, which may help to unravel this recently found monument of the past. There is one important point worth noting regarding its construction—the mortice in the upper edges of the slabs would indicate that a pre-existing wooden type had been followed in its erection.

KEY TO PLAN OF THE SITE OF MYCENÆ AND ITS ACROPOLIS.

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| A. Lion Gate of the Acropolis. | H. Cyclopean Masonry. |
| B. Small Gate. | I. Aqueduct. |
| C. Tomb. | J. Earth thrown out. |
| D. Tomb. | K. Base of Mount Iretus. |
| E. Isolated hill, with masonry on summit. | L. Base of Mount Sara. |
| F. Treasury of Atreus. | M. Ancient Bridge on road to Tiryns and Argos. |
| G. Tomb of Clytemnestra. | N. Village of Charvati. |

KEY TO PLAN OF THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENÆ.

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| A.—The Lion Gate, Principal Entrance to the Acropolis of Mycenæ. |
| B, B.—Ancient Walls; very large stones, rudely squared. |
| C, C, C, C.—Ancient Wall of the Acropolis, Cyclopean masonry. |
| D, D, D, D.—Earth thrown over the wall during Dr. Schliemann's excavations. |
| E, E.—Inner Wall (ancient) partly exposed by the late excavations. |
| F, F, F.—Circular inclosure of two rows of stones, which originally were covered with flat stones laid across, something in the form of a lintel, or of a lid, the space between being about 3 ft. 6 in. The circle is about 100 ft. diameter. |
| R.—A Recess in the Circle: it is formed of upright stones similar to those in the circle. Its outer side is blocked up by a rude heap of stones and earth. It may have been the entrance to the circle, or it may have been a recess. |
| G, H, I, J, K.—The Tombs excavated by Dr. Schliemann within the circle. |
| L, L, L, L.—Excavations between the Circle and Outer Wall of the Acropolis. |
| M, M, M.—Inclosures formed of Stone Walls, without any appearance of doors or windows. |
| N, N, N.—Inclosures with Walls discovered during the excavations. This Dr. Schliemann described in the <i>Times</i> as a "Vast Cyclopean House," and he considered it to be the Royal Palace. |
| O.—Tomb excavated by Dr. Schliemann. |
| P.—Old Aqueduct or Drain. |
| Q.—Temporary Wooden House for the military who guard the place to prevent unauthorised persons from digging or removing articles. |
| S, S.—Part of the South-West Wall of the Acropolis, Cyclopean masonry. |
| T.—One or two of the Covering Slabs still remain in their place at this point. |

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Mr. Gye's prospectus announces the opening of the Royal Italian Opera for Tuesday, April 3. Most of the principal vocalists of previous seasons are re-engaged, including those special favourites, Madame Adelina Patti and Mdlle. Emma Albani; and Mesdemoiselles Zare Thalberg, Bianchi, Marimon, D'Angeri, Smeroschi, Mesdames Saar and Dell' Anese, Mademoiselle Cottino, Madame Scalchi, Mademoiselle Ghiotti, M. Capoul, Signori Nicolini, Marini, Manfredi, Pavan, Piazza, Sabater, Rossi, Carpi, Graziani, M. Maurel, Signori Cotogni, Baggiolo, Capponi, Ciampi, Ghiberti, Scollara, and Raguer.

New appearances are to be made by Mdlles. Avigliana, De Synnerberg, Sonino, Dotti, De Riti, and Sarda; Signori Gianini, Gayarre, and Caracciolo. Signor Tamagno's name is announced doubtfully, law proceedings being in progress in consequence of his non-appearance last season, as promised.

The orchestra and chorus are to maintain their reputation, although some few individual changes have been made in their constitution. Signori Vianesi and Bervignani again alternate the duties of conductor, Mr. Carodus continues to be principal first violin and soloist, Mr. Betjemann leader of the ballet, and Mr. Pittman organist. The office of stage manager, vacated by the death of M. Desplaces, is to be filled by Signor Tagliacolo, whose name accordingly disappears from its accustomed place in the list of vocalists.

In the way of novelties, three at least out of the following operas are promised:—Verdi's "Les Vêpres Siciliennes" (the chief character by Madame Adelina Patti); a grand opera seria, composed by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, entitled "Santa Chiara"; a grand new romantic opera, "Nero," by Anton Rubinstein; Nicolai's comic opera, "Le Vispe Comare di Windsor" ("Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor"); and Wagner's grand opera, "Il Vascello Fantasma" ("Der Fliegende Holländer"), (the principal character by Mdlle. Albani).

Those clever scenic artists, Messrs. Dayes and Caney, will continue to exercise their pictorial skill; and Mdlle. Girod will again appear as a principal dancer, the first appearances being promised, in this department, of Mdlles. Helena and Laura Reuters.

The Floral Hall (the annexe of the Royal Italian Opera-House) will be used, as heretofore, for morning concerts, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict.

Mr. Mapleson's season is to begin on Saturday, April 28—this year at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket.

The specialty of last week was the first performance at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, of the "Elegiac Overture" of Herr Joachim, which was produced on the previous Thursday week, at Cambridge, on the occasion of the composer receiving the degree of Doctor of Music from the University. The composition referred to has already been spoken of in reference to its earliest public hearing. Again, on Saturday, it received a performance worthy of its merits. Madame Schumann's fine rendering of her late husband's pianoforte concerto (in A minor) was another special feature of the concert, which included Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor; Handel's "Largo" for solo violin (Mr. T. Watson), orchestral strings, harp (Mr. Lockwood), and organ (Mr. Deane)—this piece was encored; and Auber's overture to "La Sirène." The vocal music consisted of Mr. Gadsby's clever new setting of Longfellow's lines (from "Hiawatha"), "Onaway, awake, beloved," well sung by Mr. Barton McGuckin, and accompanied by the composer; and other vocal pieces, rendered by the same singer and Madame Antoinette Sterling.

We last week referred briefly to the performance of Bach's "Passion Music" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on the Thursday, conducted by Mr. Barnby. The choruses—especially "Have lightnings and thunders" and the grand old Lutheran chorales—were most impressively given; and the solos were very efficiently rendered by Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Kempton, and Mr. Thurley Beale. Among the several effective pieces of this class may be specified the contralto solo, "Have mercy upon me," expressively sung by Madame Sterling, the elaborate violin obbligato having been skillfully executed by Mr. Pollitzer. Other important incidental obbligati passages were finely played by Mr. Svendsen (flute). Mr. Parker accompanied the recitatives on the pianoforte, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The second subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, when the selection included a repetition of Bach's sublime motet for double choir (unaccompanied), "Sing ye to the Lord"—produced at the first concert, as noticed by us—other fine works, secular as well as sacred, choral and solo, having made up an interesting programme.

A posthumous manuscript trio, by Balfe, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello—was performed at last Saturday's Popular Concert by Mdlle. Krebs, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti. The work is bright and pleasing in character. Each movement was much applauded, and the "scherzo" was encored. We shall probably soon have another opportunity of speaking of the trio. The last afternoon performance takes place to-

day (Saturday), and the last evening concert of the season on Monday, this being the director's benefit. An extra concert, of great interest, was given on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme comprised Beethoven's posthumous quartets (op. 127 in E flat and op. 133 in F), rendered by MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti; the same composer's solo pianoforte sonata dedicated to Count Waldstein, played by Madame Schumann; and vocal pieces sung by Herr Henschel.

The concert given at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week, in aid of that excellent institution the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, was one of very great interest. It included the first performance in London of the picturesque instrumental movement, "Der Ritt der Walküren" (from "Die Walküre," the second of Wagner's four "Nibelungen" operas), as specially adapted by the composer for concert use. This necessitated the engagement of a band of unusually large proportions, upwards of one hundred in number, the basis having been the fine orchestra of the Crystal Palace, with Mr. Manns as conductor. Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A) was given with grand effect; Herr Joachim played, with his accustomed excellence, the same composer's violin concerto, and, with his clever young pupil, M. Henri Petri, two movements from a duet by Spohr—the instrumental selection having been completed by Tchaikowsky's pianoforte concerto, brilliantly executed by Herr Hartvigson. Wallace's song, "Sweet and low," was expressively sung by Miss Reece, who was associated with Misses Campbell and Jones in Mendelssohn's trio, "Lift thine eyes;" and some part-songs were nicely sung by a select choir, all these vocalists being pupils of the college. Herr Henschel also contributed Handel's air, "Revenge! Timotheus cries."

Mr. George F. Gear held his first concert on Tuesday afternoon, at St. George's Hall. He was assisted by Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, and Mr. Edward Lloyd; by Herr Oberthur, on the harp; Herr Wiener, on the violin; and Herr Daubert, on the violoncello—Mr. Wilhelm Ganz and Mr. Gear conducting.

Another successful season (the eleventh) of the London Ballad Concerts closed on Wednesday evening, with a programme of the usual varied and popular interest.

Mozart's Twelfth Mass and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were given at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday evening.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Thursday evening, was rendered special by the production (for the first time in London) of Schumann's music to "Faust" (the third part). Of the performances we must speak next week.

The programme of the Classical Subscription Concerts, now in progress at the Langham Hall, are of sterling interest. String quartets and pianoforte music by the great masters form prominent features. The performances at the second concert included a string quartet by Schubert, and trio by Beethoven, and pianoforte solos, classical and brilliant, played by Mr. Bond Andrews (from the Leipzig and Vienna Conservatoires). The selection for the third concert—on Tuesday next—comprises a quartet by Brahms, Beethoven's "Serenade" (for string trio), Mr. W. Macfarren's sonata for piano and violoncello, and other pieces. Miss Turner-Burnett will be the solo pianist on this occasion. Mr. Pollitzer and Mr. A. Kummer are, alternately, the leading violinists; Mr. A. Pettit, Mr. A. Brouil, and Mr. Boatwright, violoncellists; and Mr. Zerbin sustains the viola part. The list of vocalists engaged for the two series of concerts include the names of Mdlles. Thekla, Friedlander, and Redeker; Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. C. King. The first series is announced to extend to the beginning of July, the second series beginning on Sept. 11, and ending early in January.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening consisted of a performance of Haydn's "Seasons."

At the same time an evening concert of classical chamber music was to take place in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, the programme consisting of string quintets by Beethoven and Schubert, Brahms' sextet in G, and vocal pieces contributed by Mdlle. Thekla Friedlander. A concert of a similar character is to be given next Tuesday evening.

Yesterday (Friday) evening the eighth annual concert of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage was given, at St. James's Hall, in aid of that institution's funds, by which at present 201 fatherless children are benefited. The artists engaged for the occasion were Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Banks, Miss Emily Mott; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lloyd, Winn, and Thomas; with Mr. Sidney Naylor as conductor.

To-day (Saturday) afternoon Miss Lillie Albrecht gives her fourth matinee musicale, at 59, Lowndes-square, Belgravia, by permission of Mr. Eyre.

On Good Friday "The Messiah" will be performed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society; and there will be a sacred concert at the Crystal Palace.

The Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society will begin its fifth season at St. James's Hall, on April 7, when the performances will be given in aid of the funds of the London Society for Teaching the Blind.

The 139th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will take place, at the Freemason's Tavern, on April 18. Lord Skelmersdale will be the president of the day.

A series of Wagner concerts is to be given at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by the composer, beginning early in May. The performances will probably be given on alternate days of the week, extending over a fortnight. Herr Wilhelmj is to be the leading violinist, a position which he held at the performance of the "Nibelungen" series of operas, at Bayreuth, last autumn. It is expected that some of the music of these works will be given at the Albert Hall concerts.

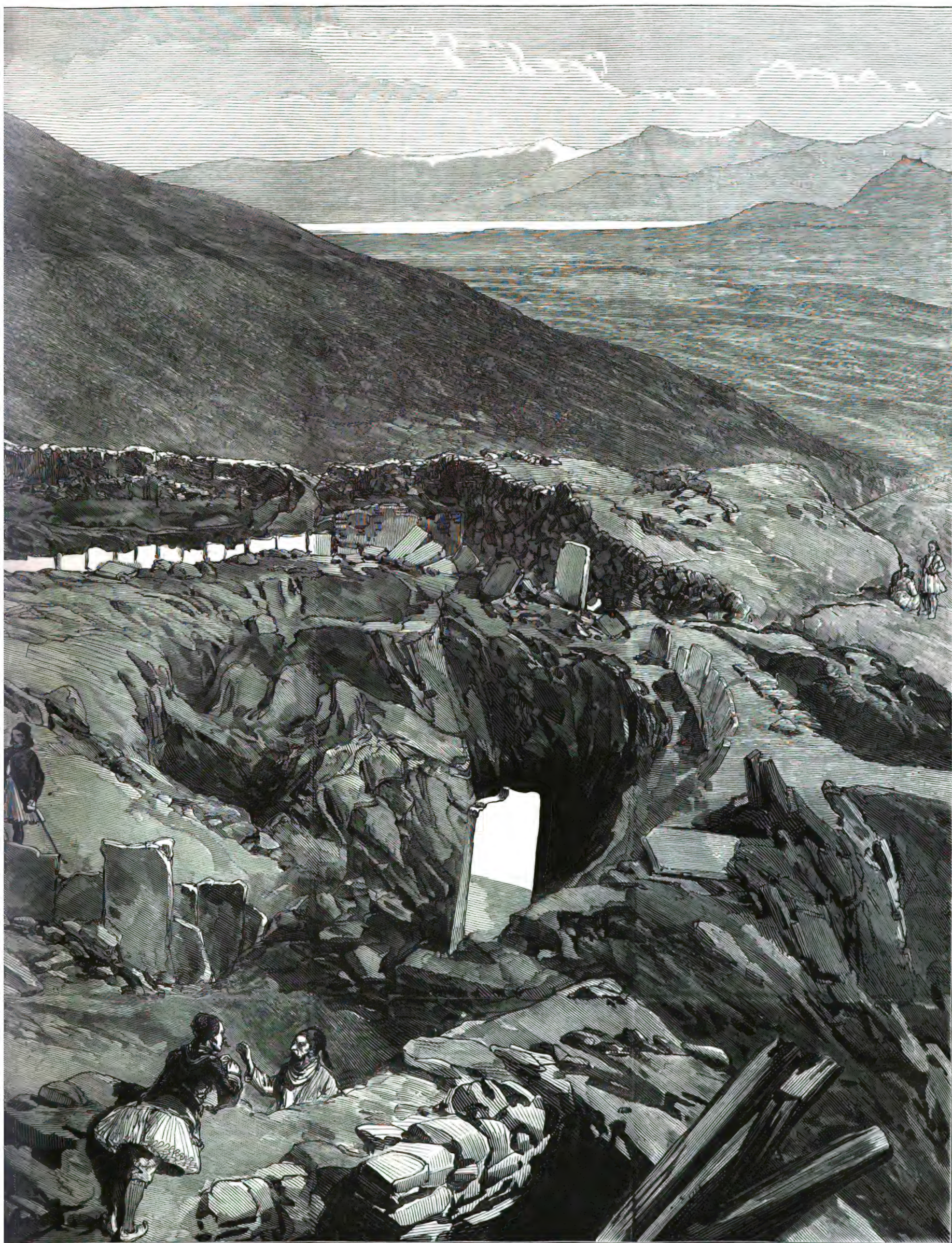
The Mayor of Leeds, who is president of the Leeds Musical Committee, has received a letter announcing that her Majesty has consented to become the patron of the festival to be held next September.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Home for Little Boys was held on Monday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall, where an ample musical programme was performed. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs, attended in state. A special appeal was made for additional subscriptions. The institution, which is situated at Farningham, now contains 320 little boys, who would otherwise be homeless and destitute.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., gave evidence, on Monday, before the Select Committee of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. He stated that he appeared from the committee of the Society of Arts, and attended to give evidence as to the best means of preventing fires. He believed that better protection against fires, at less cost to the ratepayers, would ultimately be the result of introducing unity of action, constant service, high pressure, and greater economy in the distribution of water. Mr. Chadwick added that he would recommend the purchase of the existing companies by some public authority.



DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS
FROM A SKETCH BY



IN THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENÆ.

BY SPECIAL ARTIST.

THEATRES.

The management of Drury Lane, wisely regardless of the newspaper correspondence between the author of "Haska" and the solicitors of the young lady who had purchased the right of appearing in the title-role, have proceeded to strengthen their bill by producing "The Corsican Brothers" as an after-piece. Mr. H. Sinclair has appeared in the double part of Louis and Fabian dei Franchi, and sustained it with picturesque effect. Mr. Howard Russell, also, as Chateau Renaud, was duly impressive and impassive. We have a word of commendation for Miss Murielle as Emilie de Lesparre, and another for Miss Cicely Nott as Madame dei Franchi. The celebrated ball at the Opera was illustrated by an additional ballet, well calculated to give increased attraction and popularity to the performance. To-night, "The Colleen Bawn" will be revived.

A new comedieta was on Saturday produced at the Globe. It is entitled "The Magpie and Thimble," and is written by Mr. Thomas Smelt. The materials are exceedingly simple. The heroine, Mrs. Doveton (Miss Telbin) was, when a spinster, a barmaid, a circumstance which, now she is a wife, she wishes to forget. The chief actor in the embarrassing incidents that follow is Mr. W. H. Stephens, a deaf old gentleman, who visits the house, not knowing that the former inn has been converted into a private residence, and treats the lady as the barmaid who had been accustomed to serve him. Having mislaid his ear-trumpet, Mr. Ruggles cannot be made to understand the altered position of matters. Out of this slender hint Mr. Stephens has elaborated a rich portrait, which will be remembered to his credit.

At the Aquarium Mr. W. S. Gilbert's version of "Great Expectations" has been revived with some success. As a dramatised police case, the performance has both interest and merit. Some of the acting was superior. Thus Miss Maggie Brennan as Pip and Miss Kate Manor as Joe Gargery's wife stand out from the canvas as prominent figures. It requires the spectator, however, to have read the tale and studied the characters to thoroughly appreciate the romantic argument of the adaptation and the special points of the performance. These are many and also minute, requiring close attention. Particularly, Mr. Belford's Orlick deserves a severe critical analysis; nor should Mr. E. F. Edgar's Magwitch be carelessly observed. The performance is illustrated by good scenery, painted by Mr. Perkins.

On Monday, at the Olympic, Mr. Henry Neville took his benefit, which was well patronised. "The Wife's Secret" was the play selected for performance. Mr. Henry Neville supporting the character of Sir Walter Amyott, and Miss Bella Pateman that of the suspected wife. Both parts were satisfactorily sustained.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are usually fortunate in the production of the various pieces with which they are accustomed to delight the fashionable audiences by whom they are patronised. Their latest production at St. George's Hall is of a more elaborate structure than usual, and displays considerable ingenuity on the part of Mr. Gilbert A. Beckett, who has furnished the libretto, and of adaptive skill in Mr. Alfred Cellier, who has supplied the music. It is entitled "The Two Foster Brothers." The charm of the play lies in the contrast of character. One brother, with a title, detests all conventional observances, and the other, a mere peasant, aspires to rank and dignity. Both, in the end, are glad to return to their original positions, and to find happiness in the paths appointed for them by Providence. Sir Talbot Towers found an admirable representative in Mr. Conney Grain, and James Winzle, the bailiff, in Mr. Alfred Reed. Mrs. German Reed appears as Lady Fyddleton, a getter-up of banquets and festivities, and the especial horror of the Baronet. The scene in which this instructive story is enacted consists of an old Somersetshire farmhouse, painted by Messrs. Gordon and Harford, the kitchen of which becomes the arena of various and eccentric action. Much of it is in a true comic vein; and the whole forms a very agreeable entertainment, sure to become popular.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Nachklänge" is the title of a series of pianoforte pieces (op. 34) by Heinrich Hofmann, a composer whose music has lately attracted much favourable notice in Germany. That this is justified appears to be proved by the pieces now referred to, nine in number, each with a distinctive and suggestive title, some in an expressive, others in a vivacious and playful style. Nearly all are distinguished by marked individuality of character, and are replete with charming traits of fancy, melody, and rhythmical variety. They are not only highly interesting in themselves, but also form excellent studies of execution, phrasing, and expression. Another work of similar merit, by the same composer, is a set of four short pianoforte duets, entitled "Silhouettes from Hungary," in which some striking national melodies are happily treated. These works are published by Messrs. Witt and Co., of Conduit-street, who have also issued (among other publications) a set of "Mädchenlieder," by Hermann Scholtz, eight very pleasing short pianoforte pieces, in a lyrical style.

On Monday night the Solicitor-General for Scotland addressed the St. Andrew's Students' Conservative Association. He said that there were falsehoods and tricks played in connection with political interests (on both sides) that would imperil men's positions if done in affairs of private life. He strongly protested against such a course, and urged upon them to act upon fixed and general principles.

In addressing a gathering at Botley, on Monday, Mr. Beach, M.P., President of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, spoke with great regret of the reappearance of the cattle plague, and said that if the Privy Council had adopted the resolutions presented by the chamber last year to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the plague would not have reappeared. The Government must be urged to adopt more stringent regulations in regard to the importation of foreign cattle.

There have been several art-sales lately. In the pottery and porcelain belonging to the Earl of Limerick, sold at Messrs. Christie's, on Friday, the 16th, there were some interesting specimens of old English pottery, and some tolerably good specimens of Worcester and Chelsea china; and on the same day some valuable specimens of old Dresden and Oriental china were sold. On Saturday last Messrs. Christie and Co. sold a number of valuable pictures from different collections, the day's sale realising £11,400. The pictures and Oriental objects removed from Gaunt's House, near Wimborne, Dorset, were sold at Christie's, on Saturday, the total of the day's sale being £11,468. The sale of the fifth section of the Bohn collection of old Sèvres china and French faience, with a large number of various examples of almost every kind of porcelain and faience, except the German and Italian, and many fine specimens of ancient glass, both engraved and enamelled, began, on Monday, at Christie's, and was continued on the three following days.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THEORY OF MUSIC—HARMONY.

Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., in his fifth lecture, given on Thursday week, resumed the consideration of the theory of harmony with illustrations of the simplest combinations of two notes sounded together, and specially noticed a physical phenomenon attending them—namely, the production of a resultant third sound, which, having been observed and used by the celebrated violin-player Tartini in the middle of the last century, has been usually termed the "Tartini harmonic." Helmholtz, after investigating its nature and showing its bearing on harmonical combination generally, has named it "the difference tone." The lecturer then passed on to the combinations of more notes than two, which are necessary to produce practical harmony, adverting to the differences of opinion among writers as to the treatment of chords, and the many conflicting attempts to account for their derivation on natural principles. He said that the easiest way of studying their character is to analyse the simple elementary binary combinations of which they are composed, as these will give a clear idea of the nature of the complex combination. Such a mode of analysis involves no theory or hypothesis, being simply a statement of facts, and in accordance with philosophical analogy in other scientific investigations. He then went through the list of the chords in ordinary use, showing their character on the pianoforte, and illustrating their degrees of consonance or dissonance by a tabular statement. The simplest chord is the well-known major triad, or common chord major, which has the peculiarity of being contained in the most prominent natural harmonics of a compound sound, and may therefore be said to be dictated by nature. It also possesses, naturally, one note of more importance than the others, corresponding to the fundamental of the compound sound, which it is customary to call the root of the chord (the "générateur" of Rameau). The next important chord is the minor triad, which was shown to have no natural origin, except very indirectly, and therefore may be considered to be an artificial combination, although many musicians hold a different opinion. These two triads, termed "concorda," are the only consonant combinations, but they form the chief element of music, and may be used alone with considerable effect, being very appropriate for church music and other music of a grave character, of which Dr. Pole gave a striking specimen. Discordant harmonies were next considered, being necessary to give variety to modern music, and the aesthetic principle warranting their admission was explained. This was followed by specimens of a series of dissonant chords ordinarily used, selected from the works of Handel, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn, with comments on their nature and peculiarities. These included the diminished and augmented triads, the dominant, diminished, and other chords of the seventh, and the augmented sixth. Besides these there are other dissonances, which are not substantive chords, but arise in an accidental way, and are tolerated by the ear on an aesthetic principle easy of explanation.

ARMENIA AND ARARAT.

Dr. James Bryce began his discourse on the results of his visit to Armenia, given at the Friday evening meeting on the 16th inst., with some general remarks on the interest attaching to Armenia and the Caucasian countries, their singular physical structure, their great variety of races, religions, and languages, and the commanding position of Transcaucasia, strategically and commercially. Armenia is the meeting-point of three great mountain systems, the Caucasus, the Taurus, and the mountains of Iran. The Caucasus, a long, comparatively narrow, very steep chain of great persistent altitude, is historically important as separating the nomad steppe people from the more civilised races to the south. A link descending from the Caucasus at Suram separates Imeritia from Georgia. Armenia consists of bare, dry, high plateaux, with lake basins, mostly volcanic. Its climate is one of extremes—being intensely cold in winter, from its height and the severity of north-east winds, and very hot in summer, especially towards the Caspian. There is a remarkable contrast in the moist climate on the west side of the Suram ridge and the dryness of the lower Kur and Aras valleys, and wood and water are consequently scarce in Armenia, except in the Aras valley. Of the five races inhabiting Armenia, the Armenians themselves, about four millions, forming the bulk of the agricultural population, are active, peaceful, and industrious, their church being the oldest of the Latin churches; the Persians, chiefly dwelling in the towns, such as Erivan, were described as deceitful and stealthy. The Tartars or Turks are the chief carriers, and often brigands; the Kurds are pastoral nomads and robbers, wandering over the mountains; and the Russians are mostly official residents in the town. These races live side by side, but do not mingle, being kept apart by religious differences. Ararat, the sacred centre of Armenia, and by the people held to be the centre of the world, is not known to them by that name. The Armenians call it Masis and the Persians Kuh-i-Nuh (Mountain of Noah). The tradition that it is the spot where the ark rested is as old as the time of Josephus, which Dr. Bryce considers perfectly natural, since it is not only the highest peak between the Caucasus and the Hindoo Koosh, but the most prominent single isolated summit anywhere in Western Asia. Few peaks in the world are so impressive, owing not only to its isolation, but to the low level from which it rises, the Aras plain being only 2600 ft. above the sea level, thus giving a sheer height of above 14,000 ft. from base to top; whereas in the Alps we never get more than about 10,000 or 11,000 ft. Ararat is obviously a long since extinct volcano, there being no evidence of activity, even in the lower slopes, within historical times. The rocks are all volcanic—trachytes, dolerites, or basalts, tuffs, and in some places scoriae and obsidian. There is no crater on the summit, but several well-defined minor craters on the north slope and on the S.E. slope towards Little Ararat. The snow-line is remarkably high, considering the latitude—probably about 13,500 ft. This is considered to be due to the isolation and the dryness of the air. There are few springs or streams, and a comparatively scanty flora. In conclusion, Dr. Bryce gave a brief account of his ascent of the mountain, made (on Sept. 12, 1876) from Aralykh, a Russian military post at the east foot of the mountain. The first night he slept at a height of 7500 ft. The next morning he started with a party of Cossacks and Kurds, most of whom refused to ascend above 12,000 ft.; two only went on, but decisively stopped at about 13,500 ft. The rest of the ascent was made alone. The effect, on arrival at the snowy summit, was most solemn and impressive—the view extending from the Caucasus, on the north, to the Tigris valley about Mosul and Nineveh, on the south. The height was too great to permit the recognition of any definite object. In closing his discourse, Dr. Bryce alluded to the future of Armenia and Russian Transcaucasia, and to the strategic and commercial importance of these regions to Russia.

EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley began his fourth lecture, given on Saturday last, with additional remarks upon Wordsworth,

whom he characterised as the great poet of nature, and specially of man, and justly entitled to rank with Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton. In his "Prelude" and "Excursion" Wordsworth describes how he came to have a more judicious view of the worth and dignity of individual man; to put aside the mere abstract creation of the brain and to set up the highest attainable ideal for the millions to strive after, generation after generation. Thus, in 1814, he claimed education for every English child, a right but just now recognised. Only a thousand copies of the "Excursion" were sold in thirteen years, and he encountered and lived down much ridicule and opposition. Professor Morley next narrated the successful establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1802, by Francis Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and other young ardent spirits, anxious for the gradual reform of the political and literary evils of the time. This was followed by the setting up of the *Quarterly Review*, in 1809, which became the organ of the opposite party, both reviews doing good service in the advancement of civilisation. After noticing the repression of the free exchange of thought in 1814, through the newspaper stamp and the duties on advertisements and paper, the Professor commented on the novels of Jane Austen, Wordsworth's contemporary, who, with very limited experience, yet with much genius and wise simplicity, in her "Sense and Sensibility," written in 1797, but not published till 1811, began the reaction against the false ideal of the Revolution in regard to the relations of man to man, and, accurately describing life as she saw and felt it, showed the beauty of humanity in every form of life. Thus, in her "Emma," she points out the error of our wanting others to see and act from "our point of view," instead of "living their own lives." Proceeding to the more emotional writers, Professor Morley noticed the career of Byron, beginning with his clever and audacious "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and commenting upon his "Childe Harold," in which the poet pours forth his generous indignation against the evils he had witnessed in his travels in Spain and Greece, and expressed that earnest sympathy with oppressed nationalities, in whose cause he ended his days. The publication of the first two cantos struck a chord in English bosoms, and, as the poet said, he "awoke one morning and found himself famous." Yet, said the Professor, the emotional Byron, the poet of wild satiric humour, threw off all restraint. It was Shelley who aimed at the purest ideal—nothing less than the precepts of the "Sermon on the Mount." This he declared in the introduction to the "Revolt of Islam":—

So without shame I speak: "I will be wise,
And just, and free, and mild, if in me lies
Such power; for I grow weary to behold
The selfish and the strong still tyrannise
Without reproach or check." I then controlled
My tears; my heart grew calm; and I was meek and bold.

If he had been more judiciously treated by his teachers, Shelley's life might have been very different. The poetry of Keats expresses his deep sense of beauty. He was thus driven back to the Elizabethan poetry, and he held that the first in beauty should be first in power. Finally, the Professor noticed the works of Carlyle, beginning with his vigorous translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," and his defence of its author from various misconceptions; his life of Schiller, and especially his "Sartor Resartus," in which, as it were behind a comic mask, he pours out his soul in denunciations of shams, urging every man and woman to do earnestly the duty which lies nearest to them—according to the highest ideal. This is the essence of the teaching of other great writers of our day, such as Tennyson and Browning. The progress has been slow, but it is sure.

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, F.R.S., in his ninth and concluding lecture on the Human Form, last Tuesday, began with remarks upon the position and nature of the superficial muscles of the chest and abdomen, including the rectus, so conspicuous in the middle line in the front of the trunk by its transverse intersections, closely resembling the abdominal ribs of crocodiles, which forms so prominent a feature of the body in action. The great interior muscle, termed the diaphragm, which is peculiar to mammals, and which forms the comparatively rigid floor supporting the heart, was next described and illustrated; its important action in respiration, and its influence upon the contour of the body, being specially noticed. Reference having been made in this and other respects to diagrams, and a large statue of the Discobolus, explanations were given of the proportionate lengths of the different parts of the body, as based upon the laws laid down by Vitruvius, Leonardo da Vinci, and others, which were exhibited in drawings. Finally, the Professor showed that several of the elements of form, such as the double chin and dimples, are not the result of muscular action, but depend upon the relations between the development of the adipose tissue, or fat, and the movements of the skin upon which it is deposited.

No lectures will be given in Passion (or Holy) and Easter weeks.

Mr. J. Dixon, the engineer to whom Mr. Erasmus Wilson has intrusted the task of removing Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria to London, gave a lecture on the 15th inst., at a meeting of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, on the means he proposes to employ for its transport and the plan for its erection.

Dr. George Birdwood, whose many services to our Eastern Empire were recently recognised by the high distinction of the Star of India, has added to them by his useful investigation of the spirit and character of the "native Indian press." Yesterday week he gave a lecture on the subject at the Society of Arts, showing that a full survey of the native press gives us no reason to regret the almost unlimited liberty which the Government extends to it. About 200 native journals in all see the light; but the best and most successful of them, the *Kart Gostar*, has a circulation of only sixteen hundred copies; and the others print, with one or two exceptions, from five hundred to fifty. It is in these little and limited issues alone that anything like disaffection is found, but the vast preponderance of sentiment in the Indian journals is loyal and contented, although sufficiently critical. In regard to the tone of the Indian press upon the Eastern Question, Dr. Birdwood gave extracts which prove how ardently and anxiously the native Mohammedans watch the policy of the European Governments towards the Porte.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided yesterday week over a discussion, at the Artisans' Institute, Castle-street, on the subject of Work and Wages, and spoke of the facility with which working men might, if they chose, acquire capital; and on Saturday Mr. Lloyd Jones gave the first of two addresses on the Principles and Policy of Trades' Unions, at Exeter Hall—Mr. Macdonald, M.P., in the chair—strongly commending arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of trade disputes.

Last Saturday afternoon the Geologists' Association paid their first visit for the season to the British Museum. Proceeding at once to the North Gallery, the members were there met, according to appointment, by the venerable Professor Owen, C.B., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Natural History

Department, who at once began to discourse to them and the multitude of other listeners, who flocked to the spot from all parts of the building, on the Extinct Marsupials of Australia.

The free Saturday evening lecture at South Kensington was given by Dr. Alder Wright, on the Useful Properties of Ordinary Metals.

An address upon the water supply was delivered, on Saturday evening, by Professor Corfield, at the rooms of the Society of Arts—the chair being taken by the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P.

Dr. Richardson presided at a meeting of the Social Science Association, Adam-street, Adelphi, on Monday, when Mr. Alfred Haviland, M.R.C.S., read a paper on Physical Geography in Relation to Sanitary Science, and the Valley System in Relation to Disease.

The third of the present series of Cantor lectures on the Chemistry of Gas Manufacture was given on Monday evening, at the Society of Arts, by Professor A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COLONEL DIGBY.

The death is announced of Colonel G. S. Digby, C.B., Commandant Royal Marine Artillery. He entered the service in 1842, and attained the rank of Colonel-Commandant in May last. He served in the Crimean War, where he was in command of the Royal Marine Artillery in the flotilla of mortar-boats employed against Sebastopol during its siege and fall; also at the bombardment and surrender of Kinburn, was several times mentioned in despatches, and was in possession of the Crimean medal with clasps, the orders of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1857.

CAPTAIN OAKELEY.

Henry Oakeley, Esq., of Oakeley, in the county of Salop, J.P., Commander R.N., died, on the 12th inst., at his seat, near Bishop's Castle, aged sixty. He was fifth son of the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, of Oakeley, Prebendary of Worcester, and succeeded to the estates and representation of the ancient family of Oakeley at the death of his brother, the Rev. Arthur Oakeley, M.A., of Oakeley. The Oakeleys of Plas Tan-y-Cwlich and the family of Sir Charles William Atholl Oakeley, Bart., are younger branches of Oakeley of Oakeley, being descended from William, the third son of William Oakeley, Esq., of Oakeley, M.P., by Barbara Walcott, his wife, niece of James, first Duke of Chandos. Captain Oakeley married, in 1847, Emily Letitia, daughter of Colonel Hamelin Trelawny, Governor of St. Helena, and leaves issue.

MR. PEMBERTON, OF TORRY HILL.

Edward Leigh Pemberton, Esq., of Torry Hill, in the county of Kent, died, on the 12th inst., at 29, Eaton-place, in his eighty-third year. He was younger son of Robert Pemberton, Esq., barrister-at-law, by Margaret, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Edward Leigh, Esq., of Bispham Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and succeeded, Oct. 7, 1867, to a considerable portion of the estates of his elder brother, the Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton-Leigh, Lord Kingsdown, the eminent equity lawyer. He married, Dec. 23, 1820, Charlotte, daughter of William Compton Cox, one of the Masters in Chancery, and had six sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Edward Leigh Pemberton, Esq., is M.P. for East Kent.

The deaths are also announced of—

General John Spink, K.H., Colonel of the 2nd Foot, who entered the Army more than seventy years ago.

Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B., F.R.S., on Sunday, aged seventy-eight. His portrait will be given next week.

Colonel Tudor Lavis, Madras Artillery, on the 11th inst., aged seventy.

Henry Jeremiah Smith, Esq., of Beabeg, in the county of Meath, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-three.

The Rev. James Blomfield, B.D., Rector of Orsett, Essex, and J.P. for that county, on the 10th inst., aged eighty-two.

The Rev. Richard Smith, B.D., Rector of Newchurch, Kent, and Rural Dean, on the 15th inst., in his seventy-second year.

Lady Sophia Elizabeth Dumaresq, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dumaresq and aunt of the present Earl of Lanesborough, on the 12th inst.

The Hon. Jeffery Charles Amherst, late Captain Rifle Brigade, fourth son of the present Earl Amherst, on the 14th inst., at Cannes, aged thirty-two.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gillespie, 4th Punjab Cavalry, second son of Thomas Gillespie, Esq., of Ardoch, on the 7th ult., at Dhera, Ghazee Khan.

Alexander Eugene Mackay, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, on the 10th inst., aged fifty-five.

Charles Cowden Clarke, on the 13th inst., in his ninetyeth year, at Villa Novello, Genova, Italy. We shall give Mr. Clarke's portrait next week.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wilton Dashwood, late of the 19th Lancers and 71st Highlanders, on the 15th inst., at Shenley Grange, Herts, aged eighty; he was grandson of Sir James Dashwood, second Baronet, of Kirtlington.

Louisa Chapman, wife of William Chapman, Esq., of South-hill, in the county of Westmeath, J.P. and D.L., daughter of the late Colonel Vansittart, of Shottebrook Park, Berks, and sister of Lady Vaux of Harrowden on the 13th inst.

Henry Dumbleton, Esq., of Thornhill Park, Hants, formerly of the H.E.I.C. Bengal Civil Service, on the 9th inst., in his ninety-fifth year. He married Ellen, daughter of John Norris, of Hughenden, Bucks, and leaves, with other issue, Henry Dumbleton, of Hall Grove, Bagshot, Surrey.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who presided, last week, over a public meeting convened by the British Women's Temperance Association, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, spoke of the necessity of restricting the sale of intoxicating drink.

The biennial ball of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, in Walmer-road, Notting-hill (one of the two institutions founded by the late Baroness Meyer de Rothschild for teaching the dumb to speak by the method of lip reading), was held on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, and £1600 was collected.

The annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution was held, on Monday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. The institution, which was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, about ten years ago, at Belvedere, Kent, is for the reception of sailors above sixty-five years of age, and last year 108 inmates and 131 out-pensioners were recipients of its benefits. Mr. Kemp-Welch (president of the institution), Captain Shuttleworth, R.N., Captain Maude, R.N., Admiral Sir B. Collinson, and other gentlemen were among the speakers, by whom earnest appeals for support were made.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

R B (Leipsic).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but problems in ten moves are unsatisfactory.

J K (Norwich).—The problem shows some promise, but it is too simple in theme and commonplace in treatment for our readers.

J G C (Tottenham).—Thanks for the amended position. It shall have early attention.

E P V (Glasbury).—The K can castle after it has been checked, provided it has not been moved. We do not know whether or not problems are solved by good blindfold players without sight of the board.

R R (Paris).—Staunton's last work, "Chess Theory and Practice," was published by Virtue and Co., Paternoster-row.

B R S (Leeds).—For every Pawn advanced to the eighth square you can claim a Queen or any other piece, except, of course, a King.

A B (West Brompton).—The correction of No. 2 is noted. Thanks for the problems.

J T C C (Trinity Coll.).—We are obliged for the information contained in your note.

A M (Moscow).—The game is very acceptable, and we shall be glad to receive further specimens of M. H.'s play.

P S B (Shrewsbury).—The King can legally castle in the position described.

Answers received from A. Dendro, E. H. Gittke, W. Nelson, S. W. Casserley, A. Beck, and J. U. G.; and Games received from T. Bourne and A. Maude.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1725 received from Dolly, P. M. Hall, and A. Corfield.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1724 received from G. Rushby, S. Sircorn, Cant. H. Burgess, J. Keeble, R. H. Brooks, H. M. Pridaux, P. S. Shenale, H. Roe, Pug, Mountain Top, Copiapino, J. Neumann, C. E., and A. Corfield.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1723 received from Triton, Scott, T. R. Y. W. Nelson, H. B., A. G. R. Only Jones, S. Roughhead, Simpax, H. Burger, J. S. W. Mechanic, Long Stop, J. Williams, Black Knight, B. E. Skene, J. Winton, Leonora and Lena, J. Keeble, Dolly, G. Rushby, J. E. Imbrey, Vig, A. Wood, P. Dennis, J. Harnden, Pug, D. Vawdrey, Société Littéraire de Gand, W. Alston, Tallish, O. D. S. Westera, L. S. R. Tippet, Tallish, R. T. King, Paul's Root, W. Lee, E. Worsley, Harrovian, Littlego, P. Myers, B. Lewy, Owllet, G. H. V., E. H. B. V. H. Beaumain, Drapers' College, E. P. Vulliamy, E. L. G., E. Lord, D. H. J. Woods, B. H. Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, C. E. East Marden, Olive Crosby, J. de Honstern, Cant. P. S. Shenale, Mountain T. P., G. H. Stevenson, Little J., J. Byng, H. M. Pridaux, W. V. G. D., W. Leeson, and Wakham's Dodge.

WHITE.
1. Q to E sq.
2. R to Kt 2nd

BLACK.
B takes Q (best).
Anything.

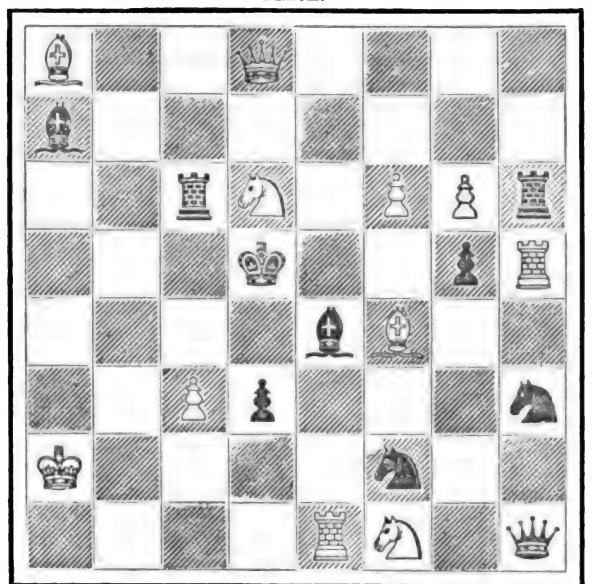
WHITE.
3. Mates accordingly.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1734.

PROBLEM No. 1737.

By JOHN CRUM.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

A Game played at Vienna, in October last, between Mr. S. HANDEL and Herr SCHWARZ.—(Counter Gambit in the Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) **BLACK (Herr S.)**
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th P to K B 4th
3. P to Q 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to Q 3rd

We prefer A. P to B 4th. The move made is essentially defensive. White, in fact, assuming the position of the second player in the King's Gambit Declined.

4. B to K Kt 5th P to B 4th
5. B to Kt 3rd P to K R 3rd
6. B takes Kt Q takes B
7. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
8. Q to K 2nd P to K 3rd
9. P takes P B takes B
10. R to K 4th Kt to Q 2nd
11. R to Q 4th

This attempt to break up Black's centre is not very successful. If Kt to K 4th appears a preferable line of play.

12. Castles (K R) B to Kt 5th
13. P takes B B takes Kt
14. P to K Kt 4th K R to K sq
15. K R to K sq P takes P
16. Q to B 4th (ch) P to Q 4th
17. K takes R (ch) R takes R
18. Q takes K P to Q R 3rd
19. K to K 5th looks more attacking, but Black evidently trusts to his pawns to carry the rest.

20. R to K sq R takes R (ch)
21. Kt takes R Q to K R 5th
Last time, as the next move shows.

WHITE (Mr. H.) **BLACK (Herr S.)**
22. Kt to Kt 2nd Q to K 2nd
23. Q to K 3rd K to B 2nd
24. Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q
25. Kt to K 3rd P to Q R 4th
26. K to Kt 2nd P to Q Kt 4th
27. P to K B 4th P to R 5th
28. P to Q B 4th

29. P takes P would not have improved matters, as Black can obtain the passed pawn in any case.

29. P to B 3rd P to R 6th
30. Kt to B 2nd P to R 7th
31. P takes P Q takes P
32. K to B 3rd Kt to B 4th
33. K to K 3rd P to Kt 6th
34. P to R 4th P to B 8th (Q)
35. Kt takes Q Kt takes Kt
36. P to Kt 5th Kt to Kt 6th
37. P to R 5th K to B 2nd
38. K to K 4th Kt to Q 7th (ch)
39. K to Q 4th Kt to B 6th (ch)
40. K takes P P takes P
41. P takes P Kt takes P
42. K to B 5th K to B 3rd
43. P to B 4th K takes P
44. K takes P K to Kt 5th

And White, we are informed, resigned the game. Black could have won easily on the last move by playing Kt to K 3rd; but, after the move in the text, we are unable to see how he could have effected more than a draw if White had continued the game with Kt to Q 5th.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following Game occurred in a match just concluded at Moscow, in which M. HILWID, one of the best players of that city, gave the odds of Rook and Knight alternately to Mr. MAUDE.

(Evans's Gambit.—Remove White's Q R from the board.)

WHITE (M. H.) **BLACK (Mr. M.)**
1. P to K 4th K to K 4th
2. Kt to Kt 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P
5. P to B 3rd B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles P takes P
8. Q to Kt 3rd Q to B 3rd
9. P to K 5th Q to Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes P B takes Kt
The best continuation here is
10. Kt to K 2nd K Kt to K 2nd
11. Kt to K 2nd P to Q Kt 5th, &c.

THE UNIVERSITY CHESS MATCH.

As our readers are aware, we go to press with this part of the paper too early in the week to be able to furnish them with definite information concerning this interesting contest. There was, it appears, some trouble experienced in providing a suitable place of meeting in London, but only, we believe, because the existence of such a difficulty was unknown to the general community of metropolitan chessplayers. A proposal to play the match at Cambridge had been forwarded to Oxford, when an invitation was received from the members of the St. George's Chess Club, Palace-chambers, King-street, St. James's, and, if the arrangements then made have been adhered to, it was played there on the Thursday of the current week, commencing at one in the afternoon. The respective teams comprise the following players:—Cambridge: Messrs. Chatto (Captain), Keynes, Ball, Gunston, Reade, and two others; Oxford: Messrs. Tracey (Captain), Grundy, Brook, Plunkett, Gattie, Wright, and another.

Mr. W. H. Phillips has been elected county Coroner for the Wolverhampton district, his father having held the office thirty-five years.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of William Matthew Coulthurst, Esq., late of 59, Strand, has been recently proved by Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, Esq., Edmund Coulthurst, Esq., the Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder, and Frederic Oury, Esq., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £600,000. After several legacies to friends and making ample provision for his servants, the testator gives very large legacies to his nephews, John and Edmund Coulthurst, and directs the residue of his estate to be invested in land to be settled on his nephews and their issue.

The will, dated Jan. 26, 1874, of Peter Wood, M.D., late of Woodbank, Southport, Lancashire, who died on the 15th ult., was proved in London on the 14th inst. by James Wood and Peter Frederic Wood, the sons, and William Norris Heald, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £200 each; to Reuben Hutchinson, £100, and Martha Greenwood, £50, if respectively in his service at the time of his decease; to his wife, Mrs. Agnes Wood, all his wines, liquors, watches, jewels, horses and carriages absolutely, and £3000 per annum and his residence, Woodbank, with the furniture and effects for life. There are some specified gifts to his sons, and the rest of his property he leaves to all his children.

Mrs. Helen Blake, late of No. 4, Earls-terrace, Kensington, having died on Sept. 23 last, intestate, a widow, without child, or parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, cousin-german, or any other known relation, letters of administration of her personal estate and effects were granted on the 14th inst. to the Solicitor of the Treasury for the use of her Majesty, the personalty, including leaseholds, being sworn under £140,000. This will not, of course, prevent any person who can prove that they are the next of kin of the deceased recovering back the property from the Crown.

The will of Mr. Arthur Leyland Birley, late of Millbanke, Kirkham, Lancashire, who died on Dec. 31 last, was proved on the 14th ult., at the Lancaster District Registry, by Hutton Birley and Charles Addison Birley, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Jane Birley, all his wines, liquors, and consumable stores, horses, live and dead stock, and, for life or widowhood, his dwelling-house, Millbanke, with the furniture and effects, and the income of £35,000, in the event of her marrying again she is to have an annuity of £400; upon trust for his daughter, Miss Edith Jane Birley, £25,000, and a further sum of £15,000 on the death of her mother; the remainder of his property, real and personal, he gives to his son, John Leyland Birley.

The will, dated Oct. 22, 1876, of Mr. William Antcliff, late of No. 12, Newnam-street, Goodman's-fields, who died on Dec. 25 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Catherine Antcliff, the widow, William Anderson Banks, and John Hobson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to Mr. Banks and Mr. Hobson £100 each; to his wife his furniture, ready money, and money at the bankers' absolutely, and the residue of his property for life; on her death it is to be equally divided between his son and daughter.

The will, dated June 9, 1876, of Miss Anna Maria Osborne, late of Bitterne, Southampton, who died on Oct. 3 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Henry Osborne, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £3000 New Three per Cent stock to the Church Missionary Society; £2000 of the same stock to the London City Mission; £1000 of the same stock each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Female Domestic Bible Mission, and the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East; £500 each of the same stock to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Religious Tract Society, Sarah Tucker's Training Institution and for the establishment of town and village schools, the Colonial and Continental Society, the Irish Society, the London Missionary Society for Madagascar at the disposal of Mr. Pool, the Cheltenham Training College, the Home and Colonial School Society, and the Clergy Orphan Female School, St. John's-wood; to the London College of Divinity, St. John's, Highbury, £700; to the Pastoral Aid Society and the South Hants Infirmary, £300 each; to the Orphanage at Jerusalem and other schools connected with the Bishop's diocese, and the Moravian Mission, £200 each; and to the Wanderers' Home, Palestine-place, London, £100.

The will, dated March 26, 1874, of Mrs. Harriet Dickson, late of No. 26, Portman-square, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by the Right Hon. Hugh McCalmont, Baron Cairns, and Samuel Stephen Bateson, the nephews of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The will, dated July 1, 1876, of Sir John William Kaye, late of Forest-hill, who died on July 24 last, was proved on the 9th inst., by William Stewart, under £1500.

Last week Lord William Lennox lectured on Theodore Hook, with Anecdotes of Contemporaneous Wits, at High Wycombe, and on Wellington at Evesham.

A loan of 20,000,000f. has been contracted by the Municipality of Brussels with Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, the Société Générale Belge, and the Banque de Paris.

Colonel Gunter, of Wetherby Grange, has sold the celebrated bull Fifth Duke of Tregunter to the Earl of Eversham, Duncombe Park, for 2000 guineas.

The new iron barque Southesk, Captain Gray, R.N., has sailed from Gravesend, bound for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board 62 married people, 158 single men, 82 single women, and 49 children.

Some disturbances took place at Berne on Sunday, the anniversary of the establishment of the Paris Commune, owing to the interference of the police with a demonstration of the Internationalists. Swords and knives were used in the struggle, and several persons were wounded.

We hear that the Earl of Perth has intrusted to Dr. Charles Rogers the papers from his family archives relating to the history of Margaret Drummond, the affianced wife of James IV., and ancestress of many noble families in Scotland. These papers will probably be edited for the Grampian Club.

Anxiety as to the safety of her Majesty's ship Thetis has been relieved by the receipt of a telegram at the Admiralty stating that she was towed into Malta by the Devastation on the 17th inst. Another telegram states that the Devastation towed the Thetis sixty-one miles. The latter's machinery was disabled, and she was short of provisions for seventeen days.

The Tokio Times says:—Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., arrived in Yokohama on Jan. 29., in the Sunbeam steam-yacht, of which he is owner and commander, and in which he is making a voyage round the world. He is accompanied by Mrs. Brassey and three children, the Hon. A. Y. Bingham, Dr. Potter, and Mr. Freer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CURTAINS.
OETZMANN and CO. beg to announce that they have now received all their New Designs in CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, British and Foreign, of every description. Some of the designs are very artistic. An early inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House-Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road (near Tottenham-court-road).

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For either sex it will impart Abundant hair by matchless art. If baldness should, with stealthy power, Arrest its growth in evil hour, Why, what will that annoyance spare, And crown the head with grey hair?
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Thousands of proofs from every side All guarantee its use with pride. It never fails to please the mass Of every rank and every class. The very best Restorer is, In all essential points, this—
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Ask your Chemist for it.

WHAT GIVES A GLOSS TO THE HAIR?

What gives the hair a charming gloss, And makes it look as soft as down? What gives luxuriance to the tress? Why, all the world with truth confess That nothing really can outvie, And rank so justly and so high,
AS THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

What gives the hair an impulse great, And brings it from each known retreat? Why GALLUP'S FAMED HAIR STANDS, And universal praise commands; Whilst all acknowledge with delight That nothing makes it half so bright
AS THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

All other preparations made It sinks into oblivion's shade; It has the hair's glands revived, and gains, Celebrity likewise obtained; And, what is of importance more, It will the Human Hair restore!
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

The natural colour, by its use, Like magic does its powers produce. The hairless, and of compounds rare, Selected with especial care, And thus it is it ranks so high, Whilst one and all may now rely
ON THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair glands. New hair is first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp must be kept moist with water to assist its growth. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying the hair-dressing it softens the scalp, and in cases where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth. It may be relied on as the best hair-dressing known for restoring grey or faded hair to its original colour without dyeing it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the scalp, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hairs to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 4d. in stamps to any address free on receipt of 4s. in stamps. HENRY C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 483, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

WHAT ADDS A CHARM TO FEMALE BEAUTY?

What adds a charm to beauty rare, And what a crown of glory? Why, 'tis a smile and lovely hair, As we have read in story; And all who would its growth promote, Why, nothing can be truer Than this—it is accomplished by
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What adds a charm to beauty rare? Why, bright and lovely hair, For nothing makes them look so well, Nor leads to such successes. The hair's a crowning point with all, There's nothing can be truer; And hence it is that all admire
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What adds a charm to beauty rare? Why, hair of bright appearance; This famed renewer keeps it clean—Of dandruff gives a clearance; And if it's faded—grey or white—And hairs grow short and few, What will restore its colour then?
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What adds a charm to beauty rare, When in the ball-room whirling? Why, ringlets light, both free and bright, In graceful curls curling. What makes them so free and beautiful, And what says each reviewer?—Why, nothing can compare with this,
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR

RENEWER" are a Trade Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the Bottle, and the name H. C. GALLUP is blown in the bottle. The Mexican Hair Renewer. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish. Prepared by H. C. Gallup, 483, Oxford-street, London.

May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world:—M. Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingston, Maltes, Highgate, and Cecil-street, London; Co. Melbourne; Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope; Malabar and Co., Kintown, Jamaica; T. Plimmer, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; Rowe and Co., Ramsgate; Treacher and Co., Bombay; J. Vanderveide 40, Rue de la Etoile, Brussels; G. Baker, Chemist, Geneva; Hickford and Sons, Adelaide; J. Grimwade, Chemist, Co. Melbourne; Elliott Brothers, Sydney; Hutton and Laws, Lancaster, Tasmania; J. N. Cliffe, 32, Rue de Bon Vista, Lisbon; J. U. Sharland, Auckland, New Zealand; and Chemists everywhere.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

AMONG THE CULTIVATED AND REFINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS RENOWNED PREPARATION IS THE ACKNOWLEDGED FAVOURITE WITH BOTH SEXES.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE
GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require. These preparations have a world-wide reputation. Enormous and increasing sale through forty years. Every Chemist and Dealer in Toilet Articles has both preparations.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES. THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR, ZYLO-BALSAMUM MAY BE USED BY THE MOST YOUTHFUL AND THE MOST ELDERLY, NEVER FAILING TO ESTABLISH ITSELF IN GREAT FAVOUR WITH EACH. IT WILL NOT CHANGE THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR, BUT BY EARLY USE IT WILL PREVENT THE HAIR FROM TURNING GREY OR FALLING OUT. IT CLEANSSES THE HAIR, GIVES TO IT A HEALTHY VIGOUR AND GROWTH, REMOVES ALL DANDRUFF, AND IMPARTS A MOST DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE. USE NO OIL OR POMADE.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

"BEWARE OF THE IDES OF MARCH!"
was the precaution of the Soothsayer to Julius Cæsar; and the advice is equally applicable to Ladies, on account of the bleak winds and humid atmosphere of the month, so subversive of personal comfort and attraction; hence ensue coarseness of the skin and sallowness of the complexion, unless guarded against by that infallible conservator of the complexion, ROWLANDS' KALYDOR. ROWLANDS' ODOLOGO whitens and preserves the Teeth, prevents and arrests their decay. 2s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Buy only Rowlands' articles.

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PRIZE MEDAL.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Huxall). "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,
"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Huxall. Tenth INTERNATIONAL MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c. The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 6d., 1s., 2s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up, till strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in Packets (Tins for abroad), labelled—JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEPATHIC CHEMISTS, 68, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly, London. New York Depot, Smith and Vandewater, Park-place.

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Is Easy of Digestion and Agreeable to the Palate.

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Serves admirably for Children and Invalids.

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OR TELEGRAM." MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on approbation—no matter the distance—without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON, 205, 206, 207, 208, Regent-street, London.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well

as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families, The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 205, 206, 207, 208, Regent-street, London.

FOR FIRST OR DEEP MOURNING.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. Families requiring supplies of First or Deep Mourning will derive the most important advantage by making their PURCHASES at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, THE LARGEST and most IMPORTANT MOURNING WAREHOUSE in the KINGDOM. SILKS, CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, &c., of the very best, most serviceable, and enduring qualities. DRESSMAKING.—Dresses beautifully made, either by the FRENCH GÉMIAN, or ENGLISH Dressmaker, at MODERATE CHARGES.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

is supplied Extremely Cheap

by PETER ROBINSON.

Servants' Bonnets, from 10s. 6d.
Cotton Dresses 10s. 11d.
Ditto, made up complete 12s. 6d.
Stuffed Dresses, from 10s. 6d.
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Cloth Jackets 10s. 6d.
Shawls, from 5s. 6d.

Each article being specially good at the price. Or the Suite complete can be supplied for 24s. and up to 5s. 6d. Address—PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 205 to 208, Regent-street, London, W.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF 200 PIECES

of PONSON'S BLACK CACHEMERE SILK, direct from the Manufacturer in Lyons, at a considerable discount from the original price.

200 Pieces at one price—5s. 6d.; worth 7s. 6d.

Also wonderfully cheap Black Silks at 3s. 3d.; worth 4s. 6d. Black Silks at 3s. 11d.; worth 5s. 6d. Black Silks at 4s. 3d.; worth 5s. 6d. Black Silks at 4s. 5d.; worth 5s. 6d. Black Silks at 4s. 7d.; worth 5s. 6d.

Also a large importation of DEGUVE'S BLACK SILKS, a most remarkable silk for wear at 6s. As cheap as ever sold. Patterns free.

Address—PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 205, 206, 207, 208.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME,

MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK.

for 8s.; formerly 9s. 6d. for 10s.; formerly 11s. 6d. for 12s. 6d. Perfectly New Styles. Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists. Photographs and patterns of the silk free. Address—PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street, Nos. 205 to 208.

FOR TWO GUINEAS and up to

FIVE GUINEAS, FASHIONABLE COSTUMES in BLACK MATERIALS; also Fashions, and Princess Dresses. At PETER ROBINSON'S, COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

EVENING DRESSES. BALL DRESSES.

BLACK NET, New Styles, Elegantly made, 2s. 6d. TABLÉAN, Novelties, in White, Black, &c., 1 guinea. TULLE, Condition-keeping Tulle, 10s. 6d. Sketches free. Full material given for Bodice. PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street, Nos. 205 to 208.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES,

woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Brown, Fawn, and other solid colours, price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d. per yard. For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, price 1s. 6d. per yard at 1s. 6d. per yard. For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 6d. in wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns sent post-free by

SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,

Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth. The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge. Sea Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of all Packages over Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

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£20, £30, and £100. Indian Outfit, £25. Lists free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

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LAYETTES, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s. List post-free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

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SWANBILL CORSET (Registered). 14 bis, B.

A full, deep Corset, especially for Ladies inclined to embonpoint. The Swanbill is made in such a way as to reduce the figure and keep the form flat, so as to enable Ladies to wear the fashionable vintages of the day. Busk, 15 in. long. Price 15s. 6d.; finest quality, 21s. Send size of waist with P.O. order. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWANBILL CEINTURE CORSET

(Registered).—An admirable combination of Ceinture and Corset of novel and ingenious manufacture, combining the advantages of stay and Jean of Arc Belt. While imparting a graceful symmetry and elegance to the figure, it affords a degree of comfort to the wearer not to be derived from an ordinary corset. 15 inches deep. Price 6s. 6d. Sous la direction d'un composité Parisienne. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, Ladies' Outfitter, &c., 37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church), London; and at 75, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

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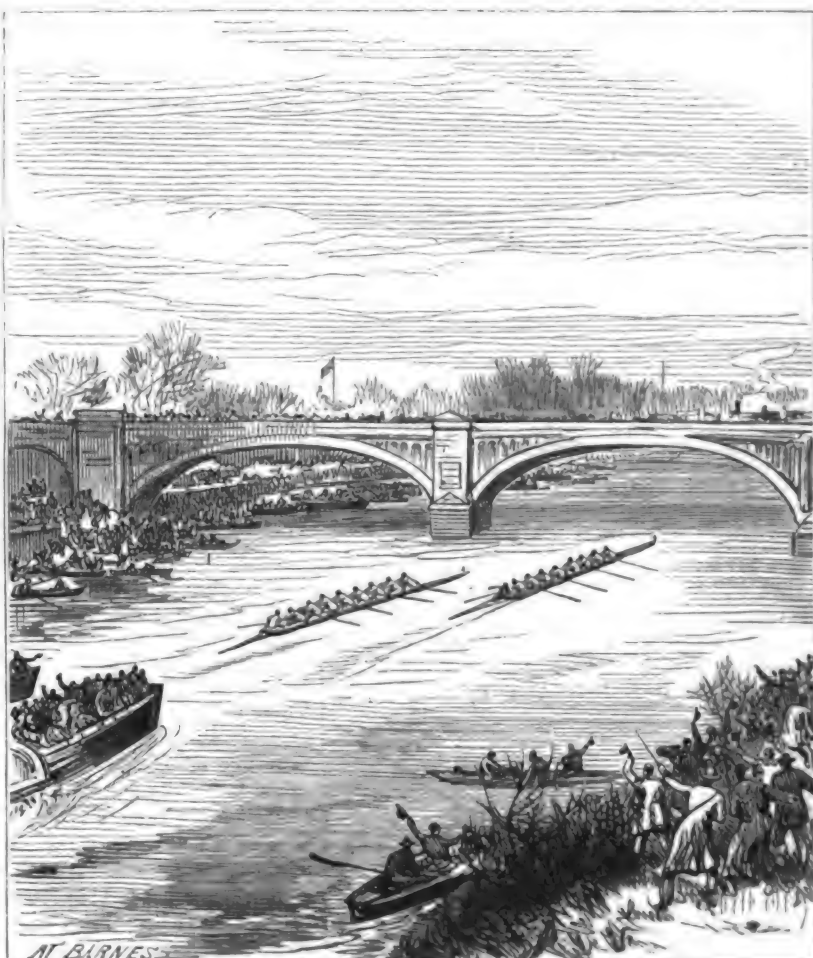
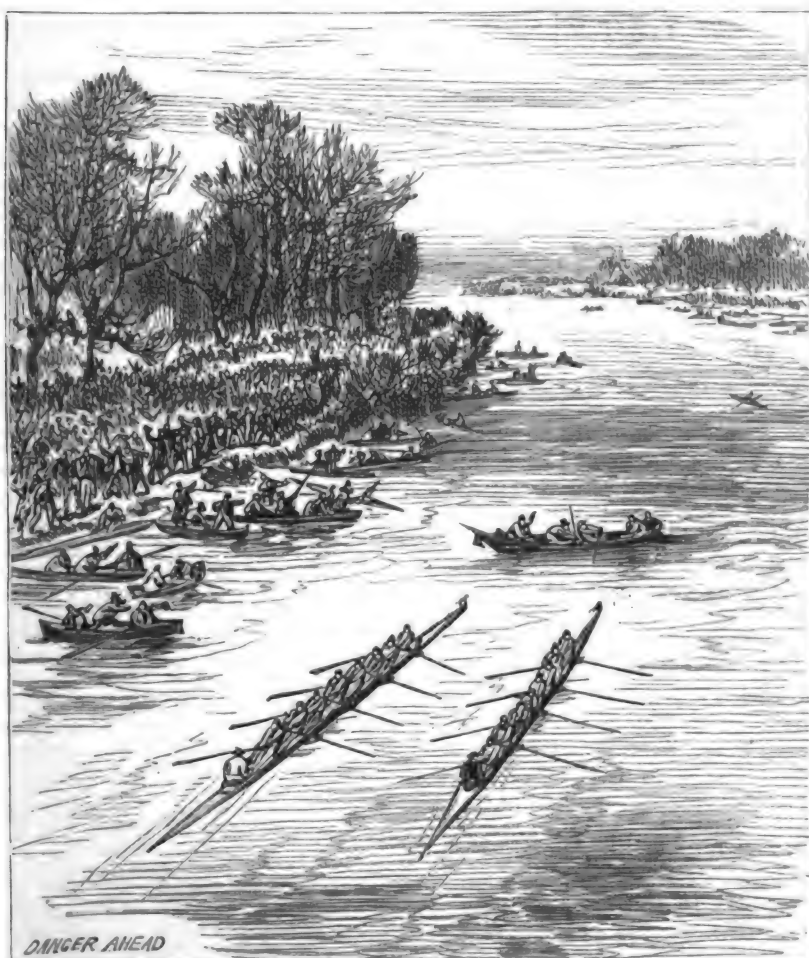
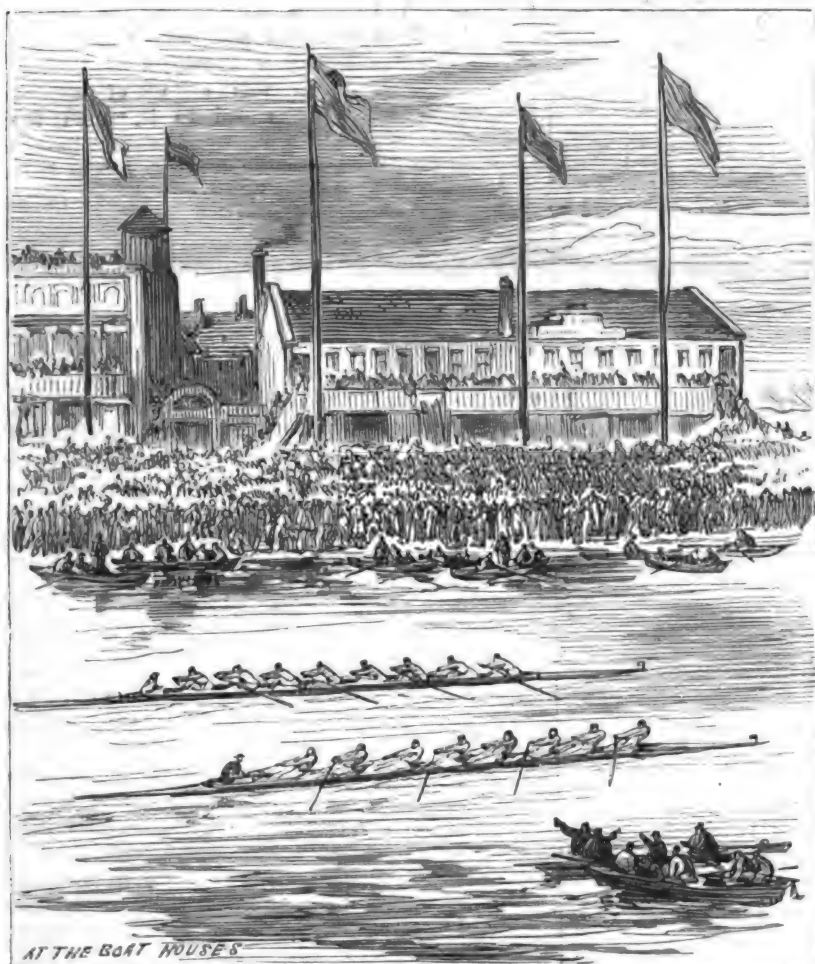


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No. 1968.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE DEAD-HEAT: INCIDENTS OF THE RACE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at 20, Lowndes-square, Viscountess Newport, of a daughter.
On the 23rd inst., at Arthursdown, in the county of Wexford, Lady Emily Chichester, of a daughter.
On the 23rd inst., at 53, Cromwell-road, Lady Amabel Kerr, of a son.
On the 22nd inst., at Vienna, Baroness Albert de Rothschild, of a son.
On the 25th inst., at Powderham Castle, Lady Agnes E. Wood, of a daughter.
On the 26th inst., at Edinburgh, Lady Carmichael Anstruther, of Anstruther and Carmichael, of a son.
On the 26th inst., at Egremont Lodge, Ryde, the wife of Hugh Meares, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at Roehampton, Surrey, by the Rev. Walter Jekyll, of Heydon Roynton, assisted by the Rev. R. Carrington, Vicar, Michael Rowand Buchanan, to Frederica, seventh daughter of Henry Stuart, Esq., Montford, Isle of Bute.
On the 22nd inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. J. J. Coxhead, Vicar of St. John's, Fitzroy-square, assisted by the Rev. F. F. Goe, Rector of St. George's, and the Rev. C. H. Middleton, John Rawlinson, elder son of R. L. Ford, Esq., of Adel Grange, Leeds, to Helen Cordelia, youngest daughter of John Coxhead, Esq., of Russell-square.
On the 19th inst., at Jerez de la Frontera, Pedro N. Gonzalez, son of Don Manuel Gonzalez, to Mary, second daughter of Joseph C. Gordon, Esq., of that place.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at The Retreat, Blunston, St. Leonard, Wilts, George Akerman, Esq., of that place, and of Terrace House, Cheltenham, aged 72.
On the 24th inst., at Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, the Dowager Lady Dashwood, aged 83.
On the 23rd inst., at Edinburgh, Sir David Dundas, of Beechwood and Dunira, Baronet.
On the 21st inst., at Uffington House, near Stamford, George Augustus Frederick Albemarle Bertie, tenth Earl of Lindsey, aged sixty-two.
On Jan. 27, at Tramore, in the county of Waterford, the beloved wife of Sealy S. Swan.
On the 19th inst., to the inexpressible grief of her family, at Montforte, Alentejo, Portugal, Sylvia Maria, Baroness da Torre, the eldest daughter of the late Major William Nicholas Bull, of Hampstead, K.S.F. and K.I.C., of the Royal East Middlesex Militia, and B.A.L. of Spain, and grand-daughter of the late Robert John Thornton, M.D. Trinity College, Cambridge, and author of "The Temple of Flora" and other botanical works, &c., aged 51.
On the 14th inst., at his residence, No. 2, Grange-place, Guernsey, Mauder Smith Collings, Esq., late of Rio de Janeiro, in his 68th year.
* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1.

Easter Sunday. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 and 7 p.m., uncertain.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Lord High Almoner and Dean of Windsor.
Whitehall, 11 a.m.; Rev. John Henry Jellett; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m.; Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
Metropolitan Volunteer Review, near Dunstable.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on Music in Cathedrals).
Cheese mongers' Benevolent Institution, Concert at Albert Hall, 7 p.m.
Blackpool Agricultural Society Show and Horse Show.
Athletic Sports: Bournemouth, Woodbridge, Epsom College, Witney, and Arundel.
Races: Durham, Enfield, Manchester Spring Meeting, Streatham, and Ward Union.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Easter Tuesday. Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, opening of the season.
Northampton Races. Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

Oxford Easter Term begins.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Palmer on Changes in the Spectrum caused by Vegetable Colouring Matters).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8.30 p.m. Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

Moon's last quarter, 4.30 p.m.
Meeting of House of Commons after Recess.
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor N. Story Maskelyne on the Discrimination of Crystals by their Optical Characters).
Races: Catterick Bridge, Wolverhampton Spring Meeting.
Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, concert for London Society for Teaching the Blind, at St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. Wigan Horse Show.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

Old Lady Day. Cambridge Easter Term begins.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Henry Sweet on Comparative Teutonic Philology).

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

Prince Leopold born, 1853.
Accession of Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, 1831.
Athletic Sports—Bruce Castle, Blackheath, and Burton-on-Trent Schools; Christ's College, Finchley, and Highgate High School.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
3	43	4	24	4	20	4	38	4	55	5	35	5	53
4	24	5	15	5	10	5	28	5	45	6	25	6	43
5	15	6	6	6	1	6	18	6	35	7	13	7	31

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ON EASTER MONDAY
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will give TWO PERFORMANCES in the
ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.
AFTERNOON, at Three; EVENING, at Eight.
An ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, which has been in active rehearsal for several weeks past, will be given for the first time. New and important additions have been made to the Company.
FIVE THOUSAND PLACES.
TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHILLING SEATS.
Balcony, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Frontalls, 5s. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.
The Doors will be opened at Two for the Day Performance, and at Seven for the Evening Performance.
Every West Omnibus will convey Visitors to the doors of the Hall. Omnibuses also run direct to the doors from every Railway Station in London.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1877.

DURING THE EASTER FESTIVAL WEEK
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
will give their Holiday Performances in the following order:—
ON EASTER MONDAY TWO SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENTS
will be given in the
ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL—
viz., in the Afternoon at Three; and in the Evening at Eight.
ON EASTER TUESDAY TWO PERFORMANCES
will be given in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own elegant and luxurious Hall.
Afternoon at Three; Evening at Eight.
ON WEDNESDAY TWO PERFORMANCES
will also be given.
Afternoon at Three; Evening at Eight.
THURSDAY, at Eight only; FRIDAY, at Eight only.
SATURDAY, APRIL 7, at Three and Eight.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelmj, Leader of Orchestra. Dannreuther, Conductor of Rehearsals. Orchestra of 200 Instrumentalists. Vocalists from the Bayreuth Festival.
PROGRAMME OF SIX GRAND CONCERTS.—Monday Evening, May 7: "Rienzi."
Tuesday Evening, May 8: "Das Rheingold."
Wednesday Evening, May 9: "Der Fliegende Holländer."
Thursday Evening, May 10: "Lohengrin."
Friday Evening, May 11: "Die Meistersinger."
Saturday Evening, May 12: "Götterdämmerung."
Siegfried. Saturday Morning, May 13: "Tristan and Isolde."
Götterdämmerung.
Prices of Admission to each Concert:—Private Boxes, from 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Stalls, 15s.; Balcony (first three rows), 10s.; other rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Organ Gallery, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.; which may be had at the Royal Albert Hall, of the usual Agents; every Music-seller in the United Kingdom. HODGE and EXETER, Directors. Chief Ticket Office, 6 and 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.

THE BACH CHOIR.—TWO CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, at Eight o'clock, the FIRST CONCERT John Sebastian Bach's Great MASS IN B MINOR will be performed for the third time in England. Artists:—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Signor Foli. Principal Violin, Herr Straus; Organist, Mr. Thomas Pettie; Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Soloists and Front Row in Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved Seats, 5s.; Admission, 3s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 81, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.

SEVENTH ANNUAL AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, OIL AND WATER COLOURS, 1877.
Alderman A. B. WALKER, Mayor.
All Works of Art intended for Exhibition (which must not have been previously publicly exhibited in Liverpool) must be presented to the Local Secretary, Free Public Library and Museum, William Brown-street, Liverpool, and delivered there between Wednesday, Aug. 8, and Wednesday, Aug. 15. Copies of the Regulations may be had on application to the Local Secretary.
JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk.
Liverpool, March, 1877.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, NOW OPEN.

Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

DORIS GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DOBE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, AND THE NILE; together with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open

All the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S KING

RICHARD III.—EASTER MONDAY and EVERY EVENING till further notice. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman; Henry by Harry Craven; Edmund, Mr. R. Bateman; York, Mr. Arthur Torch; the late Mr. George Odger, the Rev. Josiah Henon ("Uncle Tom"), and a sumptuous group of the Fashions of To-day, are now exhibited. Admission, one shilling; Children under twelve, sixpence. Extra rooms, sixpence. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. Henry Neville, Sole

Lessee.—Production of a New and Original NAUTICAL DRAMA, by CHARLES READE, Author of "It is Never Too Late to Mend," "Masks and Faces," &c.: On EASTER MONDAY and following Evenings, THE SCUTTED SHIP, by Charles Reade—Miss Bateman, Mrs. Seymour, Misses Agnes Bennett, Lizzie Wilson, Ashley, &c.; Messrs. Forbes Robertson, R. Bateman, J. Avondale, Artand, Elwood, Rademond, Warren, Culver, Bauer, Egoth, C. Ashford (of the Theatre Royal, Hull—his first appearance in London), and Mr. Henry Neville. The entirely New Scenery and Effects by Mr. W. Hann. The Drama produced under the personal superintendence of the Author. Box-office hours, Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Prices from 1s. to £1 3s. Doors open at 6.45; commence at 7.15.—Acting Manager, Mr. George Coleman.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S

EXHIBITION, Baker-street.—Special Attractions. A portrait model of H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, also portrait models of Caxton (the first English printer), H. M. Stanley (African explorer), General Ignatieff, the Rev. Arthur Torch, the late Mr. George Odger, the Rev. Josiah Henon ("Uncle Tom"), and a sumptuous group of the Fashions of To-day, are now exhibited. Admission, one shilling; Children under twelve, sixpence. Extra rooms, sixpence. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Twice on EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY, at Three and Eight. Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

GEOLOGY.—SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES, adapted

to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his Residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the EASTER HOLIDAYS, APRIL 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course.
Professor TENNANT will probably afterwards REPEAT THE ELEMENTARY LECTURES on MINERALOGY given during last Christmas Holidays.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877.

The flight of time has brought us to the frontiers of Easter, and we pause for a brief interval at that stage of our progress through the year. It has a special interest for most of us. It is, nominally, at least, the end of winter, of the dark days, of long nights, of dormant physical forces, and of meteorological phenomena which test the endurance of the human frame. We have not been tried beyond measure during the rapid run we have had through the winter season. There has been a superabundance of wet, it is true, but the weather has been generally mild. We are now looking forward to longer days, brighter sunshine, the songs of birds, the rehabilitation of the vegetable world, the gladdening aspect of Nature throughout her whole domain. At such a season we are apt to be hopeful. Our spirits rise. Light chases away dark clouds from our minds. We are wont to look back upon the past with thankfulness that it is past, to take stock of our experience, and to indulge in those reflections, pensive or joyous, which it may suggest. We usually connect it, also, with a glance at the future, drawing inferences, brightened with increasing sunlight, as to what is before us. Death and Resurrection are the two great lessons of the times. They enter into and colour our passing ideas. There are, perhaps, few who do not to some extent feel, even if they do not wholly appreciate, the pervasive influence of both. Sobriety and gladness follow each other so rapidly as to appear intermingled.

It is not our vocation, however, to amplify these themes. We leave them to moralists and theologians. The duty which devolves upon us at Eastertide is to take a comprehensive but rapid survey of the political affairs of the country which have happened since the meeting of Parliament. A third of the Session or thereabouts has now passed. The question occurs, What has been

done by those who politically represent us towards giving more definite expression to the vague wants and aspirations of the nation, or towards reducing to a practical form the movements of the public mind? What, for example, has been effected by the discussions and votes of the Houses of Parliament? It will be remembered that when her Most Gracious Majesty opened the Session strong excitement agitated the public mind upon the Eastern Question. What has become of it? It certainly does not remain at the height at which it then stood. There has been no decisive debate in either House upon the policy of the Ministers. Such discussion as has taken place has been incidental rather than formal, and has never led to a division. The Government, still engaged in important negotiation upon the question, has naturally claimed some right to reticence. The Opposition, divided in opinion and unable to ascertain precisely the views of the country as to the policy of the Government, has shrunk from testing those views in the House of Commons. The Holidays have come, and, so far as authentic information is concerned, the country is in no more satisfactory condition than it was at the beginning of the Session. A European War is certainly not less likely now than it was then. Diplomacy has arrived at no more definite result now than then. Peace has been made with Servia, it is true. Peace is still hoped for between the Porte and Montenegro, and may possibly be concluded. An Ottoman Parliament has been inaugurated, but Russian forces still occupy the banks of the Pruth, and the European Provinces of Turkey swarm with soldiers. Upon this state of affairs, upon the causes which have led to it, upon the most appropriate remedial agency which should be applied to it—upon the greatest problem, in fact, of the day and the hour, and one a prompt solution of which involves the most momentous destinies, Parliament has said little or nothing. Perhaps this circumstance results from the difficulties inherent in the question. But it will strike every one as singular, at least, and not highly creditable to the political judgment of the British Legislature, that it appears to stand before the anarchical disorganisation of Turkey as completely baffled as, and in some cases more so than, other States of Europe which have not affected traditional influence over the political conduct of the Porte.

The House of Commons has been fairly led during this first stage of the Session. As its Leader, Sir Stafford Northcote has proved himself to be sufficiently capable—not brilliant, but safe. That he has obtained a greater amount of work out of the popular branch of the Legislature than has usually been transacted before Easter, even when Easter has fallen later than it has done this year, must be set down to his credit. He has made but few mistakes, and those, perhaps, of no very serious character. The proceedings of the House may have been dull, but it has been induced to apply itself earnestly to the work set before it. It has, accordingly, made considerable progress with the Estimates of the Session, and has advanced one or two of the more important Ministerial measures to a comparatively forward stage. The domestic interests of the country have occupied its serious attention, and the arrangement of business has appeared to give general satisfaction. There is no jerkiness about Sir Stafford Northcote's handling of the reins. He plods on soberly and at an even pace, and, up to the present time, has fairly fulfilled the duties which he has undertaken.

As to the future, none, not even the Ministers themselves, can confidently speak. Whether we are to have war or not, or whether it would be possible to avoid war by adopting a warlike tone, are questions which it is, perhaps, beyond the ken of human sagacity to settle. But, of course, the settlement of such questions will necessarily, to a large extent, mould the interests of the country in all other respects. It may be that we are on the eve of troublous times. The signs that we are so are by no means few. We could have wished that Parliament had done something to point out to the country the policy which it would best become it to adopt, and that party considerations had been less powerful with it than simple regard to that "higher expediency" which it is the business of statesmanship clearly to interpret. Should war be at hand, there is, perhaps, no single Power in Europe which will not enter upon it, if obliged, with unfeigned reluctance; nor can anyone venture to predict over how wide an area the conflagration will spread. It was the confident hope of the country, but one which has been bitterly disappointed, that before the arrival of the Easter Holidays Europe would have had assurance of a solid and long-continued peace.

The Queen has approved the following promotions and appointments in the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be members of the Second Class of Knights Commanders—Sir Henry T. Holland, M.P., C.M.G., late Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office; Mr. W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., Governor of South Australia; Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. B. Maxse, C.M.G., Governor of Heligoland; and Mr. W. Fitzherbert, C.M.G., formerly Colonial Treasurer in New Zealand and Special Agent for that colony in England. To be members of the Third Class or Companions—Mr. C. H. Kortright, Governor of British Guiana; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Croesman, R.E., lately Special Commissioner to Grigoland West; Mr. H. Lushington Phillips, Puisne Judge in Natal and lately Acting Chief Justice of Barbadoes; and Colonel Mattie, Colonel of the Royal Malta Fencibles.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Windsor Castle. The Rev. Professor Lightfoot, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, Deputy Clerk of the Closet, officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of the Queen on Monday. Lord Henry Somerset, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, also had an audience, to present an address from the House of Commons. Her Majesty inspected Mrs. E. M. Ward's picture of an incident in the life of Princess Charlotte of Wales. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily. Prince Leopold has taken frequent drives. Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., has had an audience of her Majesty on his return from Darmstadt. The Judge-Advocate-General has also had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty has entertained at dinner during the week Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Elliot, K.C.B. (her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople), and Lady Elliot, and Colonel and Lady Susan Grant Suttie and Miss Grant Suttie; the Turkish Ambassador and Mdle. Musurus, the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster, the French Ambassador (Marquis d'Harcourt), the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (Count Beust), the Russian Ambassador (Count Schouvaloff), the Italian Ambassador and Countess Menabrea, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Bouke, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Charles and Miss Mary Grey, and Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle shortly before ten on Wednesday morning for Osborne. The Queen and the Princess drove to the Windsor station of the Great Western line, and left at ten by special train. The train arrived at Gosport at 12.15, and the Queen crossed in the Royal yacht to Osborne. Her Majesty will not return to Windsor Castle again before proceeding to Scotland.

Her Majesty will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, May 1, and on Thursday, May 3. The knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawingroom on May 1, it being a collar day.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levées at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, May 7, and on Saturday, June 2.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 26.

Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar proceeded to Berlin in order to convey the Queen's congratulations to the German Emperor on the eightieth anniversary of his Imperial Majesty's birthday.

Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., represented her Majesty at the funeral of his Grand Ducal Highness Prince Charles of Hesse at Darmstadt. The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Saturday last:—"The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dresses, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change mourning on Sunday next, and to go out of mourning on Thursday next."

The Earl of Jersey and Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord De Ros and Captain C. E. Phipps as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Queen has appointed General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B., to be one of her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters, and also to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in the room of Admiral Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., C.B., deceased.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge yesterday week at St. James's Palace, and the Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck visited their Royal Highnesses the next day at Marlborough House. The Duke of Cambridge also visited them on Monday. The departure of the Prince and Princess for the Mediterranean on Saturday last was postponed in consequence of a slight indisposition of his Royal Highness. Princess Louise of Lorne has lunched with the Prince and Princess.

Their Royal Highnesses have visited the studio of Mr. J. E. Boehm, and inspected the equestrian statue of the Prince, which is about to be cast for Bombay. The Prince and Princess and their children have given sittings to Mr. L. Desange for their portraits. Mr. Chevalier has submitted his picture of the opening of the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873 to the inspection of the Prince; and Mr. Henry Harper has submitted to the Princess the first proof from his picture of "Mount Sinai."

The Prince has appointed General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B., to be Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; and Major-General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., to be Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of his Royal Highness, in the room of General the Right Hon. Sir William Thomas Knollys.

His Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Pierpoint have left Cavendish-square for Torquay.

His Excellency the Japanese Minister, and Madame Wooyeno, and Prince and Princess Nabesimo, of the Japanese Legation, Paris, have left London for Brighton, on a visit to Mr. James Ashbury, M.P.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Rosamond Spencer Churchill, arrived at the Viceroyal Lodge, on Saturday last, from Powerscourt.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have gone to Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have left Eaton-square for Woburn Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left Grosvenor-place for Albury Park.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox have left Belgrave-square and joined the Duchess at Goodwood.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford have left Hertford House, Connaught-place, for Ragley Hall.

The Marquis of Salisbury has returned to Hatfield.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has gone to Hughenden Manor; the Lord Chancellor to Bournemouth; and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, with Mrs. and Miss Hardy, to Hemsted Park.

The marriage of Lord Kilmaine and Miss Alice Shute will take place about the end of May. Marriages are arranged between Mr. H. V. Higgins, 1st Life Guards, and Lady Hilda Finch Hatton, youngest daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham; and between Mr. Albert Grey, only son of the late Hon. General Grey, and heir-presumptive of Earl Grey, and Miss Alice Holford, daughter of Mr. R. S. Holford, of Dorchester House, Park-lane.

THE LATE LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY.

It will be remembered that her Majesty the Queen, as a personal friend of the lamented wife of Dean Stanley, attended her funeral, a year ago, in Westminster Abbey. Accompanied by two of her daughters, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice, the Queen sat apart in the little gallery entered from the Jerusalem Chamber, having just before met the bereaved husband and offered him the assurance of her sympathy with his grief, beside the coffin laid ready to be carried out of his home. Her Majesty has caused a monumental cross to be erected at Frogmore, in Windsor Park, in memory of Lady Augusta Stanley. We give an illustration of this monument on another page. It is of fine blue Cairngall granite, all polished, and is beautifully enriched on the front and sides with entwined ornaments, after the style of the early Christian crosses that may be seen in the west of Scotland. It stands upon a rock base, or unhewn block of granite, and the total height is about 7 ft. Its site is chosen in the private grounds at Frogmore, in front of the mausoleum of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother. This monument was designed and executed by Messrs. Macdonald, Field, and Co., of Aberdeen and London, under the special directions of her Majesty. The following is inscribed, in gold letters, on the stem of the cross:—"To the dear memory of Lady Augusta Stanley, fifth daughter of Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, this cross is erected by Queen Victoria, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of her faithful labours for thirty years in the service of the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal family. Born, April 3, 1822. Died, March 1, 1876." The late Lady Augusta, who was sister to the late Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, was attached to the household of the Duchess of Kent from 1846 to 1861, when the Duchess of Kent died; she held afterwards, during two or three years, the office of a Woman of the Bedchamber in the Queen's Household. In December, 1863, her Ladyship was married to the Dean of Westminster.

THE LATE MR. COWDEN CLARKE.

Pleasant recollections of thirty years ago and more—a cheerful face, broadly and brightly beaming with the best of good humour—a mellow voice, with rich tones of hearty mirth and heartfelt tenderness—an offhand, easy freedom of manner, guided by instinctive courtesy, true kindness, and social tact—a flowing strain of animated discourse, marked by keen critical insight and sympathetic enjoyment, upon the treasures of humane wisdom, of imagination and humour, in our glorious Shakespeare and in all our noble English poets—these are what we cherish of our past acquaintance with good old Cowden Clarke. He has long been a resident in the sunny South; and we have not seen his face or heard his voice, either behind the lecture-table or among the private friends who loved him in England—not only in London, but in many a provincial town of the West and the North. A younger generation has grown up, who never knew any of that genial fellowship of contemporary scholars of sterling English literature, the associates of Charles Lamb, of Hazlitt, of Leigh Hunt, and others less distinguished as original writers, but scarcely less accomplished in the knowledge, the culture of mind, the refinement of taste, which is a better reward to its faithful votaries than literary fame. Yet a few disciples of that school, preserving in the most honoured place of their ample libraries the works of those delightful essayists above named, are still living in different parts of this country; and one of them, Mr. Alexander Ireland, of Manchester, is known as the author of a complete analytical catalogue of all their widely-scattered writings. That gentleman has contributed to a local journal the following Memoir of the late Cowden Clarke, which we take as an authentic account of a subject dear to many elders and middle-aged persons in the reading world:—

"This veteran litterateur has just died, at the ripe age of ninety, at his residence in Genoa. In his youthful days he was the intimate friend of John Keats, the poet, who attended a school kept by Mr. Clarke's father at Enfield. He was about seven years older than Keats, and the latter found in his intelligent companion one capable of sympathy with his poetical aspirations and intense love of reading. In this happy intimacy, which continued after Keats left school to become an apprentice to a surgeon in Edmonton, two miles off, and subsequently, when both young men settled in London, the poet's powers found a genial atmosphere for their expansion and exercise. Mr. Clarke has recorded many deeply interesting recollections of the ways and habits of his young friend in those early days. Keats was always borrowing books, which he devoured rather than read; among these was Spenser's 'Faery Queene.' The effect produced upon his mind by its perusal is described as 'electrical.' He could talk of nothing else. His countenance would light up at each rich expression, and his then strong frame would tremble with emotion as he read. Spenser struck the secret spring, and opened the flood-gates of his fancy. The earliest known verses of his composition were in the Spenserian stanza, and to the very last the traces of this main impulse of his poetic life were visible. Clarke also lent him George Chapman's vigorous translation of Homer, and, together, the two youths were in the habit of reading it, turning frequently to Pope's version to compare the rendering of famous passages by the two translators. It was on the occasion of his first introduction to this volume that Keats penned the well-known sonnet—so full of clear thought, heroic simplicity, and noble diction—entitled 'On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.' Mr. Clarke, soon after his removal to London, became the intimate friend of Leigh Hunt, and associated with many of the prominent literary men of the second and third decades of the present century. Among these were William Godwin, Charles Lamb and his sister, William Hazlitt, Mr. Talfourd, and others. For some years he was a bookseller and publisher. He married Mary Novello, the daughter of Vincent Novello, the musician, sister of Mr. Alfred Novello, the well-known musical publisher, and of Clara Novello, the famous songstress of a past generation, who afterwards became the wife of Count Gigliucci, now a member of the Italian Parliament. Mrs. Clarke, as our readers know, holds a distinguished place in the world of literature, on account of her admirable and indispensable 'Concordance to Shakespeare,' the result of sixteen years' labour of love, which will always remain a signal monument of unexampled industry and faithful accuracy. She is also the author of several other works, among which may be named 'The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines.' For many years Mr. Clarke was connected in business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Alfred Novello, and during that time published many volumes, besides delivering numerous courses of lectures in the chief towns of the kingdom on Shakespeare and the Elizabethan dramatists, the novelists, essayists, humourists, &c. The chief among his productions are 'Tales from Chaucer in Prose,' 'Adam the Gardener,' 'The Ribes of Chaucer,' 'Shakespearean Characters—chiefly Subordinate,' 'Molière's Characters,' 'The Comic Writers of England,' 'Shakespearean Jesters and Philopeters,' 'Recollections of Writers Known to an Old Couple When Young,' &c. In conjunction with Mrs. Clarke, he edited several editions of Shakespeare, one of

which contains about 17,000 notes, emendations, annotations, &c. Many of our readers will call to mind his frequent visits to Manchester, some twenty-five years ago, 'when his face was wont to beam across our lecture-tables, giving off an electric aura of humour and imagination which placed his hearers in ready sympathy with a tide of genial talk about the poets whom he loved and has so copiously illustrated.'

"About twenty years ago Mr. Clarke left England to reside in the south of Europe—first at Nice and latterly at Genoa. His married life was peculiarly happy, and extended over a period of between forty and fifty years—years brightened by uninterrupted loving companionship, and made useful by a steady devotion to congenial pursuits:—

Hence had they genial seasons, hence had they
Smooth pleasures, calm discourse, and joyous thought;
And so, from day to day, their little boat
Rocked in its harbour, lodging peaceably.

Mr. Clarke preserved in his green old age so much of the freshness, geniality, and enthusiasm of youth that one could hardly realise the fact that he was an octogenarian. He took a lively interest in politics and the onward movements of the day—in all new phases of literature and art—sympathising keenly with earnest reformers, whether political, social, or religious, and maintaining to the last an undiminished faith in the ultimate triumph of truth and goodness—justifying to the very end of his long and happy life the remark made by Leigh Hunt fifty years ago, that 'my old friend, with his ever wise and young heart, possessed that thorough and rightly-mixed earth-and-heavenly richness of poetical sympathy with Nature and all her lovers, for which I know no man more remarkable, and hardly anyone so much so.'"

Our engraved Portrait of Cowden Clarke is copied from a photograph taken, by J. B. Sciutto, of Genoa, so late as May, 1873, and lent us by his friend, Mr. Edmund Ollier, whose father was the friend and publisher of Keats. The photograph represents Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke together, as befits their harmony of domestic and literary wedded life. It is probable, however, that some of those who knew Mr. Cowden Clarke long ago, while he resided in England, will be much struck by his altered features in extreme old age.

THE TOMB OF GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

The masterly excellence of this great English artist, in two different branches of his art, was recognised by his brethren while he lived, a hundred years ago. There is a pleasant story of a Royal Academy dinner, at which Sir Joshua Reynolds gave "the health of Mr. Gainsborough, the greatest landscape painter of the day;" to which one of the great landscape painters, Richard Wilson, promptly responded, "Aye, and the greatest portrait painter, too;" whereupon, if we would see how Sir Joshua took the unexpected hit, most likely he did as Goldsmith says of him in "Retaliation," when they "talked of their Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff;" turning his deaf ear to them,

He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff.

But that Thomas Gainsborough was scarcely, if at all, inferior to Reynolds as a portrait painter is a permissible judgment at the present day, whatever it may have been in his lifetime; and he was also one of the best of the old school of landscape painters. He was a man of rare genius, an accomplished and skilful musician, delightful in social conversation, and his remarks upon a variety of subjects were full of good sense and good taste. He was born in 1727, at Sudbury, in Suffolk, and died in August, 1788, when his body was laid in Kew churchyard. We learnt with much gratification, some time ago, that Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., the well-known historical painter, had generously provided for the restoration of Gainsborough's tomb in a worthy style. It had fallen into a state of utter ruin, the inscription becoming so illegible that there was considerable difficulty in deciphering the characters upon the stone. It was in this state when Mr. Ward first saw it, and it struck him that, as a brother artist and a fellow-member of the Royal Academy, it would be a proper tribute to adorn the resting-place of the great master. He therefore at once proceeded to have the inscription on the tombstone recut, and caused an ornamental railing to be placed round the grave, in order to prevent its profanation by the footsteps of the unthinking multitude, as a spot so dear to all artists and art-lovers. He also erected, in the interior of the church, a tablet recording the demise of Gainsborough. We may mention that the Vicar then resident at Kew behaved in a most liberal spirit in refusing the fees due to him. The inscription runs as follows:—"Thomas Gainsborough, Esq., died Aug. 22, 1788, aged sixty-one years; also, the body of Gainsborough Dupont, Esq., who died Jan. 20, 1797, aged forty-two years; also, M. Margaret Gainsborough, wife of the above Thomas Gainsborough, Esq., who died Dec. 17, 1798, in the seventy-second year of her age. Restored and inclosed, as a tribute of respect, by E. M. Ward, R.A., September, 1865."

The gold medal presented by Dr. Llewelyn Thomas, physician to the Royal Academy of Music, as a prize for declamatory and expressional singing, was contested by sixteen competitors on Tuesday, and finally awarded to Miss Ellen Orridge, Miss Mary Davis and Miss Marian Williams receiving commendation.

At a meeting held on Tuesday night of the committee formed to collect a fund for the purchase of an annuity for the widow of Mr. George Odger, a number of subscriptions were announced, including £100 from the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*. The subscriptions already promised, it was stated, amounted to about £414, and from this there was to be deducted £134 for the family and for the funeral expenses.

It is intended to make on the east coast a new port, to be called Sutton Bridge Docks, the Act of Parliament sanctioning the works having been obtained in the last Session. The directors of the company are the Marquis of Huntly; Robert Tennant, Esq., M.P.; H. H. English, Esq., of Peterborough; M. R. Thorold, Esq. (the representative of Guy's Hospital); and George Frederick Young, Esq., of Wisbech. The object of the company is to provide dock accommodation at Sutton Bridge, which is within the port of Wisbech, for the purpose of facilitating the transport of traffic from the central manufacturing and midland colliery districts of England in connection with the north of Europe. Sutton Bridge has a deep water channel to the sea, and a safe anchorage in the Wisbech Roads; and, in order to afford the best facilities for trade, it is proposed to place the site of the lock at such a level as will admit vessels drawing eighteen feet at neap tides and twenty-four feet at spring tides. The Great Northern Railway Company is without direct access to any port on the east coast, and, recognising the importance of this undertaking, it has agreed to subscribe for £10,000 of share capital, to use the docks, and to pay for the terminal accommodation provided for their traffic. The governors of Guy's Hospital, who are owners of property to a large extent at Sutton Bridge, have agreed to subscribe for £5000 of share capital; and we hear that further subscriptions amounting to £20,000 have been promised by merchants in the district and others interested in the undertaking.

CAPTAIN COOK'S MONUMENT IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received from the Secretary to the Admiralty the following interesting memorandum respecting the monument erected to the memory of Captain Cook at Karakakoa, in the island of Hawaii, or, as the name was formerly spelt, Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands:—

"A report has been received at the Admiralty from Commander Long, of H.M.S. *Fantome*, giving a detailed description of the measures carried out by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the improvement of the site of the monument erected in Kealakekua or Karakakoa Bay, in the Island of Owhyhee, to the memory of the great circumnavigator Captain Cook. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Arthur Cochrane, late Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, after visiting the islands in 1875, drew the attention of the Admiralty to the state of the monument, and, on his application, the Princess Likeliké (now Mrs. Cleghorn), the sister of the King of the Sandwich Islands, who originally presented a piece of ground as a site for the memorial, added to her former generosity by bestowing an additional plot of about half an acre for an inclosure. At the Admiral's suggestion the Admiralty, with the concurrence of the War Office, gave directions for twelve old 32-

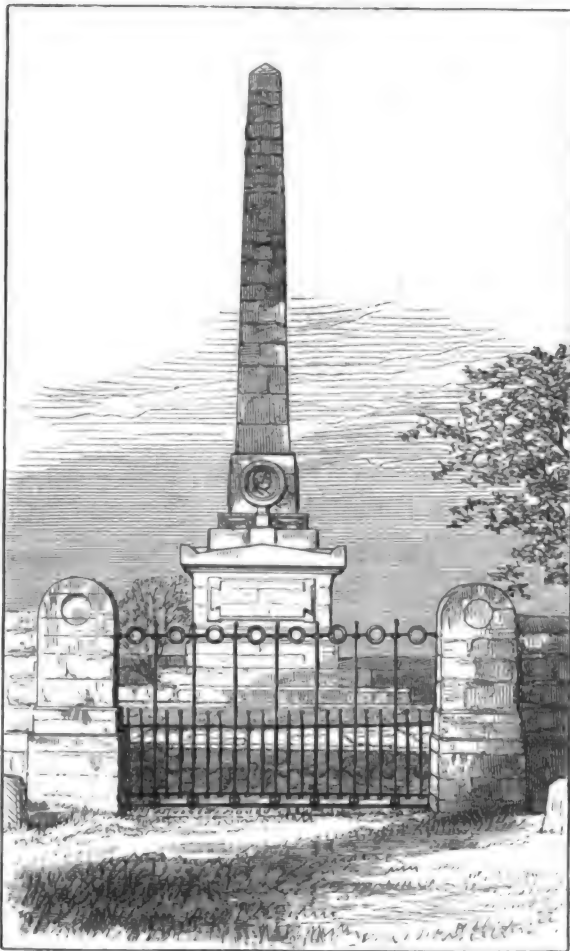


MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN COOK AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

pounder guns, which were in store at Esquimalt, being conveyed to the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of forming a suitable fence.

"The monument is a plain obelisk of concrete, 27 ft. in height, erected on the shore and close to the spot where the great seaman fell. The expense of its erection was mainly borne by English subscribers interested in the island, amongst whom were Lady Franklin, Rear-Admiral Richards, Mr. Follett Syngé, and others. The seaward base of the obelisk bears the following inscription:—'In memory of the great Circumnavigator Captain James Cook, R. N., who discovered these islands on Jan. 18, 1778, and fell near this spot on Feb. 14, 1779. This monument was erected, in November, 1874, by some of his fellow-countrymen.'

"The guns used for the inclosure of the site were conveyed from Esquimalt to Owhyhee, in her Majesty's ship *Fantome*, in September last. They have been fixed in the ground vertically at intervals, and connected by a chain, thus inclosing an area of ground of about 150 ft. square, in which flowers and shrubs, kindly provided by the Rev. M. Davis, of the Church of England Mission, have been planted; also seeds of the algaroba-tree, which is most suitable for the dry and rocky soil. Commander Long states that the appearance of the monument has been greatly improved, and that it is now quite sufficient for so



MONUMENT TO JOHN HOWARD AT KHERSON, RUSSIA.



THE LATE MR. COWDEN CLARKE.



CROSS ERECTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE MEMORY OF LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY.

disadvantageous a site. He suggests that if it should be desired to erect a better memorial, the addition of a 'Captain Cook's Ward' to Honolulu Hospital would be an appropriate arrangement and well fitted to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished discoverer of the islands, one of whose greatest cares was the health and comfort of his men. Her Majesty's Consul-General at Honolulu states that great credit is due to Commander Long for the spirit and energy with which he carried through the undertaking, which was necessarily long and wearisome, and in which he was well seconded by the officers and men under his command."

MEMORIAL OF JOHN HOWARD.

The benevolent example of this illustrious Englishman, the author of modern reforms in prison management and discipline, and of many improvements in sanitary, educational, and other social affairs, has been recognised by a European fame during three quarters of a century. Yet his last request, for the disposal of his mortal remains after death, was in accordance with the spirit of Christian self-renunciation which had prompted and sustained his ardent life of unceasing labours. "Let no monument," he said, "or monumental inscription whatsoever, mark the spot where I am buried; lay me quietly in the earth, place a sun-dial over my grave, and let me be forgotten." Upon another occasion, expecting the end of his earthly career, he chose for the simple motto of his epitaph, "Christ is my Hope;" and desired that the text of his funeral sermon should be Psalm xvii. 15, "As for me, I will behold Thy face in righteousness; I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with Thy likeness." It was at Kheron, a town of Southern Russia, situated on the Dnieper, about a hundred miles east of Odessa, that the devout and earnest servant



GAINSBOROUGH'S TOMB IN KEW CHURCHYARD.

of humanity died of fever, in January, 1790. He had travelled about 50,000 miles, and spent above £30,000 of his private estate, to perform works of mercy or to pursue statistical inquiries with that intent throughout the world. Such was the admirable course of John Howard, in earlier life a City business man, of Watling-street and Old Broad-street, and residing at Stoke Newington, but latterly a country squire at Cardington, in Bedfordshire, and one year High Sheriff of his county. The renown which he never sought or relished could not be escaped by one responsible for such noble and useful deeds. Parliament voted him, for more than one public service, the thanks of the nation; and his death was officially recorded, though a mere private person and volunteer, in the *London Gazette*; while foreign Princes and literary men or philosophers vied with each other in doing honour to John Howard. Though a steadfast Protestant and a member of the Independent or Congregationalist Dissenting flock, with a certain attachment, we are told, also to the Society of Friends, or Quakers, he seems to have cherished a feeling of Christian sympathy and regard for communities of widely different religious opinions, the Roman Catholics and Unitarians not excepted. In many respects, as well as in this of true religious liberality, but especially in the active, hopeful, indefatigable pursuit of social charity and economy, John Howard was far in advance of his age. We are indebted to the secretary of the Howard Association, whose offices are at 5, Blahopgate Without, for the illustration of the monument erected, notwithstanding Howard's humble wish, over his lonely grave, three miles from the town of Kheron. An official gentleman in the Russian Ministry of Justice, who is a corresponding member of the Howard Association, lately procured the photograph and sent it here. Mr. R. N. Fowler is treasurer and Mr. W. Tallack secretary of the association.

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM "THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR IN INDIA,"

BY W. HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D.



MADRAS RACES.



LEVEE OF PETS.

"THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR IN INDIA."

A handsome volume is published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, under the above title, containing the "Diary in India" of Dr. William Howard Russell, who was attached to the personal suite of his Royal Highness there, and some account of the Prince's visits, also, to the Courts of Greece, Egypt, Spain, and Portugal, from the middle of October, 1875, to his arrival home in May last year. The author has long been so well known for bright and vivid narratives of military operations, foreign travel, and courtly festivity or ceremonial, in the columns of the *Times*, that he needs no testimony upon this occasion to the literary merits of his work. The subject, too, has been made entirely familiar to our own readers, since nearly a twelvemonth ago, by the appearance of a very large number of Illustrations, from sketches by Mr. Simpson and other Special Artists, in the weekly issues of this Journal during the Prince's absence from England, and by the subsequent reprint of some of those Engravings, in a collected publication, with a complete account of his voyage, his tour in India, and his return to this country. Another Special Correspondent of one of the London daily newspapers, Mr. J. Drew Gay, of the *Daily Telegraph*, has likewise republished or recast his letters, in a very well written and interesting book, entitled "From Pall-mall to the Punjab," which was produced through Messrs. Chatto and Windus, some time last summer. We do not therefore find it necessary to recapitulate the contents of Dr. Russell's present work, but it may be safely recommended as the most authentic and elaborate memorial of an important "Royal Progress," which has perhaps derived some additional lustre from the more recent adoption, by Parliamentary enactment, of the title "Empress of India," by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. It is generally considered that the visit of the Prince of Wales to his illustrious Mother's Asiatic dominions was a great and gratifying public success; and this agreeable impression will be confirmed by the perusal of the very pleasant narrative here put before us. The volume is furnished with many engravings, from the sketches taken by Mr. Sydney Hall, who accompanied the Royal party; and we are permitted by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. to present in our Journal two of these Illustrations, which represent the Madras Races and the "Levee of Pets." The latter subject is the scene on board the *Serapis*, nearing Portsmouth harbour on her arrival home, when the Princess of Wales and her children, having gone on board that ship to greet his Royal Highness, were diverted with the sight of the strange animals, the tigers, young elephants, deer, ostriches, bears, and tailless dogs of Tibet, which the Prince had brought with him to England.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Both Chambers adjourned, last Saturday, till May 1. The Senate gave a parting rebuff to the Lower House by postponing till the Budget comes before it the bill repealing the excise on soap. Several of the Ministers are about to take a holiday—M. Jules Simon, who has been unwell of late, starting for Venice. In Saturday's sitting the Chamber of Deputies declared the Republican member for Marennes, M. Mestreau, duly elected, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of M. Robert Mitchell, representing the Bonapartists, to prove that undue influence had been used to secure his return.

Marshal M'Mahon remitted the biretta, on the 22nd inst., to Mgr. Caverot, Archbishop of Lyons, who has recently been raised to the dignity of Cardinal. Mgr. Caverot delivered an address on the occasion, in which he expressed devotion simultaneously towards the Church and towards France, and denied that the devotion of the Catholic clergy to the Church weakened that which they owed to their country.

General Ignatieff paid a flying visit to Paris last week, going thence to Vienna.

Messieurs Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo addressed a crowded meeting at the Château d'Eau Theatre last Sunday on behalf of the distressed silk-weavers of Lyons. The first-named orator devoted his speech to the history of legal charity in England; while the poet spoke of the glory of Lyons as a city of labour, and extolled the era of peace about to be inaugurated by the people at the Paris Exhibition. M. Victor Hugo aroused great enthusiasm by his appeal. The house was crowded, and all the reserved seats at ten francs were taken, the total receipts being considerable.

The first conference of the English and French Commissioners in reference to the renewal of the Treaty of Commerce assembled at Paris on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of the Duc Decazes. M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, and Lord Lyons were present, and the conference was regularly constituted.

General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald died recently at Tours, at the age of ninety-one years. He was buried, by order of the French Minister, with the honours due to his military rank.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso, having arrived at Cadiz in the course of his journey to various parts of his kingdom, was entertained on Friday evening, the 23rd inst., on board the *Minotaur*, the flag-ship of the British squadron. Rear-Admiral Seymour proposed the health of his Majesty. The King replied in English, and proposed a toast—her Majesty Queen Victoria and the prosperity of the English nation, of whom, he said, he retained a very agreeable recollection. At night the men-of-war in the Bay of Cadiz were illuminated. The King, on his return to the town, was enthusiastically cheered, and there was an illumination in the evening. His Majesty accepted an invitation to lunch on board one of the Transatlantic mail steamers on Saturday, and invited the officers of the British Channel fleet to dine with him in the evening. The Council-General of Cadiz entertained the King at a banquet, at which covers were laid for one hundred guests, including the chief officers of the British squadron.

His Majesty arrived at Seville on Monday afternoon, having stopped three hours at Xeres on his way thither. It is stated that the meeting with the Queen Mother in the station was touching and dignified. There were present the Princess of Asturias and her sister and the Duc de Montpensier and his family. The King's reception was said to be worthy of Seville. His Majesty was to leave there on Saturday for Granada, thence to proceed to Madrid.

A denial is now given in a telegram from Madrid to the recently circulated statement that the King was about to marry the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 23rd inst., the debate on the Government bill authorising a special grant of 15,000,000 lire for the purchase of portable arms was brought to a close, after speeches had been delivered by Signor Depretis, General Mezzacapo, and Signor Nicotera in favour of, and by Signor Sella and General Rottoli against, the bill. On a division being taken by a secret ballot, the grant was sanctioned by 178 votes against 66.

Signor Depretis made his Financial Statement on Tues-

day. He estimated the income from ordinary sources at 1,275,000,000 lire; ordinary expenditure, 1,254,000,000 lire; showing a surplus on this part of 21,000,000 lire. Between, however, the income from extraordinary sources, 122,000,000 lire, and extraordinary outlay, 131,000,000 lire, there would be a deficit of 9,000,000 lire, reducing the surplus to 12,000,000 lire, which he hoped to attain on the actual income and expenditure of the year, independent of the past. The total income for the year from all sources was 1,397,000,000 lire; the total outlay of all kinds was 1,385,000,000 lire; the surplus was 12,000,000 lire. It could not, he said, be asserted that the equilibrium had been attained. There was, undoubtedly, a considerable improvement in the financial condition of the country; but veritable equilibrium, in the logical signification of the term, there was not. To reach it the view of the Government was to permit no reduction in actual taxation, but to endeavour to effect progressive improvements in receipts and to make provision for the abolition of a fixed paper currency. The Chamber subsequently adjourned for the Easter recess until April 9.

An English deputation waited on the Pope last Tuesday to present him with an address of thanks for the elevation of Monsignor Howard to the Cardinalate. His Holiness, in reply, spoke in high terms of the English nation. There are conflicting accounts as to the health of his Holiness.

BELGIUM.

The Electoral Reform Bill, in the modified form approved by the Liberal party, has been unanimously voted by the Central Section of the Chamber of Representatives.

GERMANY.

A letter has been written by the Emperor William to Prince Bismarck, in which his Majesty expresses his thanks for the many tokens of sympathy he received on his eightieth birthday.

The Crown Prince and Princess were entertained at dinner on Monday evening by Dr. Achenbach, the Minister of Commerce. Herr von Schleinitz, Lord Odo Russell, the English Ambassador, and Viscount de Gontaut-Biron, the French Ambassador, also received invitations.

It is now stated that the Emperor has refused to accept the resignation of General von Stosch, and that the question at issue has been arranged in such a way as to allow of his resuming his official duties as chief of the German Admiralty.

It was finally determined by the Parliament, on Saturday, that Leipzig should be the seat of the Superior Imperial Tribunal. The Parliament has adjourned for the recess, after debates of unusual interest.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

General Ignatieff arrived at Vienna, on Sunday, and in the early part of the day received short visits from Count Andrassy, the Russian Ambassador, and Count Zichy. In the afternoon he called on the Italian Minister, with whom he dined in the evening. On Monday the General received Aleko Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, who remained with him for an hour. M. Zukits, the Serbian diplomatic agent, subsequently had a quarter of an hour's interview with the General. General Ignatieff was, on Tuesday, received in audience by the Emperor, with whom he remained half an hour. Subsequently he had an hour's interview with Count Andrassy. The General and Madame Ignatieff were present at a Court dinner.

An Imperial letter patent has been issued convoking the Diet of Bukovina for April 11, the Diets of Bohemia and the Tyrol for the 9th, and the other Diets of the Monarchy, except those of Galicia and Dalmatia, for the 5th.

The Hungarian Minister of Finance brought forward in the Lower House of the Legislature on the 22nd inst. a bill authorising the Government to contract a 6 per cent gold rente loan for the purpose of converting the floating debt, which amounts to 76,500,000 florins. In introducing the bill the Minister stated that the change to be expected in the general political situation would be favourable to the operation. On Monday the House passed the bill without modification by 166 votes against 74. The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet discussed and adopted the bill on Tuesday.

TURKEY.

The negotiations between Montenegro and the Porte have not advanced. Last Saturday the Montenegrin delegates at Constantinople had another conference with Safvet Pasha. The Porte still refuses to make the concessions asked for by Montenegro, and the delegates of that State, on their side, show no disposition to give way.

ROUMANIA.

The Government, being unable to obtain a foreign loan, has resolved to issue a large amount of paper money, which will be gradually redeemed by sales of State property.

DENMARK.

In the Folkething on Monday the Government brought forward their proposal with regard to the Provisional Budget. The Ministers recommend "urgency" for the bill, in order to render a short prolongation of the Session possible, thus avoiding the necessity for a prorogation.

AMERICA.

President Hayes will, it is stated, call Congress together for June 4.

The President has received a deputation of coloured citizens, and, in reply to their congratulations, he said that he had appointed Mr. Frederick Douglass as Marshal of the district of Columbia to show that he was fully determined to act up to the principles of his inaugural address.

Ex-President Grant has left Washington for a western tour. Mr. Packard, the Republican Governor of Louisiana, has been informed by the Secretary of War that New Orleans will shortly be visited by the Special Commission of Inquiry, and that meanwhile the President desires that the situation may remain unchanged. Mr. Chamberlain and General Wade Hampton, the Republican and Democratic Governors of South Carolina, have accepted the President's invitation to consult with him at Washington upon the affairs of the State.

Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, Minister to Paris, has placed his resignation in the President's hands, to take effect when his successor is appointed.

A series of resolutions has been passed by the Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance thanking Queen Victoria, the British Government, and the British officials for their co-operation in connection with the Philadelphia Exhibition of last year.

Mr. E. H. Kellogg, of Massachusetts, has been appointed American Commissioner on the Fishery Commission created by the Treaty of Washington. The other Commissioners are Mr. Alexander T. Galt, representing Great Britain, and the Belgian Minister at Washington. The Fishery Commission assembles at Halifax next summer.

Mr. Tweed having surrendered 1,250,000 dols. to the New York Municipality, it is expected that the suit against him will be settled, and that he will be released.

John D. Lee, the Mormon Bishop, has been executed, by shooting, for complicity in the massacre of 120 Californian emigrants at Mountain Meadow, Utah, in 1857. The culprit confessed his guilt.

CANADA.

In the debate of the House of Commons of the Dominion Parliament upon the tariff resolutions, an amendment was moved by Sir John MacDonald, last Saturday, in favour of fostering the manufacturing, mining, and agricultural interests in the Dominion. The motion was defeated by 119 to 70 votes.

The Nova Scotia Government has brought forward the Budget in the House of Assembly. It estimates the revenue of the colony at £653,155, and the expenditure at £574,150; thus showing a surplus of £79,005. With reference to the recently raised question of the irregular use of the Great Seal of Nova Scotia, the Court of Queen's Bench of that State has decided that the use of either Great Seal is valid. The matter will be submitted to the Canadian Court. In the House of Assembly the Provincial Secretary has moved an address to the Queen praying for Imperial legislation, in order to settle all doubt on this question. The House of Assembly has approved the Government proposal to send Nova Scotian delegates to the conference to be held upon the question of a legislative union between the maritime provinces.

INDIA.

The Legislative Council at Calcutta was occupied on Wednesday, the 21st inst., in discussing two bills introduced in accordance with Sir John Strachey's scheme for extending the decentralisation of the finances. These bills afforded texts for a long and important debate on the Budget.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, telegraphing last Sunday, says that there was heavy rain last week in nearly all the Madras distressed districts. Heavy showers are also reported in Mysore, but they are said to have been insufficient to do much good. The numbers on the relief works in Bombay show a slight increase, but there is a slight decrease in the numbers on the Madras relief works. Taking both Presidencies together, there is a net increase of 2608. Sir Richard Temple has again visited Sholapore and Kaladji, where he inspected 19,000 relief labourers, and found their physical condition generally satisfactory. The Resident at Hyderabad confirms the opinion that the distress in that State is likely to be less than at first apprehended.

The Viceroy, it is announced, will leave Calcutta on the 2nd proximo. He proceeds first to Lucknow, thence to Nynee Tal, where he will remain a month before going to Simla.

General Norman left India on the 18th inst. His successor, General Johnson, has taken his seat as member of the Council.

We learn by telegram from Calcutta that the Kohat Pass was formally opened on Saturday last, the head men of the Afreedees, who held it, having submitted to the Imperial Government and accepted the terms offered to them.

Synd Noor Mahomed, Prime Minister of the Ameer of Cabul and Special Envoy from the Ameer to the Indian Government, died, at Peshawar, on Monday last.

Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Serapis* left Bombay, and the *Euphrates* arrived at Bombay, on Tuesday last.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

President Burger, at the opening of the Volksraad on Feb. 13, referring to the confederation proposals of the Earl of Carnarvon, spoke strongly in favour of union with the British flag. It is stated that all the leading men of the Transvaal Republic, with the exception of Kruger, think it impossible to continue independent. Several petitions for and against the union have been presented, however, those against far outnumbering those in favour of the confederation scheme.

According to the latest intelligence from the Transvaal, scenes of confusion have occurred in the Volksraad upon the refusal of that Assembly to consider President Burger's programme of reforms, the House insisting on the maintenance of the freedom of the Republic.

AUSTRALIA.

A new Ministry has been formed in New South Wales. Mr. Parkes is Premier and Colonial Secretary, the other members being—Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Prodington; Postmaster-General, Mr. Samuel; Secretary for Mines, Mr. Lloyd; Secretary for Lands, Mr. Driver; Secretary for Public Works, Mr. Hoskins; Justice and Public Instruction, Mr. Francis Suttor; Attorney-General, Mr. Windeyer. The new Ministry took the oaths of office on the 20th inst.

The *South Australian Register* of Jan. 27 states that Sir George Bowen, the Governor of Victoria, has suggested to the Earl of Carnarvon that the services of Mr. Earnest Giles, as an explorer in Australia, should be recognised by a suitable grant of land. His services, we are told, have been most valuable throughout Australia generally.

The English cricketers have played and lost a match against the combined New South Wales and Victoria team.

The *Airlie*, 1500 tons, chartered by the acting Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 23rd inst. with 463 emigrants, under the charge of Dr. John T. Toll, surgeon. Among them were 142 single female domestic servants.

We learn by a telegram from Singapore, by Eastern Telegraph Company's cable, that the Sultan of Perak was forcibly arrested on Tuesday night. There was no warrant or written authority. A writ of habeas corpus has been moved for and refused by the registrar; there is no Judge in the settlement.

The National Gallery of Berlin has suffered a great loss. One of the finest of its pictures has been stolen. The missing canvas is a small but exquisitely finished specimen of Van Eyck, signed and dated 1440—the subject, the Virgin crowned, seated, with the Child in her lap, and in the background a cathedral.

Two Canadian statesmen—the Hon. George Brown and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—have, it is said, declined the honours of knighthood offered to them, on the ground that such honours are not in harmony with the social system and usages of colonial society.

The Crystal Palace Picture Gallery, in which the new pictures have been hung, is reopened for the season.

At the first meeting of the Town Council for the newly incorporated borough of Conway, on Saturday last, Mr. William Hughes, solicitor, was elected Mayor.

There has recently been published an Album of Views of Health Resorts in the South of France and Corsica, auto-lithographed by Mr. R. Cadogan Rothery, an artist who has resided in those parts for some years. The work, which is dedicated, by permission, to the Duchess of Roxburghe, has been printed by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, and is worthy of inspection.

Several members of the House of Commons' Select Committee on the use of Mechanical Power on Tramways visited Wantage last Saturday to witness the running of two steam-engines on the line of the Wantage Tramways Company. A number of gentlemen connected with tramway enterprise were also present. The line is two miles and a half long, and runs from the station of the Great Western Railway to the town of Wantage. The engines inspected were Graitham's combined steam car and engine, and a detached engine manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Co., of Loughborough.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CONTESTS.

As the chief interest of the past few days has centred in the struggles between the representatives of the rival "blues," we shall give a short account of them before touching on the remaining sporting events of the week. It may be remembered that Cambridge won both the single and double handed billiard-matches, thanks mainly to the good play of Pontifex, who is much beyond the average of amateurs; and the next meeting of the two Universities was at Lillie-bridge last Friday week, when the usual nine events were set for decision. There can be no question but that the form shown in the running and other contests was below the average, and did not create the usual interest. The Oxford men were decidedly unfortunate. Not only did they lose the services of E. R. J. Nicolls, the president, who was unable to compete, owing to a death in his family, but one of their chosen representatives in the Weight Putting, who had frequently covered 37 ft. in practice, was rendered hors de combat by a sprained arm. Thus, in all probability, they lost two events, as it is only fair to presume that Nicolls would have repeated his victory of last year in the Mile. In spite of these misfortunes, Oxford only just lost the odd event, carrying off the 100 Yards with E. C. Treppin, the Hurdle Race with S. F. Jackson, the Long Jump with C. M. Kemp, and the Three Miles with W. R. H. Stevenson. For Cambridge W. Cunliffe ran a good race in the Mile, finishing with great gameness, and catching H. G. Tylecote about fifty yards from home, after being apparently beaten. Of course, G. H. Hales, the president of the C.U.A.C., was quite unapproachable with the Hammer; G. W. Blathwayt won the High Jump; A. H. East secured the Weight Putting; and W. H. Churchill was first in the Quarter Mile, though he was completely run out to beat C. H. T. Metcalfe by half a yard, and we much doubt if he is so good a man as his Cambridge time would lead one to suppose.

Before the last race had been run it became generally known that the boat-race would be rowed at a quarter before eight on the following morning, which was nearly an hour earlier than had been anticipated. As a natural consequence, the attendance on the towing-path and at all the usual "coigns of vantage" was considerably smaller than usual. Of course, there was a marked falling off in the number of ladies present; and the appearance of a good many of the spectators was proof positive that they had been unanimous in determining that the only way to be in time was to sit up all night. Once more the Oxford eight were lucky enough to win the toss for choice of stations, and precisely at eight o'clock they put off from the London Boat Club house in their Clasper boat, which they had at last determined to use in the race, and took the Middle-six side. It was nearly a quarter of an hour before the Cambridge men appeared, and another quarter elapsed before the word "Go!" was given by Mr. Searle. The Oxfordmen started at 39 strokes to the minute, against the 38 of their opponents, and at once drew slightly in front; but at the Duke's Head the Cambridge boat had drawn level. There was nothing between them at Craven Point; but at Rosebank the dark blues were slightly in advance. This advantage was only maintained as far as the Crab-Tree, where the Cambridge coxswain kept much the better course, and in making the shot for the Soap Works drew out with a lead of about half a length. This advantage, however, was but momentary, as a spurt from Marriott rapidly closed up the gap, and as the two boats passed under Hammersmith Bridge Oxford, if anything, had the advantage. The curves in the river were now all in favour of the light blues, who began to creep away. They were perhaps half a length in advance at the foot of Chiswick Eyt, from which point the Oxford men began to row much better together, and gradually gained, in spite of Shafto quickening up to 37, and shortly afterwards to 38. At Chiswick Church the Oxonians were fully half a length to the good, and were rowing in better form than was shown by their opponents. Passing under Barnes Bridge, the leaders had increased their advantage to more than a length; and, as they were gaining slowly but surely, the race was apparently over, when bow caught a crab and broke his oar, which was only held together by the leather. Of course, after this he could only sit and swing, and, in spite of the desperate exertions of the other seven men, the Cambridge boat rapidly gained; and, though the general opinion was that Oxford won by about a couple of yards, the decision given by John Phelps was a dead-heat, a result with few parallels in the history of rowing. Thus appropriately ended one of the most sensational of the Inter-University boat-races. The fluctuations in the betting within the last month have been truly remarkable; and the result, by which all bets are off, will be chiefly regretted by the book-makers, most of whom must have stood to win considerable sums by the victory of either. We append the names and weights of the two crews:—

OXFORD.		st. lb.
D. J. Cowles, St. John's (bow)	...	11 3½
J. M. Boustead, University (+)	...	12 9
H. Pelham, Magdalen	...	12 7½
W. H. Grenfell, Balliol	...	12 10
H. J. Stayner, St. John's (+)	...	12 5½
A. Mulholland, Balliol	...	12 7½
T. C. Edwards-Moss, Brasenose (+)	...	12 2
H. P. Marriott, Brasenose (stroke)	...	12 0½
F. Beaumont, New (cox.)	...	7 1
CAMBRIDGE.		st. lb.
B. G. Hoekins, Jesus (bow)	...	10 11½
T. W. Lewis, Caius (+)	...	11 10
J. C. Fenn, First Trinity	...	11 6
W. B. Close, First Trinity (+)	...	11 12
L. G. Pike, Caius (+)	...	12 8
C. Gordon, Jesus (+)	...	12 13½
T. E. Hockin, Jesus (+)	...	12 11½
C. D. Shafto, Jesus (stroke) (+)	...	12 1½
G. L. Davis, Clare (cox.)	...	7 5

Also rowed in 1874. Also rowed in 1875. Also rowed in 1876.
Mr. Davis also steered in 1875 and 1876.

We can devote little space to other topics. The Grand National, which has scarcely excited so much interest as usual this season, brought a field of sixteen to the post. Shifnal (11 st. 5 lb.) regained his position of first favourite before the fall of the flag, though he was closely pressed in the quotations by old Chimney Sweep (10 st. 13 lb.). The latter did manage to run fourth, a position which he occupied last year; but from the last flight of hurdles nothing had a chance against Austerlitz, who, very well ridden by his owner, Mr. Hobson, won easily by four lengths. Congress (12 st. 7 lb.) finished second, a neck in advance of Liberator (10 st. 12 lb.), who was pulling up. The other races of the Liverpool Meeting were of comparatively little importance, and can be passed over without comment.

Last Thursday week the series of competitions for the amateur championships commenced at Lillie-bridge with the boxing, wrestling, and bicycling. We have no space to enter into details, and must simply state that H. Skeate (West London B.C.) won the Light Weight Cup; J. H. Douglas (Broad-street Gymnasium) the Middle Weight Cup, for the third year in succession; and J. M. R. Francis (Richmond B.C.) the Heavy Weight Cup. In the Catch Hold Wrestling, A. Allwright (G.G.S.) beat W. W. Hewitt (G.G.S.); and the

Four-Miles Bicycle Race produced a splendid struggle between W. Wyndham (London B.C.) and R. R. Mackinnon (Brighton B.C.), the former winning by about four yards, in 13 min. 7 sec., the best amateur time on record.

The Amateur Championship Meeting, on Monday, was once more brought off in heavy rain. The best race of the day was that for the Seven-Miles' Walking, in which H. Webster (Knotty Ash), perhaps the finest and fairest walker ever seen in London, beat W. J. Morgan (Atalanta R.C.), by half a yard, after a most determined fight for the whole of the distance. F. T. Elborough (L.A.C.) again secured both the Quarter and Half in ridiculously easy style; and H. Macdougall (L.A.C.) won the 100 Yards, though, had not E. C. Treppin (O.U.A.C.) started so badly, the result might possibly have been different. Perhaps the most popular victory of the day was that of J. H. A. Reay (L.A.C.) in the Hurdles, as his success was gained after three or four years of disappointment.

On Tuesday night Joseph Bennett (ex-champion) and S. W. Stanley played 1000 up even on a championship table erected by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts. The stake was £100, and the match took place at the Gaiety Restaurant, Strand. Stanley proved out of all form, and Bennett, who put together two grand breaks of 76 and 86 after the interval, won by 247 points. The marking of young Oxford Jonathan left nothing to be desired.

THE OPERA SEASON.

We have already given an outline of Mr. Gye's arrangements for the forthcoming season of the Royal Italian Opera (which will begin on Tuesday next), and are now in possession of Mr. Mapleson's programme of that of Her Majesty's Theatre, which will open under his management on Saturday, April 28, being its first application to its intended purpose since the building of the new house on the site of the old one, destroyed by fire in December, 1867. Mr. Mapleson thus returns to the locality which he occupied for several seasons up to the destruction of the former theatre, in which some grand classical operas were splendidly revived during the period of his management, under the skilled and energetic conductorship of Signor Arditi.

Mr. Mapleson's prospectus is of strong interest, both as to performers and performances. His re-engagements include those of Mlle. Titiens, Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini, Mlles. Rodani, Varese, and Alwina Valleria, Signori Fancelli, Rinaldini, Grazi, M. Faure, Signori Rota, Galassi, Medini, Del Puente, Brocolini, Borella, &c. Signor Tamberlik, formerly associated with the Royal Italian Opera, will appear for the first time under this management; and the first appearances are announced of Mlles. Carolina Salla, Mathilde Nandori, Signori Millet Cabero, Carrion, Talbo, and Gayarre.

Besides performances of classical and popular operas that have formed recent as well as frequent attractions under Mr. Mapleson's management, Rossini's "Otello" will be given, with Madame Nilsson as Desdemona, for the first time for seven years, the cast being otherwise exceptionally strong, with M. Faure as Iago and Signor Tamberlik as Otello. The Italian version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" is to be revived, Madame Nilsson replacing Mlle. Ilma de Murska as Senta, and M. Faure appearing (for the first time) in the character of Vanderdecken. Another important promise is that of the performance of Cherubini's "Medea," with Mlle. Titiens as the heroine, as in the revival of the opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, under Mr. Mapleson's management, in 1865. Still more interesting, perhaps, is the promised production, for the first time in this country, of Gluck's "Armida," with Mlle. Titiens in the principal character.

Sir M. Costa continues his engagement with Mr. Mapleson in the capacity of director of the music and conductor; as do M. Sainton as principal first violin; and soloists, Signor Li Calsi as "maestro al piano," Mr. Willing as organist, and Mr. E. Stirling as stage manager, Mr. Smythson being appointed chorus master.

THE CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

The list this year contains seventy-two names. There are twenty in the first class, twenty-eight in the second class, twenty-three in the third class, and one agrotat. Last year sixty-five only were approved, twenty-three obtaining a first class, twenty-six a second class, twelve in the third class, and four agrotat. The following is the official list:—

Class I.—Wellton, King's; Sharkey, Christ's; Dyson, John's; Corrie-King's, Fulford, Clare, Mitchell, Trinity, and Savage, Christ's, equal; Chawncr, King's; Davidson, Trinity, and Jeffery, Peter's, equal; Vaughan, John's; Donaldson, Trinity; Kennedy, Pembroke, and E. H. C. Smith, Trinity, equal; Compton, Jesus, Higgins, Emmanuel, and James, Jesus, equal; Bowring, Trinity; Meyrick, Trinity, and Tillard, John's, equal.

Class II.—Leaf, Trinity; Lowry, Trinity Hall, and Vipan, Christ's, equal; Pearson, Trinity Hall; Northcott, John's, and Tarver, King's, equal; Blackett, John's, and Davies, Pembroke, equal; Beade, King's; Lee, Trinity; Dixon, Christ's; Gordon, Trinity; Nethercole, Catherine; Grant, King's, and Rooper, John's, equal; Spencer, Sidney; Patterson, Trinity, Rogers, Clare, and Sutcliffe, Clare, equal; Baxter, Trinity; Evans, Sidney; Briscoe, Trinity; Williams, Clare; Duffield, Queen's; Fitch, Catherine, Fox, Corpus, and Walker, Christ's, equal; Cadman-Jones, Clare.

Class III.—Warren, John's; Benwell, Trinity; Bené, Queen's, and Wilson, Magdalen, equal; Norman, Trinity; Hill, Trinity, and Rhodes, Caius, equal; Carr, John's; Kendall, Corpus, Pownall, Pembroke, and Stephenson, Corpus, equal; Smith, Sidney, Underhill, Magdalen, and Wilson, Pembroke, equal; Grant, Christ's, and Holden, Emmanuel, equal; Briggs, Christ's; Smith, Pembroke; Bull, Trinity, and Norman, Corpus, equal; Mellor, Trinity; Godby, Magdalen, and Postlethwaite, Clare, equal. Agrotat: Smith, Christ's.

Mr. James Edward Cowell Wellton, the Senior Classic, is the eldest son of the Rev. Ind Wellton, of Tonbridge School. He was born on April 25, 1854. He was educated at Eton under Dr. Hornby, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship in 1873. In the same year he was elected to a scholarship at King's College. In the course of his undergraduate career he obtained the following scholarships and prizes:—In 1873, the Carus Greek Testament Prize; in 1874, a Bell University Scholarship; in 1875, Sir William Browne's Gold Medal for the best Greek Ode, and in addition was specially commended by the examiners for the Craven University Scholarship. In 1876 he was elected to a Craven University Scholarship, and again obtained Sir William Browne's Gold Medal for the best Greek Ode. He has also obtained a number of College prizes, and has been first in the College Divinity and Classical examinations.

Mr. John Archibald Sharkey, the Second Classic, is the son of Edmund Sharkey, Esq., M.D., Ballinasloe, Ireland, and was educated at Victoria College, Jersey, and Trinity College, Dublin. He obtained the Porson (University) Scholarship in 1875, and was bracketed for the Porson Prize in the same year; he obtained the Waddington (University) Scholarship in 1876.

Mr. Frank Dyson, the Third Classic, is the son of Mr. James Dyson, Chesterton, Cambridge, and is twenty-two years of age. He was educated at the Perse School, Cambridge, under the Rev. F. Heppenstall. In December, 1873, he obtained the first Minor Scholarship for Classics at St. John's, and commenced residence in October, 1873. He obtained a Foundation Scholarship in 1873, and Wright's Prize in 1875 and 1876.

The Chancellor's classical medals have been awarded to Wellton (King's), first; Chawncr (King's), second. Sharkey (Christ's) highly distinguished himself.

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on Tuesday Mr. Thomas Carlyle was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

A return presented to Parliament by the Registrar-General states that the total number of births in England and Wales last year was 887,464, and the total number of deaths 510,308. The number of marriages was 201,835. The estimated population to the middle of 1876 was 24,240,010.

LAW AND POLICE.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was presented on Tuesday with addresses by the Mayor and Corporation and the Incorporated Law Society of Bristol, on the occasion of his revisiting that city, of which he had formerly been Recorder, after a period of twenty years. The address of the Corporation was read by the Mayor, and that of the Law Society by its president, Mr. Vassal. His Lordship having returned a separate reply to each address, Mr. Cole, Q.C., as leader of the Western Circuit Bar, expressed the pleasure which the members felt on seeing his Lordship once more among them.

The Court of Appeal had before it last Saturday the case of "Parker (registered officer of the National Bank) v. M'Kenna," in which an appeal was made on behalf of Sir Joseph M'Kenna, M.P., from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, by which Sir Joseph was ordered to pay £20,000 to the National Bank in respect of 2500 new shares which were issued while he was a director thereof. Their Lordships discharged the order of the Vice-Chancellor, on the ground that the appellant had no beneficial interest in the shares.—In another case affecting the relations of Sir J. N. M'Kenna, M.P., with the National Bank, which came before the Lords Justices of Appeal on Monday, Sir W. M. James expressed his belief that every particle of the charge made against Sir Joseph M'Kenna was entirely without foundation, and he thought it due to him to say, that throughout the whole of this matter Sir Joseph M'Kenna had behaved as an honest, intelligent, and very good servant of the bank. In the opinion of the Lord Justice there was not the slightest ground for imputing to him any of the fraud or falsehood with which it had been attempted to fix him. Lord Justice Mellish and Lord Justice Baggallay concurred, and the costs of the proceeding were allowed to Sir J. M'Kenna.

In the matter of the winding up of the Eupion Gas Company, Mr. J. E. Aspinall has been fixed on the list of contributories for 500 shares, Mr. W. E. Aspinall for 250, Mr. G. White for 600, Mr. H. E. Aspinall for 600, Mr. John Holmes for 25, Mr. W. White for 1000, and Mr. G. B. Knocker for 1200. The legal representative of Mr. John Richardson has been put down for 5900 shares.

The Divisional Court heard a singular case on Monday and Tuesday, arising out of the following circumstances:—About twenty years ago a young lady named Marris, living with her parents at Caistor, in Lincolnshire, made the acquaintance of a youth named Heap, which, when her parents learned, they forbade. He induced her to continue to correspond with him, and after he had removed to London, by the threat that he would tell her father of the relations between them, he persuaded her to sign a bond by which she undertook to pay him one third of the property she would receive on the death of her parents, in consideration of his having waited so long for the marriage, and also an annuity, to begin with £20 in 1875, and to be doubled each year that elapsed without the marriage taking place. The lady's mother died in 1873, and her father in 1875. Under the bond Heap claims £20,000; and the lady, seeking to upset the bond, pleads the peculiar manner in which it was extorted from her. The matter came before the Court on an appeal from an order made at Chambers by Mr. Justice Field, who had struck out some portions of the lady's statement of defence, which, it was alleged, were essential to her case. This order was now set aside (Mr. Justice Field concurring), but without costs, the result being that the pleadings of Miss Marris are allowed.

Miss Letitia Martin obtained a verdict at Cork Assizes on Tuesday against a Mr. Corney O'Callaghan, residing near Cork, for breach of promise of marriage. Damages, £500, were awarded to the plaintiff.

The Judge of the Probate Court on Tuesday granted to the son of an Essex builder administration of his father's estate, passing over the widow, who in 1868 took three of her younger children and proceeded with them to Utah, where she joined the Mormons.

In an action for compensation, brought by the Rev. G. E. Gardiner, Vicar of Box, Chippenham, against the Great Western Railway Company, for injuries received in a collision near Chippenham, the jury, at the Bristol Assizes, on Tuesday awarded the plaintiff £5500 damages.

Mr. Barstow, the sitting magistrate at Clerkenwell, has inflicted six weeks' hard labour on Louis Goldstone, a labourer, for wilfully damaging a public gas-lamp. It was stated in evidence that of the lamps supplied by one large contractor 1000 squares of glass were broken weekly.

At the Glamorganshire Assizes a shipowner, named Watts, has been fined £100 and sent to gaol for one month for sending a ship to sea in a state dangerous to life.

John M'Kenna, who was convicted at the recent Manchester Assizes of the murder of his wife at Rochdale on the 24th ult., was hanged on Tuesday morning.

FINE-ART ILLUSTRATIONS.

The two Engravings which are given this week representing works of fine-art dealing with a most sacred theme will, perhaps, be considered appropriate to the season at which the Christian Church is wont to commemorate our Lord's Passion. The one is copied from an important etching by Rembrandt, in which that great artist made an attempt to express his idea of the scene at the judgment-seat of Pontius Pilate, with the Jewish priests and lawyers pressing to the feet of the Roman Governor, while the Divine Victim of their fury and of all the sins of all mankind stands apart in a sublime attitude of holy and compassionate expectancy, surrounded by the need-less military guard. The other is a picture by a German artist of our own day, Professor B. Plockhorst, of Berlin, which seems to us a design of high merit, on account of the union of dignity and grace in its principal figures, with perfect ease and naturalness, both of gesture and expression of face. It is intended, we presume, to illustrate the parting scene at Nazareth, when Christ bade farewell to His Mother before setting out with the travelling party on His last journey to Jerusalem. This was not, indeed, their last earthly interview, for Mary stood weeping at the foot of the Cross; but it may be permitted to imagine that such an occasion for the solemn interchange of filial and maternal tenderness did take place.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next.

The collection of pictures formed by the late Mr. Samuel Redgrave was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods on the 23rd inst. It consisted chiefly of water-colour drawings and sketches, which formed a tolerably complete series, illustrative of English water-colour paintings, besides about twenty-five oil paintings and fifty miniatures, some of which were enamel paintings. There were also a few objects of art in Oriental and other china. The sale realised £1500.—The four days' sale of a portion of Mr. Bohn's collection of old Sèvres china and French faience brought in £4300.



"CHRIST BEFORE PILATE." FROM THE ETCHING BY REMBRANDT.



"CHRIST TAKING LEAVE OF HIS MOTHER." BY PROFESSOR B. PLOCKHORST, OF BERLIN.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Noble Lords have, with rare exceptions, consistently exhibited from the opening of the Session to the adjournment for the Easter holidays that brevity which is said to be the soul of wit; but the Upper Chamber, in lieu of being enlivened by the sardonic humour of the Prime Minister, has had, save on the first few nights of the Session, to be content with the less brilliant utterances of the Duke of Richmond and the Foreign Secretary as the chief exponents of Ministerial policy.

The Duke of Richmond could not dismiss the House of Lords for the vacation, yesterday week; but the sitting only lasted an hour, and was mainly taken up with the announcement by his Grace that the Burials Bill would be proceeded with on April 20; with the reading of the Royal Assent to the Exchequer Bills and Bonds (£700,000) Bill, Publicans' Certificates (Scotland) Bill, and the Beer Licenses (Ireland) Bill; with the second reading of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Bill, moved by the Duke of Westminster; with the appointment, on the motion of the Duke of Richmond, of a Select Committee to inquire into the cause of floods, with the view of adopting measures to prevent them; and with an explanation by Earl Cadogan, for the satisfaction of Lord Bury, of the regulations for enabling junior officers in the militia to enter the Army.

A quarter of an hour sufficed on Saturday morning for the passing of the Somersetshire Drainage Bill and the first reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill; and the twenty-minutes' sitting of Monday was devoted to the formal passing of private bills through various stages, and to reading the third time and passing the Consolidated Fund Bill for £9,841,960 6s. 9d.

The House met on Tuesday, merely to allow the Royal Assent to be given to the aforesaid Consolidated Fund Bill; and was then permitted to break up for the Easter vacation, which is to expire on Friday, April 13.

COMMONS.

Whether it was feared that the Ministry meditated a retrograde movement with regard to the Eastern Question, and therefore required to be reminded of the sentiments enunciated by Lord Derby in his despatches and by the Marquis of Salisbury at the Conference, or whether it was felt that mere questions did not meet the exigencies of the situation, certain it is that prominent members of the Opposition did not allow the House to separate for the Easter holidays before they had copiously ventilated their views on the policy of the Government as revealed in the bluebooks. Thus it has come about that but little time has been devoted to home affairs, Mr. Cross having only reached the new clauses of the Prisons Bill, after a stout fight in Committee; and Mr. W. H. Smith having fruitlessly on two occasions, with Job-like patience, sat out two long debates on the interminable question, in the vain hope that the haven of Supply should be reached at last.

There was a regular Eastern field night yesterday week. The battle was preceded by a parley. In that clear, succinct, and business-like manner characteristic of his speech, Sir Charles Dilke introduced his motion:—

That it is desirable that the hours of polling at Parliamentary elections in Metropolitan boroughs should be extended, and that the discretion now vested in returning officers of other boroughs with regard to the hours of polling at School Board elections should apply to Parliamentary and Municipal elections, and should extend to the fixing of any period of not less than eight hours between eight a.m. and eight p.m.

So good a case did Sir Charles Dilke make out on behalf of the very large class of voters who are not at present able to give their votes because of the early hour at which the ballot closes for Parliamentary elections, and so staunch was the support accorded him by his Conservative colleague (whose elocution, by the way, seems modelled after that of a Ritualistic curate), that Sir Stafford Northcote, on behalf of the Government, accepted the motion of the hon. member for Chelsea with some verbal alteration, and the amended resolution was ultimately agreed to. On the Speaker putting the question that the House should go into Committee of Supply, there rose from the end of the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House a tall, gaunt figure, and the crowded House was silent when it was seen that the hon. member who claimed a hearing was Mr. Fawcett. All obstacle to the resolution of the hon. member being moved had disappeared through the agreement to Sir Charles Dilke's motion without division. If the manner of Mr. Fawcett in addressing the House still smacks too much of the sing-song of the conventicle to be generally acceptable, the matter of his speech appeared to be approved by hon. members who, both from the tone of their politics and the part of the House in which they sit, may be said to have some affinity to and to correspond with the Extreme Left of the Versailles Assembly. Half turning his head in the direction of the benches behind him, and encouraged by the cheers that proceeded therefrom, Mr. Fawcett raised his voice (the high pitch of which soon became monotonous) in re-assertion of those principles of humanity which were popular at countless meetings throughout the kingdom last autumn, and which, the hon. member hinted, had moulded the policy of the Government with regard to Turkey as surely as a modeller moulds the plastic clay in his hands. Pointing out that the "Bulgarian horrors" were being repeated in Bulgaria and in Bosnia, the hon. member for Hackney concluded a long and effective speech by asserting, with his customary emphasis, that the people of England, "having once put their hands to the plough," would not retire until they had shown Turkey she could no longer enjoy immunity in wrong-doing; and by formally moving the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this House, any promises of reform made by the Porte, without guarantees for their execution, will be fruitless; that the Powers have a right to demand, in the interest of the peace of Europe, adequate securities for better government in Turkey; and that the misrule which has brought such misery on the Christian subjects of the Porte will continue unless the European Powers obtain some such guarantees for improved administration as they agreed on at the Conference.

It was plain from the interest Mr. Gladstone took in the speech of the mover that he also intended to speak on the topic which engrosses his attention. But the right hon. member who immediately succeeded Mr. Fawcett was the titular leader of the Opposition. The Marquis of Hartington agreed with much that was said by the hon. member for Hackney, and at an opportune time he would be prepared to give willing support to the terms of the resolution, which he could not see why the Ministry should meet with a direct negative. But at present he thought they had no actual grounds for believing the Government had changed their policy on the Eastern Question, although certain organs professing to be in their confidence had published statements which might justify them in the belief that the Ministry had "abandoned every one of their principles." For the reasons given, the noble Lord could vote neither for nor against the resolution. Mr. Plunket, free from the trammels of office, has not yet lost sympathy for the Government. With Celtic confidence and readiness of speech, he deprecated the introduction of the motion, and glibly delivered himself of a string of inconsistencies, which afforded an opening that Mr. Gladstone was not slow to take advantage of. Rose in button-hole and buoyant as a bridegroom (the right hon. gentleman might indeed, have recently left a wedding-party, so festive was

he in appearance), Mr. Gladstone positively gloried in dissecting the three parts into which Mr. Plunket's short speech was divided, and in exposing how one part contradicted the others. The right hon. member for Greenwich was in his best form—ratiocinative, prompt to reply to interruptions (as when he read out in rich sonorous Italian, for the behoof of Mr. Butler-Johnstone, an extract from the treaty of Kainardji by which Russia obtained the right of protection over the Christians of Turkey), and rising to the highest point of eloquence when he recited the wrongs of the Bulgarians and of the inhabitants of Bosnia. Whilst Mr. Gladstone could not vote for the resolution, he saw no objection to its introduction, inasmuch as it gave the House an opportunity of ascertaining whether there had been any retrogression in the policy of the Government; and he brought a speech of exceptional power and eloquence to a close by inquiring if the Ministry intended to act according to the means at their disposition for the protection of the life and property and honour of the subject races in European Turkey under the peculiar circumstances of exasperation and danger to which they are exposed. The customary chorus of "Hear, hear!" which passes muster for cheering in Parliament came from the Opposition as the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat on the front Opposition bench, which was well filled by ex-Ministers, not the least interested of whom in the earnest peroration of Mr. Gladstone was Mr. John Bright, who gave a sympathetic nod of approval to the closing sentences of the speech, which may be said to have raised the tone of debate from that humdrum commonplace into which it has thus early in the Session threatened to sink. Of the vestry order of eloquence was the address of Mr. Butler-Johnstone, who, having paid a personal visit to Turkey, has thought fit to take the Sublime Porte and all its works under his protection; and more appropriate to a board of guardians than to the House of Commons, it may be considered, was the gusty oratory of Mr. Rylands, who, having digested the despatches in the bluebooks, was able to dictate offhand with sublime self-confidence, how the duties of the Foreign Office may best be carried on to the satisfaction of the country. Sir H. Wolff made a neat speech in defence of the Government (from the point of view of a debating society), and endeavoured to turn the tables on Mr. Gladstone by reading extracts from speeches made by the right hon. gentleman on the Cretan insurrection. It was sought to be proved by these extracts that the ex-Premier then disapproved those sentiments of humanity which he has since advocated in taking up the cause of the Christians of Turkey; and Conservative members welcomed the point with gleesome cheers and laughter; but Mr. Gladstone, for the moment, contented himself with quietly making a memorandum of the attack. Colonel Mure, amid many interruptions from the Conservative side of the House, plaintively entered a plea on behalf of Serbia and Bosnia, in fulfilment of a promise he had given in Serbia. But stillness once more reigned when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with that peculiar action which makes his arms appear not unlike shafts and suggests the idea that the speaker is guided by invisible reins, ambled through a quiet reply, obviously framed after—very much after—the style of the noble Earl Sir Stafford has succeeded in the leadership of the Lower House. Whilst affording the House not an atom of information as to whether the Government were pursuing a course of policy in accord with their action up to December last, the speech of Sir Stafford Northcote indicated a strong desire on the part of the Ministry to come to a division on Mr. Fawcett's motion. But the Opposition declined the division on the grounds that the result would give a wrong idea of the opinion of the House on the matter. So what proved to be a tedious and profitless prolongation of the discussion took place, Mr. Fawcett offering in vain to withdraw his motion, and the adjournment of the debate being moved from time to time only to be negatived until Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, in the small hours, emphatically declared that the Opposition would sit until it should be time to go to the boat-race, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Hardy fired a parting shot, and, accepting the inevitable, finally agreed to the adjournment of the House.

Though the House did not separate until the small hours of Saturday morning, hon. members sat for five minutes at midday, virtually to read the Consolidated Fund Bill the third time and pass it. Questions respecting the Bulgarian massacres and recent outrages in Bosnia and Herzegovina were either put or announced on Monday; and Mr. Bright appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to satisfy the anxiety of the public mind by making a statement as to the present state of our foreign relations before the adjournment for the Easter holidays. The rest of the sitting was occupied by persistent efforts in Committee to add to clause 42 of the Prisons Bill an amendment affirming that prison rules should be sanctioned by the House before adopted; but this proviso Mr. Cross would only accept in the modified form suggested by Mr. Serjeant Simon. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar tried to wear out the patience of the Home Secretary, and there were repeated divisions, but in the end an amendment of Mr. Serjeant Simon's amendment was agreed to, as were clauses 42 to 51 and some new clauses.

On Tuesday the Eastern Question once again monopolised the attention of the House, which met at two o'clock, there being a good attendance both of members and strangers, in consequence of Sir H. Wolff's notice that he would call attention to Mr. Gladstone's letter to Monday's papers asserting that the extracts read from his speech on Crete were "garbled." The way was cleared for this personal question by Mr. Bourke's red-tape answers to interrogations by Mr. E. Jenkins, Mr. H. Samuelson, and Mr. W. James, as to fresh Turkish outrages; and the issue of Sir H. D. Wolff's formidable indictment was that the answers of Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Gladstone only went to show that the hon. member for Christchurch had misinterpreted the general tenor of the speech referred to. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the Marquis of Hartington "that, as the House is aware, negotiations have for some time been going on, and are still going on, between the great Powers with regard to the course that should be pursued with respect to the affairs of the East. I mentioned to the House some time ago that the Government of Russia had proposed the signature of a Protocol, and that discussion was then going on as to the precise language of that Protocol. The language of that Protocol has not been finally settled. It is still under consideration; but at the present moment the question which is under consideration is rather as to the conditions under which the Protocol should be signed. I hope that before the House reassembles we shall be in a very much more advanced position, and that I shall be able to make a more satisfactory statement than I am able to make at the present moment. I will now move that the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday, April 5." But ere this last-named motion could be carried, Sir Henry Elliot was put on his trial, as it were, Mr. Rylands rising to call attention to the course taken by Sir Henry Elliot and the opinions expressed by him with regard to the treatment by the Porte of the Christian subjects of the Turkish Provinces

and to the announcement made by her Majesty's Government that they contemplate his return as Ambassador to Constantinople. With habitual ponderosity, Mr. Rylands acquitted himself of his task, and was marching out of the House when Mr. Baillie Cochrane recalled him, and warmly repelled the attack made on Sir Henry Elliot. The hon. member for Burnley (who returned to his seat with ready courtesy) might have been a delinquent lieutenant, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane an explosive Admiral of the Fleet, so soundly did the latter rate Mr. Rylands in the good old quarter-deck fashion for being too

Willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike.

Mr. W. E. Forster (who had apparently been incubating a speech on the subject for some few weeks past) raised the question from a personal to a public question by paying a passing tribute to the honour and high ability of Sir Henry Elliot, who, he yet argued, was not a fitting representative of England at Constantinople. The right hon. gentleman based his objection chiefly on the appended passage from Sir Henry Elliot's dispatch, accompanying Mr. Baring's report:—

We may and must feel indignant at the needless and monstrous severity with which the Bulgarian insurrection was put down; but the necessity which exists for England to prevent changes from occurring here which would be most detrimental to ourselves is not affected by the question whether it was ten or twenty thousand persons who perished in the suppression. We have been upholding what we know to be a semi-civilised nation, liable under certain circumstances to be carried into fearful excess; but the fact of this having just now been strikingly brought home to us cannot be a sufficient reason for abandoning a policy which is the only one that can be followed with a due regard to our own interests.

The sentence printed in italics, Mr. Forster asserted, gave the pith of Sir Henry Elliot's idea of British policy in the East, and he therefore protested against the return of Sir Henry as our representative to Constantinople. Mr. Bourke answered the emotional speech of Mr. Forster by reading several extracts from the despatches of Sir Henry Elliot to prove that he had from the first taken the liveliest interest in the Christian subjects of the Porte, and had over and over again urged the Porte to effect the promised reforms and to punish those responsible for the outrages. An eloquent eulogium was passed on the personal character of Sir Henry Elliot by Mr. Gladstone, who, in the course of a long speech—argumentative for the most part, but lit up with animated passages—insisted that Turkey was not the proper sphere for the exercise of Sir Henry Elliot's abilities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer earnestly defended Sir Henry Elliot's conduct in the course of a brief reply; and, after various bills had been passed through certain stages, the House, with schoolboy alacrity, adjourned until Thursday next.

BISHOP SARGENT.

The Right Rev. Edward Sargent, D.D., who was consecrated, with Dr. Caldwell, as a Suffragan Bishop in the Madras diocese, on the 11th inst., in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, was born in Australia, and went with his parents to India when young. His connection with the Church Missionary Society extends over a period of forty years. In 1839 he visited England, and was ordained Deacon in 1841 and Priest in 1842 by the Bishop of London; since which time he has laboured as a missionary in South India, and has been intimately associated with his brethren, both European and native, in working out the plans of the society for the development of the native Church. As a preacher in Tamil, he has few equals; as a teacher, his experience has been extensive and varied; for, during a considerable part of his career, he has had charge of the Theological Institution, in which many of the seventy-one native clergymen now employed in the Church Missionary Society's missions in the Madras diocese were educated. As a man, he is universally beloved, and therefore it may be confidently hoped that, under his kind and brotherly influence as a Bishop, the native Church will, with the Divine blessing, make still more progress than it has made during the past forty years. In one of his recent letters from Palamcottah, he writes, "My own recollections of this place (the first occupied by the Church Missionary Society in 1820) carry me back forty years; and when I compare the state of things now, with what was then visible, I can indeed say, with wonder and thankfulness, 'What hath God wrought!'" The first time I attended church, there were present a school of about thirty boys and some forty people of the congregation." The South India mission of the society has now grown until, at the close of 1876, there were 50,795 baptized Christians, and 14,078 under instruction as catechumens. Working among these people and upon the heathen around in the Madras diocese, there are thirty European Missionaries, and seventy-one native clergymen—and about 1000 native catechists and teachers.

To assist the Bishop of Madras in the superintendence of this large organisation will be Dr. Sargent's work. He will, no doubt, devote considerable attention to the native clergy and their congregations, and endeavour to foster in them the spirit of liberality, which already is a distinguishing feature among them. During the year 1875 the native Christians, who will be the special objects of Dr. Sargent's care, contributed to the funds for the support of their ministers, their churches, their schools, and the poor, 34,449 Rs., or about £3444.

The Church Missionary Society hopes that Dr. Sargent's labours among them may prepare the way for the appointment of natives as bishops, who, with wisdom and discretion, will be able to lead these native Christians on to become evangelists to the heathen millions of their own fellow-countrymen.

The consecration of Bishop Caldwell, a veteran missionary clergyman in Southern India, connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, took place simultaneously with that of Bishop Sargent; and his portrait, with a memoir, is given on another page of this Journal.

Five persons were killed and many others injured by an accident which occurred early on Sunday morning to the "Flying Scotchman" express from Edinburgh to London. The engine left the rails near Morpeth station and overturned, and some of the passenger-carriages were smashed to pieces.

A grand miscellaneous concert will be given at the Royal Albert Hall on Easter Monday in aid of the funds of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution. It is under distinguished patronage, the entire expense being defrayed by Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock, of Wells-street, who will hand over the whole proceeds, without deduction, to the treasurer of the institution. A similar entertainment given last year realised a large sum. The vocalists will be Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Fanny Chatfield, Mdlle. Emilia Chioni (her first public appearance in London), Miss Helen D'Alton, Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. W. Shakespeare, Mr. Thurley Beale, and Signor Foli. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey, will attend, and there are other attractions. It will be seen, therefore, that those who aid Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock in their most praiseworthy and liberal effort by attending the concert will have an ample return for their money.

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

No more favourable opportunity could well have been found for the publication of *The Life of Mahomet*, by Sir William Muir, LL.D. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), in one large volume, into which the contents of the four volumes published in 1861 have, by the usual process, been condensed. Islam has been on men's lips and before men's eyes in conversation, in dispute, and in the articles of newspapers, for the last year or more; and men's thoughts have naturally been turned, with more than ordinary interest, towards him with whom Islam originated, towards the Prophet of Mecca and the Prince of Medina. All that can be learned, upon the most trustworthy authority, about him is likely to be found in the volume under consideration; for the author, in an appendix, has fully set forth his ideas about the sources which exist for a biography of Mahomet, admitting the weight of the Coran "as an authentic and contemporary record," showing that Mohammedan tradition "contains the elements of truth," indicating "some canons, by which fact may be distinguished from the legend and fiction so closely commingled with it," enumerating "those early biographical compilations which can alone be regarded as worthy of attention," and giving reasons why "no later authors are possessed of an original and independent authority." The reader is carefully prepared for the circumstances under which Mahomet was born, and which were calculated to facilitate or impede his work as a religious founder, by an introductory account of Arabia before the date of his birth. Nearly everybody has some dim, general idea, whether gathered from the pages of Washington Irving or another, of the famous Prophet and of his life; how he was born after the death of his father, at Mecca, but taken into the desert to be nursed; how in his very early childhood he exhibited epileptic symptoms; how he lost his mother when he was scarcely seven years old; how he was put under guardianship; how he spent a part of his youth in the occupation of a shepherd; how he, at twenty-five years of age, took charge of a mercantile venture for Khadija, a widow of forty; how he found favour in her eyes and married her; how he so loved her that, in after days, the very memory of her made Ayeshah jealous; how he grew poetic, and, with real or feigned inspiration, prophetic; how he gained converts, who believed, or professed to believe, in his Divine mission; how he had to endure indignities and persecution at Mecca; how he fled to Medina; how a period of battles, assassinations, and conquests supervened; how the new faith ultimately triumphed; how submissive embassies were sent from all quarters to the Prince and Prophet; how he, in his old age, went, like Solomon, after strange women; and how, at length, like men in general, he fell sick and died, and was buried; but, unlike men in general, left a name which still exercises a magic influence, whether for religious or political purposes, over millions of the human race. Of all this nearly everybody has some sort of vague notion; but the real history of it, with every curious detail, in all its ramifications, and by the light of critical and philosophical reflection, is most ably and exhaustively set forth in the admirable volume under consideration. There is in that volume one remark with which most readers will, after perusal of the whole biography, be disposed to agree most cordially—namely, that if there be any question of a terrestrial or celestial origin, "Islam is human; Christianity, divine."

Undoubtedly "patient search and laborious reading," as well as qualities of a much higher kind than mere patience and laboriousness, must have been required for the production of the two noble volumes entitled, *Titian; his Life and Times*: by J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle (John Murray), two volumes abounding in interest and useful information, supported by the authority of two gentlemen whose names carry the greatest weight and inspire the utmost confidence, from the portrait of Titian upon the frontispiece of the first volume to the appendix, containing unpublished documents, chiefly of the epistolary kind, which appropriately concludes the second. Of illustrations, exclusive of the portrait, there are nine in the first volume and the same number in the second; and, by an innovation to be applauded rather than deprecated, an index is inserted at the commencement of the first volume, between the preface and the first chapter. In that preface will be found an account of the sources whence the authors have derived their material, of the difficulties they had to encounter in the prosecution of their work, and of the extent to which they have been indebted to their "own study and travel." How unsparing they have been of their personal investigation may be gathered from their statement, "that the pictures to which the name of Titian is attached exceed the number of one thousand, in Italy, in England, and on the Continent;" and that "we have been at pains to visit and to study all but a very few of these works, with which we have compared, when it was possible, numerous engravings and photographs." It is pertinent, at this point, to remark that there are to be found, towards the end of the second volume, lists—not complete, perhaps, but as complete as diligent inquiry could make them—of pictures not specially noticed in the text, and classed as "genuine Titians," as "uncertified Titians," and as "missing pictures"—pictures, that is, "noticed in books as works of Titian," and probably, in certain cases, identical with some of those treated of in the authors' pages, but incapable of indisputable identification. As to when and where Titian was born, "it now seems clear that Titian was not born later than 1477," and that his birthplace was in the district of Cadore, though whether he first saw the light in the cottage which bears an inscription claiming that honour appears to be still an open question. His full name was Tiziano Vecelli; but, according to the fashion to which we are well accustomed, the appellation of his family has derived but little lustre from the fame which has made Titian a household word. About 1488 Titian left Cadore "to learn a trade at Venice;" and he learnt one, as we all know. On Aug. 27, 1576, he fell a victim to the plague, which was then devastating Venice, and died at the great age of all but a hundred. To follow the details of so long a life, as busy almost as it was long, would require more space than is available for such a purpose; and, besides, the whole story will be much more agreeably and profitably ascertained from the pages of the two volumes under consideration. Still, it may be worth while to draw attention to a few of the more interesting events of the great painter's career. It was about the year 1516 that he received a broker's patent in the Fondaco de' Tedeschi, an institution which, in its origin, would seem to have had little to do with painting or any other art, and concerning which the authors of the two volumes have a great deal of interesting information to give, after a perusal whereof the reader will be certainly not more astonished to find a Titian among the brokers than a Burns among the excitemen. Titian's acquaintance with Alfonso I., Duke of Ferrara, with Ariosto, with Pietro Aretino, "pamphleteer, poet, and comic writer," with the Gonzagas of Mantua, with Charles V., and with other less exalted personages is carefully traced, and the first volume concludes with the position of Titian in 1537, when he was sixty years of age, and when his spirit was embittered by the rivalry of Pordenone. With

the story of that rivalry the second volume commences. In the meanwhile Titian had married and had lost his wife, who, at her death, in 1530, had left him with three children, Pomponio, Orazio, and Lavinia (the daughter whose portrait adorns the frontispiece of the second volume). The great painter was not fortunate in his son Pomponio, who "disgraced the priest's cassock and squandered his father's means in debauchery;" but he found Orazio and Lavinia "worthy of his love." And so, from the age of sixty, when the first volume ends, to the age of ninety-nine, when the second ends, we find Titian, full of years and honours, but not without his vexations and troubles, living a life of work, travel, negotiation, and intercourse and correspondence with the great ones of the earth, suffering but little, if at all, from the ailments which generally accompany old age, until the day when the plague came and carried him off. Then, indeed, his greatness was acknowledged in the most unmistakable manner; for, though "laws had been passed to meet the plague then afflicting Venice, which forbade the burial of a victim of the contagion in any of the churches of the city," every ordinance of the kind "was quickly set aside in Titian's case," and "the body was taken solemnly to the Friari and laid in the earth, where now a stately monument, tribute of wonder and admiration of the latest generation of Titian's admirers, stands in all the splendour of marble to do honour to his memory." Yet the painter's house could not escape desecration, and the scenes which occurred after his death "were melancholy beyond description. It is not known whether Orazio was attacked by plague during his father's lifetime, but he certainly died of the contagion almost immediately afterwards; and he died, not in his father's dwelling, but in the Lazaretto Vecchio, near the Lido. No one was left to take care of the painter's place. Thieves broke into the house; and, before Pomponio or the officers of public security could interfere, many precious relics were stolen and destroyed." Still, as it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, this deplorable fact may tend to encourage those picture-dealers and other persons who hug themselves in the belief that they have come by genuine Titians in some extraordinary fashion and for a mere song. Of course the chief charm of the two volumes, for the initiated, will be the history which is given of various masterpieces and the comments which are made upon them, to say nothing of the representative illustrations. Of those illustrations there are, as has been said, nineteen, and very acceptable they will, no doubt, be considered; but there is, after all, something of a mockery in a Titian without the colour, reminding one a little of the play of "Hamlet" with the character of Hamlet left out.

Memory is, no doubt, a broken reed to lean upon, but such support as can be afforded by memory is given to the notion that, within the last dozen years or so, there have been several publications, whether written by a "Tuan Muda" or by anybody else, and whether entitled "Ten Years in Sarawak," or "At Home among the Dyaks of Borneo," or anything else, bearing more directly upon the personal history of the once popular and unpopular "Raja" Brooke, whence all that was likely to be of special interest to the public in the life of that celebrated man, whom some people regarded as a sort of Paul Jones the Pirate, and others a sort of sea-going knight-errant, seeking what wrongs he might redress, could readily be collected; but, whether memory be right or wrong, it has appeared good, for various reasons stated in the preface, to expand into two large volumes, called *The Raja of Sarawak*, by Gertrude L. Jacob (Macmillan and Co.), a narrative which came out in the *Monthly Packet*, a few years ago, under the title of "The English Raja." The characteristic feature of the two volumes is that the account which they contain is for the most part to be extracted by readers for themselves from "letters and journals." The result is, as was obviously to be expected, a mixture of advantages and disadvantages; for, while nothing can be more satisfactory than to have before one the very personality, as it were, of the man whose career and motives are in question, it is, on the other hand, rather wearisome work to piece together for oneself disjointed fragments, and to follow a thin thread of narrative through a labyrinth of overgrown correspondence. However, there is, fortunately, an index, by the help whereof it is possible to put one's finger upon the salient points of the biography. It appears, then, that James Brooke, the future Raja of Sarawak, was the second son and fifth child of a gentleman in the H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Civil Service, and was born on April 29, 1803, at Secrore, or Secrore, "the European suburb of Benares." At twelve years of age he was sent from India to the care of his grandmother at Reigate; was put to Norwich Grammar School, under Mr. Valpy, whom he did not like; left school abruptly, or, in other words, apparently ran away; and at sixteen "received his Ensign's commission in the Bengal army." He soon got his lieutenantcy, a severe wound, sick leave, extension of that leave, and a warning which induced him to resign his commission for fear of forfeiting it by not arriving at his presidency in time. After a considerable amount of travelling, during which he visited that Sumatra which would one day be so familiar to him, he returned home to England, where he seems to have spent much of his time in thinking how he might burst the bonds of civilised society and in brooding over a purpose he had formed of purchasing a schooner, as soon as he had money enough and seamanship enough, and carrying out a scheme of "combining mercantile speculation with opportunities for adventure and discovery." In 1836, having inherited £30,000 at his father's death, the money being "unfettered by claims of any kind," he purchased a "schooner of 142 tons burden," and from that date may be said to have commenced the series of voyages, adventures, and successes which ended in his strange appointment, on Sept. 24, 1841, as Raja of Sarawak. This august position he held until his death, in June, 1868; and he bequeathed his sovereignty "to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, and his male issue; failing such, to his nephew Stuart Johnson, and his male issue." In default of such issue the Raja devised his said sovereignty, "the rights, privileges, and power thereto belonging, unto her Majesty the Queen of England, her heirs and assigns for ever." He died, apparently, at Burrator, "an estate of about seventy acres, with a very small house, in the parish of Sheepstor, on the edge of Dartmoor," an estate which he purchased in 1859; and he was buried in Sheepstor churchyard—a view whereof, with the Raja's grave, forms the frontispiece of the second volume. In or about the year 1833 the future Raja would seem to have been engaged to a clergyman's daughter, but the engagement was broken off, and "Brooke appears from this time to have taken ambition as his only bride." Whether this can in any way account for what has been left on record by one of the ladies who knew him best, that "he had not those views on religious matters which we thought could alone satisfy his needs," is a question no more to be discussed here than the controversy excited by his proceedings in connection with Sarawak—proceedings described, with as much detail as can possibly be desired, in the pages of the two volumes. One thing, however, the biography is likely to impress upon nearly every reader's mind, that it would be very inconvenient for the Government of this

country if many gentlemen of independent means, adventurous yearnings, chivalrous sentiments, force of character, innate powers of swaying the wilder sorts of mankind, and of exercising a benevolent, paternal despotism, as it were, should go about the world establishing little sovereignties in distant countries and afterwards demanding a protectorate, or a recognition, or permission to transfer their acquisitions to the authorities at home, who might find such possessions an embarrassment.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD BELCHER.

In the *Obituary Notices* of last week we mentioned the death of Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, whose name was familiar to the last generation as one of the most enterprising of our Arctic explorers. The second son of the late Andrew Belcher, of Rochampton, he was born in the year 1799, and entered the Royal Navy, at the age of thirteen, as a first-class volunteer, becoming a midshipman the same year. He was present at the battle of Algiers, and served afterwards on the African station, whence he came home invalided in 1820. Lieutenant Belcher next served on the North American station for three years. In 1825 he was selected as assistant surveyor to Captain F. W. Beechey, whom he accompanied to Behring's Strait on his voyage of discovery. In the next few years we find him actively engaged in Spain, in Africa, in South America, on the Indian station, and in China, where he obtained the thanks of the Admiral in command for his gallantry, especially at the reduction of Canton. He was rewarded with a commission as Post-Captain and the Companionship of the Order of the Bath in 1841, and received the honour of knighthood in 1843. From 1842 down to 1847, when he retired from active employ, he was mainly engaged in surveying service in the East Indies. His last important naval employment was in command of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1852-4, ending in the abandonment of his two ships. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1867. Sir Edward Belcher's narrative of a Voyage Round the World, performed in her Majesty's ship *Sulphur*, in the years 1836-42 is well known. He was also the author of a "Treatise on Nautical Surveying." Sir Edward married, in 1830, Diana Jolliffe, grand-daughter of Colonel Smyth, of Plean House, near Falkirk, Stirlingshire, and step-daughter of the late Captain Peter Heywood, R.N., well known in connection with the "Mutiny of the Bounty."

We are indebted particularly to Messrs. Maull and Co., of Piccadilly and Chapside, for the photograph from which Sir Edward Belcher's portrait has been engraved.

TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

Tewkesbury, in the western part of Gloucestershire, and close to the borders of Worcestershire, is said to be of Saxon origin, and to derive its name from Theot, a Saxon, who founded an hermitage here in the seventh century. Early in the eighth century two brothers, Dukes of Mercia, founded a monastery, which in the tenth century became a cell to Cranbourne Abbey, in Dorsetshire. In the twelfth century Robert Fitzhamon enlarged the buildings and liberally endowed the institution, in consequence of which the monks of Cranbourne made Tewkesbury the chief seat of their establishment. At the Dissolution the abbey belonged to the Benedictines, and its annual revenue was £1598.

On opening the tomb of the founder of the abbey, the body of the abbot was found arrayed in full canonicals; the crozier was perfect, while the body showed scarcely any symptoms of decay, although it had been entombed considerably above six hundred years. On exposure to the air, the feet alone of the abbot were seen to sink; when the tomb was ordered to be sealed up, and his body was again committed to his darkness.

A great battle was fought on May 4, 1471, within half a mile of Tewkesbury, when the Lancastrians sustained a most disastrous defeat: the Earl of Devonshire, Lord Wenlock, Lord John Beaufort, nine knights, and upwards of 3000 men were slain; Queen Margaret of Anjou was taken prisoner by Edward IV.; the young Prince Edward is stated, in a contemporary manuscript, to have been killed while flying from the field, and not to have been butchered in Edward's presence, as commonly reported; the Duke of Somerset, Lord St. John, and about a dozen knights and esquires were dragged from the church, where they had taken sanctuary, and beheaded, May 6.

This battle was fought in a field, long after known as the "Bloody Meadow." The chief glory of this well-fought field belonged to Richard Duke of Gloucester. At Tewkesbury he commanded the van, and was confronted with the Duke of Somerset, who had taken up so formidable a position, fenced by dykes and hedges, that to carry it seemed hopeless. After a feigned attack and short conflict, Gloucester drew back as if to retreat. Somerset, rash and impetuous, was deceived by this manoeuvre, and left his vantage ground, when Gloucester faced about, and fell upon the Lancastrians so furiously and unexpectedly that they were driven back in confusion to their intrenchments, which the pursuing force entered along with them. Lord Wenlock, who, by coming to their assistance with his division, might have beaten back Gloucester, never stirred; and Somerset no sooner regained his camp than, riding up to his recreant friend, he denounced him as a traitor and coward, and stopped recrimination and remonstrance by dashing out his brains with a battle-axe.

In the stately abbey church—obtained from the King, for the use of the parishioners, at the time of the Dissolution—was buried Brietric, King of Wessex; Norman Fitz-Hamon, Earl of Gloucester; Edward, son of Henry VI.; George Clarence, brother of Edward IV.; and his wife, Isabel, daughter of King-making Earl of Warwick. The church is in the Early Norman style, and has a central tower. The roof is finely groined and carved. There are several ancient chantry chapels in the east end of the choir, which is hexagonal. Some of the monuments are in memory of persons who fell at the Battle of Tewkesbury.

The choir of this fine church has lately been restored, in some degree, to its former beauty, as shown in our Illustration, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. The parishioners of Tewkesbury, aided by a subscription in the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, have expended some thousands of pounds in the work. A committee, including noblemen and gentlemen from other parts of England, has been formed to raise a national subscription; for which purpose a meeting, presided over by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was held on the 3rd inst., in the library of Lambeth Palace. The honorary secretary is Mr. C. Locke Smiles, 15, Bedford-row.

The new Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum just completed on Banstead Downs, near Sutton, was thrown open for the reception of patients on Tuesday. The building and grounds cover an area of 100 acres, the cost of the land and of construction amounting to more than £200,000. There is accommodation for about 2000 patients, and these, in the first instance, will be draughted in from Hanwell and Colney Hatch at the rate of about one hundred per week, it being intended to receive only what are called chronic and quiet cases.



THE RIGHT REV. DR. SARGENT, BISHOP IN SOUTHERN INDIA.



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD BELCHER.



THE RIGHT REV. DR. CALDWELL, BISHOP IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

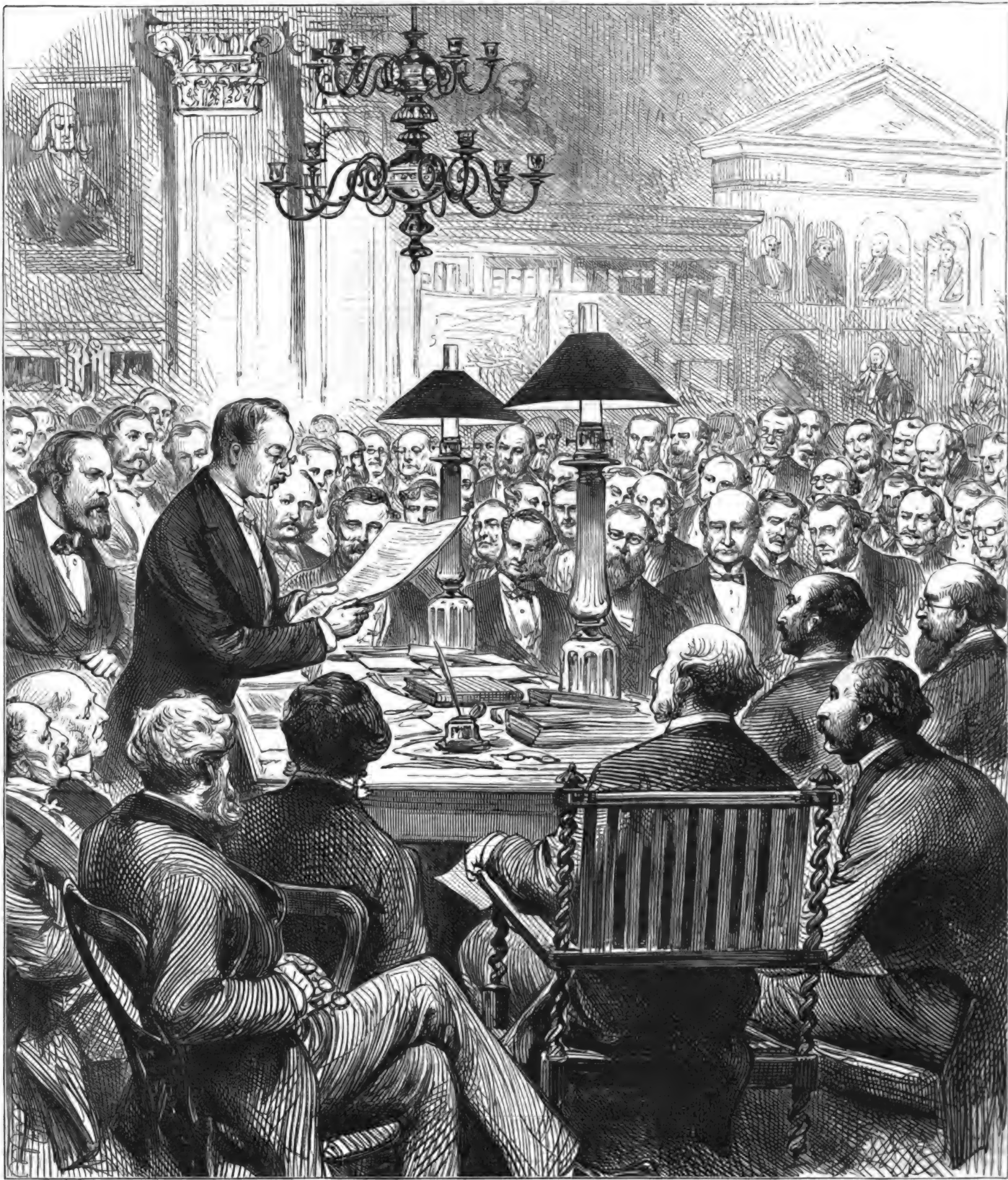
BISHOP CALDWELL.

Two missionary clergymen of the Church of England in India were ordained Bishops, at Calcutta, on Sunday week. They will exercise their episcopal functions, virtually as coadjutors to the Bishop of Madras, among the missionary stations and native church institutions, with which they have long been officially connected, in Southern India. The Right Rev. Dr. Caldwell and the Right Rev. Dr. Sargent are the first two purely Missionary Bishops of the Church of England in India. Dr. Caldwell is a member of an old Scotch family, but was born in Ireland. Parts of his history have some interest. As a very young man he was a promising artist, and worked side by side with Clarkson Stanfield and Noel Paton. Suddenly throwing over the easel, he determined to devote himself to mission work in India—not before a prize-painting of his ("Mule-Train Crossing the Alps") attracted some attention in Dublin. He was hardly of age when he began his studies at Glasgow University, graduated, and went to London to offer himself for mission service in India in connection with the Church of Scotland. He was rejected by three doctors, who declared that his constitution would give way if exposed to the tropical rigour of an Indian climate. At length one luckier or more sagacious doctor was found sufficiently bold to recommend Dr. Caldwell's going abroad, which he did, with Dr. Duff, about forty-two years ago, landing in Madras after having learnt much Sanscrit and more Tamil during the voyage. A week after landing he began extemporary preaching in Tamil in Madras, and subsequently lived as much as possible amongst the natives. During this time, long study of the Christian Fathers of the first six centuries in the original, and of the theo-



TEWKESBURY ABBEY: PROPOSED RESTORATION OF CHOIR.

logical writings of the seventeenth century, induced him to take orders in the Church of England. By this time, too, he rendered himself familiar with about half a dozen Indian languages. A short time elapsed, and he went southward of Madras to take charge of the Edeyengoody mission, in Southern Tinnevely. The journey of 400 miles he accomplished on foot, making geological and botanical observations on his road as a recreation. Arrived at Edeyengoody (i.e., "Shepherd's Habitation"), he found it to be a miserable hamlet, on the side of a sandy desert, and peopled by a number of vagabonds, robbers, and cutthroats. These natives, merely because the surrounding "heathen" despised and turned them away, called themselves "Christians," and sought the protection of the white missionary. The first native congregation Dr. Caldwell had was composed, about forty years ago, of some 180 persons of this kind in his lonely station. His mission work had to begin by turning them out of church; by declaring that he would have every criminal brought to justice if possible; and by setting the whole body of these "Christians" in a state of wild indignation against himself. The consequence was, the shepherd was left; but the flock was nowhere. Soon, however, the sheep came back, one by one. Now, what is the result? Figures, roughly stated, will speak for themselves. During his (approximate) forty years' ministry in Southern India, Dr. Caldwell has baptised some 6000 adults and children. About sixty churches have arisen in his district, many of stone. The population is generally very poor; but a large number of schools are self-supporting, and between 3000 and 4000 children attend school daily. For these there are about eighty native schoolmasters and catechists, superintended by one European clergyman and seventeen native ones.



DR. SCHLIEMANN GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF HIS DISCOVERIES AT MYCENÆ BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

The once-miserable desert-mission will in a few years, notwithstanding the huge machinery now at work, support itself. Wide tracts of land have come into the mission hands; and large woods, which will soon be valuable, are springing up on them. District post-offices, savings-banks, dispensaries, and charitable institutions are being, and have been, widely erected throughout the district, which is as large as an average English shire, with only two Englishmen generally living in it. Those who imagine that in every part of India mission work is equally unsuccessful should meditate on this picture. The truth of these statements can easily be verified.

After some twenty years of South Indian seclusion, Dr. Caldwell published a work (first edition, Harrison, Pall-mall), entitled "A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages." A second edition of this, nearly twenty years after the former, has recently been published by Messrs. Trübner. It was mentioned in the *Athenæum* and other papers that this work contained careful grammatical comparisons, entailing the intimate knowledge of the science, scope, and structure of 223 languages and dialects! This is a fact. The philologist may refer to Dr. Caldwell's book, and a scrutiny of the index will lend the clue to these astonishing figures.

Dr. Caldwell is an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society, a Fellow of several Universities, a Doctor of Divinity of Durham, and an LL.D. of Glasgow. For more than thirty-five years he has been connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

One of the chief objects of Dr. Caldwell's life during the last eighteen years has been to give Southern India a really noble church, after the western types of architecture—not a stucco edifice, but one which shall fairly reflect in India the culture and civilisation of Europe. The church of "Holy Trinity," in Edeyengoody, is nearly finished, having taken eighteen years to build, because of the naturally-slender means of a mission. It is wholly of stone. The pillars are of solid cut marble, the chancel ones being of finer stone than the others. The roof timbers were procured on the Malabar coast, some 200 miles distant. The architecture is mediæval Gothic. All the windows are of carefully-cut stone—a species of white marble. Messrs. Cox and Co. have sent out the font, a very fine and costly one, a gift of an English gentleman. About £2000 more is required for the completion of one of the unique churches of the world—rising on the side of a howling desert of red sand, in the midst of many strange phases of Oriental life, its spire over-topping a forest of Palmyra palms and plaitain gardens, and deep weedy lakes, and its roof is visible from the ghats, thirty miles away! India is the land of temples. Pious Hindus have an innate reverence for the architectural accompaniments of religious observance. It would be a pity for a work like Dr. Caldwell's (which has progressed for eighteen years) to fall through, short of completion, just now that that "Church in the Wilderness" has become an Anglican cathedral. The church will accommodate about 2000 persons.

Very strange to say, both the new Missionary Bishops,

Drs. Sargent and Caldwell, saved Dr. Cotton from drowning, at Cape Comorin, a year before his death in Bengal. The Bishop of Calcutta was bathing with the two missionaries, who, as all the South Indian ones are, are first-rate swimmers. Dr. Cotton was suddenly carried away to sea by a strong wave. The two missionaries rescued him. Twelve months afterwards Dr. Cotton met a watery grave in the other extremity of India; and one of his successors has now been called upon to consecrate the very two missionaries who saved the Bishop's life.

We give the memoir of Bishop Sargent on another page.

The first public display by the members of the recently-formed school of arms of the 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles took place last Saturday evening at St. George's Hall. The new drill-hall of the 10th Surrey Rifles, situated in Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, was opened last week by Mr. Jonah Oastler, who also distributed the prizes won during the past year at Plumstead. Major Bevington, the commanding officer, gave the statistics of the corps, from which it appeared that there were fourteen more efficient in 1876 than in the previous year. Subsequently the sergeants presented to Major Bevington a handsome illuminated address and timepiece, on behalf of the corps, in recognition of the liberality and personal attention which he had bestowed on it.—The Bristol Rifles have held their cup competition at the Avonmouth range, Colour-Sergeant Ridgway being successful with 76 points, beating Lieutenant Badcocke by one point.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor made a renewed appeal for subscriptions in aid of the sufferers through the shipping disasters in the North Sea; adding that the poor-box of the Court also stood in need of being replenished.

Major-General Tremeneere presided on Tuesday over an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the London and South African Bank, at which the scheme of reconstruction recommended by the committee of investigation was adopted.

Last Saturday afternoon, at the Manor Ironworks, Chelsea, the casting of a large equestrian statue of Lord Canning took place. The original model was designed by the late Mr. Foley, R.A. The statue is to be erected at Calcutta.

The last of the series of meetings held during the winter evenings at the Lambeth Baths, for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, took place last Saturday evening—Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in the chair.

At the annual general meeting of the Society of Painters in Water Colours on Monday the following gentlemen were elected Associate Exhibitors—Mr. A. Hopkins and Mr. E. Buckman, figure-painters, and Mr. Cuthbert Rigby, landscape-painter.

Dr. Risdon Bennett, F.R.S., has been unanimously re-elected President of the Royal College of Physicians; and Professor John Wood, F.R.S., has been appointed to succeed Sir William Fergusson as Professor of Clinical Surgery to King's College.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Society of Arts—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair—to promote a scheme for conveying instruction upon political subjects to the working classes. A letter from Professor Seeley upon political education was read to the meeting.

Mr. J. Holms and Mr. Fawcett, the members for Hackney attended the annual soirée of the Borough of Hackney Advanced Liberal Association on Monday. The latter gentleman spoke at some length on the subject of the Eastern Question, and maintained that a policy of courage and resolution was the only one to maintain peace.

A fire broke out last Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, in the mill-house and bakery of the Middlesex House of Correction at Cold-bath-fields. By the strenuous exertions of the firemen, two of whom were injured, the flames were got under about half-past twelve. More than 1800 prisoners were confined in the building, but none received any injury.

The four missionaries selected by the London Missionary Society to proceed to Tanganyika—the Revs. Roger Price, J. B. Thompson, M. Hare, and A. W. Dodgshun—were present, on Monday night, at a farewell meeting held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Mr. W. H. Willans occupied the chair, and amongst those who took part in the meeting were Dr. Moffatt and Sir Charles Reed.

Mr. E. Hutchinson read a paper on the Best Trade Route to the Lake Regions of Central Africa on Tuesday before the Society of Arts. The chair was occupied by Sir Samuel Baker. Mr. Hutchinson held that for England the best route to the interior of Africa must commence at Zanzibar. The reading of the paper, which had been introduced by some general observations from the chairman, elicited a good deal of discussion and a generally conceded meed of approval.

On Sunday afternoon the new East London Synagogue at Stepney-green was consecrated. The Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi, solemnised the dedication ceremony, the service being conducted by the Rev. A. L. Green. The ceremony began with a perambulation of the edifice by the Chief Rabbi, the wardens, and others, carrying the scrolls of the law, a psalm being sung during each of the circuits made. The ordinary afternoon service followed, and then Dr. Adler delivered a sermon, afterwards offering up the consecration prayer. The synagogue is capable of holding several hundred worshippers.

The Merchant Taylors' Company have contributed 250 guineas towards the fund for rebuilding the Metropolitan Free Hospital.—The Court of Assistants of the Saddlers' Company have given the following donations:—Mansion House Fund Shipping Disasters in the North Sea, 25 guineas; Royal National Life-Boat Institution, 10 guineas; Christian Blind Relief Society, 2 guineas.—His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador, recognising the international character of the Seamen's Hospital (late Dreadnought), Greenwich, has intimated the intention of the Chinese Government to subscribe £20 annually to the charity.

In response to a general desire on the part of the employees of the firm of Messrs. Copestake, Moore, Crampton, and Co. to testify their appreciation of the great kindness shown to them by their late lamented employer, Mr. Moore, a committee was formed, consisting of the most influential gentlemen connected with the establishment, for the purpose of raising a fund to perpetuate his memory by an appropriate memorial. It having been decided that the memorial should take the form of a life-boat to be named the "George Moore," the sum of £500 has been handed to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, who have consented to place a life-boat on the coast for this sum. The balance of the sum collected will form the nucleus of a fund intended to perpetuate the memorial, and will be called "The George Moore Employees Memorial Life-Boat Fund."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the third week of March) was 85,686, of whom 39,035 were in work-houses and 46,651 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a total decrease of 508, 12,468, and 21,619 respectively; but as regards indoor paupers only, the return shows an increase of 2304 compared with the corresponding week in 1876, of 2527 compared with 1875, and of 2201 compared with 1874. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 609, of whom 440 were men, 137 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

There were 2532 births and 1802 deaths registered in London last week, the former having exceeded by 47, and the latter by 133, the average numbers. The deaths included 76 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 201 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 187 to 231 in the five preceding weeks. These deaths were 29 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Bronchitis and pneumonia have during the last four weeks, since the night temperature fell below freezing point, been the prevailing fatal diseases. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four previous weeks had increased from 303 to 498, further rose last week to 575, and exceeded the corrected average by 184. The mean temperature was 37.7, which was 4.2 below the average.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday over a public meeting at the Mansion House, convened for the purpose of affirming the proposal to celebrate, in June next, the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into England. Amongst those present were Mr. Anthony Trollope, Count Münster, Mr. C. H. Palmer (Deputy Governor of the Bank of England), Sir C. Dilke, M.P., Mr. Ingram, M.P., Sir Charles Reed, Dr. Parker, Mr. G. Spottiswoode, Professor Marks, Bishop Claughton, the Rev. W. Milman, and Lord C. Bruce. The Lord Mayor, after explaining the objects of the promoters of the movement, said that the Queen had graciously signified her willingness to contribute to the exhibition some of the literary treasures of the Royal library at Windsor. Any pecuniary profit that might arise from the undertaking would, it was proposed, be used for the establishment of permanent pensions for aged printers, their widows, or orphans—the Printers' Corporation being the society to be assisted for the attainment of this end. Resolutions in approval of the object of the gathering were passed, and a subscription-list was opened, the contributions to which represented a sum of nearly £700, including fifty guineas from Mr. Walter, M.P., twenty-one guineas from Sir Charles Reed, £100 from Mr. Horace Marshall, £100 from Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and £210 from Mr. Henry Stephenson, of Sheffield.

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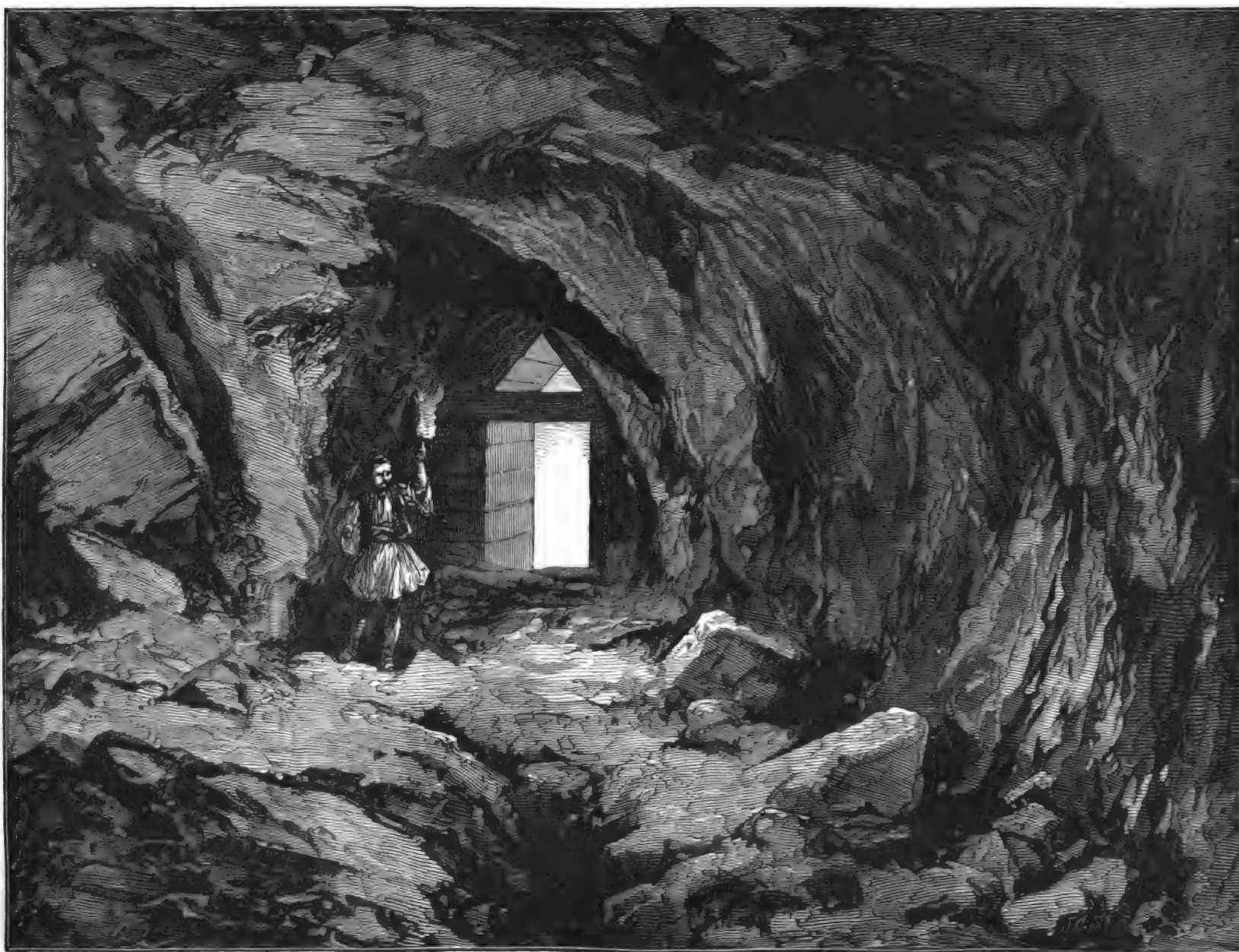
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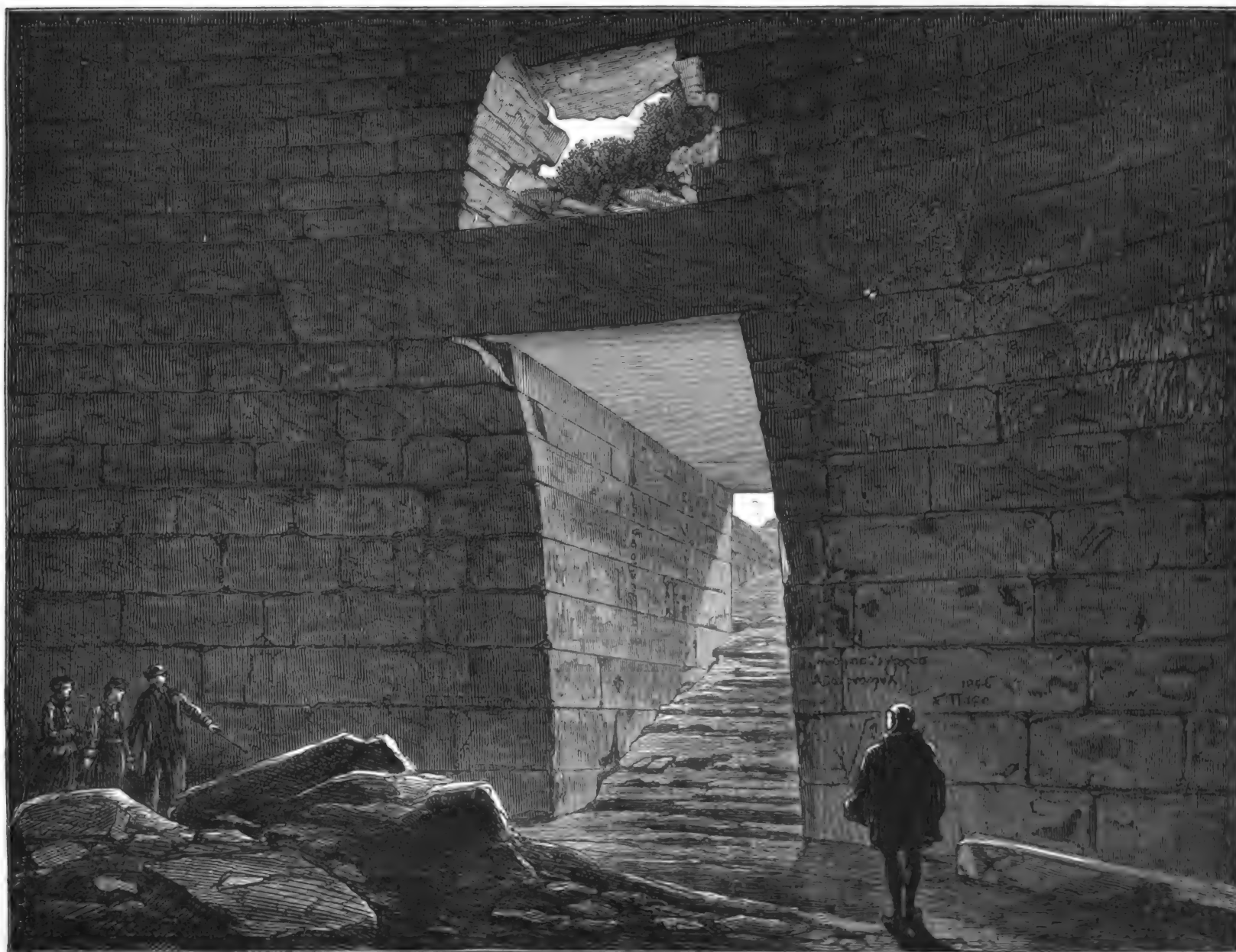
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DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS AT MYCENÆ.



ROCK-CUT CHAMBER IN THE TREASURY OF ATREUS.



INTERIOR OF THE TREASURY OF ATREUS.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S RESEARCHES AT MYCENÆ.

We published in the last week's Number of this Journal the Portrait of Dr. Schliemann, with Views and Plans of his excavations on the site of the Acropolis of Mycenæ, drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, and with some Illustrations of the relics of Greek antiquity there found by Dr. Schliemann, which are now deposited in the Bank of Athens, as the property of his Majesty the King of Greece.

On Friday evening last week, a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries was held at its rooms, Burlington-House—Mr. Frederick William Ouyry, president, in the chair. There was a crowded attendance of Fellows and visitors. Among those present were Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Lord Houghton, Lord Acton, Lord Aberdeen, Sir George Gilbert Scott, the Hon. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Thompson (Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, Professor Leone Levi, Sir Philip Egerton, Earl Stanhope, Professors Colvin and Machaffy, and Mr. James Spedding.

Mr. Watson, secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, the following gentlemen were admitted members:—Lord Houghton, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Hon. Spencer Walpole, Lord Acton, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Mr. Philip Egerton. The secretary then said that they had arrived at the real business of the meeting. After eight days and nights of incessant travelling, Dr. Schliemann arrived in this country only this morning, with the object of reading his paper before the society on his discoveries at Mycenæ. In illustration of these discoveries photographs and plans were exhibited on the walls. Upon the last occasion Dr. Schliemann was present the late president, who then occupied the chair, said he was certain that if the lecturer again visited this country he was sure to have a good reception. The crowded meeting that night verified the late Lord Stanhope's prophecy.

On rising to read his paper the illustrious discoverer was greeted with the heartiest welcome. Dr. Schliemann said that, in his opinion, there was, next to Troy, no Eastern prehistoric city of so high archaeological interest as Mycenæ, because, owing to its secluded site in a rugged wilderness, the grandeur and massiveness of its ruins, and its distance from Argos and Nauplia, it has not attracted the modern mason, who found it much easier to cut new blocks from the quarry according to his wants than to destroy Mycenæ's walls and to carve their enormous and amorphous stones. Hence the conservation of Mycenæ's ruins, which can hardly have deteriorated since Pausanias visited them, A.D. 170. At all events, they are far better preserved than those of any one of the Greek cities, the flourishing condition and splendour of whose monuments he describes. His short description (II. 16, 6) of Mycenæ runs thus:—"Among other remains of the wall is the gate, on which stand lions. They (the wall and the gate) are said to be the work of the Cyclopes, who built the wall for Pærus in Tiryns. In the ruins of Mycenæ is the fountain called Perseia, and the subterranean buildings of Atreus and his children, in which they stored their treasures. There is a sepulchre of Atreus, with the tombs of Agamemnon's companions, who on their return from Ilium were killed at dinner by Ægisthus. The identity of the sepulchre of Cassandra is called in question by the Lacedæmonians of Amyklæ. There is a tomb of Agamemnon and that of his charioteer, Eurymedon. Teledamos and Pelops were deposited in the same sepulchre, for it is said that Cassandra bore these twins, and that, when still little babies, they were slaughtered by Ægisthus, together with their parent. Hellanikos (B.C. 495-411) writes that Pylades, who was married to Electra by the consent of Orestes, had by her two sons, Medon and Strophios. Clytemnestra and Ægisthus were buried at a little distance from the wall, because they were thought unworthy to have their tombs inside of it, where Agamemnon reposed, and those who were slain with him." Pausanias gives no further details, but his short description is of prime interest to science, because it proves that by tradition the great subterranean domelike buildings had been treasuries, to hoard the wealth of Atreus and his children; it further proves that tradition had handed down the site of the five tombs where Atreus as well as Agamemnon, Cassandra, Eurymedon, and their companions, who had been murdered along with them by Ægisthus, lay buried. "But, luckily for me," continued Dr. Schliemann, "this passage of Pausanias regarding the site of these tombs had always been misunderstood—nay, misinterpreted—by such eminent scholars as W. M. Leake, Edward Dodwell, Prokesch, and Ernest Curtius, who, with Pausanias in hand, explored the Peloponnesus for years, and wrote on it learned works, which will for ever remain celebrated." They had misunderstood their author, because they thought that in speaking of the wall he meant that of the city, and not the great Acropolis wall, and they, therefore, imagined that he finds the site of the five sepulchres in the lower city, and the site of the tombs of Clytemnestra and Ægisthus outside of it. But that he had the citadel walls only in view he shows by saying that in the wall is the Lions Gate. True, he afterwards speaks of the ruins of Mycenæ, in which he saw the fountain Perseia and the Treasuries of Atreus and his sons, by which latter he can only mean the large Treasury, which is, indeed, in the lower city, and, perhaps, some of the smaller Treasuries. But as further on he again says that the graves of Clytemnestra and Ægisthus are at a little distance outside the walls, because they were thought unworthy to be buried inside of it, where Agamemnon and his companions reposed, there cannot be any doubt that he had solely in view the huge Cyclopean walls of the citadel. Having adduced other grounds for his having always understood Pausanias in the sense that the five tombs are in the Acropolis, citing for the fact that such was his opinion in 1869 his work, "Ithaque, le Péloponnèse, et Troie" (p. 97), Dr. Schliemann said that on the strength of it he, three years ago, sunk thirty-four shafts in different parts of the Acropolis to probe the ground and find the spots where he would have to excavate for the tombs. In twenty-eight he found nothing; but the other six, which he sunk in the first western and south-western terrace, gave encouraging results, and particularly those two which he had dug one hundred yards south of the Lions Gate. For not only did he there strike two Cyclopean house-walls, but he found also there a number of female idols and small cows in terracotta. He, therefore, began extensive diggings here, but met with serious hindrances, and only at the end of last July did he find it possible to carry out his plans. But going, with Mrs. Schliemann, from Nauplia to Mycenæ, they found it impossible to pass Tiryns, the Royal city of Proetus, and the birthplace of Hercules, without stopping a week to explore it, its huge Cyclopean walls, deemed by the Greeks themselves the work of the demons, and more stupendous than the Pyramids of Egypt, bound them with a spell the more resistless from the fact that the pickaxe of no explorer had ever touched its virgin soil. There they worked a week with fifty-one labourers, digging a long and large trench, and sinking twenty shafts, 6 ft. wide. After further details of the work, Dr. Schliemann said they brought to light Cyclopean house-walls, and in three shafts found Cyclopean water-conduits

of a primitive kind, being composed of uncut stones, joined without cement. The accumulation of the rubbish in Tiryns having been formed by the débris of the successive populations, one sees there how the terra-cottas gradually become more and more archaic the deeper one digs. Since its capture by the Argives (B.C. 468) the citadel of Tiryns, as proved by the pottery, was never again inhabited until the Middle Ages—say, the thirteenth century—when it was for a long time the site of a villa, with its dependencies. Immediately below the strata of the ruins of this villa follows the archaic pottery, to which archaeology cannot assign a later date than the sixth century B.C., or the beginning of the fifth. He would not on that occasion describe the beautiful Tirynthian pottery, because he would have to speak of the Mycenaean, with which it was homogeneous. He would only remark that Hera (Juno), the tutelary goddess of Mycenæ, seems to have been the tutelary of Tiryns also. For there, too, just as at Mycenæ, he found the horned idols of the "cow-faced Hera." After mentioning other finds at Tiryns, including coins, Dr. Schliemann continued the account of his excavations at Mycenæ, where he gradually increased the number of his workmen to 125, which for four months had been the average. He ordered the workmen near the Lions Gate to open a passage into the Acropolis, which, when the citadel was taken, had been blocked up by the huge stones hurled by the Mycenaean men at the besiegers and by the ruins of houses which had been washed down from the top of the Acropolis, producing a heap of débris much higher than the gate itself. A much larger gang dug 40 ft. from the gate trench, 113 ft. square. A third party of workmen dug a trench on the south side of the Treasury in the lower city, near the Lions Gate, in search of the entrance. This Treasury, like that of Atreus, was to turn out subterranean. But either by accident, as some of the inhabitants of the Argolid say, or by the sacrilegious hands of Vely Pasha, son of the notorious Ali Pasha, who is said by others to have tried to force an entrance this way, the upper part of the domelike vault has been destroyed and the stones had fallen into the interior building, which had by degrees been almost filled with the rubbish. The examination of this Treasury, under Mrs. Schliemann, had been one of the most difficult they had ever made, partly from the nature of the terrain and partly from the obstructiveness of the delegate of the Greek Government, under whose Argus eye all the excavations were conducted. Hence they succeeded only in clearing out the passage of the entrance to the central part of this Treasury. The door has the enormous height of 18 ft. 5 in., and is 8 ft. 4 in. broad. On the threshold, which consists of a hard breccia, and which is 2 ft. 5 in. broad, was found a very thin round plate of gold. In the entrance also was one of the 4 ft. 3 in. high long-fluted semi-columns of calcareous stone; one of a pair which once stood to the right and left of the entrance. There was also a large fragment of a frieze of blue marble, with an ornamentation of circles and rows of wedge-like signs in form of fish spines; further, an almost entire frieze of white marble, with an ornamentation of beautiful spirals. Nothing further was found in this Treasury, which was evidently empty when the upper walls fell in. There are here no signs of the walls having been lined with brazen plates; it is, besides, less sumptuous, and seems older than the Treasury of Atreus. In the Acropolis Dr. Schliemann had entirely cleared the famous Lions Gate, which he went on to describe, discussing also the old question of the symbolism of the lions surmounting the gateway, and of the altar surmounted by a column, on each side of which rest the forepaws of one of the two lions. One theory was that the column related to the solar worship of the Persians; another that the altar is a fire-altar, guarded by the lions; a third that we have here a representation of Apollo Agyieus. Dr. Schliemann himself was of this last opinion, which he thought was borne out by the Phrygian descent of the Pelopidæ. The lion-cult of the Phrygians was well known. Besides, among the jewels found in the tombs, of which he was to speak afterwards, and especially in the first tomb, this religious lion symbolism reappeared. On two of the repoussé gold plates there found was seen a lion sacrificing a stag to Hera Boëris, who was represented by a large cow's head, with open jaws, just in the act of devouring the sacrifice. On entering the Lions Gate were seemingly the ancient dwellings of the doorkeepers, of whom some account was given. Further on, as at Troy, was quadrangular Cyclopean masonry, marking the site of a second gate of wood. Still further on were two small Cyclopean water-conduits; to the right of the entrance-passage were two Cyclopean cisterns. A little further on came to light that large double parallel circle of closely jointed slanting slabs, which had become so famous during the last three months. Only about one half of it rests on the rock, the other half rests on a 12 ft. high Cyclopean wall, which has been expressly built to support it in the lower part of the Acropolis. The double circle had been originally covered with cross slabs, of which six are still in situ. Inside the double slabs was, first, a layer of stones, for the purpose of holding the slabs in their position. The remaining space was filled up with pure earth mixed with long, thin cockles, in the places where the original covering remains in its position, or with débris of houses mixed with countless fragments of archaic pottery wherever the covering was missing. This circumstance could leave no doubt that the cross slabs were removed long before the capture of Mycenæ by the Argives (B.C. 468). The entrance to the double circle was from the north side. In the western half of the circle Dr. Schliemann discovered three rows of tomb stelæ, nine in all, made of calcareous stone. All stood upright; four only which faced the west had sculptures in relief. One stelæ, precisely that beneath which was found the body with the golden plates representing the lion sacrificing the stag to Hera Boëris, represents a hunting scene. The two next sculptured sepulchral slabs represent each a battle scene. Details of these scenes were given, as well as of those presented by the other sculptured tombs, of which Dr. Schliemann's letters in our columns have already given some account. The Mycenæ slabs, he said, were unique of their kind. The manner in which they fill up the spaces not covered by men and animals with a variety of beautiful spiral ornaments reminds us of the principles of the painting on the so-called Orientalizing vases. But in the Mycenaean sculptures nowhere do we see a representation of plants, so characteristic of ancient Greek ornamentation of this class. The whole is rather linear ornamentation, representing the forms of the bas-relief. Hereby we have an interesting reference to the epoch in Greek art preceding the time when that art was determined by Oriental influences, an epoch which may approximately be said to reach far back into the Second Millennium (B.C.). Dr. Schliemann knew of no example in history of an acropolis having served as a burial place save the small building of the Caryatides in the Athenian Acropolis, the traditional sepulchre of Cecrops, first king of Athens. But we now know with certainty that Cecrops is nothing else than Kacyapa, the sun-god, so that the story of Cecrops having been buried in the Acropolis is a pure myth. But here in the Acropolis of Mycenæ the tombs are no myth, but a reality. The paper then discussed the question—who were these great personages entombed here, and what were the services

rendered by them to Mycenæ which deserved such splendid funeral honours. It was argued at length that the inhabitants of these tombs could be none other than the very persons spoken of in the extract Dr. Schliemann had cited at the outset from Pausanias, in spite of the certainty that the traveller of the Antonine age could never have seen the tombs, which were then covered by a 10 ft. thick layer of prehistoric rubbish. No ancient writer mentioned that Mycenæ was rebuilt after B.C. 468, and Strabo even said that the site had remained uninhabited ever since its capture; but facts proved that the city had been rebuilt about B.C. 400, and again about B.C. 200. Dr. Schliemann then proceeded to state what he had found below the ruins of the Hellenic city. He spoke of the vast masses of splendidly painted archaic vases. Iron, he remarked, was found in the upper Hellenic city only, and no trace of it in the prehistoric strata. Glass was found now and then in the shape of white beads. Opal glass also occurred as beads or small ornaments. Sometimes wood was found in a perfect state of preservation, as in the board of a box (*καρτέ*), on which were carved in bas-relief beautiful spirals. Rock-crystal was frequent, for beads and also for vases. There were also beads of amethyst, onyx, agate, serpentine, and the like precious stones, with splendid intaglio ornamentation representing men and animals. When, towards the middle of November, he wished to close the excavations, Dr. Schliemann excavated the spots marked by the sepulchral slabs, and found below all of them immense rock-cut tombs, as well as other seemingly much older tombstones, and another very large sepulchre from which the tombstones had disappeared. These tombs and the treasures they contained, consisting of masses of jewels, golden diadems, crowns with foliage, large stars of leaves, girdles, shoulder-belts, breastplates, &c., were described in detail. He argued that as one hundred goldsmiths would need years to prepare such a mass of jewels there must have been goldsmiths in Mycenæ from whom such jewels could have been bought ready-made. He spoke of the necklaces, too, and of the golden mask taken from one of the bodies, which must evidently be a portraiture of the deceased. Dr. Schliemann then proceeded to show that in a remote antiquity it was either the custom, or, at least, it was nothing unusual, for living persons to wear masks. That also immortal gods wore masks was proved by the busts of Pallas Athênê, of which one copy was in the British Museum and two in Athens. It was also represented on the Corinthian medals. The treasures of Mycenæ did not contain an object which represented a trace of Oriental or Egyptian influences, and they proved, therefore, that ages before the epoch of Pericles there existed here a flourishing school of domestic artists, the formation and development of which must have occupied a great number of centuries. They further proved that Homer had lived in Mycenæ's golden age, and at or near the time of the tragic event by which the inmates of the five sepulchres lost their lives, because shortly after that event Mycenæ sank by a sudden political catastrophe to the condition of a poor powerless provincial town, from which it had never again emerged. They had the certainty that Mycenæ's flourishing school of art disappeared, together with its wealth; but its artistical genius survived the destruction, and when, in later centuries, circumstances became again favourable for its development it lifted a second time its head to the heavens. In conclusion, he said that if they thought Mrs. Schliemann and he had by their disinterested labours contributed a little to show that Homer did not describe myths, but real events and tangible realities, this would be to them a most flattering acknowledgment and a greater encouragement in the continuation of their works in Troy, which they would resume very soon, for they had the necessary Firman of the Turkish Government in their hands.

After a few remarks from Mr. John Evans, Lord Houghton, and Mr. Watson upon the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann,

Mr. Gladstone rose to address the meeting, and was loudly cheered. He said Dr. Schliemann had over-bountifully paid him for the little he had been able to do in the fields of Homeric inquiry. He felt the lecturer's liberality must react in weakening the foundation of anything he (Mr. Gladstone) presumed to say on Dr. Schliemann's behalf, and must lead to the suspicion that he was only endeavouring to requite the generosity shown. He (Mr. Gladstone) was glad that another person besides Dr. Schliemann had been mentioned on this occasion—he meant Mrs. Schliemann. In every respect Dr. Schliemann by his immense labours had gone far beyond expectations. There was one point, however, in which they felt he was not so happy. They had means, when he came back from Ilium, of verifying more or less almost everything he had seen in the way of weapons, utensils, &c., by comparing them with the poems of Homer. It was the standard of an age in which they could carry these remains. He (Mr. Gladstone) was still very strongly of opinion, as he was hopelessly impressed at first with the belief that a very remarkable correspondence would be found to exist between them. Now, thanks to splendid munificence, unwearied perseverance, and discernment, they seemed to have attained to a great accession to the antiquarian wealth of the world. They were told there were great men before Agamemnon who remained unknown because they had no sacred poet to sing their praises. Dr. Schliemann's present discoveries seemed to fall between the period of Homeric literature and the Classic age of the Greeks. It was probable that it would be reserved to Dr. Schliemann—such was his energy and such was the large fund of buoyancy and strength which seemed to abide both in him and Mrs. Schliemann—to traverse the scenes so as to complete and explain his own discovery. Although the impression given in listening to him was that, for the most part, they were dealing with the remains of a later age than the Dorian Conquest, yet there might be among the objects which he described some which were of greater antiquity even than what were referred to in the poems of Homer. He had seen comments upon some of these discoveries of Dr. Schliemann which had filled him with pain, because they had not been conceived in that spirit of generosity and brotherhood which ought to unite whatever differences of opinion might arise in this inquiry. He was only sorry to say that even in Germany, among that great and learned fraternity, they were not united by that true brotherhood and spirit of generosity in this matter. The only point upon which Dr. Schliemann had dwelt which he was tempted to refer to was regarding his theory and belief as to the Hera Boëris. It might be well supposed that he was not prepossessed in favour of Dr. Schliemann's view of the "owl-faced Athênê;" yet he might be allowed to cite his own "Homeric Synochronism" as to the cow-faced "Hera." Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to read the extract in which the relation was pointed out between the Egyptian cow-goddess Isis and Hera and Io the Argive deities, who were each represented as Boëris. This, added Mr. Gladstone, was an important link between the animal worship of the Nile land and the anthropomorphism of Greece. This attached itself to a large subject. It was quite plain from these remains that persons coming from Egypt imported into Greece a great deal of the animal worship of that country, and it would be strange if they did not do so. Egyptian worship remained locally in Greece in the local superstitions more than it was allowed to

assume in the literature of Greece. The mind and thought of that country seemed to repel all the grosser elements. If there was anything in these views of Dr. Schliemann, they seemed to see that the Egyptian animal worship and the epithet *Soëris* was very probably the link between these two religious systems. He only mentioned this as an illustration of the immense interest that attached to these subjects. If they had full and rational information upon them, they had here a development of the most interesting and remarkable trait of the Greek mind. He would no longer trouble the society, but tender to Dr. Schliemann his most hearty congratulations upon the success of his labours, and express his personal gratitude for the enlargement of knowledge in an age rather degenerate by this noble and high-minded enthusiast.

Professor Sidney Colvin, M.P., and Mr. Lloyd followed with a few remarks, after which the chairman proposed Dr. Schliemann as honorary Fellow of the society, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting terminated.

We give two more sketches of the excavations of Mycenæ, representing the interior of the Treasury of Atreus, and a rock-cut chamber in the same. Other illustrations will be given in our next.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

As briefly recorded last week, the third concert of this society, on the Thursday evening, included the first performance in London of the third part of Robert Schumann's music to "Faust," its earliest hearing in England having been at one of the concerts of the Cambridge University Musical Society, conducted by Mr. C. V. Stanford, in 1875. The music referred to is illustrative of selected scenes from Goethe's poem, and was composed at different periods from 1844 to 1853.

The elevated grandeur, the beauty, and dramatic power manifested in Schumann's "Faust" music must have caused a wish in many of the audience for the production of the whole. Among the movements that created a special effect were the opening chorus, "Woods crown with trembling hold;" the very melodious chorus, "Tell us, Father, where we wander," including bass solo passages for Pater Seraphicus; the stately choral movement, "A noble ray of light," with the incidental graceful passages for soprano solo and choral sopranos; the bass solo for Doctor Marianus, "Highest Empress o'er the world," enhanced by some beautiful orchestral contrasts in the accompaniments; and the closing "Chorus Mysticus" for double choir, in which are some grand effects of full vocal harmony and some clever fugal writing—in the free style—with an ingenious augmentation of the subject. The performance was as good as could be expected, considering the elaborate nature of the music and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of rehearsals. A very effective chorus of about 180 voices was assembled; and the vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Worell-Duval, Mrs. Irene Ware, Misses Bolingbroke, Kate Steel, and Reimar, Mr. Henry Guy, Mr. Wadmore, and Mr. Henry Pope.

The orchestral pieces at the concert referred to were Bennett's overture to "Parisina" and Weber's to "Der Freischütz;" the remaining important feature having been Beethoven's "Choral Fantasia," the prominent pianoforte solo part in which was well played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann. Beethoven's charming trio, "Tremate empi tremate," was effectively rendered by Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Wadmore; and the lady just named gained a deserved encore for her powerful declamation of the scene, "Liebes-tod," from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde."

The next concert, on April 16, is to include a performance of Brahms's new symphony in C minor.

Madame Arabella Goddard gave a recital at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when the accomplished pianist performed, with her well-known powers of brilliant execution, various pieces in the classical and romantic styles, from Bach and Handel to Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, and Rubinstein. A special feature in the programme was the beautiful sonata, by Sterndale Bennett, entitled "The Maid of Orleans," one of his last important compositions, written in illustration of passages from Schiller's play. The sonata was dedicated to Madame Goddard, and this occasion was her first performance of it in England. The pianist evidently felt special interest in it, and was greeted with loud applause at the conclusion of the piece, as she was after most of the other portions of the programme.

Last week's Crystal Palace Saturday concert was devoted to a selection from the works of Beethoven, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his death. The programme was of strong and varied interest, the orchestral pieces having consisted of the first of the three "Leonora" overtures in C, and the great "Eroica" symphony. How finely they were rendered need scarcely be said. In the "Choral Fantasia" the prominent and important pianoforte part was brilliantly executed by Madame Arabella Goddard, who also played the thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor. The other portions of the concert consisted of an elegy for vocal quartet (Misses Mary Davies and Reimar, Mr. H. Guy and Mr. H. Pope), with accompaniment of stringed orchestra, and a selection from the opera of "Fidelio," including the quartet (canon), the trio of the last act, and the grand finale, in which, besides the vocalists just named, Miss Jessie Jones, Mr. Wadmore, Mr. Sauvage, and the Crystal Palace choir co-operated. At next Saturday's concert Brahms's new symphony is to be performed.

One of M. Gounod's latest compositions, his "Messe du Sacré Cœur de Jésus," was performed, for the first time in England, at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday last. The work is full of that melodious grace and refinement, and those delicate orchestral traits, which are well-known characteristics of the composer; while, in some instances, it is perhaps more devotional in style than his celebrated "Messe Solennelle." The Mass now referred to was first produced at the Church of St. Eustache, Paris, in November last, when it created a great impression. In its performance, on Friday, the charming "Benedictus," for solo vocal quartet and chorus, was encored. The choral portions of the mass were well rendered by the large and excellent choir trained by Mr. William Carter, who conducted. The solo vocalists were Miss Anna Williams (who suddenly replaced Madame L. Sherrington in consequence of the indisposition of this lady), Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. Other pieces by M. Gounod followed the mass, his air "There is a green hill," sung by Madame Patey, and encored; his "meditation" on the first prelude of Bach's well-known series of forty-eight preludes and fugues (tenor solo Mr. Lloyd); and the motet "Gallia" (soprano solo, Miss A. Williams). The concert closed with Rossini's "Stabat Mater," the solos by the vocalists already named.

An interesting orchestral concert was given by the students of the Royal Academy of Music, at the institution, on Saturday evening, when Schubert's mass in E flat was performed for the first time in London. The work is one of great beauty—perhaps the finest of his six masses—and it was generally well rendered on the occasion referred to.

The nineteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts closed, this week, with the director's benefit. The programme was of rich and varied interest, opening with Beethoven's string quartet in E flat, op. 74, finely played by MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Zerbini, and Platti. The selection also included pianoforte and violin solo pieces, the former executed by Madame Schumann and Mdlle. Marie Krebs, the latter by Herr Joachim; some of Brahms's Hungarian dances, as arranged by Herr Joachim for violin and pianoforte, rendered by that gentleman and Mdlle. Krebs; and vocal solos by Mesdames Sophie Löwe, Redeker, and Friedländer. Sir J. Benedict conducted.

The second of the concerts of chamber music at the Royal Academy of Music took place on Tuesday evening, when the programme included Schubert's string quartet in D minor; Schumann's pianoforte quartet in E flat, with Madame Schumann as pianist; and Brahms's pianoforte quintet in F minor, with Mdlle. Krebs at the piano. The string-quartet party consisted of MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Platti; Mdlle. Redeker having been the vocalist, and Mr. Deacon the accompanist.

On Tuesday evening the annual Lenten service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, the anthem having, as on former occasions, consisted of a selection from Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion Music.

There were concerts of sacred music at the Royal Albert Hall and the Crystal Palace on Good Friday. At the former place "The Messiah" was given, conducted by Mr. Barnby, the solo vocalists named having been Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. Shakespeare, and Signor Foli. At the Sydenham building the performances consisted of a selection of sacred music, the programme having included the names of Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Patey, and Signor Foli as solo singers, Mr. T. Harper's trumpet obbligato having been a feature in both announcements.

The dates of the Wagner Festival at the Royal Albert Hall are now fixed for Monday evening, May 7; Wednesday evening, May 9; Saturday morning, May 12; Monday evening, May 14; Wednesday, May 16; and Saturday morning, May 19. The orchestra is to number about 200 performers, led by Herr Wilhelmj, who occupied the same position at last year's performances of the "Nibelungen" series of operas at Bayreuth, much of the music of which, as well as of others of Wagner's operas, is to be heard at the approaching Albert Hall Festival. According to the present arrangements, the selections will be—on May 7, from "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," and "Das Rheingold;" on May 9, from "Der Fliegende Holländer" and "Die Walküre;" May 12, "Tannhäuser" and "Siegfried;" May 16, "Die Meistersinger," "Götterdämmerung," and "Siegfried;" and on May 19, "Tristan und Isolde" and "Götterdämmerung." Some of the vocalists who were engaged at the Bayreuth Festival are to co-operate in these performances.

This year's Gloucester Festival performances are to take place on Sept. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

THEATRES.

The changes that have taken place during the week consist simply of the transference of dramas between Drury Lane and the Adelphi. At the former house on Saturday "The Colleen Bawn" succeeded the performance of "Haska," and was enacted to a crowded house; and at the latter Mr. A. Selous's drama of "True to the Core" attracted a large audience. The cast was good. Martin Truegold was admirably represented by Mr. Emery, and Wicket by Mr. Henry Sinclair. Mr. Shore, also, as Dangerfield, and Miss Rachel Sanger as Mabel, were thoroughly efficient. Miss E. Stuart likewise merits praise as Sarah. The scenery is especially appropriate and picturesque.

The Theatre Royal, Manchester, was set apart on Monday night for the exclusive benefit of Mr. Compton. As the performances were intended as a testimonial to that gentleman on his enforced retirement from the stage, the house was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. This testimonial performance is supplemented in Manchester by voluntary contributions amounting to about £450.

The Surrey Gardens reopen on Easter Monday, and in the theatre there will be a new spectacular entertainment by the Brothers Pearse and Oswald Allan.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The productive power of Franz Abt as a song composer seems to be absolutely inexhaustible. Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have recently published three songs—"At Evening Time," "Spring Morning," and "Golden Sunshine"—which will no doubt find as wide an acceptance as that which has been accorded to innumerable previous productions of Abt. While extremely simple, both in the voice part and in the accompaniment, the songs specified are melodious and expressive in style. Somewhat similar praise may be accorded to "Far Away, White Dove," song, by Odoardo Barri; "Summer in the Heart," ballad, by H. Pontet; and "Song of the Sailor Boy," ballad, by Stephen Adams, all likewise published by Messrs. Cocks and Co.

Mr. Brinley Richards, although chiefly known by his numerous works for the pianoforte, can also write well for the voice, among many proofs of which is his graceful and expressive song, "O, speak but the word!" published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., who have also issued a pleasing serenade, "Luna, Veil thy Light," by C. E. Tinney.

THE SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.

Among the important public buildings erected during the past fifteen years in the great commercial and political metropolis of Western India may be enumerated the University Hall, the Elphinstone College and High School, the Crawford Markets, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, the David Sassoon Institution, the New Post Office, and the Public Works Office, besides the new Custom House and High Court. The building of which we give an illustration is the Sailors' Home, which is certainly not the least effective as an architectural ornament to the city. It was designed by Mr. F. W. Stevens, the architect, and erected under his superintendence. It stands on the Apollo Bunder, officially styled Wellington Pier, which is the chief landing-place for passengers and marts from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ships, in the harbour of Bombay. The cost of this fine building, which amounted to upwards of £25,000, was defrayed by the munificent gift of Khanderao, the late Guicowar of Baroda, upon the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to India.

Mr. Sydney Smirke has resigned his seat in the Royal Academy, and been placed on the list of honorary retired Academicians. An election to fill the vacancy thus caused will be held in June.

ENLARGEMENT OF CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.

Those who well remember the old wards of Charing-Cross Hospital as they existed some fifteen or twenty years ago, with their nooks and corners, the kitchens, and sleeping-rooms for matrons, abutting everywhere, and impeding the free circulation of air, limiting the cubic space, and deteriorating the hygienic condition, will most cordially recognise the labours of the members of the Building Committee, under whose superintendence, it appears, the whole of the improvements of the Hospital have been successfully accomplished. Thanks are due specially to the more hardworking members of this committee—namely, the treasurers (Messrs. R. Few and H. A. Bosanquet), Mr. Jabez Hogg, Mr. F. Hird, and Dr. Julius Pollock, who, together with the excellent secretary of the hospital, Mr. Woolcott, have been long and earnestly engaged in bringing order, cheerfulness, salubrity, and extended usefulness, out of chaos; and in more thoroughly adapting the institution, in every department, for its great and useful work of charity.

To effect the alterations and additions, which have involved an expenditure of about £13,000, the institution was partly closed for a year, and altogether for two months, and there are now 180 beds available for in-patients. The undertaking of the work arose from the fact that the congregating under one roof of a larger number of patients, afflicted with serious diseases, than had been accommodated previously, rendered it necessary to obtain a greater amount of cubic space and increased facilities for ventilating and warming every part of the hospital. These advantages have been gained by completely remodelling the whole of the wards. The construction of the old wards impeded the free circulation of air. The obstructions have been removed, and the whole made uniform and neat throughout. An excellent ward, containing thirty-two beds, has been obtained on the third story for children. The old sliding casement windows have been replaced by louver windows, which secure a perfect ventilation of the wards. The closets, lavatories, and bath-rooms have been rearranged and constructed on the best sanitary principles; the sculleries have been completely separated from the wards, and provided with thorough ventilation; the wards are now in a perfect hygienic condition, and uniformity of temperature is maintained day and night by means of hot-water pipes and ventilating stoves; and a fourth story has been erected, thus affording additional and appropriate rooms for the sisters and nurses. The out-patients department has been remodelled, the dispensary enlarged, and better accommodation secured for the comfort and convenience of out-patients. These and numerous other improvements have vastly increased the suitability of the hospital. They have been effected under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. John J. Thomson.

The ceremony of reopening the Hospital took place on Wednesday week, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and a numerous and distinguished company—including the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, with Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, Lord Overstone, Lord Tenterden, the Bishop of London, Bishop Cloughton, Admiral Strange, General Alexander, Sir James Tyler, Lieutenant-General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., and Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, Major Littledale, Sir Joseph Fayer, the Master of the Clothworkers' Company, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., Mr. Gregory, M.P., Mr. Talbot, M.P., Sir Charles Russell, M.P., the Rev. W. Crichton, General Sir Richard Wilbraham, General Walker, Mr. Robert Few, Mr. J. Manship Norman, Colonel W. Stuart, Mr. Henry Austey Bosanquet, the Rev. Mr. Russell, and many others.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the principal entrance, where a guard of honour of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers was drawn up, at half-past three o'clock, and were received by the President, Lord Overstone, the Duke of Westminster, Sir Joseph Fayer, and the other Vice-Presidents and the Treasurers. Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by Lord Suffield and General Sir William Knollys and the Countess of Morton, were then conducted through the various wards, where the senior medical officers were in attendance. On entering the reception-room at the close of the inspection of the new and remodelled buildings the National Anthem was sung by the choir of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, under the direction of Mr. Frost, organist of the chapel.

Their Royal Highnesses having taken their places on the dais, prayers were said by the Bishop of London. The hymn, "Thy powerful aid, Almighty Father," was then sung, after which one of the Treasurers, Mr. H. A. Bosanquet, read the address of the Governors, stating the facts above mentioned and describing the position of the hospital. It afforded relief in 1875 to upwards of 16,000 poor and suffering patients, including 4306 cases of accident and emergency, which necessarily required immediate attention and relief, and for which the position of the hospital is specially adapted. The nursing of the patients is in the charge of the Sisterhood of St. John. There is an efficient staff of paid nurses, under the superintendence of lady sisters, who nobly give their services to this work of charity. The governors wish that this should be the starting-point for the further extension of the hospital, for which end they have already obtained the leases of several adjacent houses, and they earnestly hope at no distant day to receive sufficient funds to enable them to provide accommodation for 350 in-patients, and to perfect the arrangements of the hospital by the addition of a chapel and a residence for a chaplain. Finally, they reminded the Prince and Princess that her Majesty, before she became Queen, allowed the principal ward for female patients to be called the Victoria Ward. They now requested permission to name one of the wards for male patients the Albert Edward Ward, and the ward for children the Alexandra Ward. (Their Royal Highnesses were more than an hour in the wards; and in the children's ward, more especially, the Princess lingered over the beds in a most affectionate and motherly manner.)

The Prince of Wales, in replying to the Governors' address, expressed the great pleasure which he and the Princess had felt upon this occasion. His Royal Highness then declared the hospital opened, and the Bishop of London pronounced the benediction. Their Royal Highnesses retired, loudly cheered on leaving, as they had been on their arrival, by a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the hospital. The greater number of the visitors remained to inspect the wards. It may be added that the cost of the contemplated extensions of the hospital, including the purchase of the reversions of the leaseholds, is estimated at about £50,000, which sum, it is hoped, will be raised by contributions during the present and the four succeeding years. The president, Lord Overstone, has made a donation of £1000 towards the extension fund.

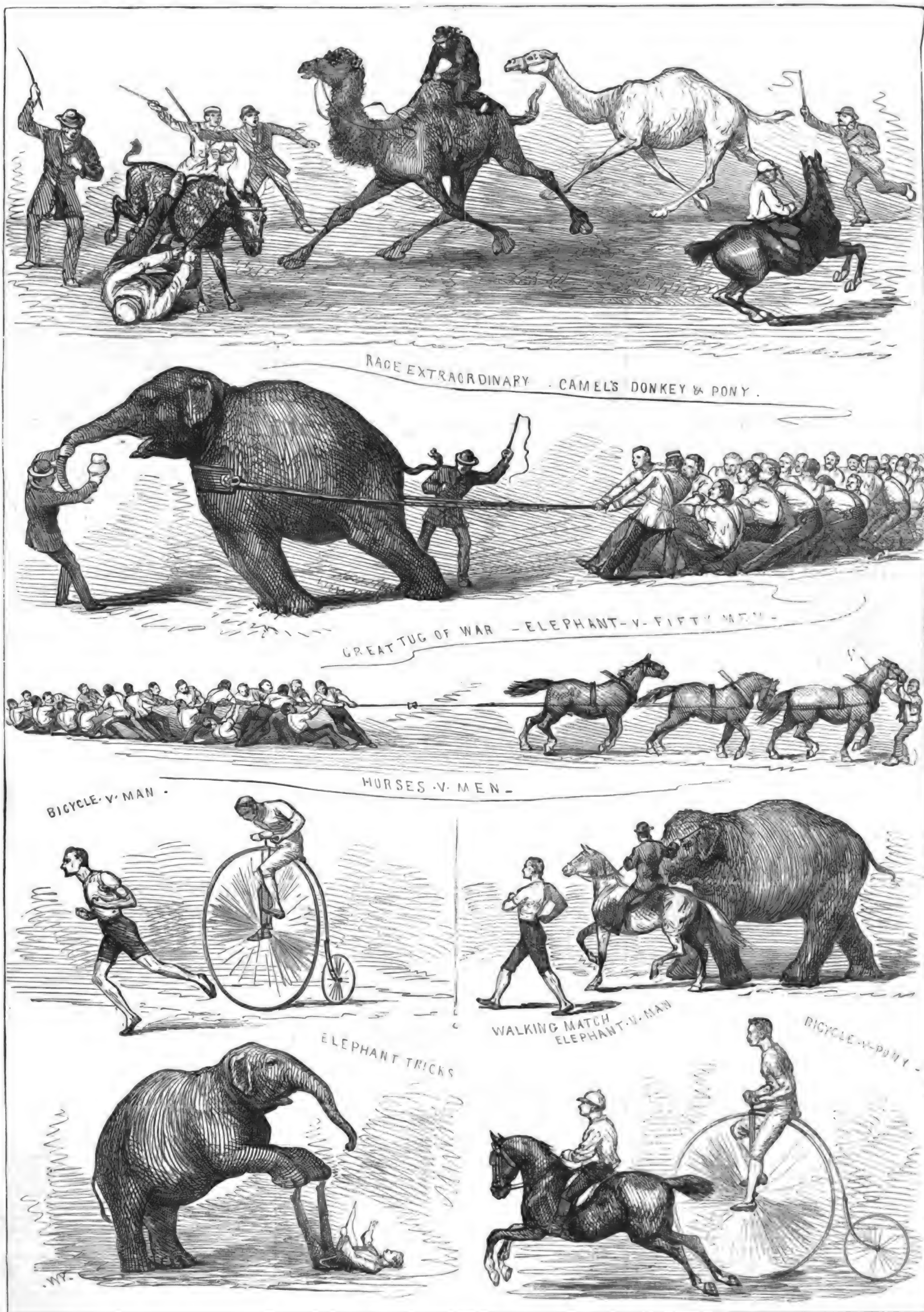
A Board of Trade inquiry into the sinking of the schooner Matilda and four of her crew by the Anchor liner Californian, on Feb. 11, off Sanda Island, was concluded last Saturday in Glasgow. The Court held that there was not a proper lookout on the Californian, and that her sailing rules were not observed. The Court suspended for six months the certificate of David Overstone, the captain, and Thomas Martin, the chief mate, of the Californian.



THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE NEW WARDS OF CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.



THE NEW SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.



RACE EXTRAORDINARY . CAMELS DONKEY & PONY .

GREAT TUG OF WAR - ELEPHANT - V - FIFTY MEN -

HORSES - V - MEN -

BICYCLE - V - MAN -

WALKING MATCH
ELEPHANT - V - MAN

ELEPHANT TRICKS

BICYCLE - V - PONY -

ANIMALS AGAINST MEN: FEATS OF STRENGTH AT LILLIE-BRIDGE.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

In the January number of the organ of the Berlin Horticultural Society the size is given of the Wellingtonia planted at Windsor by the Crown Princess of Prussia in 1856. It was then four years old, and 18 in. high. At the beginning of last year it was a handsome tree, 36 ft. high and 55 ft. in circumference. The girth of the trunk close to the ground was 8 ft.

The *Mining Journal* and other technical papers record the trial of one of Bourne's high-speed engines lately applied to drive a rolling-mill in Sheffield. The engine, though of small size, is reported to have performed its task with ease and success, demonstrating the inutility of employing the large, cumbersome, and costly engine heretofore deemed necessary for such work. The engine, it is stated, notwithstanding its small size, is capable of working up to 400-horse power.

At the Paris Exhibition of next year a garden is to be formed in the Champ de Mars, in which will be erected green-houses, hothouses, and tents, where every description of agricultural produce may be exhibited. A series of twelve exhibitions will be held, each lasting a fortnight; and the plants shown must remain during the fortnight, and be attended to by the exhibitor. The Exhibition will be open from May 1 to Oct. 31.

The lecture lately delivered by Sir J. Lubbock, before the Society of Arts, on the relations between plants and insects, seems to imply a consciousness and volition on the part of plants with which they have not heretofore been credited. Ants are as fond of honey as bees; and how comes it that the ants fail to appropriate the honey, or some part of it, which is gathered by the bees? Simply because the plants are provided with an apparatus of protection against the ants, which does not hinder the approach of the bees, the visits of which are advantageous, as they carry from one flower to another pollen, by which the plants are fertilised. Many flowers are slippery and hanging, so that ants cannot enter them, but winged insects can; some are protected by chevaux de frise of hairs which yield to the bee but not to the ant, and others exude a sticky secretion which prevents the approach of a creeping insect.

The Castalia recently made a trip to try the Aston patent disc-blade paddle-wheels, having on board the designer of these wheels, Mr. J. J. Aston, Q.C., of Middle Temple-lane, together with Captain Dicey, General Atkinson, Captain Howe, Captain Baker, and Mr. J. W. Cole, civil engineer, of Victoria Chambers, Westminster, who was present on the part of the mortgagees. The paddles of these disc blades are straight narrow metal blades, a few inches wide, and when fixed upon the spoke of the wheel resemble a huge pair of old-fashioned parallel rules, separated on their hinge sufficiently wide apart to allow the iron to be fastened on to the spoke itself. The paddle-floats by which the Castalia has been driven hitherto were eight feet in length, three feet six inches broad, and four inches thick, with arms, radius-rods, brackets, &c., of great weight and proportionate size. With Aston's disc the weight and area have been reduced on all the proportions as twelve is to thirty-two. Mr. Cole has reported to the owners of the Castalia to the following effect:—"I cannot close this report without paying a compliment to the utility and simplicity of the improved paddle-wheels employed in this ship, as taking it for granted that the driving result be obtained, which appears in this instance to have been established beyond doubt, it is very clear to the meanest mechanical capacity that, as a seagoing piece of mechanism, compared with the feathering float-wheel, it is an improvement of the most marked and desirable description."

The condition of our armour-clad Navy is at length beginning to excite serious uneasiness in official circles, and certainly nothing could be more idiotic than the course which has hitherto been pursued on this subject. What is the purpose of armour? To keep shot out. But in the application of armour such thicknesses have only been applied as existing guns could pierce, and the armour has thus become not only useless but mischievous. And why mischievous? Because the pieces of armour punched out and broken up by the penetrating projectile constitute a cone of destructive splinters; because the weight of the armour renders more displacement necessary, and therefore a larger and more costly vessel; and because such a vessel requires great power and a large consumption of coal to propel her at the necessary speed, which large consumption limits the distance the vessel can run under steam. The *Alexandra*, working to over 8000-horse power, cannot carry more than three days' coal at full speed; and, as the armour can be pierced by existing guns, the vessel is not shotproof after all. The Italians, it is said, now propose to construct vessels with three feet of armour and 15,000-horse power, and certainly we have no gun yet in existence which can pierce that. But such a gun can be made, and probably will be, if thought advisable, before the vessels can be built. Such vessels, however, would probably not be attacked above water at all, but below water, by submarine guns and torpedoes, against which they would be as vulnerable as other vessels. The Chinese have had some gun-boats of the Staunch class lately built, with powerful guns, but with a speed of only nine knots. Such craft would be easily run down by any ordinary steamer of strong construction and good speed, and we fear must prove little better than mantraps to the persons on board.

Last month an interesting paper on Indian Railways was read before the Society of Arts by Mr. Juland Danvers, and an instructive discussion thereupon ensued, of which our limits prevent us from giving any adequate epitome; but we may recapitulate a few of the main facts brought into view. The East Indian line, 1280 miles long, has cost about 27 millions; the Great Indian Peninsula, 1278 miles long, about 23½ millions; the Madras, 856 miles, about 10½ millions; the Bombay and Baroda, 408 miles, 7½ millions; and the Scinde, 663 miles, 11 millions. Mr. Crawford stated that it had been formerly considered impossible to bring grain from the upper parts of India to Calcutta at a profit. But wheat had lately been brought from Cawnpore to Calcutta, a distance of 684 miles, at a cost of 6s. 4d. per quarter. Wheat could now, consequently, be brought from the internal parts of India to England at a profit; and on the railway it could be carried with profit at 4d. per ton per mile. It seemed to be generally agreed in the discussion that the plan of making and working the railways by companies was better than that of the Government doing this work, although there was a constant propensity on the part of Government officials to magnify their office by getting as much of this work as possible into their hands. On the whole, the Indian railways seem to have been efficiently carried out. But one great mistake was made in adopting a 5½ ft. gauge, instead of the common gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.; and a still grosser error was made when the metre gauge was introduced for some of the recent lines. The original deviation from the standard gauge no doubt assumed that the European and Indian systems would never be connected. But the metre gauge was adopted with the consciousness that all the evils of break of gauge would be immediately incurred.

ATHLETIC MEN AND ANIMALS.

After the University boat-race on Saturday great numbers of the spectators, interested in outdoor sports and exercises, remained in the neighbourhood of the river-side, and in the afternoon there was a large gathering of them at the Lillie-bridge Grounds, West Brompton. Here they witnessed a series of novel and peculiar exhibitions in various contests of strength, under the most unusual circumstances, which had a very whimsical effect, the principal attraction being a tug of war between an elephant and fifty men. Shortly after noon the first event on the programme was a ten-mile race between D. Stanton on a bicycle, and J. Beavan, of Camberwell, on foot. The latter received a start of twenty-four minutes, and, managing to keep in front all the way, eventually won by a quarter of a mile. No time was taken. A one mile walking-race, between an elephant and J. Miles, afforded the spectators much amusement, and in the end resulted in a victory for the biped by sixty yards, the time being 8 min. The dog-racing resulted as follows:—Lady Golightly beat Palmflower, Venus beat Diana, and Lady Golightly beat Venus, and won. A mile race between a donkey and a couple of camels that was included in the programme was, in consequence of the stubbornness of the camels, who rushed wildly all over the grounds, unable to be decided. A two-mile match between J. Keen, champion bicyclist, and Mr. Hodgkins's celebrated trotter Queen of the Turf, late Lady Moscow, was won by the bicyclist, who led all the way and passed the post a winner by one hundred yards, in 6 min. 31 3-5 sec. Several tugs-of-war competitions were held between a large number of men belonging to the Coldstream Guards, and then thirty-four of the strongest men were pitted against a couple of powerful cart-horses, and, after some good pulling, the horses were drawn over the line. Adding another half-dozen men and another horse, the balance of strength was then in favour of the quadrupeds. The event of the day was then decided—a trial of strength between fifty men of the Coldstreams, and one of Messrs. Sangers' large elephants. A couple of thick ropes were attached to the huge animal by a stout leather collar round his neck. The men took up their stations behind the elephant, and commenced hauling at the ropes; whilst, in order to induce the elephant to exert his powers of resistance, loaves of bread were held just within his reach, and he was allowed to eat several. The tug lasted for about four minutes, the elephant, having a good foothold, remaining almost immovable, bellowing, however, the while most lustily. At last the huge creature began to tire, and was dragged slowly backwards over the line. The elephant, in fact, did not seem either to like or understand his task. We give a few sketches of these odd and fantastic performances at Lillie-bridge.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THEORY OF MUSIC—HARMONY.

Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., in his sixth and concluding lecture, given on Thursday week, explained and illustrated on the pianoforte harmonic progressions, or the transitions from one combination of notes to another. As this forms, in the ordinary mode of instruction, an essential part of harmonic doctrine, it is necessary, he said, to inquire what justification it has on philosophical grounds. The only reason why any combination may not be followed by another combination is an æsthetic one—that the mind requires some kind of relation between the two. This is no mere arbitrary musical idea, but is in analogy with many other similar cases in art and literature. The question, therefore, is, what kind of relations can be established between musical chords? Consonances and dissonances must be distinguished, as the latter require peculiar treatment; but some relations are applicable to chords generally. In the first place, as was shown, there is the relation of tonality: the sequence of chords must be in the same key, unless it is intended to modulate, when this relation is intentionally broken. Then there is a relation through one or more notes being common in two consecutive chords, which forms a link between them; and, thirdly, there is a less obvious, but perhaps more important, relation, derived from the harmonics of compound tones. This was one of the great discoveries of Rameau, who founded on it his system of "basses fondamentales," and this explained, on natural principles, the well-known close relations between the chords of the tonic, the dominant, and the subdominant, which have been probably the most important in practical music, and which have dictated the universal forms of cadence or close. Dr. Pole next considered the peculiar treatment of dissonances, and in regard to the doctrine that they must be "resolved" (that is, have certain chords after them), explained that, as a dissonance is only a combination somewhat rougher to the ear than a concord, the rule must be simply æsthetic, since the mind prefers to rest on agreeable rather than on disagreeable impressions, especially at the close of a piece or a long phrase. Peculiar dissonances require to be resolved in a peculiar way, partly on account of the general relations of harmonic combinations, and partly in relation to the movement of the single parts of which the chords are composed. As these combinations originated in vocal music, it has been considered necessary to make the movement of the parts as easy and singable as possible; and hence, when a singer has a dissonant note to execute, he is directed to approach it and leave it by the easiest steps. From this also arose the rules for the preparation and resolution of dissonances, which have been incorporated in general musical practice. After quoting from Helmholtz, Richter, and others in support of these views, Dr. Pole concluded with a summary of the principal conclusions he had arrived at in his course, expressing his opinion that the more the theory of music is understood the greater will be the enjoyment derived from its practice.

CHEMICAL STRUCTURE AND LIGHT.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, Ph.D., F.R.S., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 23rd inst., with illustrations of the interesting phenomena of refraction, such as the bending, magnifying, and diminishing the rays and the production of coloured fringes when light is transmitted through glass and other transparent media. This refraction varies with the amount of inclination of two surfaces to one another, in such a way that the sine of the angle of refraction bears a constant ratio to the sine of the angle of incidence. This constant number, termed the "index of refraction," belongs only to the one substance, each solid, liquid, or gas having its own index. In a discourse delivered in 1868, Dr. Gladstone explained what is meant by the "refraction equivalent" of a substance. The specific refractive energy he defined as the refractive index, minus unity, divided by the density, and as constant, or nearly so, at all temperatures or pressures, even in passing from the liquid to the solid or gaseous condition, and notwithstanding solution or great changes of chemical combination. The product of this number and the atomic weight is the "refractive equivalent;" and a table was exhibited giving the equivalents of fifty-one of the elements. In this table some curious relations were pointed out between the numbers; and in regard to the metals it was shown that their specific refractive energy is,

roughly speaking, inversely as the square root of their combining proportion. If an element, however combined, always retained the same action on light, this property, it was said, would never tell us anything about the chemical constitution of bodies; but it is otherwise. Thus, there are two refraction equivalents for the metal iron as existing in its soluble salts—viz., 12.0 and 20.1; and this depends upon its atomicity, the lower number being in ferrous and the higher in ferric salts. The carbon compounds were shown to afford a still more striking instance of the evidence derived from the passage of light through a substance confirming the views of theoretical chemists. Thus, in all those compounds in which carbon is tetratomic, its refraction equivalent is 5.0; but in benzole and the whole aromatic group, in which six atoms of carbon are supposed to be linked together, the refraction and dispersion are considerably higher. As a rule, isomeric bodies have the same refractive energy; but there seem to be exceptions, which must be taken into account in considering the difference of their chemical structure. Other instances were given of the assistance which chemists might derive from a consideration of the phenomena of refraction, some of the points of the lecture being illustrated by experiments.

THE PRINCIPLE OF OUR PRESENT LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley, in his fifth and concluding lecture on Effects of the French Revolution upon English Literature, given on Saturday last, began with a brief summary of his course, specially noticing the ideal of liberty, fraternity, and equality set up by the leaders of the French Revolution, with the judgment of Burke upon it that such an ideal state requires ideal citizens, and that men must previously be adapted to such a condition before it can succeed. This ideal was, however, maintained and hoped for by Mackintosh, Campbell, Shelley, Byron, and others, and is still sustained in our own day with just discrimination. After noticing the good and wholesome work of Maria Edgeworth, who, like Jane Austen, accurately depicted the life of her day in her excellent tales, and greatly promoted the reaction against false sentiment, the Professor described the advance of our monthly periodical literature, beginning with *Blackwood's Magazine*, which attained immediate success through the vigorous writing of John Wilson (Christopher North), Lockhart, and others, who combined much audacious impertinence and humour with genuine good-will. The good work was also carried on by Lamb, De Quincey, Hood, and others in the *London Magazine* and *Fraser's Magazine*. But these publications were not for the people, who greatly needed education to fit them for the exercise of the powers given by the Reform Bill. Fortunately, however, the need met with a timely supply. Chambers's "Edinburgh Journal," price 1½d., appeared first on Feb. 4, 1832, followed by Charles Knight's "Penny Magazine," six weeks later, and, with other wholesome literature, speedily superseded much pernicious cheap trash; but it was not till 1855 that the stamp duty on newspapers was wholly abolished. The penny newspaper press then sprang into vigorous life, doing most excellent service by giving utterance to every variety and shade of thought, showing us as we really are; telling us where our duty lies, and how we ought to do it. In perfect accordance with Carlyle, who says, "The situation that has not its duty, its ideal, was never yet occupied by man . . . Not what I have, but what I do, is my kingdom." Selecting "In Memoriam" from the works of our Poet Laureate, Professor Morley then showed how Tennyson, in his abiding monument for his dear friend Arthur Hallam, deals with the problem of social life in the same spirit as Wordsworth. Beginning with overwhelming grief, he gradually rises up to the consummation of hope in the bridal, typifying immortality; and thus expresses his desire for the like elevation of his fellow-men:—

I would the great world grew like thee,
Who grew not alone in power
And knowledge, but from hour to hour
In reverence and charity.

A similar earnest desire for the elevation of the race permeates the works of Robert Browning, who specially declares the need of the union of the worker and thinker, particularly in his "Paracelsus." In his "Sordello" he says,

God has conceded two rights to a man—
One, of men's whole work, time's completed plan;
The other, of the minute's work, man's first step
To the plan's completeness.

After mention of Thackeray and other writers, the course was concluded with reference to the works of George Eliot, more especially "Adam Bede," "Romola," and "Middlemarch," in which is set forth the noblest ideal with fine examples of the best work.

No lectures will be delivered in Easter week.

The following arrangements have been made for after Easter:—Professor J. H. Gladstone, five lectures on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies, beginning on April 10; Professor Tyndall, eight lectures on Heat, beginning on April 12; Mr. Edward Dannreuther, two lectures, with musical illustrations—on Chopin, on April 14; on Liszt, on June 7; the Rev. A. H. Sayce, three lectures on Babylonian Literature, beginning on April 21; Mr. Walter H. Pollock, three lectures on Modern French Poetry, beginning on May 12; Mr. Charles T. Newton, two lectures on the Recent Discoveries at Mycenæ, on June 2 and 9.

The Friday evening meetings will be resumed on April 13, when Mr. Spottiswoode, the secretary, will give a discourse on Experiments with a Great Induction Coil. The succeeding discourses will probably be given by Mr. Frederick Pollock, Lieutenant-General R. Strachey, the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, Messrs. D. Mackenzie, Wallace, G. J. Romanes, and Oscar Browning, and Professor Tyndall.

Captain Sir George Nares read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, a paper on the Navigation of Smith's Sound as a Route towards the Pole. Referring to the recent Arctic expedition, he expressed the opinion that unless the boundaries of Greenland tended more to the northward than was generally supposed, no travellers would get nearer to the Pole than the point which had hitherto been reached. Some discussion followed.

Professor Corfield gave a lecture at the Society of Arts, last Saturday evening, to the members of the Trade Guilds of Learning, on the Choice of a Place to Live in. The lecturer began by explaining the effects of moisture. The effects of a warm, moist atmosphere were enervating to the physical and nervous systems, and a general want of tone was the result. After describing the principal diseases which were most prevalent under certain climatic conditions, Dr. Corfield went on to say that persons who desired the lungs to be freely exercised should go to a mountainous country, because there inhalation would be quickened. Those who require the contrary effects to be produced might go to the seaside. He then explained the relative advantages of dwelling in houses erected on pervious and impervious soils, giving in a general way preference to the latter. In conclusion, he detailed the disad-

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The Report presented at a meeting held on Jan. 4 last showed:—

1. AS TO THE PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.
That the growth and prosperity of the Society during the period, of which it gave numerous details, had been everywhere manifest.

2. AS TO THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY
That the Assurance Fund at the date of

Valuation was .. £3,118,407 10 3
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and that, after setting aside the Permanent Reserve Fund of £20,000, and the fractional amount of £790 15s. 4d., there remained for division the sum of £300,000, which was larger by £20,000 than on any previous occasion.

3. AS TO THE RESULTS OF THE DIVISION.
That the sum which fell to the Assured would produce revisionary additions to the Assurances, amounting in the aggregate to £287,014, varying in individual cases from 15 to 81 per cent, and averaging over 50 per cent on the Premiums received in the Quinquennium.

and that the Cash Bonus—which, being the present money value of the Revisionary Bonus, was the true measure of the amount—averaged 30 per cent on the life payments, as compared with 20 per cent in 1872, the highest previous percentage.

4. AS TO THE BASIS OF VALUATION.
That the Institute of Actuaries' new H.M. or Healthy Male Table, based on the experience of twenty of the largest English and Scotch offices, with net premiums and 5 per cent interest, had been used in the investigation;

and that the severity of the new test, as well as the strength and elasticity of the Society, were alike shown by the fact that the Reserve thus required was greater by £24,611 than that which would have been needed by the Carlisle table.

The NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in January, 1887, and Persons who effect NEW POLICIES before the end of June next will be entitled at that Division to One Year's Additional Share of Profits over later Entrants.

The report above mentioned, a detailed account of the proceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of Trade, and every information, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or from any of its Agents.

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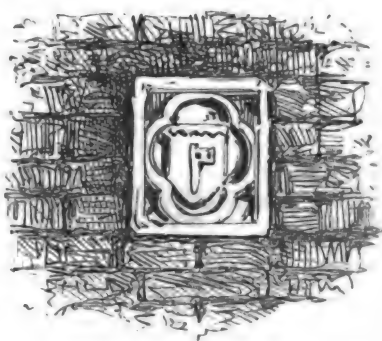
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SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

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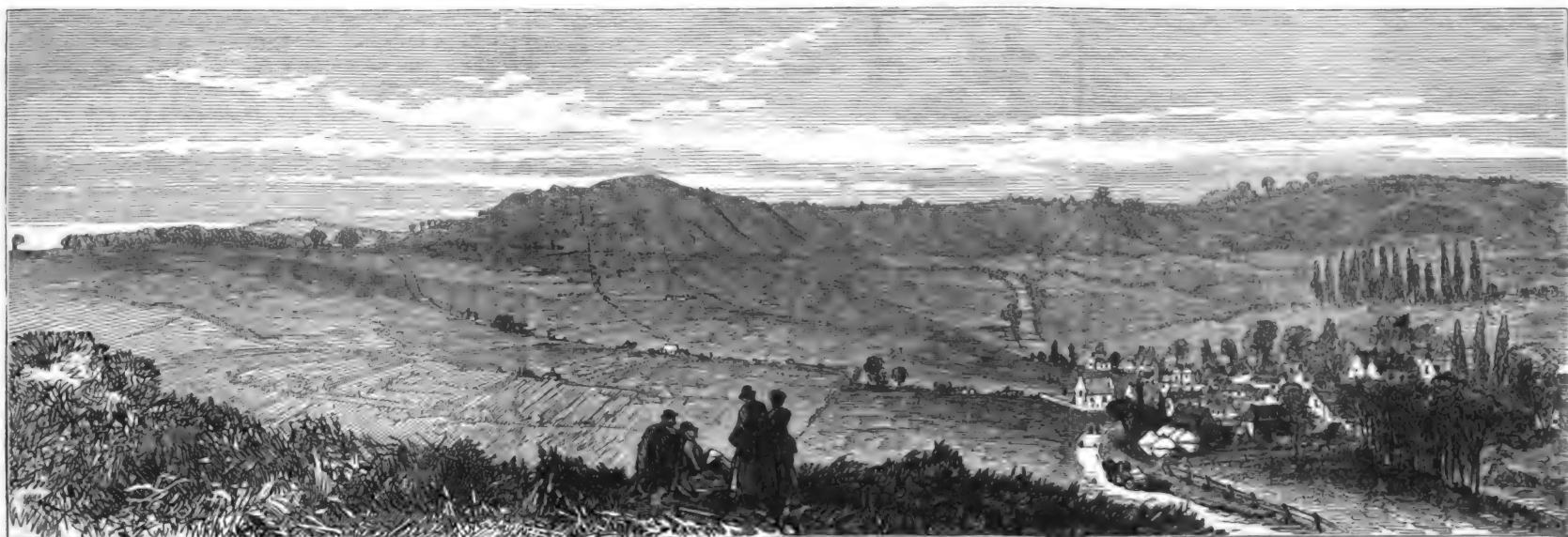
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DUNSTABLE, FROM THE CHILTERN HILLS.
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW ON EASTER MONDAY AT DUNSTABLE.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Charles Samuel Hawkes, of a son.

On the 25th ult., at 24, Montagu-street, Montagu-square, the Hon. Mr. St. Clair, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Glebe Field House, Stoke Newington, the wife of Francis A. Sutaby, of a daughter.

On Feb. 7, at Iuraba, Brazil, the wife Robert J. Shalders, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Beaufort-gardens, the Countess of Yarmouth, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Belgrave-road, London, the wife of Sir W. M. Cuninghame, Bart., V.C., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at Lytchett Matravers, Dorset, by the Rev. A. Mayrick, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Carré, Arthur Augustus, youngest son of the late Col. Maudslayi Carré, Esq., of Guernsey, to Florence, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Mortimer Heath, M.A., Rector of Lytchett Matravers.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary's, Ware, by the Rev. Ernest Kirby, the Rector of the parish, Herbert Scott Gould Miles, Captain 101st Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Major-General Miles, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Parker, Esq., of Brettenham Park, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Harrogate, Caroline Mary, second daughter of the late Sir John and Lady Catherine Bouleau, of Ketteringham Park, Norfolk, in her 44th year.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, Spilby-road, Boston, Lincolnshire, James Bontoff, fifty-seven years clerk in Messrs. Garfit's Bank, aged 72.

On the 26th ult., at Cliftonville, Brighton, after nearly a year's illness, Maria, wife of Archibald Du Boulay, aged 66. In peace.

On the 2nd inst., at Richmond, Surrey, the Countess of Lucan, aged 67 years.

On the 24th ult., at his residence, Brunswick-road, Brighton, Carr Burton, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir Richard Burton, of Backett's-hill House, Thanet, Kent, aged 65.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 14.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8.

First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the West; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Archdeacon Darby, Rector of St. Margaret's, Chester.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. C. B. Scott, Head Master of Westminster School; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 7 p.m. Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

St. James's, noon, probably Rev. F. B. Zinke.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. G. Bonney.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Robinson Duckworth, Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the Queen.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835.

City of London General Pension Society, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, noon, elections.

Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m., Mr. Robert Russell on Sheep and their Management, and Discussion.

Society of Engineers, 7 p.m. (Mr. Wm. Major on the Priming of Steam Boilers).

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.

Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Notes of a Sub-Committee on some of the Condemned City Churches).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. Professor H. Wace on the Ethics of Belief).

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Odontological Society, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Easter Law Sittings begin.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Gladstone on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies).

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion upon Mr. Redman's paper on the River Thames; Mr. Robinson Santar on Street Tramways).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. L. Lewis on some Rule Stone Monuments in North Wales; Rev. W. Ross on Curious Coincidences in Celtic and Maori Vocabulary).

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Robert Richards on South African Communities).

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. at 9, Conduit-street (Dr. Schliemann on Troy and its Analogy to Mycenae).

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. William M. Ord on Molecular Coalescence; Mr. Robert W. Cheadle on a Fossiliferous Section of Thames Gravel).

Races: Baldoyle, Windsor, Croydon, and Thirsk Spring Meetings, Carraghmore Hunt, Knighton.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, 3 p.m. (Discussion on the Disposal of Town Sewage).

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. Magens Mello on the Bone Caves of Creswell Crags; papers by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins and Mr. Rook Pennings).

Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. B. Prescott on Quadruplex Telegraphy).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Attwood Brocklebank on Compensation for Injuries received in Industrial Occupations).

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. in the rooms of the Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit-street, Lord Houghton in the chair (Dr. Schliemann on Troy and its Analogy to Mycenae, and presentation of diploma of honorary membership). Graphic Society, 8 p.m.

Bach Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. Epidemiological Society, 8.30.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. H. Paul on the Cinchona Alkaloids).

Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.

Royal Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fishwick on Lancashire in the Time of Queen Elizabeth; Mr. William Kelly on the Visitation of the Plague at Leicester).

Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Walker on Hesse's Ternary Operator, and Applications; papers by Professor Cayley and Mr. Harry Hart).

Races: Windsor Spring Meeting. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

New Moon, 5.50 p.m.

London Orphan Asylum, Watford, anniversary, Albion Tavern.

Meeting of the House of Lords after the Recess.

Architectural Association, 8 p.m., members' soirée.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Spottiswoode, Secretary R.I., on Experiments with a Great Induction Coil, 9 p.m.).

New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Peter Bayne on the Character of Brutus in the Play of "Julius Caesar").

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

Princess Beatrice born, 1867.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Dr. E. J. Mills on a Portable Colorimeter; Mr. D. H. M. Christie on a New Spectroscope).

National Health Society, Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Sanitary Arrangements in Houses).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Dannreuther on Chopin, with piano-forte illustrations). Botanic Society, 8.45 p.m.

EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM.—BE MERRY AND WISE.—Mr. John Nash's Pictures by the Way and Mr. F. Clifton's Living Photographs. Two hours of unlimited merriment with the merriest of merry men. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, at Eight; and Daily at Three and Eight.

BE MERRY AND WISE.—EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM.—Mr. John Nash and Mr. F. Clifton's Entertainment.—THE LECTURE ON LAUGHTER, by Mr. Nash, Daily, at Three and Eight, prompt. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Ticket-Office open daily from Eleven till Three.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Reed, FIVE O'CLOCK TEA, and A NIGHT SURPRISE, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street.—Special Attractions. A portrait model of H.B.H. Princess Beatrice, also portrait models of Caxton (the first English printer), H. M. Stanley (African explorer), General Ignatieff, the Rev. Arthur Tooth, the late Mr. George Odger, the Rev. Josiah Henson ("Uncle Tom"), and a sumptuous group of the Fashions of To-day, are now exhibited. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, sixpence. Extra rooms, sixpence. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.m.	Minimum, read at 10 P.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
	Inches.				0-10				Miles.	In.	
March	21	29.378	36.3	30.4	76	8	41.8	33.1	N. N.N.E.	319	0.000
	22	29.706	35.7	28.0	81	4	45.8	27.5	N.N.E. W. N.E.	73	0.030
	23	29.565	37.6	31.7	78	4	47.8	23.0	E.N.E. S. N.E.	197	0.290
	24	29.144	42.8	34.7	76	8	49.5	36.1	E.N.E. W. N.E.	80.0	0.100
	25	28.967	46.3	37.8	74	1	54.0	42.5	S. S.E. E.N.E.	336	0.000
	26	29.119	44.9	31.2	88	10	49.0	41.5	E.N.E. E.	181	0.050
April	27	29.313	44.4	40.0	86	7	51.2	40.9	E. S.W. W.	228	0.260
	28	29.737	46.4	39.6	79	6	53.0	40.2	S.W.	252	0.430
	29	29.812	48.7	44.9	88	8	56.3	43.6	S. E. S.W. N.W.	186	0.115
	30	30.015	48.3	40.7	77	7	55.0	44.1	S. W. W. N. E.	160	0.000
	31	30.048	47.1	40.1	79	9	52.8	40.2	S. W.	297	0.000
	1	29.959	49.5	44.7	85	1	54.4	45.0	W. N.W.	238	0.275
	2	29.873	49.3	42.3	79	9	56.3	44.4	N.W. W. S.W.	195	0.000
3	29.290	51.1	45.6	83	10	57.1	45.4	S. S.E.	326	0.060	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

MARCH 21 TO MARCH 27.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.367	29.678	29.720	29.741	29.924	29.171	29.238				
Temperature of Air	37.8	36.8	37.0	43.8	47.6	47.0	47.4				
Temperature of Evaporation	34.7	32.0	31.9	38.0	43.4	44.4	46.7				
Direction of Wind	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	S.	S.	S.	W.W.				

MARCH 28 TO APRIL 3.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.701	29.802	29.994	30.104	29.996	29.961	29.451				
Temperature of Air	49.2	48.2	49.7	49.2	51.4	48.5	52.5				
Temperature of Evaporation	45.0	44.0	45.8	45.8	48.6	48.6	48.9				
Direction of Wind	S.W.	E.	W.	W.	W.W.	W.W.	S.S.				

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 8	10 45	11 20	11 52	12 17	13 1	13 20

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' EASTER HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT

AGAIN THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AMONGST THE ENTIRE ROUND OF LONDON AMUSEMENTS.

On Monday last the GREAT HALL WAS CROWDED to its utmost capacity BOTH DAY AND NIGHT, and many thousands turned away from both performances.

Video "Times," April 3.—

"ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Yesterday Messrs. Moore and Burgess gave their twelfth annual Easter Holiday series of performances in the Great Hall, which is capable of seating 500 persons, and the popularity of their entertainments may be gathered from the fact that the hall was crowded both in the morning and evening. Many novelties have been introduced into the programme, consisting of ballets, songs, & a burlesque sketch, entitled 'The Marvellous Gharads,' a new comic scene, called 'A Regular Hash,' and an entirely new burlesque sketch, entitled 'Sombria's Coat,' and the entertainment was unusually received. Messrs. Moore and Burgess, last, with some degree of just pride, that for twelve years, with the permission of a lawful night, they have attracted crowded and fashionable audiences."

THE MOORE AND BURGESS HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.

WILL BE REPEATED NIGHTLY AT EIGHT, AND EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT ALSO.

Video opinions of the whole of the principal London Papers, April 3.

Extract from the "Morning Post," April 3.—

"ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The twelfth annual Easter Holiday series of performances, whether in the afternoon or evening, could divert from their old allegiance the most faithful and devoted patrons of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's entertainment, who mustered in such force as to fill the great hall of St. James's in all parts. There were two performances yesterday, the first in the afternoon, the second in the evening, and on each occasion the vast audience received the various items in a new and interesting programme with the warmest demonstrations of approval."

THE MOORE AND BURGESS HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON—EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

Video opinions of the leading papers of London.

Extract from the "Standard," April 3.—

"THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.—Extensive as is the accommodation afforded by St. James's Great Hall, the ability, that accompanied them was yesterday afternoon and evening taxed to its utmost capacity by the crowds who assembled to enjoy the entertainment provided for them by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. The efforts of this well-known company of vocalists, instrumentalists, dancers, and burlesque performers have always been deserving of wide and cordial approval, and that support has been cheerfully and readily accorded. They have never failed to present for the delectation of their patrons a programme alike interesting throughout in its character and varied in the items of which it consists; but, perhaps, the bill of fare which was offered yesterday, and which will continue to be presented during the holidays, was even more varied and attractive than its predecessors."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

SIGNAL SUCCESS OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT ALSO.

Video extract from the "Morning Post," April 3.—

"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Gharads,' Messrs. T. Sally, James Moore, and Rene exhibited the recent gymnastics of the well-known 'Gharads,' who have been the subject of particular notice in the press, and as a novelty in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME,

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS AT THREE ALSO.

Video extract from the notice in the "Echo" of April 3.—

"MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.—Easter and Christmas command the removal of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's entertainments into the great hall of St. James's, for the simple but eminently satisfactory reason that it is impossible for the patrons of the entertainment to assemble in the smaller hall downstairs. Yesterday the great hall seemed to require the quality of elasticity, for it was so closely packed that the music could not be heard, having a smaller vacuum to fill. Of the entertainment it is not needful to say more, as it is so well known to the public, and its reputation of the troupe, and as it has long stood upon the pinnacle of an unassailable popularity, that it is not needful to say more. Mr. Moore was at his best; Mr. Walter Howard was in great force; Mr. H. De Breuille had a new song, in which of course, he brought down the house; and Mr. Fred. Chapman, ever ready in 'Sweet Anne Moore's' 'comic business' is irresistible, and in the days when the element is nearly dropped out of the pantomime at Christmas the young folks ought to be grateful."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

NEW AND MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT produced by the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

on Easter Monday will be given EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS AT THREE ALSO.

Video extract from the "Morning Advertiser" of April 3.—

"MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.—It was evident from the success with which the public crowded St. James's Hall that these well-known delineators of comic character had lost none of their popularity. Every succeeding holiday Messrs. Moore and Burgess endeavored, by varying their programme, to render their entertainment more attractive, and their efforts have been rewarded by the success which has attended with increasing success. Yesterday the great hall was twice filled to excess, and the management could have no cause to regret the efforts they had made, for they were rewarded by the entire approval of the audience. The unbroken success of these Minstrels is universally known, and it is very safe to predict a continuation of it so long, at least, as their entertainments are managed as the new bill has been. The Easter holidays have given Messrs. Moore and Burgess another opportunity, by varying their programme, to render it more attractive to the public."

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' EASTER PROGRAMME.

Video following extract from the "Daily News," April 3.—

"THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.—The programme at St. James's Hall was, as always, a long and pleasant one; pretty ballads, expressly sung, interspersed with those humorous songs for which the 'end men' have long been famous, filled a list as good as it was varied, the general excellence of which was attested by the frequent and prolonged applause, which would have constantly justified an encore but for the admirable rule, too often broken elsewhere, which absolutely forbids such expressions of approval."

There were so many items in the programme deserving mention, and everything, from beginning to end, was so good, that it is better, perhaps, to refrain from particular description, and to say that if all the audiences yesterday were as satisfied with their entertainment as those which twice filled St. James's Hall to suffocation, Londoners in search of amusement may congratulate themselves on the successful result of their various visits."

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, NOW OPEN.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. WILL CLOSE THE END OF APRIL.

DORIS GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE; with a number of the ALPINE and other Works.—NOW OPEN, at HURLINGTON GALLERY, 91, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

THE BACH CHOIR.—TWO CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, at Eight o'clock. At the FIRST CONCERT John Sebastian Bach's Great MASS IN D MINOR will be performed for the third time in England. Artists: Madame Immens-Sherington, Madame Paley, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Signor Fall, Principal Violin, Herr Strauss, Organist, Mr. Thomas Pettit, Conductor, Mr. Goldsmith, Bass and Front Row in Harmony, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s. 6d.; General Seats, 6s.; Admission, 3s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 94, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 35, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL, MAY 7, 9, 12, 14, 15. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelm, Leader of Orchestra, Dannreuther, Conductor of Rehearsals. The programmes will consist of selections from the following Operas:—Tannhäuser, "Lohengrin," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Rienzi," "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan und Isolde," "Der Ring der Nibelungen." Orchestra of 200 Instrumentalists. Vocalists from the Bayreuth Festival.

Tickets of Admission to each Concert:—Private Boxes, from 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Seats, 1s.; Gallery (first three rows), 1s.; other rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Organ Gallery, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets may now be had at the Royal Albert Hall; of the usual Agents; and of HODGE and EX-EX, Directors. Chief Ticket Office, 6 and 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—FIRST MATINEE, April 17.—Pajani, Hollander, Walsingham, and Laserra, with Bretnier (pupil of Rubinstein). Members' tickets and record have been posted. Any omnibus address to Director, Professor Ella, Victoria-square.

EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL (England's Home of Mystery). Piccadilly.—Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE'S Novel and Original Illusory ENTERTAINMENT DAILY, at THREE and EIGHT O'CLOCK. Added to the programme is the wonderful performance of Mr. Charles Wooding, a variety of Musical Instruments. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d. on all day, where seats can be booked free of charge. Carriages should be ordered for five and ten o'clock. W. MURDOCH, Manager.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—NEW SEANCE, TO-DAY, at Three, and TO-NIGHT, at Eight. More Sensational than ever. The Spirits Superseded. Mr. Cooke floats in the Room, taking with him the Cabinet in which he is secured. No spirit Medium can submit to such severe tests as are now applied to Mr. Cooke, and produce any manifestations whatever.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—FIFTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman; Scory in the grave, Mr. G. H. B. Prentiss; at 8 p.m., by THE LANCET TICKET: A Morning Performance will be given Every Saturday at 7 p.m. On Saturday Morning next, April 14, Miss Bateman as Julia, in "The Hunchback."

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLER SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING at 7.15. Powerful Company and Extra. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fee.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

A truce to politics this week! The signing of the Protocol and the reported retirement into private life of Prince Bismarck are attractive and suggestive topics enough in their way. The season, however, strongly invites to a range of thought nearer home. The Easter Holidays are over. It is not by any means a trivial question how they have been utilised, and in what way they have been spent, by what, for want of a preciser term, we shall designate "the people." A trustworthy answer to this question may be taken as a fair indication of their social and moral growth. The songs of a people are supposed to have greater influence over them than even the laws by which they are nominally governed; and their amusements, at set times such as Christmas and Easter, more particularly the latter, and the spirit in which they are conducted, are perhaps better evidence of the progress they are making towards a lower or a higher style of life than can be gathered from their serious employments. They are spontaneous, for one thing. They show the bias of the will. They open up wide and varied grounds for the sympathies and affections of large classes of the population. They help us to obtain, if not an accurate, at least an approximate, idea of the tendencies produced by what is described as the civilisation of the times. We propose to look at them for a moment, so far as they have been brought under our notice by the purveyors of the Press; and we think that we discern in them cheering signs of a rapid improvement and elevation of the popular taste.

It would be foolish and futile to set forth the subject *coulour de rose*. There are too abundant proofs of grossness and brutality amongst certain classes of the population not to cast over the picture that we have before us dark shades. Inebriety is still by far too common a feature of holiday seasons. But we think it is observable that a much higher class of recreation is rapidly making way among the working people. There is a far more common yearning for the beauties of Nature than was not very long since the case amongst them. How many myriads there were who, whether from the metropolis or from the great provincial and manufacturing centres, went forth from their homes during the Easter Holidays simply to enjoy the benefit of country air, country sights, and country exercise, there are no definite means of computing. The railways might furnish some data for arriving at a conclusion. But the narrowest range of observation would suffice to convince us that this mode of spending a holiday is growing more and more into vogue with our working people, especially with those whose everyday life and employments confine them almost exclusively to great cities. Usually speaking, moreover, the excursionists on these occasions group themselves into family parties, and thereby strengthen and exhilarate the ties of domestic life.

But take the list of Easter amusements as furnished to us by the daily press. For convenience sake, we confine ourselves, for the present, to the Metropolis. The

entertainments which appear to have excited most interest and to have drawn together the largest crowds of people were precisely those which were more than others intellectual in their character. The British Museum, the National Gallery, the South Kensington Museum and the Royal Polytechnic, attracted a considerably-increased number of visitors this year. Windsor Castle, the Tower of London, and Westminster Abbey gratified many whose tastes were of the architectural and historical order. Of course the Zoological Society's Gardens and the Brighton Aquarium were thronged with visitors; and the Crystal Palace, especially, drew together on Easter Monday an immense crowd of sightseers. Even Madame Tussaud's Exhibition proved itself able to hold its own against other holiday resorts; and the Epping Hunt, the Review of the Volunteers at Dunstable, the Surrey Gardens—whence there was a Balloon Ascent—and other public places of a similar open-air character more or less gratified those who were tempted to pay them a visit.

We augur well of most of the facts to which we have briefly alluded. They appear to us to indicate quite as rapid a growth as could have been expected from the means which the nation is, at no small expense, employing to educate the people and to infuse into the rising generation a higher mental tone. It may be calculated that every year draughts off from a lower to a higher social state an appreciable number of those who have received the advantages of our public elementary schools, and the various provisions which have been made in almost every populous place for the recreation of those who are daily immersed in the cares and toils of life have, doubtless, done their part towards raising the intellectual and social level of thousands who have had access to them. The work remaining to be done is, in all conscience, heavy enough, and will demand time for its success. But that which has already been done offers no little encouragement to prosecute the enterprise before them.

For, as we have already intimated, the customs and manners of the age, as indicated by the holiday amusements of the people, are for the most part of a much higher stamp than they were half a century ago, or than they are now in many Continental countries; and they present a far truer test of cultivation (partial though it be) than any bundle of statistics that may be gathered from Parliamentary Bluebooks. How do people spend their time when opportunity places within their reach a brief interval of leisure? What are regarded as their most coveted recreations? If manly exercises, the gratification of intellectual curiosity, the culture of natural tastes as innocent and pure as they are easily accessible, illustrate to any purpose the social condition of a people, then it may be thankfully acknowledged that, taken altogether, the Easter amusements which were most popular during the past week will compare most favourably with such as used to prevail before the public efforts were made for the advancement of Elementary Education. Our labour has not been altogether in vain. The effects of it should inspire gratitude and hope. We have only to persevere in order to reach the goal of our best and most patriotic aims.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Good Friday at Osborne House. The Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight, officiated. On Easter Day her Majesty and the Prince and Princess attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster. Dr. Farrar dined with the Queen. Her Majesty has taken daily walking and driving exercise. Princess Beatrice rides frequently, and Prince Leopold takes daily drives.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng have arrived as Groom and Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. Viscount Bridport and Colonel M'Neill, C.B., V.C., have left Osborne.

The Queen has sent £50 to the Princess Mary Village Homes.

The Royal Maunday charities were distributed on Maunday Thursday in Whitehall chapel, with the usual formalities, to fifty-eight aged men and fifty-eight aged women, the number of each corresponding with the age of the Queen. The clergy of the Chapels Royal who assisted on this occasion were the Rev. J. V. Povah, the Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. J. Antrobus, the Rev. A. H. Sitwell, the Rev. S. Flood Jones, the Rev. J. Troutbeck, and the Rev. W. Harrison.

The Minor Bounty, Discretionary Bounty, and the Royal Gate Alms were, in accordance with ancient usage, distributed at the Royal Almonry in Scotland-yard on Friday and Saturday, and on Monday and Tuesday in the previous two weeks to aged, disabled, and meritorious persons, to the number of 1300, who had been previously recommended by the clergy of the various parishes in and around London.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales is happily making uninterrupted progress towards recovery. There have been no unfavourable symptoms, and Sir James Paget and Mr. Oscar Clayton, under whose joint care he is, hope that his Royal Highness will be well enough to set out for the Continent early next week. The Prince has been suffering from an abscess, attributed to the effects of an injury received while hunting. His Royal Highness is at Marlborough House.

The Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales attended Divine service on Good Friday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Princes Albert Victor and George left Marlborough House on Monday for Sandringham. The Princess, with her daughters, has visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace and the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. Prince Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Teck have visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

The Princess left town on Wednesday, en route for Athens, on a visit to her brother and sister-in-law, the King and Queen of the Hellenes. Her Royal Highness travelled from Charing-

cross station at 9.20 p.m., in a special train, which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw, and arrived at Folkestone at 11.15 p.m., where she embarked on board the South Eastern Railway Company's steamer Victoria, Captain Dane, in which a special cabin had been erected upon deck for the use of the Princess. Her Royal Highness landed at Boulogne at 1.40 on Thursday morning, having during the passage experienced a strong wind and heavy sea. The Princess continued her journey to Paris; and, after passing a few hours at the Hôtel Bristol, left by the Mediterranean line, travelling via Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, and Ancona to the port of Brindisi, where the Royal yacht Osborne lay, and on board which her Royal Highness proceeded to Athens.

Prince Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, who have been on a visit to the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram at Hoar Cross, visited Lichfield Cathedral on Tuesday.

The Duke of Connaught left Dublin on Tuesday for Birr, and on Wednesday he presented new colours to the 53rd Regiment.

His Excellency the German Ambassador has left London for the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have arrived at Cannes.

The Countess of Bantry has arrived in town from Bantry House, Cork.

The Earl of Carnarvon has arrived in town from Highclere Castle.

The Earl of Aberdeen has left Grosvenor-square for Haddo House, Aberdeenshire.

Sir Arthur E. Guinness, M.P., and Lady Olivia Guinness have arrived on Carlton House-terrace from St. Anne's, Clontarf, in the county of Dublin.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand have returned to the Speaker's House from Brighton.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., and Mrs. Forster have returned town from Bonchurch, Isle of Wight.

The marriage of the Hon. John William Plunkett, second son of Lord Dunsany, and Miss Ernie Burton, only child of the late Colonel Plunkett Burton, of the Coldstream Guards, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Cust, assisted by the Rev. Oliver Brighton. The bride was given away by her godfather, the Earl of Darnley. Mr. Moreton Frewen was best man. The bride wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with volant of Brussels point lace and orange flowers, and wreath of the same and lace veil. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Edith and Kathleen Bligh, the Hon. Constance Plunkett, and Miss St. George, who wore princess dresses of ivory poul de soie and blue damasse silk, with Gainsborough hats of ivory felt, and pale blue ostrich feathers. The breakfast was given at the Buckingham Palace Hotel, to a party of fifty-six guests. The bride and bridegroom left for Folkestone en route for the Continent, where they pass the honeymoon. The bride's costume de voyage was of navy blue silk with trimmings of silver fox, and a hat of the same material. The presents of the bride were costly and numerous.

A marriage is arranged between Miss Margaret Stuart-Wortley, daughter of the Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart-Wortley, and the Hon. Reginald Arthur James Talbot, captain in the 1st Life Guards, and late M.P. for Stafford.

SILVER-MINING IN COLORADO.

The Territory of Colorado, which was admitted to the Federal Union of North America some fifteen years ago, is now to be recognised as a State. It has been formed out of parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah, occupying a large area both east and west of the Rocky Mountains. Several of the loftiest peaks of that grand continental range arise in the centre of this extensive territory, one half of which is a fertile and well-watered plain, destitute of trees; while the western portion is a table-land, with much timber, and with a tolerably good soil. But the mineral riches of Colorado—its gold, silver, iron, and other metals—have engaged a great part of the immigrant population. It is true that wild speculations, and even fraudulent misrepresentations, have brought some discredit on mining ventures in this region; but many successful enterprises have been well substantiated. It is remarkable that Colorado, at the present time, contains probably a larger resident British population than any State in the Union. Apart from the traveller who is constantly met with—attracted by sport, scenery, or the magnificent climate—there are numbers of young Englishmen settled there, either engaged in stock-raising on the plains or mining in the mountains, and each class helps the other; the "mining camps" being, as a rule, excellent markets for farm produce of all kinds.

The sketches we have engraved illustrate a few scenes in two of the mining districts, Geneva and Hall Valley. The majority of the miners resident at these places are Cornish men and Nova Scotians, with a fair admixture of Germans and Swedes. Cornish men are unrivalled in "hard rock"; whilst experience gained in the Government works at Clausthal and Freiberg brings German operatives into great demand in the smelting-works. Hitherto the ore has been packed on mules and sent to market, either at Georgetown or to the neighbouring district of Hall Valley. But local works are now in process of construction. The development of Colorado has been only second in rapidity to that of California; and its people are sanguine that, owing to the permanent nature of their mines (true "fissure veins"), the future of the "Centennial State," as it is called since last year, will prove as bright as the most sanguine can desire.

The sketch which appears in the middle of our page of Engravings gives an idea of the heart of the Rocky Mountains, the ridge opposite, locally known as "Decatur Mountain," being, in fact, the water-shed between the Pacific and Atlantic slopes. It is some 12,500 ft. above sea-level, and about 1500 ft. above "timber-line." It is traversed from N.E. to S.W. by one of the great mineral belts of Colorado, and is perfectly "riddled" with veins (true fissures), containing galena (lead), grey copper, bismuth, and silver. The main or mother lode of the belt, named the Revenue, strangely enough, follows the very sky-line of the mountain. It has been worked for three years past with excellent results, and is now being opened, at a depth of 500 ft., by a tunnel driven in from the east face of the mountain, which at the same time cuts through a number of other mineral veins belonging to the same association, the Revenue Mineral Company.

Above this, on the right-hand side of the page, is a sketch representing Cornish miners at work driving the main tunnel of the Revenue Mine. The contractors generally work in eight-hour shifts, so that the work never ceases. Contract prices depend, of course, on the quality of the rock and working facilities. In "average ground," to run a tunnel 7½ ft. by 4½ ft. by 5 ft. at floor the rate of 2 ft. to 2½ ft. in the twenty-four hours is fair work, from 10 dols. to 15 dols. per foot being paid. The contracts are generally let for one to two hundred feet.

This range of mountain is the very backbone of the Conti-

nent—the dividing ridge between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. Singularly enough, the "mother vein" of the mountain, the celebrated "Revenue Mine," follows almost the outside "sky-line." Below it, in the mountain face, and parallel to it, are half a dozen other mineral veins, all belonging to the same owners, who are driving a tunnel, as above stated, to cut the same great vein which has been successfully worked for three years past at a depth of 500 ft.

The Hall Valley Furnaces are the subject of an illustration in the lower part of the page. The ore is delivered at the various reduction works in its raw state, having been first roughly separated by hand from the rock. It is crushed, sized, and further separated by machinery; then "roasted," to drive off the sulphur; again crushed, and next delivered to the "chargers" on the "mining floor," immediately above the furnace-house. It is there carefully mixed with fuel (coke or charcoal) and with iron ore, limestone, or slag, and this mixture is fed into the furnace at the rate of fifteen to twenty tons per diem. About every two hours or so the furnace is "tapped" from below, and the molten metal (known as "base bullion") is drawn off, together with the "matte." The slag is then cleaned out of the crucible, the "breast" is bricked up again, the smelting goes on as before, till, after several weeks, the fire-brick requires to be renewed, when the furnace has to be "blown out." The base bullion consists chiefly of lead, containing some 300 oz. of silver to the ton. The copper is chiefly contained in the "copper matte," and is re-smelted by itself. The ores from the Revenue and other "Geneva" district mines have been, till lately, packed on mules and sent across the range to these works, to save the heavy freight. But local smelting works are in contemplation, and have, in fact, been commenced.

THE MIKADO'S COURTIER.

On many former occasions the readers of this Journal have been entertained with the clever sketches of Mr. Charles Wirgman, a skilful artist and genial humourist long resident at Yokohama, who delights especially to portray the whimsical effects of the late sudden revolution in Japanese manners and costumes. The adoption of European hats, coats, and boots, within the last five years, by nearly all the fashionable people in native society, has been remarked with amusement by every traveller visiting the chief towns of that remote East Asiatic insular kingdom. Mr. Simpson, when he sojourned there a week or two, on his way home from Peking by the route of San Francisco, likewise furnished us with a few laughable illustrations of the difficulty experienced by Japanese gentlemen in putting on their stiff and tight leathern foot-gear on their poor unaccustomed feet, and other curious instances of the same kind. A third artistic contributor, M. Régamey, who was in Japan last November, after spending three or four years in America, has supplied, with other sketches, the one reproduced in our Engraving published this week. Its style and character will probably remind our old subscribers of Mr. Wirgman's treatment of similar subjects. The scene here represented took place on the birthday of his Imperial Majesty the Sovereign Mikado of Japan, at the palace of the Governor of Kiyoto, now ranked the first of the Imperial cities. All the Government officials of that city and province had come up to the palace, as in duty bound, to pay their respects to his Majesty, whose illustrious person was not visible, by doing homage to his photographed portrait exhibited in the grand reception hall. These native gentlemen were compelled, by express order, to appear in what is supposed to be the proper dress for ceremonious visits of French or English gentlemen; and it is well known that on the continent of Europe, wherever people have to wait upon a high public functionary, at any hour of the morning, custom requires them to wear the swallow-tail black coat, open shirt-front, and white linen necktie, which in England are usually reserved for a dinner party or evening attire. In the pattern of boots, and the trick of tucking up their trousers, it is to be feared that the Japanese *hommes comme il faut* have not yet attained that degree of masculine elegance which would pass criticism in the polite society of Western nations. There is also, as we see in M. Régamey's sketch, at least one of these gentlemen, who may be a very good rider when mounted in his own fashion, but who does not know on which side an equestrian à l'Anglaise would get upon his horse. In this preliminary act, as well as in "the rule of the road" for meeting another rider or vehicle from the opposite direction, we are guided by the verified proverb, which bears no translation into a foreign language:—

If you go to the left, you are sure to go right;
If you go to the right, you go wrong.

Mr. John Bawtree, of Colchester, has bought the theatre in that town in order to convert it into a soldiers' institute.

At a special meeting of the Oxford Town Council on Wednesday morning Mr. E. L. Hussey, surgeon, of that city, was unanimously elected Coroner, in the place of Mr. W. Brunner, deceased. Mr. Hussey, before his election, retired from the Town Council, and paid the usual fine of £20.

The Queen has approved the following alterations being made in the style and title of the 2nd (Royal North British) Dragoon (Scots Greys), the Scots Fusilier Guards, and the 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers), and of those corps being in future styled respectively the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), the Scots Guards, and the 21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers).

Lord Blantyre writes to point out that the Americans for a long time spent about £30,000 a year on missionary objects in Turkey in Asia, and have made marked and valuable progress in disseminating the purer faith of Protestants. The Turkish Missions Aid Society, of 8, Adam-street, Strand, collect about £3000 a year, and assist the American and numerous benevolent institutions in the East.

The Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show opened on Wednesday and continued until Friday. The entries of fat stock were fewer than those of last year. There were 266 entries, as compared with 380 last year, while of yearling bulls there were 129, as compared with 132, this year's entries being far superior in point of quality. The appearance of the animals in every section was highly creditable, showing that if the herds in the country are diminishing the quality is being maintained at a high standard. Mr. J. P. Tynte, of Tynte Park, Dunlavin, for his shorthorn bull Red Cross, was awarded the blue ribbon of the show; while Mr. Francis W. Low, of Kilsbane, Tipperary, won the second prize. The Chaloner Plate, value £155, was won by Mr. Chaloner himself with his shorthorn roan bull Royal Arthur. Last year also Mr. Chaloner was awarded the cup for his bull Royal Arthur. In the two preceding years it was carried off by Major O'Reilly, M.P. This year in the same class Mr. Arthur J. Campbell, of Fermoy, obtained second prize for his roan bull Earl of Derby. In the yearling heifers class Mr. Gambleton, of Tallow, in the county of Cork, was successful, his red-and-white heifer, Princess Thyra, gaining the first prize. The Duke of Connaught visited the show during the afternoon and spent considerable time in inspecting the animals.



SILVER MINING IN COLORADO.



JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RETURNING FROM PAYING THEIR RESPECTS TO THE MIKADO.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The report upon the Public Worship Estimates was read yesterday week before the Finance Committee. The report sets forth at some length the necessity of enforcing the obedience of the clergy to the civil law, and declares that it is time to bring them back to a vigorous application of the Concordat. The Government have taken a remarkable step affecting the Roman Catholics in France. It is announced that they have resolved to treat both clerical and secular meetings on a footing of absolute equality and to forbid every Catholic association. Acting in this spirit they have dissolved the Paris Catholic Committee and prevented the general meetings which were to have been held this week in Paris. A private meeting of the members of the committee, in lieu of the general meeting prohibited by the authorities as contrary to law, was held on Tuesday evening—Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, presiding. Senator Chesnelong delivered a speech, in which several allusions were made to "the threatened existence" of the Paris Catholic Committee, but which, the speaker affirmed, would, nevertheless, continue to live. Cardinal Guibert, at the close of the meeting recommended the Catholic committees not to deal with purely political questions.

Parisians were favoured with delightful weather for Easter Sunday this year. The day began with the religious services—high mass and general communion in all the sacred edifices. At Notre Dame alone, which is the parish church for the city of Paris, it is calculated that 7000 persons partook of communion. Low mass was said there at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and afterwards M. Monsabre preached. In the other places of worship the attendance was unusually large, and the number of the Easter communicants exceeded those of many years past.

The *Daily News*' correspondent at Paris states that the rumour of a reconciliation between Prince Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie and her son having been repeated by the *Union*, M. Paul de Cassagnac, the accredited representative of "Napoleon IV.," has contradicted the rumour and attacked the Prince in very violent terms.

Mr. Layard arrived in Paris on Wednesday morning, on his way from Madrid to London, and he was entertained at dinner by Lord Lyons on the following day.

According to some of the French papers, the King of Holland will send 40,000 tulips to the Exhibition of 1878.

A general ball was given on Wednesday, in the saloon of the Grand Hotel, under the patronage of Lord Lyons, for the benefit of the English charities in Paris.

At a meeting of the French Geographical Society, on Wednesday evening, the President announced that the great gold medal of the society had been awarded to Lieutenant Cameron, in recognition of his services in the cause of geographical science.

The long-talked-of drama, "Les Exilés," was brought out on Sunday night at the Porte St. Martin.

M. Edmond Lockroy, the brilliant journalist and deputy for Paris, was on Tuesday married to Madame Charles Hugo, widow of the great poet's son. The ceremony was of a purely civil character, and was attended by many prominent Republicans, including Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and Gambetta.

But other than rose-coloured events have to be chronicled. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that two bodies, tightly fastened together by means of a strong cord, were on Tuesday taken from the river Seine at Rouen. They were those of Henri Dominois, a young man of twenty, and Eliza Dupré, his sweetheart, a maiden of eighteen. Henri was the son of M. Dominois, who occupies a good position in life; and Eliza was a simple work-girl, pretty and honest, with whom he fell desperately in love. A letter found in the pocket of the young man told, in a few plain words, their short but tragic story. "Our parents," said this little manuscript, "would not allow us to marry, and we resolved to perish together, in order that we might not be separated in Paradise." The bodies had remained in the river from March 6, when the two young people disappeared from their respective homes.

The death at Blois (Loir-et-Cher) of Mgr. Pallu du Parc, Bishop of that diocese, at the age of seventy-two, from an attack of apoplexy, is announced; and of M. Victor Sixte, of Lyons, at the age of one hundred years.

M. Charles Marchal, painter, on Saturday last, shot himself dead in his studio, Place Pigalle, Paris. Everything in the studio was methodically arranged; the pictures were on the easels as if visitors were expected, and on the mantelpiece were letters containing words of adieu from the unfortunate artist. He had lately been despondent about his eyesight and his professional success.

ITALY.

The Pope rose yesterday week at six o'clock, and, after fulfilling all the usual devotions of Good Friday, received a number of the Cardinals. His Holiness went to St. Peter's to attend Divine service, but had to be carried there. On Saturday he gave audience to more than 1000 strangers of all nations, chiefly French and Spanish, with a few English. He also gave an audience to a number of persons on Sunday. His Holiness continues better. He gave an audience on Wednesday morning in the Raphael Gallery of the Vatican.

Signor Girone, minister of the Italian Methodist Church, has been created Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy for his services in the education of the young.

Two notorious brigands, brothers, named Alfano, were arrested at Palermo yesterday week. They were escorted to prison by a crowd, which is said to have displayed great joy.

SPAIN.

The King left Seville last Saturday, with the Princess of the Asturias. The festivities of Holy Week attracted 40,000 visitors to Seville. The King and the Royal family, with the Court, the Ministers, and the German Ambassador, took part in every ceremony, as well as in the procession on Good Friday. On his arrival at Cordova King Alfonso was received with a great display of loyalty.

Mr. Layard, the British Minister in Spain, left Madrid on Tuesday, and Sir John Walsham has arrived there to take charge of the Legation. Our Government has determined to send Mr. Layard to Constantinople, to act as temporary Ambassador during the absence of Sir Henry Elliot. Mr. Layard was unpaid Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople from Nov. 2, 1847, till March 20, 1849; and was appointed fifth paid Attaché at Constantinople April 5, 1849, in order to enable him to carry out his researches in the valley of the Tigris.

GERMANY.

The total number of congratulatory telegrams received at the palace on the German Emperor's birthday amounted to 1858, the letters of congratulation nearly reaching 3000.

The Crown Prince of Germany left Berlin on Wednesday evening for Hanover, to welcome the King of Sweden, who passes that city on his return home from Heidelberg, where the Queen some time since took up her residence on account of the delicate state of her health.

Prince Henry and Princess Charlotte, the children of the Crown Prince and Princess, and Princess Louise Margaret, the daughter of Prince Frederic Charles, were confirmed on

March 28 in the private chapel of the Royal castle. Dr. Koegel, Chaplain to the Emperor, officiated. The ceremony was attended by the Emperor and Empress, with all the members of the Royal family, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, Duke Ernest of Coburg-Gotha, the whole Court, the English Ambassador, several Ministers of State, Field Marshals, and Generals, the President of the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council, the Court Chaplain, the clergy of the cathedral, and the chief burgomaster and municipal authorities of Berlin. The teachers and companions of the confirmees were also present at the service.

Princess Charlotte, the eldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany, was betrothed to the Hereditary Prince of Saxemeiningen on Sunday last, the ceremony being performed at the palace of his Imperial Highness. The Princess, who is the eldest granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was born July 24, 1860, and the Prince to whom she is betrothed on April 1, 1851. The *Morning Post* correspondent at Berlin says, "it will be a matter of satisfaction to the English people to know that this union will be one entirely of mutual inclination."

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Berlin on Tuesday, and were received at the railway station by the Crown Prince and Princess. Having been visited by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and having returned the visit, they dined with the Crown Prince.

Sunday being Prince Bismarck's birthday, numerous telegrams and addresses of congratulation reached the Imperial Chancellor from all parts of the Empire, as well as from abroad. The Emperor and Crown Prince visited the Chancellor in the morning, and congratulated him. A concert was given by the bands of the Alexander Regiment and the 2nd Regiment of the Guards. The Prince was born in 1814. It appears that Prince Bismarck is about to take his long-contemplated prolonged leave of absence, and there are rumours that he intends resigning the Chancellorship; but on this point there is much contrariety of opinion.

General Ignatieff reached Berlin on Wednesday week, and, an hour after his arrival, went to the Foreign Office, where he had an interview with Prince Bismarck.

The Emperor has appointed Professor Droysen, of Berlin, to be "Historiographer of Brandenburg History."

The German Empire has concluded commercial treaties with Peru, Nicaragua, and Guatemala.

Count Arnim has lost his sight through erysipelas, and is not likely, it is said, to long survive.

Professor Dr. Braun, director of the Botanical Garden at Berlin, died there on the 29th ult.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The receipts derived from direct and indirect taxes in Austria for the year 1876 were 7,249,000 fl. in excess of the estimate. In the months of January and February of the present year the receipts from taxes amounted to 1,761,000 fl. more than during the same period of last year.

BOUMANIA.

The Chamber of Deputies has decided, by 49 votes to 17, to proceed with the impeachment of M. Bocersa. Five members of the committee who were appointed to inquire into the charges brought against the ex-Minister have tendered their resignations. The vacancies thus caused will be filled up, and the committee will then support the charges against the accused before the Court of Cassation.

In Wednesday's sittings of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies a message of Prince Charles was read dissolving the Senate and closing the Session of the Chamber of Deputies.

GREECE.

The Session of the Chamber of Deputies was closed yesterday week by a Royal order. After a prolonged discussion the Chamber has unanimously adopted the Government bill creating a special military reserve. The vote is regarded as a mark of confidence in the present Ministry.

DENMARK.

The Session of the Rigsdag was closed last Wednesday by a Royal decree. The Budget has not been voted, as the Landsting and Folkething have adopted proposals directly opposed to each other, the former House by 51 to 13 votes, the latter by 72 to 24. A telegram says that the Folkething prevented all discussion, although the President of the Council signified his desire to address the House.

AMERICA.

General Wade Hampton, the Democratic Governor of South Carolina, had an interview with President Hayes last week, in which he represented that the interests of the State were suffering severely, that a speedy settlement was necessary, and that if the Federal troops were withdrawn the State House would not be seized by the mob, the Government would be established by purely legal means, and all classes of citizens would be protected. But Mr. Chamberlain, the Republican Governor, declares that the withdrawal of the troops will ruin the Republican party in South Carolina, which will then have no means of resisting the forces of General Wade Hampton. President Hayes's Cabinet has directed the Secretary of War to order the removal of the Federal troops from the State House at Columbia (capital of South Carolina) to their camp. President Hayes has formally instructed the Special Commission proceeding to Louisiana to endeavour to remove the obstacles to the establishment of one sole Government; but if they are insuperable, to arrange for the recognition of one of the Legislatures to settle the question. The Commission is also to ascertain the state of public feeling concerning the rights and privileges of all classes of citizens, which the President is determined to protect.

The Senate of the State of New York has rejected, by a vote of 13 to 9, Governor Robinson's nomination of General McClellan as Superintendent of Public Works in the State.

Fifteen ladies obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia last month.

It is stated by the *Daily News*' New York correspondent, that, according to estimates which have been made, the unemployed in the United States number two million.

The New York Rifle Association is, says a Reuter's telegram, obliged to decline the return match in Ireland next June to which they had been invited.

The Republican candidates in Rhode Island have been returned for the post of Governor, and at all the other State offices. The Republicans also have a large majority in the State Legislature over the Democrats and Prohibitionists.

The Indian chief Spotted Tail, with 900 of his followers, is reported to have made peace with the Government. Sitting Bull, however, remains obstinate.

Particulars of the bursting of a reservoir at Staffordville, Connecticut, have been received. The reservoir was 600 acres in superficial extent, and on the breaking of the dam a torrent 30 ft. deep swept through the village of Stafford Springs, a distance of six miles, into the river Willimantic, destroying everything in its course, and doing damage to the estimated extent of 1,000,000 dol. The inhabitants having had timely warning, only two persons are reported to have been drowned.

CANADA.

Meetings of the Immigration and Colonisation Commission in the Canadian Parliament have shown the general opinion of the members to be that immigration should for the present be confined to agricultural labourers. Mr. Le Sage, Minister of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Quebec, gave some interesting testimony as to that point. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has published a pastoral in which he deprecates the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Charlevoix election in unseating Mr. Lange the ground of priestly interference and bribery. The bishop declares that the electoral law invades the rights of the Catholic Church.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

The programme of the opening ceremonial of the African Exhibition has been published. Sir Henry Barkly will be received at the exhibition building by the Colonial Committee, and an address will be presented to his Excellency. There will be a magnificent show of agricultural machinery and the Exhibition is expected to prove a great success.

By this time, probably, Sir Henry Barkly has handed the Governorship of the Cape Colony to Sir Bartle Leake and the new ruler of our South African Settlements is in face with one of the most perplexing and arduous problems of Colonial politics.

According to the latest intelligence received from the Cape (to March 3), the opinion was gaining ground that the annexation of the Transvaal Republic is inevitable. In his interview with the members of the Transvaal Government, Theophilus Shepstone pointed out that the only means of venting a Kaffir war was union under one powerful hand that it was useless to speak of reforms for maintaining country's independence. Five companies of the 13th Regiment have been ordered to Newcastle, Natal—the best for massing troops should they be required to move into Transvaal or Zululand.

INDIA.

In the Legislative Council on March 28 Lord Lytton delivered a speech upon the Indian Budget. His Excellency reviewing the financial measures proposed, said it had been determined for the future to exclude the expenditure on extraordinary public works from the ordinary account. Regarding the cotton duties, he strongly upheld Salisbury's views, believing that these duties were in principle and contrary to Indian interests; their abolition had therefore been decided upon. With reference to present famine, his Excellency contrasted the estimated expense of £5,250,000 for a larger area of distress in the actual outlay of £6,750,000 entailed by the present famine in the smaller area of Bengal. Proceeding next to speak of the efficiency of the army, Lord Lytton repudiated any hostile intention on the part of the Government against neighbouring States and explained the pacific character of frontier policy. He announced the successful settlement effected with the Khan of Khelat, and stated that confidence had been completely restored by British influence. He believed that the security of the frontier was only attainable by the friendly presence and salutary influence of English gentlemen among the barbarous neighbours of the Empire, and not by military expeditions. His Excellency disapproved of spasmodic gifts of arms and money to civilised States or unreciprocated liability with them. Alluding to the relations with Cabul, Lord Lytton stated that a feeling had been manifested by the envoys sent by the Amir to the Peshawur Conference. The only security against misunderstanding and distrust was frank intercourse. Even Turkey and religious fanaticism were agitating Cabul and disturbed the mind of the Amir, but the Imperial Government had no reason to depart from its non-aggressive policy. His Excellency has left Calcutta for Lucknow, whence he will go to Nynee Tal.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Kennedy, the new Governor of Queensland, arrived at Brisbane.

Mr. Samuel Deering, the Acting Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government in Adelaide, South Australia, dated the 28th ult. "The drought has broken up in South Australia. Heavy rains have fallen over the whole of the pastoral and agricultural districts. Nine inches have fallen at the Great Bight, seven inches on Yorke's Peninsula; over four inches elsewhere extending into the interior and right across the Continent. The general system of telegraphic weather signals stretches over the greater part of Australia. The telegraph from Adelaide to South Australia, to Western Australia is nearly complete. His Excellency Sir W. Wellington Cairns (brother of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor) arrived in Adelaide, and on March 24 was sworn in as Governor of South Australia."

About £15,500 has been subscribed to the fund for establishing a bishopric at Rangoon when the last mail left.

Spring has set in at St. Petersburg. A change in weather occurred last Friday night, when a thaw began. It has been the longest winter known in Russia for years.

A new industry was started in Bombay a few days ago. Parsee, Mr. Pherozsha, who opened his pottery-works at Naigaum, a few miles from Bombay.

Mr. Francis Marett, one of the senior Judges of the Royal Court, has been appointed Lieutenant-Bailiff, in place of Lieutenant-Bailiff Lerrier, deceased.

The Sultan has conferred the third class order of Medjidie upon Mr. F. I. Scudamore, in recognition of valuable services in reorganising the postal and telegraphic system of Turkey.

The *Shen-Poo*, a Chinese newspaper, renders Queen Victoria's new title by Yiu-tu-H'wang-ti, and remarks that there are now two H'wangtis in Asia—the one in India, the other in China.

A competition has been opened at The Hague for a statue of Spinoza in bronze on a stone pedestal. Artists of all countries are invited to compete. Details will be given by secretary to the committee, H. J. Bets, The Hague.

The death of M. Jean Baptiste Madou, a well-known Belgian painter, is announced. He was born in 1796, and was a Knight of the Order of Leopold and of the French Legion of Honour, a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and an Associate of the Antwerp Academy.

The *National Zeitung* says that the painting of Van Ey recently stolen from the Berlin Museum, has been recovered. A few days ago a saddler took a picture to the secretary of the Museum and inquired if it was the missing work for which reward was offered. He stated that he had purchased it for a stranger for 17½ grochen, and was ignorant of its value and history until his attention was called to the story of the theft by acquaintances. The picture was the missing Van Ey (300 marks) until they have been enabled to test the truth of the finder's story.

The Extra Supplement.

OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

We have already given a sufficiently precise account of the opening of the first Parliament of the Turkish Empire, by his Majesty Sultan Abdul Hamid II., at the Imperial Palace of Dolma-baghtché, adjacent to Constantinople, on Monday, the 19th ult. The text of his Majesty's Speech from the Throne, as read in his presence by the First Secretary, Said Pasha, was published in full by means of a telegraphed report; and the letters of several newspaper correspondents have not added much of importance to the descriptions of the ceremony which were received here in the same week. Our illustrations have necessarily required more time for the transmission of the Artists' Sketches to London, and for the production of the Engravings; but the subject has rather gained than lost popular interest, from the anxious expectancy which awaits the deliberative and legislative proceedings of the new Turkish Parliament. The large Engraving presented this week as an Extra Supplement is a very effective representation of the scene in the magnificent "Throne Hall" of the Imperial Palace, at the moment of reading the Sultan's Speech. His Majesty stands in front of the throne. It is shaped rather like a sofa, and is constructed of the finest woods plated with thick gold, in which are set many glittering jewels; the seat has a cushion of black velvet, with rich arabesque embroidery. A small carpet of silk, fringed with gold, is spread in front of the throne. Abdul Hamid is simply attired in an ordinary Turkish overcoat, dark blue, with black trousers, military cap, and white kid gloves; but he wears the splendid badge of the Osmanieh, and his clasped hands rest upon the gorgeous jewelled hilt of a priceless sabre. His two brothers, Reschid Effendi the heir presumptive, and Kemaleddin Effendi, stand at the rearward corner of the throne, on the Sultan's left hand. A few steps in advance of the Sultan, at the right hand front corner of the square carpet, is the Secretary reading the speech, which was handed him by the Grand Vizier, who had received it from the Sultan's own hand. Kiamil Bey, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, or Lord High Chamberlain, stands immediately before the Sultan, with hands folded on his breast, as if waiting for orders. Along both sides of the hall are ranged, in due succession, the Ministers and Court officials, the Pashas, Muchirs, Ulemas, and other dignitaries of the State, and of the Moslem Church. The Senators and Deputies, about thirty of the former and ninety or a hundred of the latter, occupy the lower end of the Hall, to the left-hand side of our Engraving. The President of the Senate is Server Pasha; while Ahmed Vefik Effendi, a learned and enlightened man, with a character for honesty and liberality, is President of the Representative Chamber. We shall give an illustration of the Parliament House, and one of the sittings of this Parliament, in our next publication.

There is little or no positive news of fresh events in Turkey since our last; the negotiations for peace with the delegates of Montenegro, owing to their demand of the cession of Nick-sich, have remained unsuccessful; and the Turkish Government has seemed to be awaiting the result of General Ignatieff's negotiations with Lord Derby for the signature of a joint protocol, in which the European Powers should record their adherence to the resolutions of the late Conference at Constantinople. It is understood that, upon this consideration, whatever may be its practical effectiveness, the Russian Government will order the demobilisation of its army, which would allow the Turkish Government to do likewise. Mr. Layard, the newly-appointed British Ambassador, is expected to be at Constantinople about the end of next week.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Justice Hawkins has consented to preside at the forty-fifth anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on June 4.

Sir R. Colinson presided last week over the half-yearly meeting of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, which was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. General testimony was borne to the increased growth of the organisation.

Dr. H. W. Acland, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, has consented to preside at a meeting convened by the Charity Organisation Society, to be held at the Society of Arts, for the purpose of considering the subject of Metropolitan Medical Charity.

The movement for providing institutes for the recreation and instruction of working lads inaugurated at the Mansion House last autumn has been put to a practical test by the establishment of one institution at Mount-place, Whitechapel-road. Between 200 and 300 lads have joined the institute.

At the request of an influential deputation, headed by Lord Dunsany, Lord Montague, and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., the Lord Mayor has agreed to convene a public meeting in aid of the plan and operations of the Charity Organisation Society, to be held at the Mansion House on Friday, April 27.

On Wednesday evening the anniversary festival of the London General Porters' Benevolent Institution took place at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street—Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hadley in the chair. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £1400 were announced.

There were 24.8 hours of sunshine in London last week out of 88.4 hours during which the sun was above the horizon. The sun shone on every day of the week, but only for six minutes on Monday. On Sunday and Saturday there were on each day upwards of five hours of sunshine.

Mr. J. Hollingshead presided as treasurer at the annual meeting of the Royal Theatrical Fund on Wednesday, in the place of Mr. Buckstone, resigned. The society had paid nearly £2000 to annuitants during the past year and handed over a balance to the capital fund, which now exceeds £13,000.

There was a heavy storm of hail and rain, with lightning and thunder, in London on Wednesday afternoon, which lasted upwards of an hour. The storm was felt in many parts of the country, and telegraphic communication sustained some interruption. One house on East Cliff, Folkestone, was struck, the roof partially lifted off, and four rooms wrecked.

Mr. W. Spottiswoode will deliver a lecture next Friday, at the Royal Institution, on his Great Induction Coil, described in the *Philosophical Magazine* for January last and in the *Nineteenth Century* for March. The lecture will be illustrated with some new experiments on stratified discharges, which a coil of this enormous power has for the first time rendered practicable.

The last of the lectures in connection with the Scientific Loan Exhibition was delivered at South Kensington last Saturday evening by Mr. W. S. Mitchell—Major Festing occupying the chair. After the lecture, the following resolution was unanimously carried by a crowded assemblage:—"We who form the audience at this, the last of the present series of lectures in

connection with the loan collection of scientific apparatus, desire to thank the board of the Science and Art Department for having arranged this series of lectures. We would wish to take this opportunity to express the hope that the loan collection of scientific apparatus may lead to a permanent collection of a similar nature. We beg the chairman to convey this resolution to the head of the department."

The planting of trees in some of the principal thoroughfares has long been talked of, and the Marylebone vestry has decided on effecting this improvement in Hamilton and Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, thus converting the road into an avenue, at an estimated cost of £372, half of which amount will be subscribed by the inhabitants. It is to be hoped that this course will be adopted before long with regard to other streets which are wide enough for the purpose.

A few nights ago a jeweller in Upper-street, Islington, was placing in a box about fifty gold and silver watches, when a man rushed into the shop and ran away with the box and its contents. The jeweller pursued the thief, and was assisted in doing so by several of the passers by. In the course of the pursuit the thief threw away the box, which, with a portion of its contents, was ultimately recovered. The thief escaped, but a man who was found transferring some of the watches from the box to his pockets was taken into custody.

The fourth exhibition for the present season of choice flowers and fruits in connection with the meetings of the fruit and floral committees of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday in the Conservatory at South Kensington. Notwithstanding the violent thunderstorm the attendance of ladies was unusually large. As at all similar exhibitions, the chief contributors were nurserymen in and around London; but there were also a goodly number of exhibits from the gardens of private ladies and gentlemen.

We have already stated that the City authorities contemplate the establishment of a National Industrial University of Scientific and Technical Education, under the auspices of the livery companies of the city of London. It is proposed first to erect a building as the central hall of the City Guilds Industrial University, on a plot of ground between the Temple and Blackfriars, on the Thames Embankment, consisting of a large amphitheatre or lecture-room, a council-room with library, a museum of trade examples, and a room for models.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the fourth week of March) was 85,732, of whom 38,901 were in work-houses and 46,831 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 237, 11,317, and 20,511 respectively. In the number of indoor paupers, however, there is an increase of 2311 as compared with last year, and of 2664 and 2367 as compared with 1875 and 1874. The number of vagrants relieved the last day of the week was 585, of whom 429 were men, 129 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

At a late hour on Monday night, when about 4000 persons were assembled in the grounds of the Welsh Harp, Hendon, a torpedo, which a man named Tatham, in the employ of the Trinity House, had taken down to that place, exploded. The shock of the explosion was so great that the whole of the windows at the Upper Welsh Harp were shattered, as were also those at the railway station. Every light in the gardens and house was extinguished, and the signal lights for some distance along the line were put out. The shock was also felt severely at the village of Hendon, where a number of windows were broken, and was felt as far off as Harrow, Hampstead, Mill-hill, and the northern parts of London.

The annual spring muster and march-out of the volunteer force of the city of London is fixed to be held on the 21st inst. The troops will, as usual, assemble at Finsbury-square and march to Hyde Park. A brigade field-day has been fixed to be held, under Colonel de Horsey, Grenadier Guards, on the 12th prox., in which the following troops will take part:—London Rifle Brigade, Civil Service, Custom-House Rifles, and Post-Office Rifles. On the same day the Grey Brigade, under Lord Abinger, will be brigaded in Hyde Park. The London Rifle Brigade will have a camp of instruction near London, from May 19 to May 28, inclusive; and camps of a similar character are to be formed at Wimbledon, Esher, Wandsworth, and other places.

The tired artists have laid by their brushes and dispatched their pictures to the fate that awaits them within the walls of the Royal Academy. Tuesday was the last day for sending in works to Burlington House, and to all outside the Sacred Grove the next three weeks will be a time of terrible suspense. The thought and labour of many months are hanging in the scales, and we truly hope that the difficult labours of the Council of the Royal Academy will result in giving average satisfaction to the great body of expectants.—There will soon be another palatial building for the use of artists. In less than a month's time, as we are led to expect, the Grosvenor Gallery, in New Bond-street, will be open. Here we are promised ample space, so that frames may not elbow each other, nor colour awkwardly conflict with colour.

The general annual meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum was held last week, at the offices, 18, Newgate-street, under the presidency of Mr. William Morley. The report of the governors showed that the subscriptions for the past year had amounted to £1734, and the donations to £796; making, with money received from other sources, a gross income of £5489, showing an increase of £854 over the receipts of the previous year. The industrial department still continued in full working order, all clothing worn by the children being made at the asylum. Forty-five children were received into the institution during the past year, and twenty-five boys and eighteen girls left at the expiration of their time, and all were reported as doing well in situations. The general health of the asylum had been extremely satisfactory. The report closed with an appeal for funds.

The National Union of Elementary Teachers opened their eighth annual conference, on Monday, in the School Hall, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street—Mr. W. Gardner, of Liverpool, in the chair. One of the subjects which occupied the attention of the gathering was school discipline. On Tuesday the Conference was resumed at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus—Mr. W. Gardner in the chair. A discussion upon the pupil-teacher system was followed by one upon the annual endorsement of certificates, which was unanimously voted to be unnecessary, unjust, and productive of much dissatisfaction amongst teachers. It was resolved that the executive be instructed to take immediate steps to bring the resolution under the attention of the Education Department. At Wednesday's conference a resolution was agreed to declaring that the scheme for needlework, as given in the new code, is thoroughly impracticable, and will, if enforced, banish needlework as an extra subject for class teaching from elementary schools. In the evening Sir E. H. Currie presided at a public meeting in the Memorial Hall. Plymouth has been fixed upon as the place of next year's meeting.

The births registered last week were 2429, and the death 2052, the former having been 113 below and the latter 35 above the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 86 from smallpox, 53 from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 48 from whooping-cough, 14 from different forms of fever, and 7 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 243 deaths were referred, against 254 and 201 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 4 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the five previous weeks had steadily increased from 303 to 575, further rose last week to 645, which exceeded the corrected weekly average by 231; 427 resulted from bronchitis, and 152 from pneumonia. The deaths from this class of disease during the four weeks ending last Saturday exceeded the number in the preceding four weeks by 56 per cent. Seven deaths were caused by horses or vehicles.

Most of the London churches were crowded on Good Friday at the various special services which were held. What is known as "the service of the three hours" has been this year introduced in many churches the clergy of which are not Ritualists or even very pronounced High Churchmen. That portion of the Londoners who regard the day as a holiday had the benefit of exceedingly fine weather, and all the places of resort around the metropolis were thronged with holiday-makers. Nearly all the railway companies ran cheap excursion-trains, one train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, from London Bridge to Portsmouth, started with between 600 and 700 passengers. At the Lillie-bridge Grounds about 8000 persons assembled to witness the annual sports of the Cumberland and Westmorland Wrestling Society; and at the Crystal Palace the total number of visitors was 26,236. A so-called "mass meeting," convened by the "Commons' Protection League," was held in Hyde Park, when a resolution affirming the desirability of preserving open spaces for the people was adopted. Mr. J. de Morgan was among the speakers.—Vast numbers of persons were abroad on Easter Monday in pursuit of holiday pleasure. By the numerous excursion-trains to distant parts also many thousands of holiday makers left London, tempted by the comparative fineness of the day. A gathering took place in Hyde Park, convened for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Tichborne Claimant, two of whose children sat near Dr. Kenely, the chairman. A resolution was adopted embodying a petition to Parliament praying for the release of the convict. All the places of popular resort and amusement in London and the suburbs were thronged. Over 58,000 persons went to the Crystal Palace, and 38,592 to the Zoological Gardens—an increase of nearly 2000 over the Easter Monday of last year. The South Kensington Museum was visited by 26,924 persons, which was about 2000 more than went there last year; the British Museum by 18,929 persons—an increase of over 5000; and the National Gallery by over 20,000 persons. Nearly 2400 sightseers visited the Tower of London, and about 5500 persons passed through the state apartments at Windsor Castle during the day. The river steam-boats were heavily laden in the afternoon, and an immense number of holiday-makers assembled in the parks and in the various open spaces around London. At the Mansion House in the evening the Lord Mayor gave his usual Easter Monday banquet.—Following the old custom, the "Bluecoat boys" went to the Mansion House on Tuesday to receive their Easter gifts. Six hundred and thirty-six boys were each presented with two buns and a coin new from the Mint. To thirteen Grecians one guinea each was given, to seven probationers half a guinea each, to 41 monitors half-a-crown each, and a shilling each to the remaining 575 "blues." After this ceremony the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the Bluecoat boys, went to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the second Spital Sermon was preached before them by the Rev. J. M. Robertson, chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

Markets and fairs have been prohibited in Berkshire.

We regret to announce the death, on the 27th ult., of Mr. W. R. Buckman, for many years one of the artistic staff of this Journal, in his thirty-fifth year.

The Somerset Quarter Sessions has appointed a committee with power to close fairs and markets throughout the county should cattle plague break out.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Greenbank, St. Helen's, on Monday. The new building is to accommodate 850 worshippers, and will cost about £10,000.

The Royal Berks Volunteers, numbering about 560, had its first annual drill at Calcot Park, on Monday last, by the permission of Mr. J. H. Blagrove. Under the command of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., the corps went through several evolutions, and he expressed himself well pleased with their efficiency.

The portrait of his Majesty Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, which we have engraved, is from a photograph by Messrs. J. H. Goldsmid and Gurney, of New York; and the portraits of Queen Kapiolani and Prince Leleiohoku from photographs by Mr. M. Dickson, of Honolulu. They were lent us by Mr. Serjeant Sleigh, as elsewhere mentioned.

Sir George Elliott, M.P., was on Wednesday installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Eastern Division of South Wales Freemasons at Aberdare. After the close of the proceedings in the Provincial Grand Lodge the brethren adjourned to the Market-house, where a banquet was served, the company numbering 500.

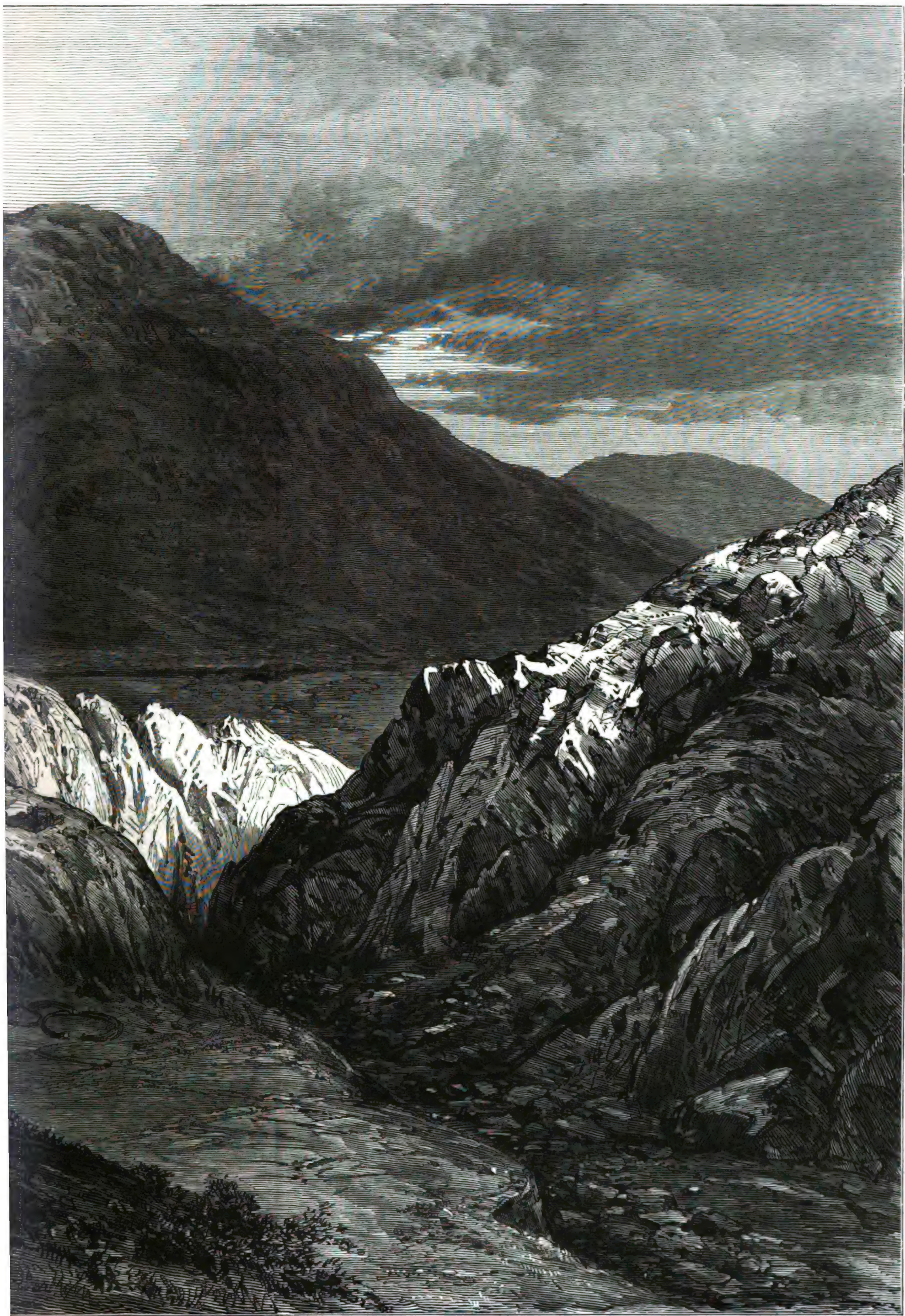
From the West Coast of Africa we have news of a conflict among the natives. In revenge for a raid by the natives of Dido Town, in which the wife of an Acquah chief was carried off, the inhabitants of Bell and Acquah attacked the raiders and effected a great massacre. According to a telegram from Cameron, the victorious tribe were preparing to follow up their success.—Our advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the blockade of the coast of Dahomey is strictly maintained.

A special telegram to the *Daily News* from Alexandria says that Captain Burton has left Suez on a special mission to the Khedive. The object is unknown. The destination of Captain Burton is Moriah, a seaport on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah. Captain Burton left in an Egyptian war-vessel, the Sennaar, with two European and two Egyptian staff officers and a body-guard of picked troops.

On Thursday week Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth, for Sydney, the ship Commonwealth, 1345 tons register, commanded by Captain W. A. Sproule, owned by Messrs. C. H. Stewart and Co., of London, and built by Messrs. Russell, at Glasgow, in 1875. She takes out sixty-three married couples, 157 single men, forty-eight single women, sixty boys, fifty-eight girls, and thirteen infants, all of whom have received free or assisted passages.



THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENÆ.—FROM



ETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. THE PROTOCOL.

[TRANSLATION.]

The Powers who have undertaken in common the pacification of the East, and have with that view taken part in the Conference of Constantinople, recognise that the surest means of attaining the object which they have proposed to themselves is, before all, to maintain the agreement so happily established between them, and jointly to affirm afresh the common interest which they take in the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey, and in the reforms to be introduced in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, which the Porte has accepted on condition of itself carrying them into execution.

They take cognisance of the conclusion of peace with Servia.

As regards Montenegro, the Powers consider the rectification of the frontiers and the free navigation of the Bosna to be desirable in the interest of a solid and durable arrangement.

The Powers consider the arrangements concluded, or to be concluded, between the Porte and the two Principalities as a step accomplished towards the pacification which is the object of their common wishes.

They invite the Porte to consolidate it by replacing its armies on a peace footing, excepting the number of troops indispensable for the maintenance of order, and by putting in hand with the least possible delay the reforms necessary for the tranquillity and wellbeing of the provinces, the condition of which was discussed at the Conference. They recognise that the Porte has declared itself ready to realise an important portion of them.

They take cognisance specially of the Circular of the Porte of Feb. 13, 1876, and of the declarations made by the Ottoman Government during the Conference and since, through its representatives.

In view of these good intentions on the part of the Porte, and of its evident interest to carry them immediately into effect, the Powers believe that they have grounds for hoping that the Porte will profit by the present lull to apply energetically such measures as will cause that effective improvement in the condition of the Christian populations which is unanimously called for as indispensable to the tranquillity of Europe, and that, having once entered on this path, it will understand that it concerns its honour as well as its interests to persevere in it loyally and efficaciously.

The Powers propose to watch carefully, by means of their Representatives at Constantinople and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government are carried into effect.

If their hopes should once more be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent the return of the complications which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they think it right to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general. In such case, they reserve to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may deem best fitted to secure the wellbeing of the Christian populations, and the interests of the general peace.

Done at London, March 31, 1877.

(Signed) MUNSTER,
BEUST
L. D'HARCOURT,
DERRY,
L. F. MENARRE,
SCHOUVALOFF.

PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons, on the House resuming after the Easter holidays, at four o'clock on Thursday. In answer to Mr. Forster, who asked if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could give the House any information as to the present position of the negotiations on the Eastern Question, also whether any correspondence with the Russian Government in connection with the Protocol would be published, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said "the Protocol was signed on Saturday last, I think. It has already been presented to the House, together with the procès-verbal, and some correspondence which will throw light on the circumstances and conditions under which it was signed. It will be distributed to-morrow morning, and copies may be had, I expect, at the Votes Office in the course of the evening."

The House next proceeded to consider the various clauses of the Prisons Bill in general Committee. Much discussion then ensued, and several speeches were made upon the past treatment of untried prisoners. Amongst the most remarkable of these were the oratorical deliveries of Mr. Cowen and Mr. Serjeant Simon, the former denouncing in no unmeasured terms the cruelty and tyranny practised under the Liberal Government towards Mr. Kickham (whom he described as an accomplished gentleman, and many other prisoners who, like him, had been arrested under the Treason-Felony Act as Fenians, the latter equally condemnatory of the treatment dealt out to the late Mr. Ernest Jones and other "Chartists." The learned Serjeant availed himself of the opportunity to give an interesting summary of the life of Mr. Jones, and pronounced a glowing eulogium upon both his public and private character. The bill having ultimately gone through Committee, the Prisons (Scotland) Bill was read the second time. The consideration of the Irish Prisons Bill, on the suggestion of Sir M. H. Beach, was deferred. The Civil Service Estimates then occupied the attention of the House for the remainder of its sitting.

Early on Wednesday morning the Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh, was burned to the ground. No lives were lost.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was entertained at a banquet at Gloucester on Wednesday by his constituents in celebration of his entering into the Cabinet.

Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, last week laid the foundation-stone of Sunday schools at Bridgewater, in connection with the Congregational Church there.

NEW BOOKS.

England, according to some authorities, is, and for some years has been, suffering from a peaceful but oppressive invasion from many quarters—from France, with its victorious race-horses and its handmaids of fashion; from Germany, with its itinerant musicians and its commercial men, and especially its commercial clerks, who will do more work, in better style and for less pay, than their English competitors; from Italy, with its hundreds of organ-grinders; from Belgium, with its cheap labour of many sorts; from America, with its medicine-men and its mediums; and from elsewhere, with whatever of enterprise is not to be frightened away by the "silver streak;" but it is a different kind of incursion which forms the subject of the two large volumes entitled *The Invasions of England*, by Captain H. M. Hozier (Macmillan and Co.), a subject which, if it were to be taken in hand at all, could not well have found a more satisfactory handler than the author who has devoted himself to the task, so generally admitted is his competence both from the military and the literary point of view. But the question is whether, so far as practical purposes and usefulness are concerned, the author might not have confined his labours to the observations which he has made in the score or so of pages forming the last chapter of his second volume. There cannot be many educated persons (and the volumes cannot well be intended for any other class) who have not a sufficiently intimate acquaintance with the history of the various successful and unsuccessful invasions of England from the days of Julius Cæsar to those of Napoleon I., and, even later, to those of Napoleon III., when invasion appeared for a moment to be threatened by the heroic "colonels," who were ready to sail for England at their master's nod and pluck his enemy from the very midst of us. It is true that the author's object was to draw "lessons for the future" from the "history of the past;" but it was surely unnecessary to tell once more the whole of every thrice-told tale. However, at the end of the long account of "invasions to restore the Stuart dynasty," there is a picture which may be studied with advantage, perhaps, at the present time, when there is still prevalent among many excellent people an impression that a particular sort of "atrocities" is perpetrated by Turkish soldiery only. Unless it should be held that English soldiers at the date of Culloden could not be expected to be as humane and civilised as Bashî-Bazouks are expected to be about a century later; for there are some good folks who do not seem to realise the fact that civilisation does not penetrate all countries at the same time to the same extent, and can see no reason why Turkish irregulars in 1876 should be only a little less savage and brutal than English regulars in 1746. But to return to the invasions. They may be divided into foreign and native; that is to say, those which had for their object the imposition of a foreign yoke, and those which merely aimed at substituting one dynasty for another; and they may be further subdivided into those which were effected, those which were attempted, and those which were hardly more than projected. The author has dealt with them all in detail, and with just so much circumstantiality as was requisite to bring out all their bearings, stopping very far short of tediousness. In his last and most important chapter, the author points out that "no invasion has been successful against this country since that which established William III. on the throne of England," and he controverts the opinion that "the invasion of William III. owed its success to the fact that in this country there was a strong party ready to aid him as soon as he appeared upon our shores." Not many readers, probably, will agree with the author. He attributes it "much more to good luck than to good management" that no success, since 1688, has attended the many attempts to invade our shores; and he holds that "the great invasion planned by Napoleon, in 1805, was apparently on the point of being crowned with, to us, most unhappy results, had Villeneuve only had the nerve to push forward." He appears to think that the scientific inventions which have since that time completely altered the conditions of warfare would tell against us, rather than for us; he hints that war may not be so far off as the generality of us imagine; and he describes our prospects, in case of war and invasion, as being so deplorable that if his book should fall into the hands of any foreign potentate whose cupidity has been excited by exaggerated computations of our wealth, it is difficult to conceive how that potentate will be able to refrain from swooping down upon us incontinently. "If," says the author, "an invasion were to take place, and our fleet had either been eluded or overpowered, in what position are we?" We should, no doubt, be in what is called "queer street;" but there is, fortunately, much virtue in an "if," and also in a British fleet, which has not, as a general rule, been hitherto in the habit of being either eluded or overpowered. Still, our fleet may, of course, be useless as a protection; and it may, therefore, be quite worth while, according to our author's suggestion, to expend vast sums upon fortifications and other means of security, such as his military soul loveth.

Expansion is not always wise, and the fragmentary sometimes possesses charms which are diminished rather than increased by subsequent additions made with the view of attaining greater completeness of form and of rounding off the edges; still, it would be ungrateful to regret that the sweet singer who delighted us a while ago with *The Epic of Hades* (Henry S. King and Co.) should have been moved to publish, once more anonymously, another volume supplementary of the former and bearing the same title. The verse is so exquisite and the manner so graceful and winning, so plaintive and sympathetic, so quietly earnest and so brightly hopeful, so simple and yet so scholarly, that the author would always be welcome, if it were only for the excellent example he sets to the modern school of versifiers, who seem to love darkness rather than light, and to aim at mystifying rather than illuminating. And yet it must, however reluctantly, be confessed that in this second volume the author seems to be something more than a little below his former mark. It may be that he merely seems, and is not really; and it may be that the seeming is to be accounted for in a very simple way: because he does not, in this second volume, come upon us with all that freshness and originality which made so great an impression in the case of the former, and consequently does not affect us with so vivid a feeling of agreeable surprise. But, whatever may be the cause, he certainly does seem, in this second volume, to be inferior to his former self in many points—in the structure of his verse, in the happiness of his diction, in the choice of his subjects, in his grasp of them and his power of self-transformation, in his application of the teaching conveyed in the old classical myths, in his occasional bursts of glorious music, in his efforts to reach the loftiest regions. Elegant, as ever, is the versification; but there appear to be, if there are not really, unnecessary and fantastic tricks of metrical style; whilst the sublimity which should be characteristic of him who dares to represent the very nature and the secret thoughts of the gods who live for ever is almost conspicuous by absence. There is abundance of grace in the vision of Artemis, of sweetness in that of Aphrodite, of beauty in that of Apollo; but of celestial majesty and of awful unearthliness there is little trace in the various visions of the deities, though there

is an approximation thereto in the description of the indescribability and invisibility of Zeus. Passion and intensity are powerfully depicted in the stories of Phædra and Clytemnestra; but in them one necessarily misses the cheerful light which, in the first volume, almost invariably broke in and relieved the darkest shade of the most painful picture. The new volume contains two "books," of which one is entitled "Tartarus," and the other "Olympus," and between which the contents of the former volume are intended to take their place as the second book of the complete work. The three books, with their respective headings of "Tartarus," "Hades," and "Olympus," will probably be published, at some future date, in one volume, with a new title; but it is doubtful whether anybody who had the great gratification of reading the first instalment of the work will be beguiled by any new name into regarding the whole production as anything more or less than the gem that first appeared as "The Epic of Hades," with the addition of a setting which will serve very well to give an air of finish, but is in itself of considerably less intrinsic value.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Four or five years ago the Northampton Meeting had fallen to a very low ebb, and looked like taking its place among the third and fourth rate fixtures of the year; but, with the accession of the Messrs. Frail to office and the resumption of early two-year-old racing, it seemed to take a fresh lease of life. There were two really good days of racing on Tuesday and Wednesday last, though the heavy rain which fell at intervals made matters less pleasant than they would otherwise have been. A capital start was made on the first day with the Northamptonshire Cup, for which Dalham was an absentee, though he had a great pull in the weights. Coomassie, in receipt of 10 lb. from Thorn, naturally started favourite; but, though the mare was greatly fancied by the Newmarket division, she was by no means so fit as could have been wished, and will see a better day. Lollypop ran well for six furlongs, which will be found to be his best course; but at the finish old Thorn had little difficulty in winning from Plaisante. A very good field of sixteen came out for the time-honoured Althorp Park Stakes, the quality of the competitors being much superior to that of the field which ran for the Brockleby Stakes. Lord Clive, by Lord Clifden, from Plunder, and therefore half-brother to Warren Hastings, started a warm favourite. He is a fine-looking colt, though by no means fit, and it is a great pity that, owing to an error in describing his pedigree, his nomination for the Derby and other good races is void. A powerful though rather coarse colt by Pero Gomez—Fair Star was also heavily backed, and the race looked like a match between him and Lord Clive until within fifty yards of the finish, when Hudibras came with a rush and won cleverly. Hudibras, who is by King Victor, probably owed his success to his superior condition; still he is a nice lengthy colt, and likely to win many more races. Pourquivant (8 st. 9 lb.) showed little of his Lincoln form in the Spencer Plate, though he started with the call of his seventeen opponents; and though Coruleus (7 st. 13 lb.) was unquestionably favoured in the weights, Archer had a difficult task to get him home a head in front of Wanderer (6 st. 3 lb.). Ecorais (9 st. 12 lb.) was stopped by an almost hunting g impet, and Lady Ronald (6 st. 3 lb.) did badly; but Chevron (7 st. 4 lb.) showed very prominently up to the distance. Strike (6 st. 10 lb.), about the biggest horse in training, secured the St. Liz Handicap.

There was no race of much importance on Wednesday, except the Northamptonshire Stakes. Perhaps no horse has ever more deserved his name than Scamp (8 st. 4 lb.), as he has disappointed Sir John Astley over and over again, and it was only his fine performance in the Croydon Hurdle-Race which made him a 5 to 2 favourite at Northampton. The race proved one of the most hollow affairs ever seen, as Queen of Cyprus (6 st. 10 lb.), ridden strictly to orders, forced the pace from start to finish, and at last cantered past the post about 100 yards in advance of Talisman (8 st. 1 lb.) and Scamp, both of whom were pulling up. Lord Clive was withdrawn from the Whittlebury Stakes, in which only three ran, Tribute proving much too good for Beauharnais and Jeannine.

The great event of the week in London has been the six-days' walking-match, for £1000, between the famous American pedestrians, D. O'Leary and E. P. Weston. Negotiations for a contest between the pair have long been pending, and at length matters were satisfactorily arranged—Sir John Astley backing Weston, while Mr. S. Hague, of Liverpool, found most of the money for his opponent. The Agricultural Hall was once more the seat of war; and, as usual, each man had a track to himself, Weston taking the inner circuit, which is exactly one seventh of a mile; while O'Leary has to walk thirteen laps to two miles. They started at five minutes past midnight on Sunday, and in the first twenty-four hours Weston accomplished the extraordinary distance of 116 miles 812 yards, by far the best performance he has shown in this country. At this period O'Leary was about three miles and a half behind; but he started again long before his opponent, and during the small hours of Tuesday morning secured a lead which he has since increased. At 45h. 21 min. 33 sec. from the start O'Leary had scored 200 miles, having walked that distance in the fastest time on record by 1h. 13 min. 57 sec. At this period Weston was about seventeen miles in the rear, and at four o'clock p.m. on Thursday the board indicated O'Leary 339 miles (45 during the day); time of last mile, 14 min. 12 sec. Weston, 325 miles (50 during the day); duration of last mile, 15 min. 9 sec. O'Leary was absent from the track at five o'clock, when Weston was within 11 miles 1218 yards of O'Leary's distance. At ten minutes before five Weston left the track, having completed 328 miles; and shortly after five O'Leary, who had rested over four hours, reappeared, looking wonderfully refreshed. Both men looked marvellously fresh and well. Messrs. Payne, Chambers, Atkinson, Conquest, and Watson are the judges; and all the arrangements at the hall are in the hands of the Amateur Athletic Club, represented by Mr. Sydenham Dixon, the secretary.

The prospects of the cricket season are described as being exceedingly good, and the programme of fixtures is said to surpass all its predecessors, both for the number and the importance of the matches.

Lord Salisbury presided at the Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, and announced that, at the request of a committee appointed by the magistrates, he had consented to withdraw his resignation of the chairmanship.

The Lords of the Admiralty have conferred special promotion to the rank of deputy inspector-general of hospitals and fleets on Fleet-Surgeon Thomas Colan, M.D., for his services with the Arctic Expedition.

A letter has been received by the Mayor of Manchester from Lord Beaconsfield with reference to an invitation sent by the Town Council to the Queen to open the new Townhall in that city, intimating that it is out of her Majesty's power to comply with the request.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Gray, Canon, to be Chaplain to the Earl of Sefton.
 Manley, J. J.; Chaplain of the Lambeth Union.
 Morgan, Dr.; Dean of Watford.
 Cobb, W.; Rector of Newchurch.
 Cornish, William Floyer; Vicar of North Hinksey, Berks.
 Healey, Randolph Edwode; Rector of St. Thomas's, Lower Crumpsall.
 Jones, Cecil; Vicar of Basingbourne.
 Malpas, Francis Robert Willard; Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks.
 Patterson, Henry Sheridan; Vicar of Deane.
 Pearson, A.; Rural Dean of Chelmsford.
 Pugh, James Baldwin; Vicar of Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire.
 Sampson, S.; Vicar of St. James's, Selby.
 Thomas, Grant E.; Chaplain to the Bishop of Barbadoes.
 Thomas, J.; Curate of Leominster, Herefordshire.
 Thompson, W. Oswald; Vicar of Hemel Hempstead.
 Watfield, H. B.; Rector of St. Allen, Cornwall.
 Whittington, R. T.; Rector of Orsett, Essex.
 Williams, S. F.; Rector of Cold Norton, Essex.—*Guardian*.

A handsome new church is about to be erected at Erlestoke, Wilts. It will stand just within the park gates, and the expense (£5000) will be borne by Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor.

Three windows, from the manufactory of Messrs. Hardman and Co., have been placed in the west end of the north aisle of Willesden parish church by friends of the late Mr. Whitbread Thomson, who died in May, 1876.

The Company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their forty-third session yesterday week, at the Jerusalem Chamber. The revision of the Books of Kings was carried as far as 2 Kings xiv. 16.

The Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated Holy Trinity, Dagnall's Park, on the 22nd ult., in the presence of a large congregation. The Rev. A. T. Browne, M.A., is the first Incumbent, and the patronage of the church is in the Vicar of St. James's, Croydon.

Mr. Henry Rogers, of London and Wolverhampton, laid the memorial-stone of a new church at Moseley Hole, near Wolverhampton, on Tuesday. The church will be built at a cost of £1100. It is intended for the accommodation of 300 persons, and it is expected will be opened in July.

On the 24th ult. the Bishop of Gloucester reopened Upper Slaughter church, which has been restored by Mr. J. E. Cutts at an expense of £1700, the principal contributors being the Bagehot Trust and the Rector, the Rev. E. F. Witts, each £300; Mr. H. Brassey, M.P., £250; Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., M.P., £100; Diocesan Association, £70. The ancient Norman structure has undergone considerable alteration. A new pulpit of polished oak has been erected by Mr. C. S. Whitmore.

The sculptured adornments of Frome church have been increased by the addition of three more works from the studio of Mr. Forsyth. One is a representation of the parable of the "Pharisee and Publican," and completes the series of parable and miracle illustrations in the spandrels between the arches of the nave, making sixteen in all. The two other works are a bas-relief and a statue. The former is a pieta, and is placed in the reredos of the Lady Chapel, over which is a large niche, now occupied by a statue of the Madonna. These two works complete the sculpture in the Lady Chapel.

Some marble steps inlaid with jasper, with the words, "Holy, holy, holy," have been placed in the sacristy of Watford parish church, and were uncovered on Saturday. They bear the following inscription on a brass plate:—"To the glory of God, and to the memory of the Right Hon. Louisa Carolina Elizabeth, Countess of Essex, these steps have been placed by the Vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners of Watford, in remembrance of her loving care for the adornment of God's house, and tender regard for the welfare of all around her. A.D. 1877." A stained-glass window, representing the Crucifixion, bearing a similar inscription, has been placed in St. John's Church.

On the 20th inst., the ancient Church of St. Mary, Easebourne, near Midhurst, Sussex, the chancel of which has been rebuilt, was reconsecrated by the Bishop of Chichester. The whole expense of the restoration, which has been under the care of Mr. A. Blomfield, has been borne by the Earl of Egmont, who has also increased the peal of bells to five, and has provided an organ, built by Messrs. Bevington, of Rose-street, Soho. Lady Egmont has likewise presented a handsome oak lectern. A well-executed three-light east window is the gift of the chief residents in the parish. This, as well as the west window (presented by Miss Tufnell), are by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. The lych gate was erected by the Vicar, the Rev. Edward Tufnell.

The exigency committee of the Wesleyan Conference have passed a series of resolutions on the Burials Bill. They have determined to give the bill the most strenuous opposition, and they say that no measure will be satisfactory which does not provide for burial in the parish churchyard by any duly recognised minister and with any appropriate religious service. The executive committee of the Liberation Society have also passed resolutions condemning the bill, and recommending that it should be strenuously opposed.

A new Stock Exchange for Glasgow, erected at a cost of £52,000, was opened on Tuesday.—An influential meeting was held in Glasgow on the same day, Principal Caird presiding, at which it was resolved to form an association for promoting the higher education of women and procuring the co-operation of the University. The objects of the association are to establish a scheme of examination for women similar to those existing elsewhere, to make arrangements for carrying on classes, and to provide funds. A committee was appointed to take the necessary steps.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough visited Trinity College, Dublin, on Thursday week. Having first visited the examination-hall, they proceeded to the library, where a considerable time was spent in examining the literary and art-treasures in the librarian's private apartment, amongst others the book of Kells, the book of Armagh, a copy of the Vulgate, and other rare works in the library. The harp of Brian Boroihme and the ring money attracted special attention. Having paid a brief visit to the geological museum and the engineering school, the visitors next proceeded to the new medical museum. The dining-hall, containing a portrait of Grattan, of which his Grace took especial notice, was next visited, and the inspection concluded with a visit to the college chapel. The visit occupied two hours. The Duke wrote his name in the visitors' book in the library.—Easter Monday was generally kept as a Bank holiday in Dublin. The weather was mild and agreeable. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough and the Duke of Connaught, together with a brilliant *entourage*, were present at Lansdowne-road Grounds athletic feats.—On Tuesday the Lord-Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lord Randolph Churchill, Lady Rossmore Churchill, and Lady Georgiana Churchill, visited the Industrial School for Roman Catholic boys at Artane, and spent a considerable time in examining the working of the institution.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr C. W. M. Moullin, B.A. and M.A., has been elected to the Medical Fellowship at Pembroke. He was placed in the first class in the natural science school in Trinity Term, 1872, and gained the Radcliff Travelling Fellowship in 1875.

At New the following have been elected to scholarships open to Winchester only:—D. S. Margollouth, O. T. Perkins, C. R. P. Moon, J. S. Budden (mathematical), A. W. C. Sanders, J. S. Parry.

At Kelby the following have been elected to open classical scholarships:—H. A. Johnston, Radley; H. E. Rose, commoner of Keble, and late of the Whitgift School, Croydon; B. H. Abrahall, St. Peter's School, York; A. F. W. Ingram, Marlborough. There were thirty candidates.

The examiners for the Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships have awarded them to the following gentlemen, whom they have bracketed equal:—Mr. M. F. Argles, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College; Mr. T. Ford, B.A., Brasenose College; Mr. J. E. Denison, B.A., Christ Church. The scholarships are each of the annual value of £40.

The result of the first examination under the statute for examining women over eighteen years of age has been made known by the delegates. Preliminary examination—Jessie Mary Chambers, Richmond, Surrey; Matilda Oxenham Cocks, Forest-hill, Kent; Helen Sparks, London; Eliza Katherine Wicks, Finchley; Mary Louisa Bostock, Stone, Staffordshire; Laura Elizabeth Cadwallader, Cheltenham; Mary Dorothy Scmers Cocks, Cheltenham; Josephine Elinor Kilquor, Cheltenham; Mary Gabrielle Middlemore, Whittand, Cheltenham. Pass examination—Catherine Margaret Campbell, Cheltenham; Mary Dorothy Somers Cocks, Cheltenham; Lucy Ashley Hall, Cheltenham; M. G. Middlemore, Whittand, Cheltenham. For the honours examination, which was organised on the level of the ordinary University honours examinations, only one candidate appeared—Miss Rogers, daughter of Professor J. E. Thorold Rogers. This lady, who in 1874 was placed first in the senior local examination (beating all the boy competitors of her own age) was on this occasion placed in the first class in Latin and Greek. This is rather more than equivalent to a first in classical moderations.

The examination of candidates for the Oxford Local Examinations will begin simultaneously at Oxford and the various other centres on Monday, May 28. Any person of either sex born on or after July 1, 1861, may be received as a junior candidate, and any person of either sex born on or after April 30, 1859, may be received as a senior candidate; but no one born before those days can be received. Successful junior candidates will be awarded certificates, and seniors will be granted the title of "Associate in Arts." The printed forms issued to the candidates must be filled up and returned to the several secretaries by Saturday, April 7 next, after which no name will be received at any place. The delegates are prepared to undertake the examination of schools, application for which should be made to the Rev. S. Edwards, the secretary to the delegates.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. F. B. Gibbons, Second Wrangler of this year, has been elected to a fellowship at Caius.

An open exhibition at Trinity Hall has been adjudged to Henry Henn, of Sherborne School. The value is £70 yearly.

The following minor scholarships and exhibitions have been adjudged:—

At Queens'.—Parker, Griggleswick School, Giles, City of London School, and Herman, Bath Grammar School, £80; Haynes, Wimbledon School, £40; Mackenzie, All Saints' School, Bloxham, £30; Prior, Bedford Grammar School, £30.

At Trinity Hall.—Henry Henn, of Sherborne School, has been elected to an open exhibition of £70. No other exhibition was awarded.

At Sidney.—Mathematics—Stokes, Blundell's School, Tiverton, £30; Splaying, Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, £10. Classics—Reynolds, Boston Grammar School, £80; Palmer, Rossall School, £80; Metcalfe, St. Paul's School, £50; O'Sheahan, Rossall School, £40; Edwards, Canterbury, £36; Natural Science—Shaw, Epsom College, £60.

At Caius.—The Open Scholarship in Classics has been awarded to Robertson, of Rossall School. In Natural Science Hoffmeister has been recommended for the scholarship.

At Clare.—Mathematics—(1) Frost, Derby School and private tuition; (2) Danlow, private tuition, £80 each. Natural Science—Armstrong, Epsom College, £60. The Cave Exhibition was awarded to Alderson, from Wakefield School, and Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition to Norman, from Uppingham School.

At Pembroke.—Jones, Brighton College, £80 (Beatson Scholar); Leahy, Trinity College, Dublin, £60; Fountain, Marlborough College, £60; Laurence, Shrewsbury School, £50; Simpson, Oundle School, £50. Elected to Exhibitions of £20 each—Searle, Charterhouse; Roberts, City of London School; Grpp, Felstead School; Staveley, private tuition; Farquhar, Trinity College, Glenalmond.

At Emmanuel.—Classics—Elected to a Foundation Scholarship of £70 per annum, M. E. Hoets, Eton College. Minor Scholarship—A. W. Gundry, Dulwich College, £70; Wilson, Marlborough College, £50. Mathematics—F. W. Wait, Reading School, to a Minor Scholarship of £50. E. Hopkinson, Owens College, Manchester, to a Minor Scholarship of £50.

At Christ's.—H. Williams, Sherborne School, £80; W. M. Harvey, King's College School, London, £50; J. A. Robinson, Liverpool College, £50; G. H. Heapel, Shrewsbury School, £30; H. S. Morris, Repton School, £30; P. L. Newman, St. Peter's School, York, £30; F. Temperley, King Edward's School, Birmingham. Natural Science—H. M. Ward, non-collegiate student, £60; H. W. Pigeon, Clifton College, £50.

A meeting, convened by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., was held last week in furtherance of the scheme of Cavendish College, Cambridge. Earl Fortescue presided, and amongst those present was the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University.

The nineteenth annual report of the Cambridge Syndicate on the subject of local examinations has been issued.

It shows that the local examinations of students not members of the University were held in December last, at seventy-six centres for boys, and sixty for girls, there being several new centres. The number of candidates of both sexes has been yearly increasing since 1872, when the total was 3075, until in 1876 it was 4681. In reporting on the examinations in 1876, the Syndicate express their satisfaction that the proportion of the candidates rejected is unusually small; that among those who satisfy the examiners the proportion of those who obtain honours is unusually great; and that special attention appears to have been paid to the points which had been previously indicated as chief causes of failure.

The prizes of £12 to the best senior boy and girl, and of £8 to the best junior boy and girl have been awarded as follows:—Seniors: A. Young, Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton; A. M. Nall, Yarmouth. Juniors: A. E. Fuller, Finchley; C. Brown, Liverpool; and J. Greener, Milton Mount College, equal. The Royal Geographical Society's medals for Physical and Political Geography have both been awarded to H. L. Temple, Brighton. The Hatheron Scholarship and prizes at St. John's College are not yet awarded. The prize (for girls) for Political Economy has been awarded to A. Mitchell, Regent's Park. The prizes for the best senior and junior girls who obtain the mark of distinction in Mathematics have been awarded to A. M. Nall, Norwich, and C. Brown, Liverpool.

The Cambridge Higher Local Examinations, for persons above the age of eighteen years and a half, begin on Monday, June 18. Forms of entry can be obtained from the following local secretaries, and must be returned to them duly filled up on or before April 20:—

Birmingham (Men): the Rev. E. F. MacCarthy, King Edward's School; Mrs. Seagant, Augustus-road. Cambridge: Miss J. Kennedy, The Elms, Cheltenham; Mrs. Myers, Brandon House. Leeds: Miss Carbutt, 18, Blenheim-terrace. Liverpool: Miss Calder, 49, Canning-street. London (Men): R. St. J. Corbet, Esq., 10, Portman-street, W.; Miss Prideaux, Goldsmith's Hall, E.C. Norwich: Miss Blake, The Lower Close, Plymouth: Miss James, 2, Woodside. Rugby: Mrs. H. Lee-Warner.

The *London Gazette* contains the following notice:—"The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Somerset Richard, Earl of Belmore; the Right Hon. Mountfort Longfield, LL.D.; the Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe Flanagan;

Judge of the Landed Estates Court; Andrew Marshall Porter Esq., Q.C.; Joseph Allan Galbraith, clerk, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College; and John Mulholland, Esq., Member of Parliament, to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into various matters relating to the position of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity and of the University of Dublin."

The Irish Government has appointed Dr. Thomas Moffett President of the Queen's College, Galway, in the room of Mr. Berwick, deceased. Dr. Moffett has been twenty-eight years a professor in Galway, and has been identified with the colleges from the time of their foundation by Sir Robert Peel.

"The formation of the Ottoman Empire" is the subject which the Earl of Derby has chosen for the essay for the prize of twenty guineas, which he annually gives during his term of office as Rector of Edinburgh University.

A recital of music appropriate to Easter Eve was given, last Saturday, by Sir Herbert Oakeley in the Edinburgh University music class-room to a much gratified audience.

A large number of students have signed a declaration expressive of their desire that Mr. Gladstone should be elected Rector of Glasgow University.

The late Mr. J. C. Tuffnell has bequeathed £5000 to University College, London, for the purpose of establishing two scholarships—one in analytical and practical chemistry, the other in general chemistry. Candidates must be undergraduates of the University of London.

A special meeting of the Court of Governors of Owens College was held recently at the College, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of the committee appointed in October last with reference to the proposal to seek a University charter for the College. The meeting was numerously attended, and a resolution was passed adopting the report and reappointing the committee, with power to take such steps as may be calculated to promote the success of the proposal.

A Royal charter of incorporation has been granted to Clifton College.

The Scholarship examination at Harrow ended last week with the following results:—A. Macnamara was recommended for the Gregory Scholarship; J. O. F. Murray for the Botfield Scholarship; E. Graham and A. Pagan for other scholarships; H. Rashdall also and E. D. Rendall were among the select candidates. The Need Medal for Mathematics was awarded to D. E. Brown. The examiners were the Rev. H. C. A. Tayler, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. R. G. Tattin, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford; and Mr. D. M'Alister, Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. The Entrance Scholarships, open to young boys not already members of the school, have been awarded as follows:—On the classical side: 1. J. H. F. Peile, from the Rev. L. Sanderson's, Elstree-hill; 2. J. E. Vaughan Lee, from the same; 3. D. Terry, from the Rev. W. T. Browning's, Thorpe Mandeville; 4. C. M. Dobson, from the Rev. C. Storr's, Branchley. On the modern side: 1. J. T. Best, from Mr. A. Vernon Vines's, Cherbourg, Great Malvern; 2. W. Onalow, from the Rev. J. H. Cross's, Brighton.

At Eton the following are the results of the recent examinations for the Newcastle Scholarship:—Harmer, K.S., scholar; Goodhart, medallist and Wilder Divinity prizeman; Ashley, proxime accessit; Burrows, K.S., and Tatham, ma., K.S., sq.; Macaulay, K.S.; Mumm, K.S.; Griffiths, K.S., Lowry, K.S.; and Miets, K.S., sq.; Ashley; B. Farrer, K.S.; Hoets, K.S.; and Stephens, K.S., sq.

The annual exhibitions at Westminster were awarded on Wednesday as follows:—1. J. B. Hodge (in the school); 2. W. L. Benbow, from Rev. T. J. Nunn, Maidenhead; 3. R. H. Coke, from Arnold House School, Chester; 4. H. T. Clarke, from Rev. J. Langton Clarke, Ealing; 5. F. W. Baldwin, from Rev. L. Bailey, Grammar School, Paddington; 6. S. A. Bird, from Rev. T. J. Nunn. The next in merit was E. Harington (in the school).

Lord Derby, in reply to a resolution forwarded to him from a recent meeting held at Bristol respecting the depressed state of the sugar trade, states that the Paris Commission has prepared a draught convention for the abolition of the bounty system, and that this convention is now under the consideration of the Governments concerned.

Mr. Burt, a farmer at Llanlivery, in Cornwall, met with his death in a singular way last Saturday evening. A sheep having died, he attempted to get rid of the carcass by throwing it down an old mine-shaft adjacent to his farm. The cord by which the carcass had been dragged to the spot having twisted round Burt's leg, when he threw in the sheep, he was also dragged down the shaft, a depth of two hundred feet.

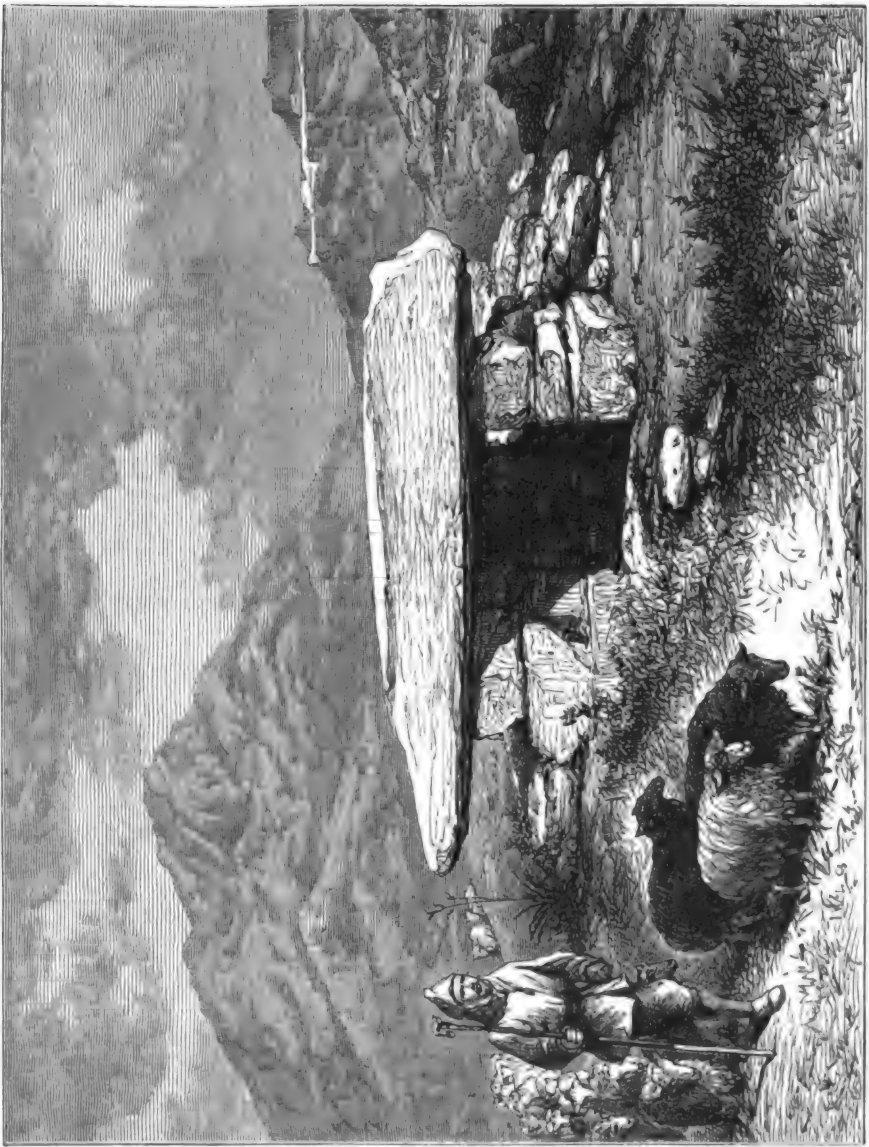
An appeal is made for donations for the temporary relief of the widow and twelve children of the late Mr. Howard Glover, the musical composer. He left England nine years ago for the United States, but never earned more than a bare subsistence, and on his death in 1875 his wife and children were plunged in deep embarrassment. By the charity of the British Consul they have been sent back to England, where they are now all but destitute. If temporary aid be given, there is a prospect of the elder children getting situations, which will enable them to keep themselves and their mother. Donations may be sent to Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street.

In a correspondence printed in the daily papers Mr. Gladstone calls the attention of Mr. Ashbury, M.P., to a statement of his that the former had been induced to write a pamphlet on the Eastern Question for the purpose of putting money into his pocket. Mr. Ashbury, therefore, unreservedly withdrew the expression, conveyed his regret, and tendered an apology. This was at once accepted by Mr. Gladstone, who added: "The statement that a pamphlet of mine on the Eastern Question has produced me £10,000, though, I am certain, made in sincerity, was entirely fabulous, and was not sustained by any kind of presumption. I have been an author for forty years; but I am sure that my gains, by what I consider an honourable as it is also a hard labour, have not, during the entire period, come near that sum."

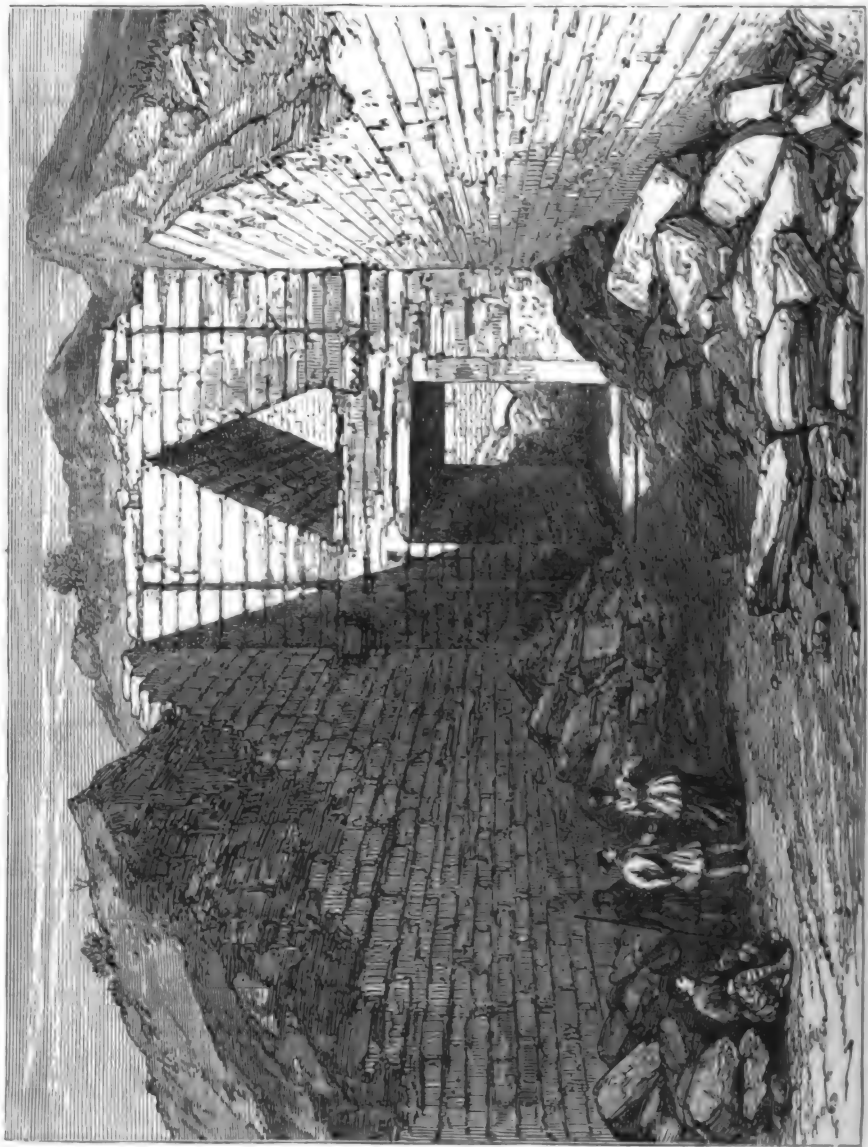
Mr. Ruskin announces that he has, at the request of a few Sheffield workmen, authorised the investment of £1200 in an estate of thirteen acres of land, near Sheffield, whereon the workmen may spend what spare hours they have, and for which they agree to pay 3 per cent. Mr. Ruskin says:—"Here, at least, is a little piece of England given into the English workman's hand." Mr. Ruskin also publishes his autobiography, saying his father left him £120,000, besides property at Harnhill, Denmark-hill, Greenwich, and pictures, and his mother £37,000. He gave £17,000 to his poor relations, sold the pictures, bought Brantwood, assisted a young relation in business at a cost of £15,000, spent £15,000 on harness and stables, and has given £14,000 to St. George's, besides having spent £70,000 variously. He is now worth £54,000, and announces that he will give the Marylebone property absolutely to St. George's Company. The Harnhill property he gives to his cousin, and will finally invest the remaining £12,000, and live or die upon its interest.



THE TREASURY OF ATREUS (ENTRANCE).



THE THIRD TREASURY.



THE SECOND TREASURY.



THE FOURTH TREASURY.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is highly varied and very readable this month, with no peculiarly striking feature. The most generally interesting paper is, perhaps, an able review of Kingsley's life and works from the pen of Mr. Leslie Stephen, generally sympathetic in tone, yet with reserves sufficient to betray the critic's conviction that Kingsley's writings are hardly destined to a permanent place in literature. "The Rationale of Mythology" is a clear and attractive account of the six theories which have been propounded to explain the phenomenon; all of which, in the writer's opinion, possess a basis in truth, and contribute their quota towards the solution of the problem. "Sicilian Folk Songs" include several very pretty translated specimens of the Sicilian octave, that pleasing variety of the stanza where the rhyme is maintained throughout, instead of the ordinary conclusion in a couplet. "Quiet Marriages" describes the process of tying the nuptial knot at a registry office; and "The Levelling Power of Rain" expounds Lyell's theory of the manner in which great geological changes are brought to pass by the gradual operation of natural forces.

Macmillan has nothing of paramount importance except the paper on Army Reform, evidently from a competent hand; and an addition to the earnest and suggestive series of essays on Natural Religion. "Giotto's Gospel of Labour," by Professor Sidney Colvin, is an examination of the sculptures for the campanile of the Church of Santa Maria del Fiore at Florence, designed by Giotto in the last two years of his life. Mr. F. T. Palgrave contributes an able criticism on Herrick, and Mr. P. B. Marston a beautiful sonnet. The Rev. W. Barnes is so unlucky as to publish a serious discussion of the authenticity of "the Oera Linda Book," just one week after the history of this impudent imposture has been fully detailed in the *Saturday Review*. Its character had already been exposed in several English periodicals.

Blackwood begins with a highly interesting review of the present condition of the French army, evidently from the pen of a highly competent military critic. The writer's ultimate conclusion is that France is not and never will be ready for an aggressive war; but that "if another scare burst out to-morrow it would find her in a situation to efficaciously protect herself." A visitor to Crete furnishes a valuable account of that important island, and concludes by asking his readers "to decide with us that whenever it ceases to be an appanage of Turkey it must pass into the hands of England." There certainly seems small chance of good government for a mixed population of Eastern Christians and Mohammedans, except under the impartial rule of some third party. Among the other contributions are to be noticed a rather shallow review of Miss Martineau's autobiography, dealing only with the most obvious aspects of the book; the continuation of "Pauline," where the interest is gradually deepening; and a pretty little comedieta in narrative, entitled "A Railway Journey."

Fraser is very sober and serious, but the articles are generally good. The most remarkable is one from the pen of Mr. G. Simcox, dwelling on the tokens of decay in societies whose intellectual and spiritual life is on the wane, and suggesting the inquiry whether such a failure of energy should be enumerated among the many obvious resemblances between our age and the age of the Antonines. The writer of the review of British trade pursues his subject into Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, and hardly augurs more favourably of the economic and financial prospects of these minor States than of the Great Powers. We should be glad to know where "Portuguese Guiana" is situated. "The Popular Songs of Tuscany" are the subject of a paper containing numerous well-rendered specimens of these delightful carols—perhaps the most perfect example in literature of the alliance of rustic simplicity with exquisite refinement. The remaining contributions include an able defence of the competitive system, an interesting account of the Bedouins, and an essay on the character of Justice Shallow, pointing out the traces of Warwickshire provincialism in Shakespeare.

The most striking feature in the second number of the *Nineteenth Century* is the first of an intended series of "symposia," or amicable discussions in writing, among acknowledged authorities on important subjects of general and mutual interest. The topic of the present number is "The influence upon morality of a decline in religious belief," proposed by Sir James Stephen and successively elucidated by Lord Selborne, Dr. Martineau, Mr. F. Harrison, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Duke of Argyll, and Professor Clifford. The question lies beyond the range of our discussion, and we can only remark that while our guides, with perhaps a single exception, are unanimous in considering that morality must suffer if divorced from religion, their definitions of religion differ so widely as to admit of considerable latitude in the construction of the proposition. Dr. Carpenter's paper on the radiometer and its lessons is a tract in disguise, conveying, under the semblance of an account of the various theories which have been promulgated respecting Mr. Crookes's invention, a reproof of that gentleman's demeanour in a totally different matter. Sir James Stephen contributes a trenchant exposure of Mr. Gladstone's misconception alike of Sir George Lewis's views regarding "the influence of authority in matters of opinion" and the actual existence of such authority as deduced from any general con-

sensus of mankind on a particular class of subjects. Cardinal Manning continues to whitewash the Pope and Council; Sir John Lubbock contributes a weighty and temperate plea for legislative protection for our archaic national monuments; and Mr. Wilson a judicious review of the Presidential crisis—anticipated, however, to a considerable degree by the comments of the press. The most readable paper in the number is Mr. F. Myers's essay on Georges Sand, necessarily incomplete, but eloquently expressed and most genially appreciative.

The *Fortnightly Review* teams with important articles. Sir Henry Maine contrasts the relics of the feudal system as they existed in France and England before the French Revolution, and traces the latter event in large measure to the vexations incidental to copyhold tenure, a description of landholding more prevalent across the Channel than with us. Mr. Goldwin Smith expends much superfluous argument in enforcing the desirableness of the annexation of Canada to the United States. The question is one solely for the Canadians, and Mr. Smith may rely upon it that there is no more disposition in this country to impede such a union, should they come to desire it, than to force it upon them whether they will or no. Mr. Simcox contributes a fair and sympathetic review of Miss Martineau's autobiography, occasionally flavoured with shrewd but gentle sarcasm. Mr. Anthony Trollope's essay on Cicero's political character is rather a eulogy than an investigation, but warmth is excusable in the appreciation of the one honest statesman in an age of profligacy. Sir John Lubbock sums up a most interesting disquisition on the mutual influence of plants and insects with the general conclusion, "There is not a hair or a line, not a spot or a colour, for which there is not a reason, which has not a purpose or a meaning in the economy of nature."

The most remarkable contribution to the *Contemporary Review* is of foreign origin, being a translation of M. Rénan's exquisite, rather than eloquent, address at the recent commemoration of Spinoza. Mr. A. T. Innes discusses the complications which may beset the conclave which Europe has seemingly made up its mind to regard as imminent, but which may, nevertheless, be long postponed. An able writer on the problem of spontaneous generation exhibits a strong bias in favour of Dr. Bastian. Professor Bain advises on the effective prosecution of metaphysical research, and Mr. Mahaffy on explorations in the manner of Dr. Schliemann. The facile improvisation of Mr. Buchanan's "Balder" scarcely attains the rank of poetry.

The contents of the *North American Review* and the *International Review* are too weighty and varied to be fully noticed here. We can only direct attention to Mr. Emerson's discourse on demonology in the former, an essay quite in his wonted style; and to the estimate of Mr. Lowell's position as a literary critic in the latter. The *Month* is chiefly remarkable for Father Coleridge's endeavour—Jesuitical in every sense of the term—to claim Count Montalembert as an Ultramontane on the score of the admiration for Pope Gregory VII. which he entertains in common with many Protestants. Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Miss Misanthrope," though occasionally too deeply tinged with that mannerism of Mr. Trollope's of which a clever writer so easily acquires the knack, is a most entertaining story, and decidedly the chief attraction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The scene where the poet, "for art's sake," reads his verses is full of truth and humour. Lord De Mauley contributes a valuable essay on the climate of England and its influence on agriculture, betokening close observation and practical insight into the subject. "Savage Proverbs," "A Slave-Hunt in Borneo," and "A Royal Trio," are very readable papers. *Tinsley and Belgravia* are in general readable enough, although the only contribution of much mark is Mr. Proctor's account in the former of the superstitions connected with comets. "Proud Maisie" in *London Society* is this month inspired with deep pathos, agreeably relieved in the last chapter by a change of scene to the Continent. The rest of the contents are sprightly and amusing. The most important papers in the *Atlantic Monthly* are the diary of a British officer kept during the American War of Independence, a discouraging view of "South Carolina Morals," and a racy ballad by Longfellow. The *Argonaut* has an agreeable sketch of travelling in Portugal. The *Popular Science Review* (No. 2 of the new series) and *Science Gossip* contain the usual amount of solid information for which these publications are noted.

The first inquiry which has been held in Ireland under the Artisans' Dwellings Act took place in Belfast on Tuesday. The Belfast Corporation are taking steps to put the Act in operation on an area of the town between North-street and Smithfield, which has been for many years in a very dilapidated condition. New houses for the dispossessed tenants will be erected in Ross-street, about half a mile distant. No opposition was offered to the scheme.

At the opening of the eighth annual session of the Good Templar Grand Lodge on Tuesday at the Guildhall, Plymouth, 800 members received the grand lodge degree. The entire membership was shown to be 120,000; and it was stated that the order exists not for the regulation, but the extinction of the liquor traffic, endorsing the Permissive Bill as the only means. In the evening a large public meeting was held in the Guildhall. Mrs. Lucas, sister of Mr. Bright, was one of the speakers.

RIDING ACROSS A RIVER.

It will perhaps be remembered that some admiration or curiosity was excited among the lovers of horsemanship by the exploit of an officer of the Austrian army, some time last year, in riding for a wager, on the same horse, all the way from Vienna to Paris, in a certain number of days. That accomplished horseman, First Lieutenant Feodor von Zubovitz, of the Hungarian cavalry, has invented a new method and a simple apparatus for the use of cavalry in crossing a deep river; and on the 18th ult., in the presence of many thousand Viennese spectators, he gave an exhibition of the performance, near the Prince Rudolf Bridge on the Danube. He had ridden across the Danube, in this manner, above sixty times before, and had been seen by large multitudes of his countrymen at Buda-Pesth, invariably doing it with complete success. The nature of the appliance he has contrived, its arrangement and its manifest efficiency, will be shown, almost at a glance, by our two illustrations, from the sketches of a Vienna correspondent. A pair of indiarubber bags, to be inflated with air, like ordinary air-cushions, but of the shape figured separately in a corner of the first Engraving, connected by two straps behind, over the horse's crupper, and by one strap in front of the saddle, with two pairs of belly-straps, to be fastened, like the girth, under the horse's body, will suffice to hold up both horse and rider in the water, needing only the slight effort required to direct their course. Not above half the horse's body sinks in the water, so that the entire saddle, and the man's body and thighs—all, in fact, above the man's knees—will remain quite dry, with his knapsack and cartridge-box, his weapons and other accoutrements, free from risk of damage. The indiarubber bags, when not inflated, form a covering for the pommel and crupper, serving to protect the saddle from rain; but when the soldier has to ride across deep water he can fill them with air, in one minute, by raising to his mouth the two small flexible tubes attached to the front of these bags, without having to dismount or stop his horse. It really does seem remarkable that nobody has thought before now of such a very simple and obvious method for helping a horse to swim. There are many English hunters, we believe, which can, with some difficulty, in swimming, carry a rider of moderate weight for an extremely short distance; but only the horse's head and neck, and the man above his waist, can be kept above water, unless by some artificial aid.

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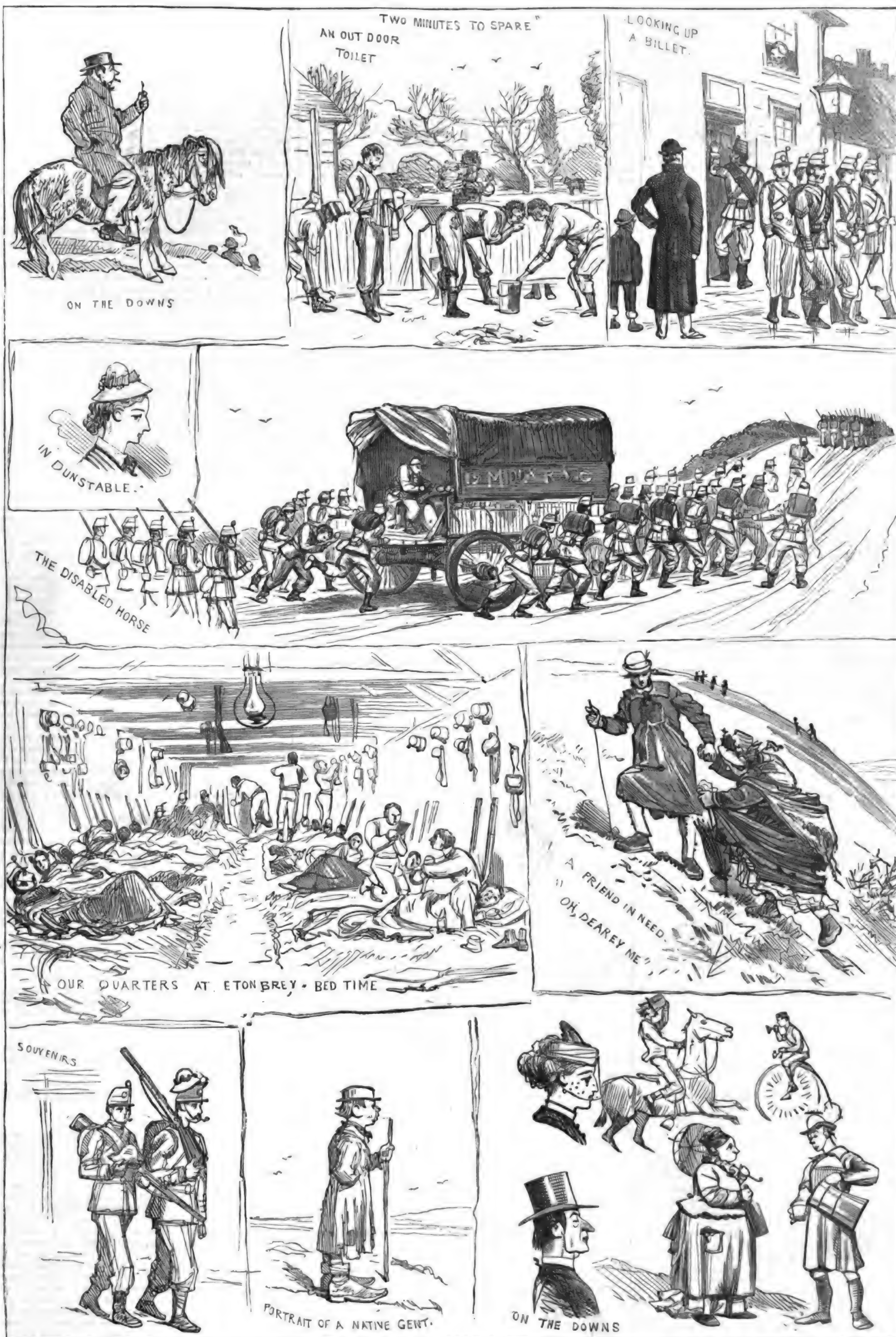
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THE RUINS OF MYCENÆ.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, whose illustrations of the recent archaeological researches and discoveries in Greece excite so much interest, continues to supply an abundance of sketches of the ruins of Agamemnon's Royal city, and of the curious sculptures, gold and silver ornaments, and other relics of antiquity, which Dr. Schliemann has lately found there. Our principal illustration, in the present Number, is a large View of the Acropolis of Mycenæ, in addition to which are given particular illustrations, with ground plans and sections, of the interior of the so-called Treasury or Tomb of Atreus, and the series of chambers called the second, third, and fourth Treasuries. The following are Mr. Simpson's notes upon these subjects:—

THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENÆ.

This view of the Acropolis of Mycenæ is taken from a point near to the Treasury of Atreus. It shows the south-west wall which separated the Acropolis from the town; and the earth newly thrown out indicates the place where Dr. Schliemann's explorations have been made. Behind is Mount Agios Elias, with its rocky summit, where Dr. Schliemann found old walls of Cyclopean masonry, seeming as if they had been constructed for defence. There is a sacred tree in a triangular inclosure on the top, and the villagers seem to look upon the mountain as holy, for they ascend to the top with the priest when drought afflicts them. This they did last year; and after a service of prayer, at the tree on the summit, the desired rain began to fall before they got back to the village. A shepherd's hut, and some pens, made of stone and bushes, for the flocks of sheep and goats, are now the only sign of human habitation among the ruined walls and stony ground where "wide-wayed" Mycenæ once stood.

THE TREASURY OF ATREUS.

It must be understood that this is only the so-called "Treasury of Atreus." Its connection with that King is but legendary, and its character of being a Treasury is a conjecture derived from Pausanias; subsequent writers have only repeated his words referring to "subterraneous habitations of Atreus and his sons, in which they deposited their treasures." This reputation was no doubt founded on Homer's expression that Mycenæ was "rich in gold," and one of the many phrases used in the Iliad, with reference to Agamemnon, is that of his being king of "rich Mycenæ." It will naturally occur to us, however, that the Kings of Mycenæ would have constructed their treasury in the most secure part of their city, and that was within the Acropolis. This very remarkable structure is, on the contrary, upon the lower ridge, and must have been among the buildings of the city. The probability then is that this was a tomb. Those who are familiar with the Maeshowe, in Orkney, or with New-Grange, in Ireland, will be struck with the remarkable resemblance between them and this tumulus in Argos; for it undoubtedly belongs to that class of monuments. The side of the hill has been dug into, and the rock excavated; but when finished, the earth was replaced over it, and its mound character is still perceptible, rising upon the slope of the ground. Whether the walled approach, on the outside, was originally covered with earth, or not, seems to be doubtful. Lord Elgin made some excavations to get a more accurate knowledge of the place. The guides at Mycenæ state that, when the Turks explored the inner rock-cut chamber, they found some statues, as well as other articles, and some of these were of gold. One of the guides remembers that his father had seen steps below the present approach; and his explanation was that they led from the principal street of the town up to this building. If these steps belonged to it, we may almost be certain that there was some outward indication of the tumulus, and that the whole structure was not originally buried underground. At present, the visitor comes upon what may be called a walled trench, which is now the approach to the entrance. It is about 20 ft. wide, and the stones are rectangular, and small in comparison to those at the Gate of the Lions. The doorway is very simple in its style, not a trace of anything we call Greek architecture can be found in it. The sloping jambs rather suggest to our mind that an Egyptian influence may have affected the designer. The triangular opening above the great lintel might also be appealed to in support of this idea; for that construction, though not exclusively confined to Egypt, has its most developed expression in the great Pyramid of Ghizeh. On descending the slope of accumulated rubbish and entering this splendid domed hall, the effect is impressive, for its size is considerable. The diameter is stated to be 47 ft. 6 in., and the height 50 ft. The masonry is good and regular. The stones are not perfectly rectangular, but are very nearly so; here and there a stone is trimmed to fit its neighbour, showing that the influence of the old polygonal style had not yet wholly departed when this monument was raised, which is an important point as to its date of construction. One of the first things to arrest the eye is the great slab, which forms the inner part of the lintel. There are only two stones covering the doorway, and the inner one is at least 27 ft. long, about 18 ft. wide, and 3 ft. 6 in. deep—a gigantic mass to quarry and transport to its position. When the eye gets accustomed to the dimmer light within, small holes become visible all over the walls. These held the pins or nails by which it is supposed a metallic lining was attached to the inside. This is no doubt a correct supposition, as it was common to cover the interiors of buildings with bronze down to a later time in Greece. There are two lines of these holes all round the interior of the doorway, and they are very plentiful round the entrance to the inner rock-cut chamber, indicating that the metallic covering was richer at these places than in the rest of the building. There are small cup-like hollows round the holes, but these were most probably made by those who took away the metal. The entrance to the rock-cut chamber is on the north, and it is built with the same triangular form of opening above the door, to relieve the lintel, as in the principal doorway. This chamber is perfectly dark, and is rudely excavated in the rock, its size being about 23 ft. square. On striking a light the first impression is that it has a Gothic groined roof, but this turns out to be only rough ledges of the rock. The hole made by the excavation of the Turks is still visible in the centre of the chamber, and forms a dangerous trap in the dark. As caves are common in this part of Greece, it is not improbable that this may have been one; and, supposing it had been selected for a tomb, it was then no doubt extended for the purpose of constructing the dome as a sepulchral hall to it. In the Homeric age tombs are always described as "piled" or "heaped up." They are always mounds; and the fact of the earth covering this so-called "Treasury" is a strong evidence of its sepulchral character; but the rock-cut chamber and the magnificent built accessories would lead to the conclusion that it belongs to a period posterior to the Iliad and the Odyssey. Hector's tomb is described as the "hollow grave." This was the primitive cell, which became developed into an unarched dome. Of this many examples are found in the tumuli near Kertch, some of them of a very large size, and, though different in construction, they afford a good illustrative

parallel. In the Argolic example we find a developed architecture which seems to have been rich with metallic decoration. Here all resemblance to the simple cell of the hollow grave has been lost, and now the foot or two feet of earth, heaped on the top, is nearly all that is left to remind us of the original mound, from which this style of tomb had its origin.

The probability is that the tombs found by Dr. Schliemann in the Acropolis of Mycenæ are of a far higher antiquity than this building. We may suppose that the Kings of Mycenæ would only be buried out of the Acropolis when there was no more ground left there. By comparing the building of the walls of the Acropolis with this so-called "Treasury," its more modern character becomes apparent. The squared stones at the Gate of the Lions indicate a later date than that of the other part of the walls, which are polygonal. The triangular space over the Gate of the Lions, containing the sculpture from which the portal derives its name, shows that a regular principle of construction had been established. This principle was observed when the so-called Treasury was built, but the more carefully squared stones are evidence of a still later period. This only gives us so far the relative time, but no fixed date. Mycenæ was conquered early in the fifth century B.C., and it is probable that the Treasury belongs to a date approaching that period. There is another monument of the same kind, but of smaller dimensions, at Mycenæ, as well as two more, which would be unimportant if they did not serve to throw light on the larger one. I intend sending illustrations of these. Pausanias describes a similar treasury of Minyas at Orchomenos, and several others at Olympia. If we take this specimen at Mycenæ as a developed example, it presents to us an entirely separate growth of architecture from that which we usually call Greek, and the development of the one must have been going on, within certain limits, along with the other. The exceptional features of this style, which bears a resemblance to Egyptian architecture, would not justify the conclusion that it came from the banks of the Nile, for it bears no resemblance either to the Pyramids or the temples of that part of the world. Yet still less does it resemble the temples of Greece. Not a feature of the Greek temple could be traced back to the so-called Treasury of Atreus.

The exterior view shows the two walls of approach to the Treasury of Atreus. The doorway is half covered up with earth. The outside lintel-stone of the door is much smaller than the inner; still, it is a large block. There is a very curious small niche at each end of this lintel, of which I send a separate sketch, as it might help to throw light on the whole building if its purpose could be guessed at. The triangular opening, to relieve the lintel from pressure, is here carried out as a matter of principle, though the wall above is of no great height. The mound form of the earth over this monument is conveyed in this illustration. The view of the interior of the Treasury (this was engraved last week) will give some notion of the size of the inner stone of the lintel, which is 27 ft. long. The position of the holes for the nails which held on the metal plates, or ornaments, can be seen in the doorway from the two perpendicular lines of cuplike depressions made by those who extracted the metal. A couple of these holes are also given on the fifth course from the base of the dome. The interior of this splendid dome is in very good order. The triangular space over the inner lintel has given way a little, and one or two of the stones near the apex of the roof have fallen in. The drawing of the rock-cut chamber shows the doorway leading to the dome, and the hole made by the Turks, when, as already stated, they found some statues and other articles. The rough sketch plan and section will help to explain the whole arrangement of the parts of this ancient monument.

THE SECOND TREASURY.

As the dome of this monument has been long broken in, it was well enough known; but, thanks now to Mrs. Schliemann, the whole of it has been excavated and exposed to view. While her husband was busy within the walls of the Acropolis, she undertook the exploration of this relic of the past, and the approach to it, which was formerly completely concealed, is now laid bare. Its position is close to the Gate of the Lions, and it is found to differ only in slight details from the other one known as the Treasury of Atreus. This has a heavier cornice over the door, and one fragment of it has a simple leaf ornament, which was no doubt repeated along the whole length. This is an important point, for there is not a scrap of sculptured ornament on the other. The triangular opening over the lintel is, in this case, higher in its proportions than the former. The diameter of the dome within is only about a couple of feet less than that of the Treasury of Atreus; but, from being demolished at the top and the light coming in, it seems of much smaller proportions, and is far from being so impressive. There is no indication of any second chamber, which detracts from its importance. The dome is constructed on the same principle as the other—that is, with the courses placed horizontally, ignoring the principle of the arch. In relation to the Treasury of Minyas, at Orchomenos, Pausanias thus expresses himself: "They say that the topmost stone holds together the whole building." The evidence of these monuments at Mycenæ are pretty clear that this was a mere supposition, and had no foundation. The probability is that the principle of the arch in building being more widely known at the time of Pausanias, it had been adopted as an explanation without any inspection of the dome. In this Second Treasury the inner stone of the lintel over the doorway is again the largest stone in the building, and a course of large stones the same depth as the lintel is carried all round on the same level. A glimpse of one or two of these stones is seen through the doors in the illustrations. The size of the lintel-stone in this case is 20 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, and 18 in. deep. Some call this monument the Tomb of Agamemnon, since Dr. Schliemann's discoveries have given some colour to the idea that that hero was buried within the Acropolis. There is now a tendency to call this the Tomb of Cassandra. Again, Pausanias states that there was also a tomb of Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, and that they were "buried at a little distance from the walls, for they were not thought worthy of burial within the walls, where Agamemnon and those that fell with him were interred." So the names of these two persons are now given by some to it, and its short distance to the outside of the walls of the Acropolis is taken as the interpretation of what Pausanias meant. The absence of any inscription leaves the matter entirely unsettled. This also holds true in regard to all Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenæ. Amongst them he has not found anything in the form of letters or writing—they clearly belong to a pre-School-Board period. They have been called "Treasuries," from the days of Pausanias, and I have only repeated the name in relation to them, but I doubt the accuracy of the signification. The Pyramids of Egypt have long been looked upon as "Houses of Treasure" by the Arabs, and it was to get at the vast wealth within, supposed to have been stored up by the Pharaohs, that one of the Caliphs was at such trouble and expense in breaking a way into the great Pyramid of Ghizeh. The amount of gold objects, which it was the custom in ancient times to inter with the dead, a custom which Dr. Schliemann's late discoveries so well illustrate, may have been one of the causes which led to this commonly-received notion. The people about the locality call these

monuments "Furni," or ovens, for they are exactly the shape of the ovens to be seen in every village at the present day.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH TREASURES.

I send drawings and sketch plans of these two smaller Treasuries. They may have been drawn before, but if so the representations of them are not familiar to archaeologists; and they are very important as bearing on the two larger and more important monuments of the same kind, more particularly as they belong to a distinct style of architecture from that which we know as the classic school of ancient Greece. Anyone coming for the first time on one of these two smaller monuments would be quite justified in stating that it was a Cromlech, or what the French archaeologists call a Dolmen, that he had found. As there are a number of stones covering a passage, of which there are similar numerous remains in Brittany, and which are known by the descriptive title of an "Allée Couverte," that would be a more exact phraseology to use in relation to those at Mycenæ. In fact, I sketched the one called the "Fourth Treasury" under the idea that it belonged to what we call "Druidic" or "Rude Stone Monuments," and I believe that I might have also sketched the Third example without discovering their relation to the two larger Treasuries, had I not made a sketch plan of the arrangement of the stones when its real character became apparent; for I discovered the remains of the dome behind, the stones indicating this point being partly covered with earth, weeds, and stones. On finding this to be the case I returned to the other, of which I had already made the sketch plan, and found there enough to show that it also had only been a doorway to a circular construction beyond, but all so rough that it would be difficult to say whether it ought to be classed among rude stone monuments or placed in a higher scale of construction. The Third Treasury has a passage about 8 ft. or 7 ft. wide, and about 16 ft. long. Three courses of stone are visible on each side, which slope very slightly inward to the top. Most probably other courses are concealed below with accumulated rubbish. Over these are three stones in the form of lintels, the outer one being about 13 ft. by 9 ft., and the inner 11 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. As in the two larger Treasuries, the inner stone of the lintel is here the largest. It was when drawing this stone in the sketch plan I noticed that what I must call its inner contour was a segment of a circle. On removing the weeds, the stone at one side presented a continuation of the same circle; and, on looking below, the edges of the stones are found to be bevelled to the angle of the dome. This angle is visible in the sketch, at the inner corner of the passage. The continuation of the circle is partly suggested by dotted lines on the sketch plan. The stones have been all more or less hewn; the walls of the doorway are rectangular but irregular. Their character will be better made out from the illustration and sketch plan than from any description. The dome would be nearly 20 ft. in diameter. The doorway in this case enters from the west. The Acropolis of Mycenæ comes in on the right hand in the distance, and Mount Agios Elias on the left.

The stones of the Fourth Treasury are much ruder, and have received but little work on them from a tool. There are two oblong sockets on the upper surface of the outer lintel; but, as they evidently do not belong to the original design, they are not included in this account. The doorway is so filled up with stones and rubbish that one has to crawl, in a very undignified way, to see the interior of the ruins. The passage now terminates below with a wall of small stones, under the inner lintel, as given by the dotted line on the sketch plan. This inner lintel-stone, as in all the other three, is again the largest block in the monument; and it was only upon returning a second time that I noticed the regular cutting upon it, which showed that it had fitted into the side of a circular construction. No other stones are now visible as belonging to the dome; perhaps an excavation might reveal something of the kind. The largest stone in this case is about 12 ft. by 8 ft. There are six stones in all covering the passage, and one is laid across resting on its edge, the whole passage being a little over 20 ft. long. The entrance in this structure was from the south.

A natural question arises regarding these monuments, as to whether they present a development from a primitive type to a higher, or the reverse. The first impression would be that the rudest of these remains has been the earliest, and that the Treasury of Atreus gives us the most perfect condition which this manner of building reached. Most probably this is the correct opinion; but we must not be too confident. The Treasury of Minyas, if we had details of it, would no doubt throw light on the matter; and perhaps the explorations now going on at Olympia may give us some knowledge of the Treasuries which Pausanias states to have been erected at that place. The tombs at Kertch are square or oblong in plan; in this they resemble the tomb of Regulini Galeassi, in Etruria. The excavation lately made in the ancient Via Sacra at Athens has exposed tombs of all kinds, some of them being simple stone kists of the rudest stones. I have seen a Mohammedan funeral in Pera where the body was shoved, without a coffin, into an old brick-vaulted grave, where the remains of another body could be seen. On the slope of the Mount of Olives, at Jerusalem, I have watched a Jewish burial, where a shallow trench only was dug; but before covering the body with earth, as there was no coffin, a few stones were placed over the corpse. This was only a form, but it was meant as a pledge of the construction, if their poverty would allow it, of the vaulted chamber, the hollowed-out place of death. This was the typical idea of a sepulchre; and Homer's words, when he calls it the "hollow grave," prove that the type is as old as his time. These ancient tombs at Mycenæ are interesting as showing us one of many architectural forms which this idea gave birth to in the past.

At a Board of Trade inquiry, held at Shields last week, respecting the stranding of the screw-steamer Consett, it was decided that the master, James Tait, was wholly to blame, and the Court suspended his certificate for two years.

Major W. Cornwallis West, in a letter to the Mayor of Wrexham, has pointed out the causes of the financial failure of the Art-Treasures Exhibition lately held in that town. He thus enumerates them:—First, cost of building and interior fittings, over and above what was originally intended; second, too cheap an admission, consequent on arrangement with railway companies; third, stagnation of trade, and consequent paucity of visitors; fourth, losses on grand concerts; fifth, miserable result of sale of effects at the Exhibition. Major West comments upon the fact that, notwithstanding the attractions which were offered by the contemplation of some of the rarest and most beautiful objects of art in the country, and also by daily performances on the grand organ and by an excellent band, the mass of the people were decidedly backward in their patronage. Deducting those who constantly entered the building as season-ticket holders, it is considered that no more than 50,000 persons, if so many, visited the Exhibition during the four months of its existence; and this in a town which, besides being itself the centre of a population of 50,000, is in close proximity by railroad to Chester, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, and easily accessible to the whole of Wales, with its population of over 1,000,000.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment opened on Tuesday evening with a performance of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera." We have already given a summary of Mr. Gye's programme of arrangements for the new season, and have therefore now only to speak of Tuesday's inauguration thereof.

The opera selected for the occasion has been rendered so familiar by frequent repetitions, and the cast of Tuesday was so similar to that of past seasons, that little comment is required now. Mdlle. D'Angeri, as Amelia, sang with much declamatory feeling, particularly in the scene at the beginning of the third act, and the pathetic appeal to Renato, "Morri, ma prima in grazia." Mdlle. Bianchi was the same graceful page Oscar as before, and was encased in the ballata, "Volta la terra," and the canzone, "Saper vorreste." Madame Scalchi's fine voice and good style were again advantageously displayed in the music of the sorceress, Ulrica; Signor Pavan, as the Duke, sang with good effect in several instances; and Signor Graziani gave the same powerful rendering of the character of Renato as heretofore, and was encased in the aria "Eri tu." Subordinate parts were filled by Signori Capponi, Scolari, Raguer, Rossi, and Manfredi.

The ball-room scene displayed the usual splendour, and included some excellent solo dancing by Mdlle. Girod.

Previous to the opera the National Anthem was given, according to usage. Signor Vianesi, who conducted, was welcomed on his reappearance in the orchestra.

The interior of the theatre has undergone entire renovation, and presents a brilliant appearance.

For Thursday "Fra Diavolo" was announced, with Mdlle. Bianchi as Zerlina and M. Capoul as the bandit hero; and this (Saturday) evening "La Favorita" is to be the opera, with the first appearance in England of Signor Gayarré, as Fernando.

Herr Brahms's new symphony in C minor has already been spoken of, on the occasion of its first performance in England, by the Cambridge University Musical Society, on March 8, when Herr Joachim took his degree of Doctor of Music at that University. The work was given, for the second time in this country, at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when its many and high merits were finely brought out by the admirable performance which it received. The passionate agitation and serious feeling of the first "allegro," the exquisite stream of sustained melody of the "andante," the simplicity of the opening of the following "poco allegretto," contrasted with the changed tempo and greater elaboration of its second portion; and the clear, melodious beauty and dignified joyousness of the finale, with its highly effective closing "coda"—all these characteristics, and the many charming and varied traits in the orchestral treatment, were more apparent than they could possibly be on a first hearing of a work of such extent and so high a class. Still further acquaintance, indeed, is desirable with this fine symphony, which is unquestionably one of the most important of recent additions to orchestral music. At the same concert Miss Dora Schirmer (from Leipzig) made a successful first appearance here in a performance of Mendelssohn's second pianoforte concerto (in D minor). Miss E. Thornton (also a first appearance here) was well received in her rendering of Mozart's aria "Dove sono" and Sir J. Benedict's song "I'm alone," the other vocal pieces having been Mozart's air "Dalla sua pace," and Mr. Sullivan's song "Sometimes," both finely sung by Mr. E. Lloyd. The concert began with Cherubini's overture to "Fanciulla," and closed with the ballet-music from M. Gounod's "La Reine de Saba." Mr. Manns conducted with careful zeal.

As usual, there were performances of sacred music on Good Friday at the Crystal Palace and the Royal Albert Hall. At the former place the programme consisted of a selection from various composers, the vocal solos rendered by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Miss Robertson, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Signor Foli, and Mr. Patey. Mr. Manns conducted. At the Albert Hall "The Messiah" was given, conducted by Mr. Barnby, the choruses rendered by the fine choir associated with the establishment. The solo singers were Mesdames Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Shakespeare, Signor Foli, and Mr. G. Fox.

Easter Monday was also celebrated musically at the Royal Albert Hall by a miscellaneous concert, given by Messrs. Nordin and Peacock, of Wells-street, Oxford-street, in aid of the funds of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution. Mdlle. Chiomi, a young soprano vocalist, made a successful début.

The first concert of the fifth season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society is to take place at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) evening, when the performances will be given in aid of the funds of the London Society for Teaching the Blind. Mr. George Mount is the conductor.

On Wednesday next the Bach choir will repeat the performance of the composer's great mass in B minor ("Die hohe Messe"), as given by the same institution last year. On April 28 the same choir will give another concert of great interest, special features being the first performance here of Bach's fine motet "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," and Gade's cantata "Comala." The programme of the evening also includes Handel's coronation anthem "The King shall rejoice," an eight-part anthem by the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, and the "Sanctus" from Palestrina's "Missa Papæ Marcelli."

On Saturday afternoon next the New Philharmonic Concerts will inaugurate their twenty-sixth season, again under the joint conductorship of Dr. Wylde and Mr. W. Ganz.

The following appeal has been made by Mr. John Thomas in favour of a permanent musical scholarship for Wales:—"In consequence of the remarkable results of the first three years of the London Welsh Choral Union Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music I ventured, in my address to the subscribers, to suggest a much more important and comprehensive scheme—viz., the establishment of a permanent musical scholarship for Wales, to be competed for by candidates from all parts of the Principality, and to be open to vocalists and instrumentalists. Since the publication of the address I have received so many subscriptions and promises of support in furtherance of the proposed scheme that I am induced to make a general appeal to my country in aid of so national a cause. Not less than £1000 will be required to endow the scholarship; and I address myself specially to choral societies and lovers of music to support my efforts. Should these efforts be crowned with success, the scholarship will be of immense advantage to all young rising musicians in Wales, and be the means of rapidly raising the general standard of musical excellence throughout the Principality. The scholarship is intended to give the successful candidate three years' musical education at the Royal Academy of Music; so that, at the termination of the period of each scholarship, another educated musician may be added to those who have already distinguished themselves, and who are indebted to that institution for the high position they occupy in their profession."

THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Charles Reade's promised drama, "The Scuttled Ship," forms the Easter attraction at this house. It is founded on the well-known novel, by himself and Dion Boucicault, entitled "Foul Play" (not now for the first time dramatised), and deals professedly with "those abuses of maritime insurance which have since been so fully exposed by the patriotic efforts of Mr. Plimsoll." The particulars of this controversy are too fresh in the minds of the public to require any comment here. We have but to chronicle the complete success of the drama, which abounds in effective melodramatic situations, and to augur for it a long and prosperous career. The story, which is somewhat complex in its working, may be reduced to simple elements. In the prologue Robert Penfold, a clergyman (Mr. Henry Neville), is wrongfully accused and afterwards convicted of forgery, really perpetrated by Arthur Wardlaw (Mr. Forbes Robertson), the son of Mr. John Wardlaw (Mr. Bauer), a wealthy City merchant. The scene is then transferred to Hobart Town, and presents Robert as a ticket-of-leave man, desperately in love with Helen Rolleston (Miss Bella Pateman), who is on the eve of her departure for England, in order to celebrate her nuptials with Arthur Wardlaw, to whom she is affianced. She sails in the *Proserpine*, whither she is followed by Robert, who devotes himself to the lady's welfare and preservation. But the ship is doomed to destruction. The captain and mates have been suborned by the owner, Arthur Wardlaw, who, eager for the heavy insurance money (the ship is supposed to be richly freighted with gold, which, however, is surreptitiously stowed away in another vessel), has ordered it to be "scuttled." The ship goes down. The hero and heroine are thrown on a desert island, from which they are ultimately rescued. Robert obtains the hand of Helen Rolleston; his innocence is established, and the infamous practices of Arthur Wardlaw are exposed. The piece is well mounted; the mechanical effects being admirably contrived. The acting is throughout good. Mr. Henry Neville gives a masterly rendering of the hero, Robert Penfold, his manly bearing and exceeding "naturalness," which is the acme of art, contributing greatly to the success of the experiment. Miss Bella Pateman is a charming representative of Helen Rolleston, acting throughout with grace and naïveté, and exhibiting, when occasion demands it, a display of emotional power that stamps her a true artiste, and augurs well for her future career. Mr. Pateman is excellent as Wylie; Mr. Charles Ashford makes a successful first appearance in the character of Welsh; Mr. Forbes Robertson throws considerable energy into the unthankful part of Arthur Wardlaw; and last, not least, Mrs. Seymour is irresistibly funny as the loquacious landlady, Nancy Rouse. The minor characters are efficiently rendered.

As to the other houses, French drama is at present in the ascendant, and the various managements accept new adaptations in the place of original dramas. English genius is supposed to be non-existent, or is arbitrarily placed in abeyance. Ambition, indeed, in this direction is brought to a dead stop, and hope perishes of that which makes the heart sick.

The new piece at the Prince of Wales's is of Parisian origin. Mr. Saville Rowe has gone to M. Octave Feuillet for the plot and idea of "The Vicarage," to whom we are indebted for a dramatic idyll, entitled "Le Village." The adaptor has completely Anglicised the story, though keeping closer to the dialogue than usual in such cases. The manners are exceedingly simple. We have first the Vicar and his wife engaged in an innocent game of chess, in which the latter is checkmated. A former rival of the husband appears on the scene—George Clarke, C.B. (Mr. Kendal)—and renews in the mind of Mrs. Haygarth (Mrs. Bancroft) the incidents of thirty years ago. But, as she observes, signal changes have taken place in her former lover's character. His tastes have become decidedly artificial—nothing of the natural man remains. Haygarth himself (Mr. Arthur Cecil) is compelled to admit a serious difference between his lot and that of his travelled friend. The latter, by constant exercise is still in robust health; the former, living a sequestered life, has grown prematurely old. At first he determines on altering his way of life, but is providentially withheld, by the kind influences of his wife's well-proved affection, from taking the fatal step. On the other hand, the returned wanderer is converted by the sight of the parson's domestic happiness, and ultimately determines on following their example. The subject is far from new on the English boards; many, many years ago we saw it acted on a provincial stage, and with good effect. The cast upon the present occasion is almost perfect, and several of the simple situations abound in pathos. The performance concluded with Mr. Boucicault's "London Assurance," reduced to four acts. The comedy was delightfully represented.

At the Criterion we meet with Mr. James Albery as an adaptor, transforming "Les Dominos Roses" into "The Pink Dominos," under which name it appealed to an English audience on Saturday. The fun consists in the dominos in question being worn by two ladies, who are testing the comparative fidelity of a town husband and a rustic one. The incidents belong to the life of Cremona habitués, and are involved in accidental perplexities, owing to unexpected parties interfering with the plot. Much of this is caused by a saucy lady's-maid and a volatile young lawyer, the nephew of a precise and prudish old lady, whose reputation becomes endangered by the chances of the frolic. Mr. Albery has in no way mitigated the comic element or cared to put a moral facing on the situations. He has rather exaggerated the fun by all available means. The characters are well suited to the performers. Mr. Wyndham as Mr. Charles Greythorne, Mr. H. Standing as Sir Percy Wagstaff, Mr. H. Ashley as Joskin Tubbs, and Miss Fanny Josephs as Lady Mary Wagstaff, are all entitled to the highest commendation. The remaining parts, too, are all competently filled. The mirth culminates to the end, and the curtain falls on a scene of uproarious hilarity.

At the Folly Mr. Farnie and Mr. Reece have combined in the task of preparing an extravaganza, under the title of "Oxygen; or, Gas in Burlesque Metre," founded on the "Docteur Ox" of Jules Verne and Offenbach. The scene of the fun is placed in a supposed locality called Keekendone, in Flanders, where dulness is at all seasons regnant. The writers, having determined on making a diversion, go in audaciously for the utmost amount of extravagance. Prince Fritz (Miss Lydia Thompson) and other students—to wit, Hansel (Miss Duncan), Otto (Miss Marie Williams), and Dr. Ox, professor of chemistry at Gottingen (Mr. Philip Day), have resolved by a scientific experiment to produce an excitement. It succeeds to admiration; the gas administered produces marvellous effects. At last it literally explodes, and the merriment ceases. There is a dazzling brilliancy about the piece, enough to secure its permanent popularity.

It is proposed to place a bust or statue of the late Mr. John Oxenford in the vestibule of Drury-Lane Theatre.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Litolf and Co.'s cheap quarto editions of the pianoforte classics are still in progress. Recent numbers comprise some of the most important works of Chopin—his concertos, scherzos, fantasias, rondos, and smaller pieces—all beautifully engraved and printed, and issued at a cost that would, only a few years ago, have been thought below any possibility. Stephen Heller's "Dans les Bois" ("Im Walde"), the three series, op. 86, op. 128, and op. 136—altogether twenty-one exquisite pieces, full of original and graceful thought—are also included in this remarkably cheap series.

Mr. W. Czerny has lately brought out several works, vocal and instrumental. Among the former are some pleasing songs. "The Three Wreaths," by Clara Gottschalk; a characteristic "Spinning Song," by J. B. Wekerlin; the "Steersman's Song," from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman;" and a graceful "Serenade" (with violoncello in addition to the pianoforte accompaniment), by Tartaglione. Mr. Czerny's octavo edition of celebrated choruses for ladies' voices has reached a second series. These cheap publications comprise a varied selection of concerted pieces. "Momens de Loisir" is the title of some transcriptions of popular and classical music, arranged by Mr. Czerny himself for violin (or violoncello) and pianoforte. "Doux Espoir," romance, by Edouard Marlois, and "Novellette," by the same, are graceful pianoforte pieces, of very moderate difficulty—also published by Mr. Czerny.

The "Amy Polka-Mazurka," by G. S. Pearson (Bussell and Co., Dublin), is a spirited piece, in which the dance rhythms implied by the title are well sustained.

A NEW SOURCE OF THE NILE.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a despatch from Mr. Stanley narrating some important discoveries which he has made.

Before reaching the Victoria Nyanza he struck and followed from its watershed in Urumi a new stream, the Shimeeyu, which, as a feeder of the Victoria 290 miles in length, and of volume equal to that of the Thames, at once became the highest and truest source of the Nile. This took the course of the noble Egyptian river up to 5 deg. S. or farther, and secured the palm of merit to Stanley as the discoverer of what appeared the real cradle of the Nile. But in the present despatch he gives reason to believe that he has made a still more important revelation; and that, although the Shimeeyu may, perhaps, yet retain the distinction of being the most southerly feeder of the Nile, the Kagera, Kitangule, or Ruvuvu—for by all these names has the channel been known since it was crossed by Speke and Grant in 1863—will really prove the largest and longest of the upper tributaries of that vast Nyanza which, by creating the Victoria Nile, does most to supply the Egyptian river. Speke and Grant crossed the stream near its outflow into the Victoria Nyanza, but failed to attach to the Kagera or Kitangule the dignity which it merits as a principal, if not the chief, fountain-stream of that mighty river whose secrets they were engaged in unveiling. This task has now been to a great extent discharged by Stanley, during his journey last summer from King Mtesa's country to Ujiji; and in the present communication he gives particulars of this very important new tributary of the Nile, which go far to alter our ideas of the region between the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas and Lake Tanganyika; while they add a large though yet undefined body of water to the marvellous system of inland seas which fill Equatorial Africa, and leave it still eminently possible that the Nile takes its ultimate rise in tracts as far off as Manyema, or even a yet more distant spot. Henceforward, however, we must not call this interesting stream by any one of its native appellations. The Kagera, or Kitangule, which flows into the Victoria Nyanza at Uogoro, has received from our explorer—who has traced its course through 310 miles, and found it still wearing the appearance of coming from at least an equal distance—the name of "Alexandra Nile." By that illustrious title Mr. Stanley begs that the river, with its reservoir, may be hereafter known; and the details of it which he forwards constitute, it will be allowed, a fair claim to so proud a distinction. In the map which he transmits the course of the Alexandra Nile may be tracked upwards from the point where the Kavare enters it, to the Morongo falls, where the lagoon-like Windermere empties itself into the narrower channel; and so past the hot springs of Mtagata, the town of King of Rumanika, and the many lakelets which are formed on the way from Kishakka to the spot below the Mount of Observation, where it comes down on either side of a large island that fills up the eastern extremity of a Nyanza to which Mr. Stanley's map gives a length of about sixty miles and a breadth of about thirty, and which has been hitherto only hinted at upon the maps by a small lake marked "Akanyara." His furthest point westward appears to have been the Mount of Observation, from which the high hills of Ugufu shut out the Nyanza behind it; but he had found the Alexandra Nile maintaining a remarkable depth and swift current, while his guide assured him of the remaining particulars. If they be correct, the Alexandra Nyanza is half as large as the Albert itself; and the Alexandra Nile runs through it, entering at the western extremity, in Ruanda, from a country as yet unknown.

Captain H. Talbot Price has been chosen Governor of Knutsford Gaol, in the room of the late Mr. Gallop, who held the post for more than thirty years.

The Corporation of Falmouth have obtained an order from the Board of Trade for the establishment of an oyster fishery in Falmouth harbour. The order gives the Corporation power to declare a close season for the whole of the harbour.

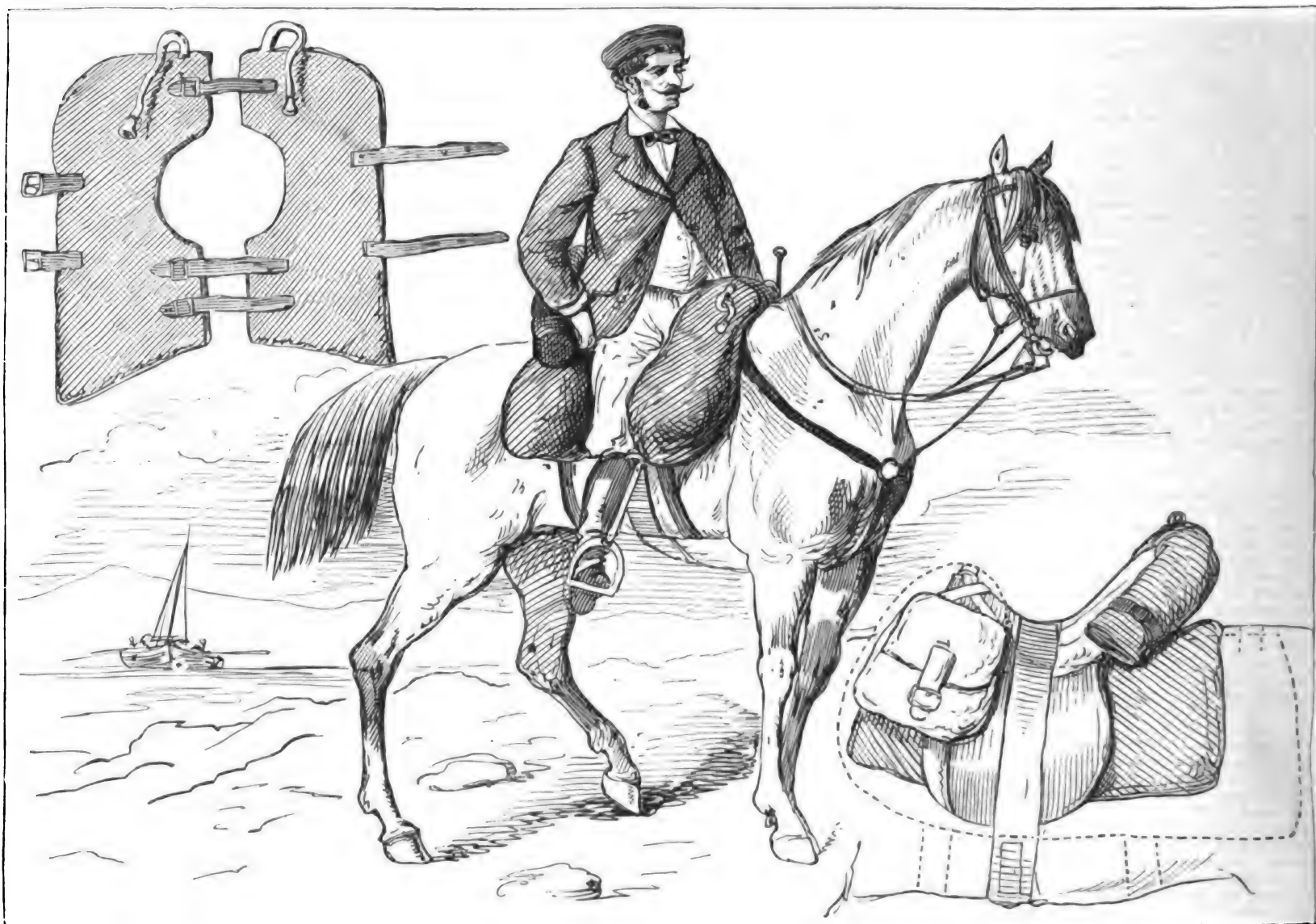
Lord Beaconsfield was present on Monday at the Bucks Quarter Sessions, held under the presidency of Lord Cottesloe, and took part in a discussion upon cattle-plague regulations, with regard to which a memorial was presented by the Bucks Agricultural Association.

The Session began on Feb. 8, and up to the present time six Acts have been passed. The first received the Royal assent on the 12th ult., and the second on the 16th; the others were passed on the 23rd ult., and chapter sixth on the 27th. Two relate to the Consolidated Fund, and two are on Treasury and Exchequer bills and bonds.

The Manchester City Council has received from the Derby Portrait Committee, of which Lord Chelmsford is the chairman, a portrait by Desanges of the late Earl of Derby. As his Lordship presided over the Cotton Famine Relief Committee in that city, the Council has resolved to place the likeness in the new Townhall.

Judgment has been given in the case of the ship *Albania*, which was wrecked on the French coast through the master having mistaken the light on Grimes for that at Dungeness. The Court considered the master in default, and suspended his certificate for six months. At the same time they recommended the Board of Trade to grant him a first mate's certificate for that period if requested.

A NEW METHOD OF CROSSING A RIVER FOR CAVALRY.



HORSE EQUIPPED FOR SWIMMING ACROSS A RIVER, THE INVENTION OF LIEUTENANT ZUBOVITZ.



LIEUTENANT ZUBOVITZ SWIMMING THE DANUBE AT THE PRINCE RUDOLF BRIDGE, VIENNA.



THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT AT DUNSTABLE ON EASTER MONDAY: THE LAST POSITION.

THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The annual Review and Sham Fight of the Volunteer Troops in or around the Metropolitan District took place on Monday, in the neighbourhood of the ancient town of Dunstable, some forty miles north-west of London. This place, which was formerly more conspicuous in English history than it has been for some generations past, is situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hills on their northern side, just over the boundary line that divides Bedfordshire from Hertfordshire. It is within the county of Bedford, and eighteen miles from Bedford town. The Romans called it *Magiovitum*, which is probably a Latin form of the original Celtic, *Maes Gwyn*, or the White Building—a name very likely to have been suggested by the aspect of the old British excavations in the sides of the chalk downs; for every geologist is aware that the Chilterns, extending from the Thames in Buckinghamshire to the southern part of Cambridgeshire, are a branch of the main chalk formation that assumes such prominence in Wilts and North Hants, in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex. It may be remarked, in this connection, that nature seems to have indicated these magnificent chalk ranges, almost surrounding Middlesex and London, within an hour's railway ride, as the proper field of defensive military operations for the protection of our populous and wealthy capital city; and it is therefore most desirable that every convenient fighting ground along the outer slopes of those hills, as well as the coast range of South Downs, should be carefully studied by our best strategists, and should be made familiar both to our regular Army and to our Volunteers, by such exercises as those of Monday last. The Romans, who had only to provide against the approach of an enemy to London from the north-east or north-west, seem to have regarded the position of Dunstable, or *Magiovitum*, as one of great military importance. It stands at the intersecting point of the two great Roman roads, afterwards called by our Saxon forefathers *Watling-street* and the *Icknield Way* (perhaps this name refers to the Icen), leading respectively through the Midlands to Chester, and through the Eastern Counties to the Norfolk shore. A considerable fortress was erected here, the advanced guard of the Roman *Verulam*, or *St. Albans*, for which they cared more than for London. But there had been, to judge from the huge ramparts of earth still remaining, extensive British fortifications, of a circular form, previously to the final Roman conquest. Near the village or hamlet of *Totternhoe*, an hour's walk eastward of Dunstable, is a steep mound of earth, with the traces of an old fosse and rampart around it, which is commonly called "*Totternhoe Castle*." This was made the central point of tactical movements in the sham fight on Monday, when a hostile force was supposed to have marched on Dunstable from the Stanbridge Ford railway station, on the London and North-Western branch line, to that town from Leighton Buzzard. The views presented in two of the Engravings on our front page will give an excellent idea of the position of Dunstable and *Totternhoe*, and of the pleasant landscape scenery in that neighbourhood, with the graceful outline of the Chilterns to close in the background. We give also two or three sketches of the pieces of ancient building and other monumental antiquities to be seen in Dunstable. There is an interesting old church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, but in great need of restoration. Only the Norman nave and aisles are now remaining of the original Priory Church, founded by King Henry I.; there are some portions of Early English and Decorated Gothic; and a Norman arch, in the front, is filled with perpendicular tracery. It was in the Lady Chapel of this Church, in 1533, that Archbishop Cranmer pronounced the divorce of Queen Catharine of Arragon, whom he had visited at her residence of *Amptill*, in Bedfordshire, and had solicited in vain her consent to the divorce. The Gateway of the old Priory, of which we give an illustration, was passed through by Cranmer when he entered the church to perform that very questionable act of subservience to King Henry VIII. Another old gateway, shown in one of our sketches, was once the entrance to the borough gaol, in the old market-place of Dunstable. The stone bearing a sculptured figure of a key and its staple, which is now stuck in the wall opposite the Priory in Church-street, on the site of King John's Royal Palace of Kingsbury, was dug up, a hundred years ago, in some old foundations near the spot. Its probable signification, like that of the "brazen nose" on the door of a College at Oxford, is a sort of pun on the name of Dunstable, or the second part of that name, the first syllable being referred to the fame of a mythical hero named "*Dun*," a formidable robber and man-slayer, who is not more of an historical personage than the *Dun Cow* slain by Guy of Warwick. The borough arms, however, as displayed in a window of the Town-hall, preserve the memory of this quaint ancestral conceit of the townsfolk that there was once a "staple" to which the mighty "*Dun*" used to tether his horse (but why not a "staple?"); and that Dunstable has no better origin for its respectable name.

The proceedings of the volunteer forces on Monday are to be shortly related, as we have made them a subject of one of our principal illustrations, besides representing a variety of lesser incidents. The troops assembled, under the general orders of Major-General Stephenson, C.B., to the number of above 13,000, which were formed into two separate divisions—one of 5700, under Colonel Sargent, C.B., to represent the attacking force in the sham fight, and the other of 7500, commanded by Colonel Lord Abinger, which was supposed to be the defending force. The first brigade of Colonel Sargent's division was commanded by Colonel Fitzroy, and was composed as follows:—St. George's, Major Waller, four companies, 264; London Irish, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, eight companies, 450; 37th Middlesex, Major Richards, six companies, 401; 39th Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, six companies, 351; 46th Middlesex, Colonel Routledge, four companies, 311, making the total strength of the brigade 1767. This number was about 500 short of the estimated strength. In this brigade the 37th Middlesex set a notable example, the men being thoroughly equipped with great-coats, leggings, haversacks, and water-bottles. The second brigade, under Colonel Burnaby, C.B., consisted of the 1st London Engineers, Major Drew, four companies, 299; 2nd A.B. Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, six companies, 336; 7th Surrey Rifles, Major Porter, and 13th Kent, four companies, 320; 1st A.B. Tower Hamlets, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. F. Buxton, six companies, 397: total strength of brigade, 1352, being 200 under the estimate. The 1st London Engineers, in their smart scarlet tunics, and carrying great-coats and water-bottles, were well worthy of the leading position. One of the principal features of the brigade was the 2nd Administrative Battalion, in their grey worsted busbies for head-gear. The totals were: Colonel Davis, Grenadier Guards, commanding 36th Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, eighth company, 576; Victorians, 2nd A.B. Herts, 4th A.B. Surrey and 3rd A.B. Essex, Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, 711; 13th Surrey, Northampton, Lieutenant-Colonel Bevington; 3rd London, Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie, nine companies, 505: total strength of brigade, 1966. This brigade had two flank battalions, the Paddington men being in the

van, and the scarlet-coated City corps bringing up the rear. The third brigade of the first division was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, and was made up of quotas from Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, Herts, Northampton, and the City of London. Though mere fractions of many different battalions had been brought together, they formed a very creditable brigade. The 36th Middlesex was the strongest battalion, having eight companies of thirty-two files, and a body of pioneers under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon; while the 3rd London, in their scarlet tunics, which they adopted at the outset of the volunteer movement, were nine companies strong, under Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie. There was a good company of the Victoria Rifles, the 4th Administrative Battalion Surrey, and the 2nd Administrative Battalion Herts.

In Lord Abinger's division, the first brigade was placed under the command of Colonel Fletcher, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. This was quite a "Grey Brigade," being composed of the London Scottish, under Major Lumsden; the 19th Middlesex, six companies, under Major Oxley; six of the Queen's Westminsters, under Major Tyler; four of the 29th Middlesex, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brown; four of the Artists' (38th), under Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton; and two of the 2nd or South Middlesex. Lord Ranelagh's second brigade was headed by the 33rd Lancashire, a Manchester battalion, twelve companies strong, of stout, well-drilled men; then followed the 2nd Oxford, in red tunics and black busbies, six companies; the 9th and 18th Middlesex, under Major Little; the 1st Herts, four companies; and a six-company battalion, from Dunstable—the 1st Administrative Battalion Beds—under Major Benning; and the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson, brought up the rear of this brigade. Colonel Earle's third brigade of this division was made up of five companies of the 1st Middlesex Engineers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ransome; four companies of the London Rifle Brigade, and two of the 21st Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs), under Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood; eight companies of the 7th Administrative Battalion of Middlesex; four companies of the 2nd City of London, under Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers; one good company of the 40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers); and a company each of the 13th and 47th Lancashire and the 20th Middlesex, under Lieutenant-Colonel Charley, M.P. The ground was kept by a squadron of the Royal Bucks Yeomanry, aiding the mounted county police, under Major Warner, the chief constable.

The sham fight began shortly before noon, the attacking force of Colonel Sargent, quartered the night before at Leighton Buzzard, having advanced from Stanbridge Ford. Lord Abinger's force had partly taken possession of the mound called *Totternhoe Castle*; but this division was fiercely disputed, and the battle raged some time on the steep hillside and around the village below. The spot chosen for the sham fight was well suited, both for seeing and manœuvring. All was over in about two hours, but in that time the cartridge-pouches were most of them emptied. Major-General Stephenson stopped the contest at two o'clock, and the force assembled in quarter-distance column for the march past, in which there was nothing noteworthy. First went past the four 6-pounder guns of the Honourable Artillery Company, which had fired only one round, being short of ammunition. Then came the divisions led by Colonel Lord Abinger and Colonel Sargent. The former wheeled off to the left, and made their way across the downs to Stanbridge Ford, and the Dunstable division returned to the refreshment-field. The return trains began to run at four o'clock, and the whole force was dispatched before eight o'clock, the utmost regularity being observed on both the North-Western and Great Northern lines. There was no hitch or mishap of any kind, either to the volunteers or to the vast crowd of spectators.

At Dover also on Easter Monday there was a sham fight and review of the troops in garrison and the local volunteers. The site was in the neighbourhood of Fort Burgoyne, a fort of considerable strength, erected a few years since for the purpose of commanding the roads from Deal.

Five hundred artillery volunteers, belonging to the 1st Surrey and 9th Kent, have been at Sheerness for a short period of garrison duty and shot practice, the men being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, V.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hughes. The Duke of Teck, honorary Colonel of the Surrey regiment, arrived at Sheerness on Sunday evening, and next day witnessed the practice.

A lad named Studd was struck dead by a flash of lightning during a severe thunderstorm, whilst sheltering under a haystack on Nacton-heath, near Ipswich, yesterday week.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the good-service pension of £150 per annum for marine officers upon Colonel Robert Boyle, C.B., R.M., vacant by the death of Colonel G. S. Digby, C.B.

The president of the council of the Social Science Congress has held a meeting with the representatives of the various public bodies in Aberdeen, and arranged that the annual congress shall commence its sitting on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The memory of the late Right Hon. T. Sotheron-Estcourt is to be perpetuated by a fountain and statue, erected in the market-place, Devizes. A committee, of which Earl Nelson is chairman, has been appointed to carry out the arrangements. Mr. Woodyn has prepared the design.

The Marquis of Tavistock, M.P. for Bedfordshire, was present on Tuesday, at Luton, on the occasion of the opening of a bazaar by the Marchioness of Tavistock. Replying to an address by the Mayor and Corporation of Luton, he expressed a hope that the town would shortly be represented in Parliament.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum on Monday the chairman, Mr. W. H. Rogers, announced that during the present year a noble personage had placed in his hands £1000, telling him to do what he liked with it for the benefit of the institution. It was also stated that during the past year a lady residing in the county of Salop had given £5000 to form a "Shropshire Trust Fund" to provide for seven orphan children in perpetuity. Including that sum, the subscriptions, donations, and bequests during the past year had amounted to £12,488.

Among the reports by her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation for the year 1876 there is one by Mr. Phipps, giving an exhaustive account of the financial condition of Spain. It concludes as follows:—"The Spanish Treasury is undoubtedly in a moribund condition; the laws regulating financial responsibility are eluded, and not sufficiently severe; there is no administrative career, properly speaking, as admission to its ranks is obtained by backstairs influence—by that of Ministers, Senators, Deputies, and all who are in a position to impose their wishes. Experience shows that an influential person can conceal his wealth and defraud the revenue with as much impunity as an employé, who is confident of the protection of his superiors, can commit whatever abuses he may choose."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. MAXWELL, BART.

Sir William Maxwell, sixth Baronet, of Monreith, in the county of Wigton, died on the 29th ult. He was born Oct. 2, 1805, the eldest son of Sir William Maxwell, fifth Baronet, by Catharine, his wife, youngest daughter of John Fordyce, Esq., of Aytoun, Berwickshire, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, in 1838. Sir William, whose death we record, was a J.P. and D.L. for Wigtonshire: he was formerly a Captain in the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Galloway Rifles. He married, June 10, 1833, Helenora, youngest daughter of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart., of Greenock and Blackhall, by whom, who died in October last, he leaves four daughters and an only surviving son, now Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, seventh Baronet, who was born Jan. 8, 1845: married Jan. 20, 1869, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Fletcher-Campbell, Esq., of Boquhan, in the county of Stirling, and has issue.

SIR E. B. BAKER, BART.
Sir Edward Baker Baker, Bart., of Ranston, Dorsetshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 29th ult. He was born Nov. 4, 1806, the eldest son of Sir Edward Baker Baker, Bart., by the Lady Elizabeth Mary Fitzgerald, his wife, daughter of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, K.P., and aunt of the present Duke. His father, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army and Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, was created a Baronet Sept. 2, 1802, and assumed by Royal license in 1817 the surname of Baker in lieu of his patronymic Littlehales. He died in 1825, when the title devolved on the Baronet whose death we record, who, having never been married, is succeeded by his only surviving brother, now Sir Talbot Hastings Bendall Baker, Bart., M.A., Vicar of Preston, near Weymouth, Rural Dean and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral; who was born in 1820, and married, in 1850, Florence (who died in 1871), daughter of John Hutchings, Esq., of Ludlow, Shropshire; and, secondly, in 1875, Miss Amy Marryat, niece of Captain Marryat, R.N., and has issue a daughter.

SIR W. HANHAM, BART.

Sir William Hanham, eighth Baronet, of Dean's Court, Dorsetshire, Captain R.N., died on the 27th ult., in his eightieth year. He was the elder son—by Anne, his first wife, daughter of Edward Pyke, Esq., R.N.—of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, Bart., and succeeded his father, April 2, 1849. He married, November 6, 1823, Harriet, daughter of George Morgan, Esq., of Mount Clare, Surrey, and was left a widower, without issue, in 1838. The baronetcy is inherited by his nephew, son of his half-brother, now Sir John Alexander Hanham, ninth Baronet, who was born in 1854.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR DAVID DUNDAS.

The Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, P.C., Q.C., died on the 30th ult. He was born in 1799, the son of James Dundas, Esq., of Ochterbyre, Perthshire, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Graham, Esq., of Airth, in the county of Stirling, and received his education at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1822. The following year he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple and went the Northern Circuit, and in 1840 he obtained his silk gown and became a Bencher of his inn. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1846, and Judge Advocate-General in 1849, and he retired from the latter office in 1852. Sir David sat in Parliament for Sutherlandshire from 1840 to 1852, and from 1861 to 1867. He received the honour of knighthood in 1847, and was sworn Privy Councillor in 1849.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD.

Field Marshal Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, G.C.B., Colonel 18th Foot, the senior officer in the Army, in which he held a commission for over eighty years, died on the 24th ult., aged ninety-five. He was the fourth son (by his second wife, Anne Catherine, daughter and coheir of Major Thomas Burton, 5th Dragoon Guards) of Colonel Edward Fitzgerald, of Carrygoran, Clare, member for that county in the Irish Parliament, and was brother to Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, created a Baronet in 1821. Sir John nominally entered the Army in 1793, and joined, as Captain, the 46th Regiment, at the age of sixteen. He served through the Peninsular campaign, and received the gold cross for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. Subsequently he was for some time employed on the staff at Bombay, attained field rank in 1830, and finally became Field Marshal in 1875. He was Colonel of the 18th Foot since 1850; and from 1852 to 1857 he sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest, for the county of Clare. He married, first, in 1805, Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Robert Hagen, of St. John's, New Brunswick, and secondly, in 1839, Jean, daughter of the Hon. David Ogilvy, of Clova, and had issue by both marriages. The Field Marshal's funeral, at Tours, was attended by the large French garrison of that town.

MRS. NASSAU SENIOR.

Mrs. Nassau Senior, whose death is announced, was the sister of Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., and daughter-in-law of the late Nassau William Senior. For many years she devoted her life and energy to philanthropic work in connection with the visiting of workhouses and pauper schools, and in a private capacity effected marked improvements in the management and system of the female departments in those institutions. The ability and tact Mrs. Senior displayed in this employment having come to the knowledge of Mr. Stansfeld, the then President of the Local Government Board, he gave her, in January, 1873, the temporary appointment of Assistant Inspector, and, after the issuing of her report, which created much controversy, in January the following year, she was made Inspector of Workhouses and of Workhouse and District Pauper Schools, with a view to the necessary inquiry into the condition, training, and education of the female branches and the care of infants. Mrs. Senior discharged her duties to the complete satisfaction of the board, but was compelled to resign through ill-health in November, 1874. Her premature demise is very widely deplored.

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THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT ATHENS: A SKETCH IN THE GARDENS OF THE ROYAL PALACE.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Dunnichen, Forfarshire, the Lady Sydney, Inverurie, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at Palm Villa, Barbadoes, West Indies, the wife of Darnley C. Da Costa, of a son.

On the 31st ult., at 14, The Lees, Folkestone, Lady Mary Powys, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at 25, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Coventry, of a son, stillborn.

On the 14th inst., at Grenville-place, Queen's-gate, London, the wife of William Holmes, Esq., M.P., of a son.

On the 25th ult., at Kileberg, Sweden, the wife of Axel Dickson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at Rumboldswyke parish church, Sussex, William Cockworthy, younger son of the Rev. Theodore Compton, of Winscombe, Somerset, to Alice, second daughter of the Rev. Stanning Johnson, of The Pallant, Chichester.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Middleton Onslow, assisted by the Rev. Charles Latham Browne, Charles Morant Churchill, Esq., Captain 50th ("The Queen's Own") Regiment, youngest son of George Churchill, Esq., Alderholt Park, Dorset, to Ellen Harriett Augusta, only daughter of E. W. Meade Waldo, Esq., of Hever Castle, and Stonewall Park, Kent.

On the 12th inst., at Croydon parish church, by the Rev. Canon Hodgson, Charles James, younger son of the Rev. George Grahame, late her Majesty's Consul Chaplain, Brazil, to Ada Marian, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Bevington, of Palace-road, Streatham-hill.

On the 3rd inst., at the parish church, Linton, by the Rev. J. Walker, Rector, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Torbett, Curate, the Rev. J. Hartley, Curate of Linton and eldest son of John Hartley, of Crow Nest, near Colne, in the county of Lancaster, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Storey, and sister of the late William Storey, of Hardy Grange, Grassington, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at 46, Park-crescent, Brighton, Thomas Barton, Esq., in his 72nd year.

On the 3rd inst., at Villa du Souvenir, Alpes Maritimes, France, of consumption, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Spencer Churchill, late of Rifle Brigade and 60th Rifles, eldest son of Lord Charles Spencer Churchill and grandson of John Bennet, Esq., M.P., of Pythouse, Wilts.

On the 16th ult., at Vellore, Colonel Astell William Drayner, Commandant 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, only son of the late Captain William Drayner, H.E.I.C.S., aged 52 years.

On the 9th inst., at his residence, Earlsleigh, Bowdon, Cheshire, William Gossage, Esq., J.P. and F.C.S., in his 78th year.

On the 9th inst., at South-road House, Clapham Park, Sir Thomas Tilden, in his 74th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

Second Sunday after Easter.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. J. Hall, Rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. T. K. Richmond, Rector of Raughton, Carlisle.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, U.S.A.; 7 p.m., Rev. T. J. Rowsell.

St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Farrar.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. F. J. Jayne.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Joseph Wallis, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 8 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m., Rev. F. Pigou on the Missionary Church of England.

Christian Evidence Society, St. Stephen's, South Kensington, 4 p.m. (Bishop Claughton on the Mission of the Growth of Christ's Kingdom).

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Redhouse on the Natural Phenomenon known in the East as Subhi-Kazib).

Society of Arts, Canon Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Sydney Colvin on the Connection of Greek and Roman Art with the Teaching of the Classics).

Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Shaw on the Rivers Pollution Act).

Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. H. G. Tompkins on the Life of Abraham, illustrated by Recent Researches).

Masonic Institution for Boys, Wood Green, quarterly court, Freemasons' Hall, noon.

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Gladstone on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies).

Judaism and Christianity: Bishop Claughton on the Relation of the Jews to the Nations at Large, St. George's Hall, 3 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the River Thames: Professor Edward Hull on a Deep Boring for Coal at Searle, in Lincolnshire).

Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Neville Lubbock on the Present Position of the West Indian Colonies).

Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. Frederick Martin on Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and the Comparative Growth of Population in the Principal States of Europe).

Zoological Society, 8.20 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Forbes on the Bursa Fabricii in Birds; papers by M. L. Taczanowski, Rev. R. Boog Watson, Mr. E. Pierson Ramsay, and Dr. O. Finch).

Graham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Rev. E. Ledger on the Telescope), and three following days.

Musical Union, matinee, 3.15 p.m. Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Races: Lichfield Spring Meeting, Newmarket Craven Meeting, Kildare Hunt.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.

Botanical Society, second spring exhibition, 2 p.m.

Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. C. N. Pearson on the Meteorology of Mesopotamia, Turbidity, for 1876; Professor Luvini on the Diathermometer; Mr. G. J. Symons on a New Form of Thermometer for Earth Temperature).

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Charles H. Compton on Ancient Forest Law; Mr. Thomas Morgan on an Ancient Tomb Recently Discovered in Italy).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Reed on the Modifications of Ships of War during the Last Twenty Years).

Institution of Civil Engineers, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms.

London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association, annual dinner, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.

The Dulwich Play, Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" and Sheridan's "St. Patrick's Day." Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

German Hospital, Dalston, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).

Hospital for Women, Soho-square, anniversary, 3 p.m.

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Riley on the Estimation of Manganese in Spiegeleisen, &c.; Mr. M. M. Pattison Muir on Bismuth Compounds, &c.).

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (M. C. De Candolle on the Geographical Distribution of the Meliaceae; Dr. Francis Day on the Geographical Distribution of Indian Fresh-Water Fishes: the Siluridae).

Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Vincent on Spontaneous Combustion in Factories and Ships).

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

Moon's first quarter, 7.37 a.m.

Meeting of City Guilds at the Mansion House to confer respecting the Crystal Palace, 11 a.m.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. A. H. Sayce on Accadian Phonology and Professor Cassal on French genders).

Medical Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. H. Golding-Bird on Double-Staining with Indigo-Carmine and Carmine).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Frederick Pollock on Spinoza, 9 p.m.).

Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid on the Existing and the Possible Communications between India and Persia).

Saturday, April 21.

Society of Painters in Water Colours, eighty-eighth exhibition, private view, noon.

Highland Society of London, general court, 2.30 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. A. H. Sayce on Babylonian Literature).

National Health Society, Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Smallpox, Vaccination, and Revaccination).

Royal Alfred Yacht Club, annual dinner.

Artists' Benevolent Fund, sixty-eighth anniversary dinner, Freemasons' Tavern (Viscount Bury in the chair).

Richmond Club, tenth annual athletic meeting, Old Deer Park, 1.30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours at 10 a.m.	Rain in 24 hours at 10 a.m.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Force.	Direction.			
April 14	29.047	50.6	46.2	82	8	63.2	45.2	8	S.W.	S.W.	452	0.155
15	29.025	46.5	41.3	88	8	53.2	42.2	8	S.W.	S.W.	400	2.30
16	29.048	46.1	41.5	85	8	53.2	41.5	8	S.W.	S.W.	293	1.30
17	29.004	46.6	41.3	83	8	53.8	38.8	8	S.W.	S.W.	275	0.50
18	29.506	48.6	45.5	90	—	55.0	43.7	8	S.W.	S.W.	303	2.60
19	29.510	50.3	46.7	88	10	56.8	46.8	8	S.W.	S.W.	141	5.75
20	29.511	50.5	43.7	79	7	57.8	46.8	8	S.W.	S.W.	140	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.133	29.288	29.431	29.634	29.657	29.507	29.488
Temperature of Air	50.6	46.5	46.1	46.6	48.6	50.3	50.5
Temperature of Evaporation	52.78	48.4	48.7	45.5	50.2	49.6	49.8
Direction of Wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 47	3 2	3 18	3 36	3 53	4 14	4 34
4 53	5 13	5 31	5 44	6 53	7 13	7 37
8 57	9 16	9 34	9 47	10 56	11 16	11 40
1 14	1 33	1 51	2 4	3 13	3 33	3 57
5 6	5 25	5 43	5 56	7 5	7 25	7 49

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Gray's-Inn-road, King's-cross, London, W.C. Established 1864.

Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 47, Victoria-street, N.W. Free to the necessitous. Payment required from other applicants.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE ADVERTISER, a Man of means and position, is about to invest in an undertaking of very great promise, and wishes to meet with a GENTLEMAN having the command of £100,000 or £200,000 to join him. The profits would be very large, and no risk incurred. Only Principals or their Solicitors treated with.—M. R. Y., Kelly's, Gray's-Inn.

PHOTOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED.—Landscapes or Portraits taken with DUBRON'S PATENT CAMERA. Its working learnt in half an hour. Apparatus from £2. Instructions four stamps by post.—LECHETIER, BARBE, and CO., Artists' Colourmen, 60, Regent-street, W.

VITREMANIE.—An Easy Method of Decorating Windows in Churches, Public Buildings, and Private Houses equal to Real Stained Glass. Illustrated Handbook of Instructions, post-free, 1s. 2d. Particulars free.

PICTURES.—BEAUTIFULLY-FRAMED PICTURES, from One Guinea each. Engravings, Chromos, and Oleographs after the best Masters.—GEO. REES, 41, 42, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden; and 115, Strand, W.C.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES, for Painting, Fern Painting, and Decalcomanie. Screens, Book-Covers, Glove, Knitting, and Handkerchief Boxes; Taper-Knives, Fans, &c. Priced List post free.

SCRAPS FOR SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS.—A Large Collection of Coloured Scraps of the best kind—Flowers, Figures, Birds, &c., 1s. per sheet; 12 Sheets, 10s. 6d.—WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

FOR ARMS and CREST send Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Office, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-List post-free.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-Inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d.; or stamps. Arms Painted and Engraved on Stalls, Book-plates, Dies, &c.—PUGH BROS., Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn.

SIGNOR CIRO PINSUTI begs to announce that he hopes to RETURN TO LONDON on the 11th inst. Letters to be addressed to the care of Lambton Cook, 43, New Bond-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—APRIL 16.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. BRAHMS'S NEW SYMPHONY, No. 1, Op. 2, Violinist (first appearance), &c. Violists, M. H. Thielke, F. H. Schuler, and Mr. Shaker. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s.; Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual agents; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, APRIL 17, Quarter just Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Pavani, Hollander, Wafel-hem, and Tasse, with (first appearance of Robinson). Quartet No. 1, Op. 41, Schumann; Quintet, Op. 17, Op. 42, &c. (first time); Quartet with Cello and Bass, Op. 12, Mendelssohn; Trio, Op. 67, Schumann; &c. Tickets, 5s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall. Members can pay at the entrance in Regent-street.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL, MAY 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelm, Leader of Orchestra. Dances, &c. of the Wagner Festival. The programmes will consist of: 1. Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," 2. Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," 3. Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Orchestra of 200 instrumentalists. Vocalists from the Bayreuth Festival.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—SATURDAY EVENINGS, APRIL 21 and 28; MAY 5 and 12. Engagements: Madame Rose Herve, Miss Enrieux, Miss F. Sherrington, Miss C. Stuart, Madame Oetmann-Goldberg, Miss L. J. Walton, Miss J. J. Pratt, and Mlle. Antoinette Sterling; Signor Bettini, Mr. McGuckin, Signor Garcia, and Signor Feli. M. Chavannes, Solo Cantata—Fiston. Grand Orchestra, Chorus, and the Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards—One Hundred Performers. Conductor, M. Riviere. Admission, one shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SIXTH TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Sets of TICKETS for the Festival may be had on and after SATURDAY, APRIL 21, at the Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—SEVENTH ANNUAL AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, OIL AND WATER COLOURS, 1877.

All Works of Art intended for Exhibition (which must not have been previously exhibited in Liverpool) must be addressed to the Local Secretary, Free Public Library and Museum, Brown-street, Liverpool, and delivered there before Wednesday, Aug. 15, and Wednesday, Aug. 15. Copies of the Regulations may be had on application to the Local Secretary. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Liverpool, March, 1877.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 23, 5, Pall-Mall East.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, NOW OPEN.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. WILL CLOSE THE END OF APRIL.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE, with a number of the ALPINE and other Works.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft., with "Dream of Peter's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

THE ROLL CALL, QUATRE BRAS, BALACLAVA.—These three celebrated BATTLE PICTURES, by Miss E. Thompson, are now ON VIEW at the FINE-ART SOCIETY'S GALLERIES, 18, New Bond-street. Admission, one shilling, including Catalogue. Soldiers in uniform free between 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Beckett, FIVE O'CLOCK TEA, and A NIGHT SURPRISE, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 4s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SIXTIETH NIGHT OF SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman; Sonnet by Queen Craven, Music by R. Stoepel. Presented, at Seven, by THE LYCEUM THEATRE. A Morning Performance will be given Every Saturday at Two p.m. On Saturday Morning next, April 21, Miss Bateman as Julia, in "The Hunchback."

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING at 7.15. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM.—BE MERRY AND WISE.—Mr. John Nash's Pictures by the Way and Mr. F. Clifton's Living Photographs. Two hours of unbounded merriment with the merriest of merry men. Daily at Three and Eight. A magnificent and reduced entertainment.

BE MERRY AND WISE.—EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM.—Mr. John Nash and Mr. F. Clifton's Entertainment.—THE LECTURE ON LAUGHTER, by Mr. Nash, Daily, at Three and Eight, prompt. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Ticket-Office open daily from Eleven till Three.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

Fantastic, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till Six.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL. SIGNAL SUCCESS OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS

Every Night at EIGHT.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

Vide extract from the "Morning Post," April 3:—"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Gossard,' Messrs. T. Sully, James Moore, and Hens emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Gossard,' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

Matters in the East of Europe are taking a bad look. The signing of the London Protocol and the declaration of Count Schouvaloff on the subject of disarmament seem to have hastened rather than retarded previous tendencies to war. Peace has not been made with Montenegro; the Protocol has not been accepted even in principle by the Porte, and no Envoy has been sent to St. Petersburg to conduct negotiations relative to disarmament. Russia is becoming impatient, and requests from the Porte a decision as soon as possible. There is some talk in St. Petersburg of the issue of a manifesto, of course to be followed by a passage of the Pruth. At any rate, war appears to be more imminent than it has been since the opening of the Eastern Question. Should it break out, it is just possible that it may be localised; but even if confined to Russia and Turkey it will have a disturbing effect upon the interests of all the European Powers, and no one can foresee how it may damage the concert which has been established between them. All hope that the crisis may be averted has not been abandoned, but the immediate outlook is as gloomy as it can well be.

The fact is that events are far more governed in this matter by forces beyond the control of statesmen and governments than by those that are wielded by the most skilful diplomacy. Even the Turks, anxiously as they may desire to escape from war, cannot give practical expression to their desire without being confronted by a danger more to be dreaded. They have brought into their European Provinces an immense horde of semi-barbarous and comparatively undisciplined soldiery, who have been told that they are to fight for the defence of Islam and of the Ottoman Empire. These men cannot be sent home without destroying the illusion in which they have been encouraged to indulge. They would carry with them, even if they obeyed the orders of their Government, the seeds of disorder and disorganisation everywhere. They do not believe in their own inferiority to the better disciplined, more numerous, and better equipped forces of Russia. They think that the concessions Russia has made in her original demands are due to fear; and nothing, probably, will convince them that, in a military sense, they are over-matched but actual conflict and calamitous losses. A large part of the Mohammedan population of the European Provinces of Turkey hold the same opinion—not, perhaps, quite so tenaciously, but with sufficient strength to put the Government of the Sultan under considerable restraint. We are not, therefore, disposed to criticise the action of the Government at Constantinople as if it were free to do what it deems most politic to be done. It is evidently aiming, in its diplomatic action, at evasion and delay. Its policy is a policy of despair tempered by a hope in the "chapter of accidents." It is rushing down an incline too steep to admit of its stopping at will. The consequences of past generations of misrule have come upon it, and it hardly lies within its own choice now to avert the doom impending over it.

A similar course of observation applies to Russia. There is no room for doubt that the Emperor Alexander and his Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, sincerely desire the preservation of peace. This has in the main dictated the concessions which, one after another, to the surprise of Europe and at the risk of the reputation of the Government at St. Petersburg, Russia has made. But it may prove to be beyond the power of either, or of both, to ward off the threatened conflict. No doubt, the crossing of the Pruth by the troops of the Czar will go far to fix the responsibility of war—ostensibly, at least—upon the Russian authorities. But what

can they do? The Slavonic Provinces of the Sultan have been atrociously misgoverned, and, indeed, are so still. Nay, "misgoverned" is not precisely the word which covers the fact. They know little of protection from the law. They are subjected to legalised extortion, spoliation, and outrage. Their brethren in blood, and in religion, constitute no small portion of the population of Russia. Acute sympathy is felt by the Slavs everywhere for the oppressed of their race in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria—a sympathy which rises to the force of indignation. Who can wonder that they demand from the Governments under which they live, but especially from Russia, such an employment of the resources within reach of them as will coerce the Turk into more reasonable behaviour. One is surprised, not so much that they have spoken imperiously, as that they have tempered their demands with some show of justice. The Czar has been compelled in some manner to yield to their impetuous temper. It is difficult to see how he can safely rein in their warlike passion much longer. But it is evident, from the part which Russia has taken in diplomatic negotiations during the past two years, that it will be with infinite reluctance that the Emperor and his Government will consent to "let slip the dogs of war."

Should the worst fears of Europe be realised by the event, and should actual conflict between Russia and Turkey be brought about, we fear we shall have to look forward to a terrible upheaval of the nations. It may be, indeed, that one or two decisive victories over the Turkish forces may bring about a sudden peace. But it is more likely that they will stir ambitions which have been long latent, and provoke apprehensions hitherto partially concealed if not smothered. This is what the world has most to fear. The fire once kindled, it is beyond human sagacity to predict the limits within which the conflagration will be confined. The materials which have been stored up by all European Governments with a view to the possibilities of war are frightful in their amount. They will be likely enough to lure both Governments and peoples beyond the bounds of a moderate and justifiable policy. In such cases we are very much the creatures of destiny. We may hope or fear; we may act, or abstain from action; but none of us can command results.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold continue at Osborne House.

Prince Leopold attained his twenty-fourth year on Saturday last: her Majesty's ship Hector (guard-ship at Cowes), Captain Simpson, fired a Royal salute, and at Windsor the birthday was observed with due honours. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, dined with her Majesty. In the evening Herr Wilhelmj and Signor Piatti performed on the violin and violoncello before the Queen and the Royal family. Mr. Cusins presided at the pianoforte. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Osborne. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan officiated. The Right Hon. A. Layard arrived at Osborne on Wednesday and had an audience of her Majesty, after which he returned to London. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Newport, Cowes, and other places in the island. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote had an audience of her Majesty last week, and afterwards dined with the Royal family. Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn, K.S.I., has also dined with the Queen.

Princess Beatrice attains her twentieth year to-day (Saturday).

We are authorised to state that her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, June 2, instead of on Saturday, May 26, as originally announced.

The Queen has intimated her intention to visit the Exhibition of Choice Flowers, to be held in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on Wednesday, May 2, and the flower show, which was intended to have been held on the 1st will take place on that day.

Her Majesty has subscribed £25 to the Southampton local fund for holding the Royal Agricultural Show at Southampton in June.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has arrived at Osborne as Second Maid of Honour in Waiting. Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell has succeeded Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., as Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty. Major-General H. Ponsonby has left, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Biddulph has arrived, at Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales arrived at Brindisi at eleven o'clock last Sunday night. The civil authorities received her Royal Highness at the railway station. The Princess left at midnight for Athens, on board the Royal yacht Osborne. The King of the Hellenes met her Royal Highness at Corinth, and accompanied her across the Isthmus to Kalamaki, whence she proceeded in the Royal yacht to the Piræus. The Royal party entered Athens on Tuesday evening.

The Prince of Wales has recovered from his recent indisposition. His Royal Highness has paid visits to the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and his other relatives in town; and he has received visits from Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The Prince left Marlborough House on Wednesday en route for Paris and the south of France. Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck, Count Schouvaloff, Mr. Villebois, and other gentlemen took leave of his Royal Highness at Charing-cross station, whence he travelled by a special train (which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw) over the South-Eastern Railway to Folkestone harbour, and there embarked, at 10.20 p.m., on board the special steamer Victoria for Boulogne, where he arrived at 12.20. After supping, the Prince left by special train at 1.40 on Thursday morning for Paris, Mr. Shaw attending the train on the journey.

The Prince has inspected Mr. Wallis's (French Gallery) picture "Auf Schlechtem Wege," painted by Professor L. Knaus; M. E. Detaille's picture "En Reconnaissance," submitted by Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket; and Mr. E. H.

Corbould's picture of "Lady Godiva riding through Coventry," and some sketches.

The Prince has promised to be present at a dinner to be given by Sir Coutts Lindsay at the Grosvenor Gallery on the 28th inst.

His Royal Highness has sent £50 to the funds of the Seaman's Hospital Society (late Dreadnought), Greenwich; and the Princess has sent a valuable supply of flowers for the children's ward in Charing-cross Hospital.

The officers of the Prince of Wales's Own Ghosek Regiment, the famous corps which defended the women in the Flagstaff Tower during the mutiny at Delhi, have forwarded a superbly embossed Kurkurree knife, the weapon of the regiment, as a present to the Heir Apparent. The regiment were granted permission to use his Royal Highness's title during the tour of the Prince in India.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited the Royal Naval Hospital, Malta, on the 24th ult. The Duke and Duchess dined with Dr. and Mrs. Bernard. The Duchess left Malta last Monday, on board her Majesty's ship Sultan, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, for Villafranca. Her Majesty's ship Antelope, having on board the suite of her Royal Highness, accompanied the Sultan. A Royal salute was fired as the Sultan left the harbour. The Duchess of Edinburgh has appointed Lady Harriet Elizabeth Grimston to be Lady in Waiting to her Royal and Imperial Highness, in the room of Lady Mary Butler, resigned; and Lady Mary Butler to be Extra Lady in Waiting.

The Duke of Connaught, who had been on a visit to Lord Cloncurry at Straffan, presented new colours to the 53rd (Shropshire) Regiment, on Thursday week, at Parsonstown. The next day the Duke visited the Earl of Clonmel at Bishops-court, and in the evening was present at the annual ball given by the members of the Kildare Hunt, in the Townhall, Naas.

The Duke of Cambridge left London on Wednesday for Hastings.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have arrived in Eaton-square from Woburn Abbey.

The Duchess of Newcastle has arrived in Belgrave-square from Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bowmont have left Rutland-gate for Dublin, on a visit to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock have returned to town from Woburn Abbey.

Lady Georgiana Hamilton, accompanied by Lady Victoria Edgcombe, have left town for Biarritz, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Ribblesdale and Miss Charlotte Tennant, daughter of Mr. Charles Tennant, of The Glen, Peeblesshire, was solemnised on Saturday last at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin princess dress, trimmed with Spanish rose point lace, and from a wreath of orange-blossoms a tulle veil was fastened with diamond marguerites, the gift of Colonel Tennant (her grandfather); and around her neck was a necklace of diamonds, the gift of Lord Ribblesdale. Her bridesmaids were the Misses Lucy, Laura, and Margot Tennant, her sisters; the Hon. Beatrix and the Hon. Adelaide Lister, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Gertrude Harter, Miss Winsloe, and Miss Wolfe Murray. They wore the palest blue silk princess dresses, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, with white muslin bibs and aprons, trimmed with the same lace; white straw gipsy hats ornamented with muslin, blue ribbon, and lace rosettes. Each wore a silver filigree lace collar, the gift of the bridegroom. Lord Ribblesdale's brother, the Hon. Martin Lister, was best man. The religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, M.A., Rector of Adisham, Kent. The breakfast was given at Mr. Tennant's residence, Berkeley-square, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Boulogne, en route for the north of Italy. The bride's travelling dress was of dark green velvet, hat to match, and feathers tipped with pale blue. The presents were numerous.

The marriage of the Hon. Robert Marsham, brother of the late Earl of Romney, and Miss Paley, daughter of the Rev. G. B. Paley, Rector of Freckenham, Suffolk, was solemnised on Thursday week at the parish church, by the Rev. John Paley, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. John Marsham. The bridesmaids were Miss Rosa Paley, Lady Mary Marsham, Miss Mary Fletcher, Miss I. Naper, Miss Harriett Bernard, Miss Juliet Sharp, Miss Beatrice Hoare, Lady Florence Marsham, Miss Evangeline Hoare, and Miss Ione Paley. The Hon. Henry Marsham was best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of pale ivory satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and orange-blossoms; the veil was of Brussels lace, fastened at the side by a diamond star, the gift of her parents; and she wore round her neck a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were dressed in eau de Nile cashmere, made à la princesse, with muslin fichus trimmed with lace, and large mob caps. Each wore a gold locket with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

The marriage of Mr. Naper of Loughcrew, and the Hon. Katherine Rowley, was solemnised on Thursday week at Agher church. The bride was given away by her brother, Lord Langford. She was dressed in white satin, trimmed with Honiton lace flounces, a necklace of diamonds, and in her hair sprays of diamonds, with orange-blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss B. Ponsonby, Miss Naper, Lady Adelaide Tylour, Miss Bruen, Miss Amy Lambart, Miss Fowler, Miss Barton, Miss Rowley, Miss Katherine Conolly, and Miss L. Conolly. They were dressed, five in pale blue silk, with white muslin jupes, and mob caps with primroses, and five, to correspond, in primrose colour with forget-me-nots. Each wore gold monogram lockets, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Ion Hamilton, M.P., was best man. The service was performed by the Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Rev. J. Hare and the Rev. G. Martin. The breakfast was at Summerhill, after which the bride and bridegroom left for Abbotstown. The bride's travelling dress was of brown silk à la princesse, sleeves and front of velvet matelassé, bonnet of lily of the valley and moss. The presents were numerous and costly.

The marriage of Sir Thomas Dancer, Bart., and Miss Gardiner is arranged to take place from her brother's house, The Temple, Goring, on Wednesday next; that of Mr. Reginald Macleod and Miss Northcote will take place on Tuesday next at Westminster Abbey; and the marriage of Mr. Walter Farquhar and Miss Bateson is arranged to take place on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Philip Stanhope, brother of Earl Stanhope, and the Comtesse Alexandrine Tolstoy, daughter of the late Comte Valérie Canegrine and widow of Comte Mathieu Tolstoy, of St. Petersburg; and between Mr. William Blacker, of Castle Martin, in the county of Kildare, and the Hon. Mary Lawless, younger sister of Lord Cloncurry.

THE ROYAL GARDENS AT ATHENS.

The arrival of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales at Athens last Tuesday afternoon is an occasion that gives special interest to a view in the gardens of the Royal palace there, from a sketch lately taken by our Special Artist in Greece. These gardens are liberally thrown open to the public during some hours of every day. They are prettily laid out, in a very picturesque, unconventional style: in some places there is a perfect labyrinth of paths and avenues of rose-trees. The remains, also, of an ancient Roman villa, with its mosaic pavement and its fish-pond, are included within these precincts. There is a peculiar charm, moreover, in the glimpses of the Acropolis and Parthenon ruins, or those of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, seen from different parts of the gardens. The broken colonnade of the last-named temple appears in the background of our Artist's sketch as shown in the Engraving on our front page. This temple, indeed, is not a genuine relic of the glorious age of fair Athens, with its history, poetry, and art. It was built long afterwards by the Roman Emperor Hadrian; and its pillars, with their Corinthian capitals, though stately and beautiful, do not at all harmonise with the purely Greek genius that reared the Doric structures of the Parthenon and the Temple of Theseus, in a style more befitting the heroic period of Greece. We shall give further illustrations of the visit of the Princess of Wales to her Royal brother and sister-in-law. His Majesty the King of the Hellenes met her at Corinth, and accompanied her across the Isthmus to Kalamaki, whence they embarked in the King's yacht for the Piræus, the port of Athens. Our Special Artist's interesting narrative, published in this week's Paper, of a journey from Athens to Mycenæ, gives some description of places on the route travelled by her Royal Highness from Corinth across the Isthmus.

THE LATE MR. F. W. TOPHAM.

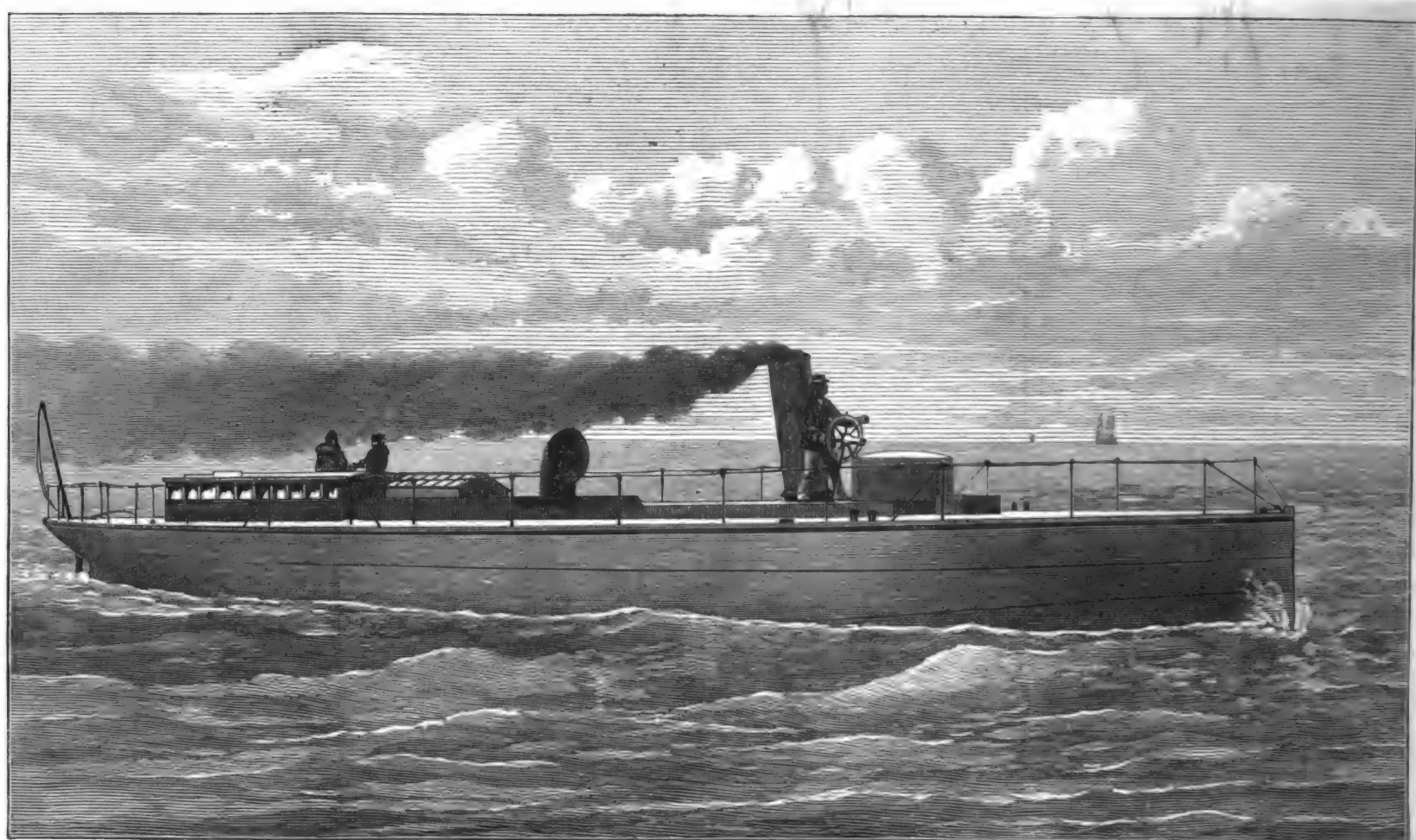
It was mentioned in our last that Mr. Frank Topham, the well-known painter in water-colours, had died at Cordova, in Spain, on the Saturday before, in the seventieth year of his age. He was born at Leeds, in 1808, and began work as a steel engraver; but after practising that art, with acknowledged skill, during many years, devoted himself to water-colour painting. He was a member first of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters (the "New Society") and afterwards of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. It was about 1848 that he contributed to one of the exhibitions a picture designed to illustrate Samuel Lover's ballad of "Rory O'More," which attracted some notice, and won the artist his first step to popular favour. He continued, from that time, to produce a great variety of works in figure-painting of this class, taking his subjects from the most picturesque-looking races of peasantry in different countries of Europe, Scottish Highlanders, Irish bog-trotters, Italian and Spanish peasantry, or sometimes from the conceptions of recent poets and novelists. These works were distinguished by their artistic merits. Amongst them were "The Fisherman's Home," "Highland Pastime," "Whistle, and I'll come to thee, my lad," "Barnaby Rudge and his Mother," "The Cabin Door," "The Andalusian Letter-Writer," "The Gaugers are Coming," "The Zouave's Story of the War," "The Sizar and Ballad-Singer" (an incident in Goldsmith's life), "The Angel's Whisper," "The Pattern, Connemara," "At a Venetian Well," "Gathering Mulberry Leaves," "The Wayfarers," "The Spinning-Wheel," "Irish Peasant at the Foot of a Cross," and "Peasants at a Fountain, Basses Pyrenees," besides "Morning of the Pattern," a work in oils. Mr. Topham, who resided at Hampstead, was much esteemed and liked in social life. He took an active part in several local clubs, to which his neighbours and brother artists, Clarkson Stanfield, Chalon, and Edward Duncan, also belonged. He was vice-president of the Savage Club, and an amateur performer, with other men of the time, authors and artists, in the theatricals which were got up for the "Guild of Literature and Art." The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

THE LIGHTNING TORPEDO-VESSEL.

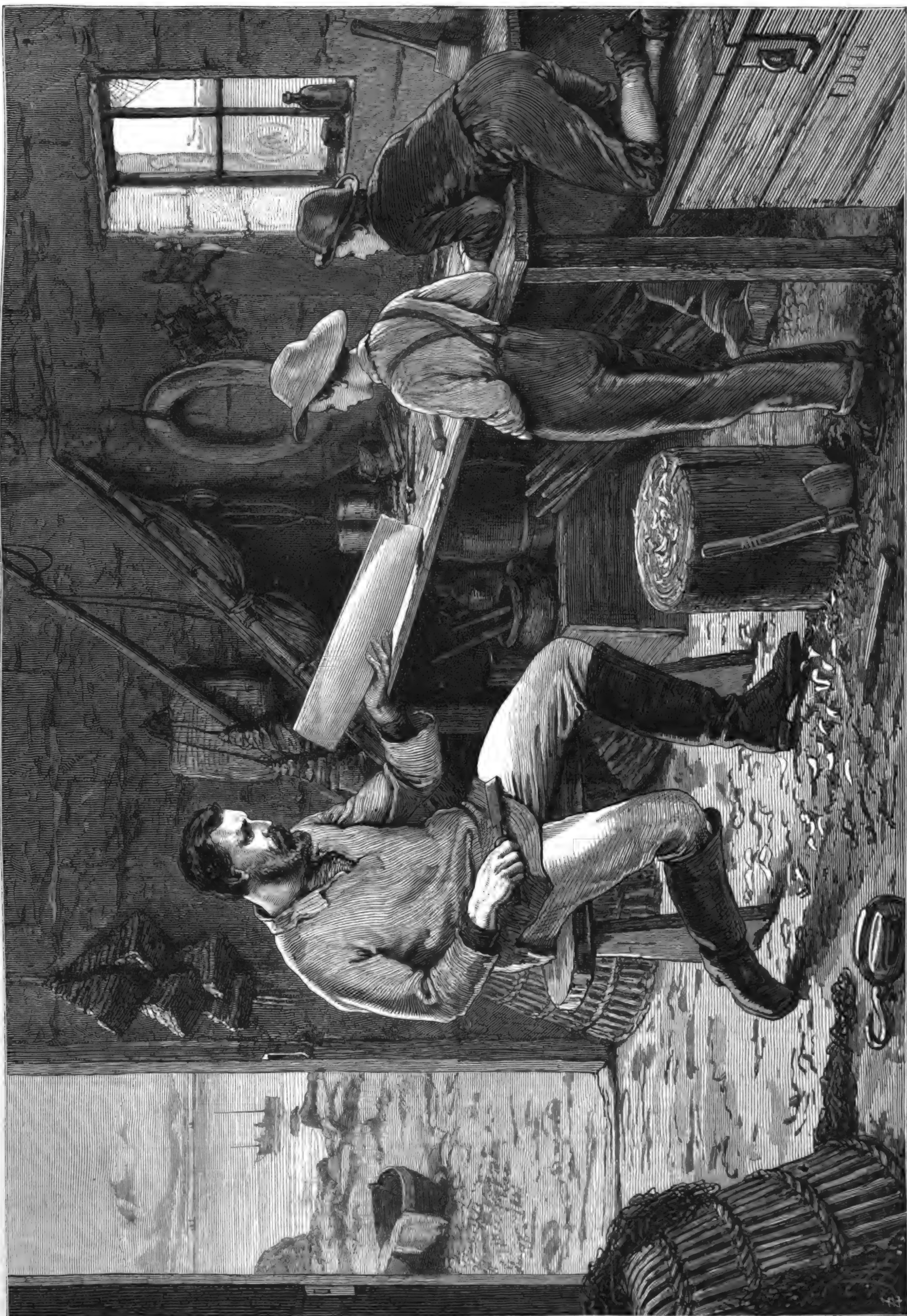
This vessel of a new class, our readers will recollect, has been constructed by Messrs. Thornycroft and Donaldson for the Lords of the Admiralty, and was lately inspected, at Westminster-Bridge Pier, by a party of naval and military officers, members of Parliament (with the Speaker of the House of Commons), and other gentlemen, on the invitation of Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty. They went on board the vessel to test her speed, and ran down the Thames nearly as far as Long Reach, a distance of more than twenty-two miles, returning to Westminster within two hours and forty minutes of starting from there. The Lightning, indeed, although only 84 ft. in length by 10 ft. 10 in. beam, has the distinguished honour of being the fastest vessel in her Majesty's Navy, the mean speed attained on the preliminary runs being considerably over nineteen knots per hour. It is proposed to arm the Lightning with the Whitehead torpedo; and from the recent debate in the House of Commons, when this subject was brought forward by Lord Charles Beresford, it would seem that the Whitehead torpedo almost threatens to change the character of naval warfare. This explosive instrument is 14 ft. in length and 16 in. in diameter. It is made in three pieces—the head, which contains a bursting charge of 360 lb. of gun-cotton; the balance-chamber, which contains a contrivance for setting it so as to remain at any depth it is wished to travel under the water-line; and, lastly, the air-chamber, which contains the engines and the compressed air to drive them. Their length is 19 ft., and their diameter 18 in., the appearance being exactly that of a cigar pointed at both ends. The head or foremost end contains the pistol or detonator which explodes the charge. The after end supports the screws—a right and left handed screw—which propels the torpedo, and are made of the finest steel. The air-chamber is tested to 1200 lb. on the square inch, but for service it is only loaded to 800 lb. The Whitehead torpedo can be made to go at the rate of twenty knots for 1000 yards, and at any depth that is wished from 1 ft. to 30 ft. It can be set to explode either on striking an object or at any particular distance under 1000 yards. It can also be set so that if it misses the object aimed at, it would go to the bottom and explode on half cock or come to the top on half cock, so as to be recovered, as it has buoyancy enough just to float on the surface of the water when not in motion. It is fired by what is called an "impulse-tube," which, out of a frame fitted to a port, discharges the torpedo into the water. It can be fired above the water, but will at once go to the depth it was set for, and straight to the object, no matter how fast the ship from which it is discharged is going, or how fast the object aimed at may be sailing or steaming. It is calculated to make a hole on bursting of 70 ft. area, and there seems to be no doubt that if one of them hits a ship of any sort or description at present on the water she must at once go to the bottom. The torpedo-vessel need not be nearer than 1000 yards, and, supposing that the first three shots did not take effect, she could still deliver more, as the vessel fired against would be positively unaware of the attack until she was blown up.



THE LATE F. W. TOPHAM, ARTIST.



THE LIGHTNING TORPEDO-VESSEL.



A LESSON IN BOAT-BUILDING.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE TREASURE OF THE FAMILY."

In this picture, by a foreign lady artist whose works have found much favour amongst us, an incident of domestic life is represented which appeals to the cherished religious traditions and affections of every Christian people. The mother shows her children the family Bible, and tells them, we suppose, that it contains the Word of God; and that a blessing is hereby promised to them, as it was ever bestowed on their parents and forefathers, in proportion to their faith and dutiful obedience, and their perseverance in virtuous behaviour. It is a good old lesson, which needs to be taught afresh in the youth of each successive generation; and we should augur very ill of the prospects of the English nation if ever parents should neglect, as a general rule, to give their children this most needful instruction. The picture has its merits as a work of art, besides grace and truth of expression.

A LESSON IN BOAT-BUILDING.

These two brisk little boys, as the reader will see, are very happily amused for an hour, in the fisherman's hut on the sea-beach of a holiday watering-place, somewhere along our southern coast, by learning from their skilful companion the art of shaping a toy-boat of solid wood, big enough to carry a mouse. This vessel will, indeed, scarcely prove seaworthy, but may float awhile in some tranquil pool of salt water left in the sands by the last ebbing tide. Few boys, in town or country, who ever possessed a knife or chisel and a few inches of soft deal wood have not made some attempts at this simplest and most diminutive kind of naval architecture. It is further endeared to their fancy by the famous experiences of Robinson Crusoe in hollowing out his canoe or "periagua," as it was called among the Spaniards, which he could not launch, after all, when its tedious construction was finished. There is no fear of these youngsters not being able to put their boat into the water; and, if its keel be truly cut straight, with a strip of lead nailed along its length, and the weight of its sides equally balanced, the vessel will even carry a little mast and sail. They may then be reminded, perhaps, by their papa or mamma, or their aunt, how that exemplary hero of a past generation, the illustrious Peter the Great, once upon a time condescended to become a boat-builder's apprentice at Deptford.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Simon returned to Paris on Sunday morning, and reassumed the direction of public affairs. In passing through Marseilles the other day from Nice, M. Simon was waited upon by the Mayor and the members of the Municipal Council. Replying to a speech from the Mayor, M. Simon said that they were going through a trying time, and that the work of the Government was every day impeded by obstacles. Moderation, together with firmness and energy, were necessary in order to overcome those obstacles.

The General Councils of France assembled on Monday.

M. Paul de Cassagnac has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and 3000*fr.* fine for publishing in his journal, the *Pays*, articles insulting the Chamber of Deputies; the publisher of the paper, M. Piel, being fined 1000*fr.* and costs.

Official decrees have been published in Paris commuting or remitting the sentences of thirty-three Communist convicts.

M. Mie, the irreconcilable candidate for Bordeaux, has been elected on the second ballot by 7271 votes, against M. Caduc, his Moderate Republican opponent.

M. Waddington, the Minister of Public Instruction, in distributing the prizes last Saturday to the members of the learned societies at the Sorbonne, concluded a speech by inviting delegates of the Paris societies to prepare for a congress of learned societies at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

The Catholic Congress which has been sitting in Paris held its concluding meeting last Saturday night, under the presidency of Monsignor Freppel. There was a large attendance.

The founding of a Catholic University at Toulouse is officially announced by the bishops of that district.

Gounod's new four-act opera, "Cinq Mars," was produced on the 5th inst., according to promise, at the Opéra Comique, Paris. The libretto was written by MM. Paul Poisson and Louis Gallet, and founded on De Vigny's novel. Critics differ as to the merits of the opera; but it is splendidly put on the stage, and the ballet is said to be especially attractive.

ITALY.

The King, the Crown Prince, and three of the Ministers—viz., Signor Coppino, Signor Depretis, and Signor Nicotera—were present at the opening of the National Exhibition of Fine Arts at Naples on Sunday. The *Daily News* correspondent says that it is the best exhibition ever held in Italy.

A diplomatic green book, containing exclusively correspondence on Eastern affairs, has been distributed to the deputies. It comprises 510 documents in all, embracing the period from July 17, 1875, to Feb. 10, 1877.

Bands of Internationalists have appeared in several towns. On Sunday the police arrested eighteen at Pontemolle. At Setino a party numbering about thirty individuals took possession of the Townhall and burnt the archives, the band was defeated, and several of its members, including the leader, Cafiero, were arrested.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso and the Princess of the Asturias arrived at Madrid on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., from Cordova, and were received in the Southern Station by the authorities of the capital. Soldiers lined the streets, and several regiments of cavalry, with twenty batteries of artillery, were stationed near the Prado. After a Te Deum in the Atocha Cathedral, the King proceeded to a reception at the palace. The streets were densely crowded with people. His Majesty was greeted with cheers in some places during the course of his progress.

The majority of the senators elected on the 5th inst. are favourable to the Cabinet. The Cortes will be opened on May 1 by the King in person. At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday a list of 108 senators appointed by the King was approved. The Ministers are engaged in discussing the new budget of expenditure.

Mr. Caleb Cushing, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Madrid, had a farewell audience of King Alfonso on Sunday.

GERMANY.

After much discussion and many surmises and conflicting statements, the Chancellor crisis has resolved itself into this. In Wednesday's sitting of the German Parliament a letter was read from Prince Bismarck, in which he announced that, the state of his health not permitting him to take part in the Parliamentary proceedings, the Emperor had granted him leave of absence, and had consented that he should be represented by Herr Hofmann and Herr von Bülow. An Imperial decree to this effect has been issued. It is stated that the Emperor

reserves to himself the power of consulting Prince Bismarck even during his absence.

Prince Bismarck has received from the King of Italy a magnificent vase of alabaster as a birthday present.

Field Marshal von Manteuffel has left Berlin for his estate in Neumark.

The Emperor of Brazil on Saturday night attended a joint sitting of the Berlin Geographical and Anthropological Societies held in honour of the illustrious guest.

The Federal Council has adopted the bill establishing the Superior Imperial Tribunal at Leipsic.

The engagement is announced of his Excellency Jusshi Siozo Aoki, the Japanese Envoy to the Berlin Court, to Fräulein von Rhade, a German lady of rank. The Japanese Envoy has long resided in Berlin, where he studied at the University, and acted as Secretary of Legation prior to being appointed Minister.

AMERICA.

In accordance with the directions issued by President Hayes, the Federal troops were withdrawn on Tuesday from the State House of Columbia, capital of South Carolina. Mr. Chamberlain, the Republican Governor, has issued an address declaring that he was elected Governor of the State; but that, through Mr. Hayes's decision, he is unable to maintain his rights, and therefore abandons the contest. The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the State House, with all the official records, was handed over on Wednesday by Mr. Chamberlain's private secretary to Mr. Hampton's private secretary, and thus Mr. Hampton is now in full possession.

A public meeting, attended, it is said, by 10,000 persons, has been held at New Orleans, at which resolutions were passed expressing a desire to obliterate the past and remove the prejudices separating the whites from the negroes. An appeal was also made to President Hayes to withdraw the Federal troops from New Orleans. The Special Commission has arrived at New Orleans, and visited both Mr. Packard and Mr. Nicholls.

A letter from Mr. Blaine has been published expressing profound sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Packard, the Republican Governors of South Carolina and Louisiana.

The Government has decided to transfer the control of the Alaska territory from the War Department to the Treasury, and has ordered the withdrawal of the garrison hitherto stationed there.

Fifty persons—mostly female servants—are reported to have perished in the burning of the Southern Hotel at St. Louis on Wednesday morning. A *Times* telegram says that this hotel is one of the largest in St. Louis, being six stories high and containing accommodation for 700 persons.

A New York telegram reports the surrender to the authorities of the United States of 1500 hostile Indians.

Dr. Wines has been appointed United States Commissioner at the International Prison Congress, which it is proposed to hold at Stockholm.

Among the cargo landed on Wednesday at New York from the Hamburg and American Company's steam-ship *Frisia* a large box filled with dynamite cartridges was discovered in a cask of wine. The cask was shipped at Hamburg and stored in the Government warehouse.

CANADA.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, has gone on a visit to Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General of Canada. The *New York Herald* says that the object of his journey is to hold a consultation on the extradition and fishery questions.

A telegram from Ottawa reports a meeting which has been held there to consider the best means of relieving unemployed workmen. A memorial was adopted for presentation to the Senate requesting it to urge upon the Government the advantage of originating public works and prosecuting them immediately in order to alleviate the present destitution.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

The news from Cape Town is to March 20. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, replying to the Transvaal Government, has informed them that he was prepared to entertain any terms which were not derogatory to the prerogative of the Queen, but he refused to accept the provisions of the treaty proposing that the independence of the Transvaal should be maintained. In a special despatch to the *Daily News* we read:—"A despatch from Kimberley, dated March 20, announces that the Volksraad has passed President Burgers's New Constitution Bill. A correspondent at Pretoria writes that the independence of the Transvaal is gone, and that President Burgers's bill is too late, the exchequer being bankrupt, and that British aid alone can save the State from anarchy."

INDIA.

Mr. Egerton, the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assumed office on Monday.

The Viceroy has given £500 to the building fund of the Women's Hospital of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission at Delhi, in commemoration of the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress. His Highness the Nizam gave £50 on the same occasion.

There is, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram on Sunday, little change in the aspect of the famine.

It is stated in a telegram from Copenhagen that the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark will visit England next month.

The Chinese Government has sanctioned the immediate opening of two additional ports—Wen-Chow and Wuha.

The English cricketers in Australia have won a match against a combined Victoria and New South Wales Eleven.

Navigation is again open in the Baltic. Three steamers arrived in the harbour of Königsberg on Sunday, and at Riga the ice is reported to be rapidly breaking up.

An Egyptian despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says that a man who claims to own the ground upon which Cleopatra's Needle—recently presented to the United Kingdom by the Khedive—lies has fenced it round, and demands several thousands of pounds compensation before he will allow the monument to be removed.

The *Standard* says that Captain Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., who has lately returned from the West Coast of Africa, has received from the Foreign Office an expression of approval at the manner in which the blockade of the Dahomey coast has been maintained, and the various difficulties with the natives on the West Coast have been met, during the period of his service as Commodore on that station.

At the request of the Australian colonies, her Majesty's Government have selected Sir W. Jervois, K.C.M.G., R.E., Governor of the Straits Settlements, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley, R.E., to advise the respective Colonial Governments on a scheme of defence for the chief Australian ports. Colonel Scratchley has already left England, and will join Sir W. Jervois at Sydney.

Crewe has received a charter of incorporation as a municipal borough.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The course of events, to all appearance, during the past has been unfavourable to the hopes of a pacific settlement of the Eastern Question. Turkey will by no means assent to resolutions of the European Powers in their joint diplomatic Protocol, the text of which was given in our last; a Porte also declines to send a special Ambassador to St. Petersburg unless Russia at the same time sends one to Constantinople. This announcement, it is said, was not conveyed by formal despatch, but was communicated to the Government by its Chargé-d'Affaires in the Turkish capital. Further, the Porte has sent a circular to its representatives abroad, containing its views upon the Peace. In this Circular stress is laid upon the desire of the Turkish Government for peace, and its wish to carry reforms. It rejects, however, all foreign intervention in domestic affairs of Turkey, and refuses to send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg or to disarm unless Russia will disarm at the same time. In conclusion the Circular asks the Powers to induce Montenegro to display a more conciliatory attitude. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies decided on Tuesday votes to 18, to reject all the demands of Montenegro for cession of territory. The Senate, however, has not conformed to this resolution.

The impressions prevailing in diplomatic circles regarding the state of affairs are very gloomy. The tone of the Press is warlike.

LAW.

The various divisions of the High Court of Justice reassembled on Tuesday, after the Easter vacation.

In the Probate Court at Dublin last Saturday Mr. J. Warren gave judgment in the Cooke will case, on the report by Lord Longford to set aside the verdict for the Purdon estate on the ground that it was against the evidence. The testator, a man of eccentric habits, had made fifteen wills, and of these appointed Lord Longford sole executor in his last will, and it was propounded by him. The defendant in the suit were Wellington Purdon and Dr. Charles Purdon, younger son of the grand uncle of the testator, and two of Wellington Purdon. The jury found that the will was duly executed, but that the testator was not of sound mind, and that the will had been procured by the Rev. Mr. Lyndue influence. The Judge now ruled that the will should be set aside, but gave the defendants liberty to state. It is stated they will carry the case to the House of Lords.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday an elderly man named Scott, was found guilty of having committed perjury in the Chancery Court in having sworn that the signature on the deeds transferring an estate which he had sold was his. Sentence was deferred. A railway porter, who stole from a bag of money which two clerks of the National Provincial Bank had left in a railway carriage, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mrs. Ramsden, the prime in the conspiracy against the matron of the Jewish lunatic asylum, which led to Mrs. Moses and her daughter's falsely charged with felony at the Surrey Sessions, was found guilty of perjury and conspiracy, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Three women whom she suborned to commit perjury were sentenced at the same time to whom had pleaded guilty, and the other was convicted by the jury. Vandervoort was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Frenberg and Fla'ow to twelve months' each. In the Court presided over by the Recorder, Mr. Hunt pleaded guilty to a charge of defrauding his employer by pawning, for £500 or £600, goods of the value of £100 entrusted to him as agent. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. George Melville, seventy years of age, who alleged to have been a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Welsh county, pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money by false pretences from various persons by giving cheques on banks where he had no account, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. John Lassarade, who, it was stated, had been convicted upwards of thirty times, was found guilty of stealing a watch from Mr. William Williams, ex-Mr. Melbourne, who is on a visit to this country, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. In Mr. Commissioner K. court, a young man, named John Joseph Lardner, pleaded guilty to five indictments charging him with forging banknotes to the value of upwards of £150, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. On Wednesday Mr. B. was tried for attempting to poison his wife and father. Arsenic was found in the water of the kettle from which the tea was made on Feb. 14; but, as there was evidence that the prisoner put it in, the Judge stayed the case at the close of the prosecution, and directed the prisoner's acquittal. A hairdresser named Wymers charged with having murdered Robert Cole. The prisoner occupied rooms in the same house in a street near Fitzsquare, and Wymers is a volunteer. Late in February parties went home in liquor one night, and the deceased quarrelled with his wife. Wymers interfered, and went to fetch his gun, which was discharged through the door of the room and killed Cole. The defence was that Wymers did not know the gun was loaded, and that it went off accidentally, and the jury, believing this, acquitted him.

Henry Bunker, a milk-carrier, was on Monday convicted of the Middlesex Sessions of stealing five quarts of milk, the property of his employer. He was found to have been in the act of selling milk to a wholesale dealer, and making up the water the quantity of milk abstracted. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The Society of Arts' gold medal for the best, cheapest, and simplest railway light has been awarded to Mr. Pintech. The Society of Arts offer to Cornish miners prizes of £5, £3, and £1, respectively, with certificates, for proficiency in qualitative blowpipe analysis. The examination will be held in June.

Bishop Beckles held his first confirmations in Scotland at St. Thomas and St. Vincent's English Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, on Sunday. Seventy candidates were present for confirmation. He preached in the evening at St. Thomas Church. He is to be at Glasgow next Sunday; afterwards proceeding to Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, and Nairn.

The General Synod of the Church of Ireland was opened in Dublin on Tuesday. The Lord Primate presided, and in his address referred to the perilous controversy in the English Church, which was in danger of being unprotestantised. He warned the synod against the opposite extreme. The practical reference was made to the question of the Divinity School. A claim was made for a sufficient sum from the Church surplus to endow such an institution. On Wednesday the Bishop of Ossory brought forward a motion appointing a committee to prepare a statement of the Church claims in relation to the Divinity School, to be submitted on the part of the synod to a Royal Commission, and giving the committee power to attend thereto, with right of further action. This was carried.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adem, G. R., to be Vicar of Shoulton.
 Baldwin, Francis; Vicar of Maltby.
 Bowly, Henry Bond; Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.
 Burns, W.; Sole Charge of Blackrod.
 Cartwright, Arthur Rogers; Rector of Butcombe.
 Cave-Brown-Cave, F. A.; Vicar of Longridge, near Preston.
 Dyer-Thistleton, T. F.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Penzance.
 Eccott, Hay Sweet; Rector of Kilve-cum-Strington.
 Fisher, Robert; Perpetual Curate of Sewerby, with Marton and Grissall and Ergham.
 Helmore, F. J. O.; Precentor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon, and Curate of Luddington.
 Hes, Archdeacon; Canon in Lichfield Cathedral.
 Kroyh, George Patrick; Rector of Huggate.
 Leigh, J. W.; Priest-in-Charge of St. James's Church, Stratford-on-Avon.
 Nash, R. S.; Vicar of Old Sodbury; Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.
 Nash, T. A.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Lillington.
 Needley, J. B.; Assistant Inspector of Schools, Diocese of Bath and Wells.
 Newton, Horace; Perpetual Curate of Great Driffield with Little Driffield.
 Parker, S. Hadden; Rural Dean of South Lympe, diocese of Canterbury.
 Pixell, Charles Henry V.; Rector of Frampton Cuttrell, Gloucestershire.
 Rodd, F. A.; Incumbent of Kensington Chapel, Bath.
 Rose, Henry; Assistant Inspector of Schools, diocese of Bath and Wells.
 Thomas, William Rees; Perpetual Curate of Abersychan.—*Guardian*.

The window at the west end of the north aisle of the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral has been filled with stained glass.

The parish church of Bishopstrow, near Warminster, was reopened last week, after restoration at a cost of £1300.

Herliard church, Hants, which has been restored through the munificence of Mr. F. J. E. Jervoise, the lord of the manor, was reopened by the Bishop of Winchester on the 5th inst.

A magnificent screen has been erected at the entrance to the recently restored choir of Salisbury Cathedral, by Mrs. Sydney Lear, in memory of her late husband.

St. John's Church, Portland, which has recently undergone restoration and enlargement, has been reopened for Divine service. The alterations effected have cost about £1000.

On Sunday last, at the first of the evening services in the nave of Westminster Abbey, the building was thronged, and the Dean of Westminster preached an impressive sermon.

The chancel of North Creak church, Norfolk, which has been lately restored at the cost of the Rector, the Rev. J. N. Simpkinson, and under the direction of Mr. F. Preedy, was reopened with a choral service on the 4th inst.

The Bishop of Chester on the 5th inst. laid the foundation-stone of the mission church of St. Barnabas, Chester, a building destined to accommodate 300 people. It is situated in one corner of the parish of St. John, which contains 9000 persons.

A deputation from Sheffield have had an interview with the Home Secretary, to protest against the proposed scheme by which it is sought to unite Sheffield with the suggested new bishopric of Wakefield. Mr. Cross asked if Sheffield itself would consent to become the centre of a new bishopric; but the deputation being unable to give an answer to the question at once, Mr. Cross remarked that a bill of this kind could not be allowed to occupy the time of Parliament session after session, and therefore he should like to have information on this point as soon as was convenient.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent to the Dean of St. Paul's a reply to the address to the Archbishops and Bishops which was published last week. His Grace states that he is unable to perceive the exact meaning of some parts of the address, and points out that it does not accurately distinguish between judicial and legislative matters. Presuming, however, that the memorialists desire some alteration in the arrangements of the ecclesiastical courts, the Archbishop says he thinks it has escaped their attention that for the past five years Convocation has been engaged in the task which they rightly consider to be its peculiar function—a work, he adds, which it has not yet accomplished.

The testimonial of esteem to the Bishop-designate of Truro from his friends at Lincoln was presented on the 5th inst. by Colonel Amcotts. The most remarkable feature of the proceedings was a letter from the superintendent of the Wesleyan circuit expressing his admiration of Dr. Benson's many virtues, of his wise and loving care of young men, and his untiring efforts to benefit the citizens of Lincoln.—On the same day the Duke of Westminster presented, at the Townhall, Chester, on behalf of a numerous body of subscribers in Chester and the neighbourhood, a magnificent silver salver and a purse of 150 sovereigns to the Rev. E. L. Y. Deale, for eleven years Precentor of Chester Cathedral, on the occasion of his preferment to the rectory of Northenden.—A testimonial, consisting of a purse containing £100, and a silver-gilt salver, has been presented to the Rev. J. B. Early, on his resignation of the curacy of All Saints, Fulham.—The Rev. J. H. Barber, Curate in Charge, St. Barnabas', South Lambeth, has received a cheque for £50, with the best wishes and kind regards of the members of his congregation.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The vacant fellowship at Oriel College, Oxford, has been awarded to Mr. L. R. Phelps, scholar of this society.

At a meeting of the Society of King's College, Cambridge, held on Monday, Mr. George William Dondon, B.A., was elected to a Fellowship.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent matriculation examinations held in the colonies, in connection with London University:—West Indies: Honours division (the number prefixed to the name indicates the number in the original honours list immediately after which that name have been placed had the candidate been examined in England)—4, William Blandford Griffith, Harrison's College, Barbadoes (obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize); 16, Arnold Bertram Williams, Harrison's College, Barbadoes. First division: Hubert Outram Searle, Lodge School and Codrington College, Barbadoes. Mauritius:—First division: Fernand Henry Bonnetin, Royal College, Mauritius; Louis Henri Despeissis, Royal College, Mauritius; Henri Octave Laurent, Royal College, Mauritius.

The Mercers' Company have given notice that the lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham will be read to the public gratuitously in April, May, and June, at six o'clock, in the theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, in the following order:—Astronomy (the Rev. E. Ledger), April 17, 18, 19, 20; Law (Dr. J. T. Abdy), April 24, 25, 26, 27; Physic (Dr. Symes Thompson), May 1, 2, 3, 4; Divinity (the Dean of Chichester), May 7, 8, 9, 11; Geometry (the Dean of Manchester), May 15, 16, 17, 18; Rhetoric (Mr. T. F. Dallin), May 22, 23, 24, 25; and Music (Dr. Henry Wylde), May 29, 30, 31, and June 1.

On Tuesday the whole of the troops in the garrison at Aldershot were engaged in a field-day, in the Long Valley, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B.—About 38,000 men will take part in this year's summer drills in the vicinity of Aldershot.

NEW BOOKS.

It is always, we think, a task of public usefulness to report on the progress of our great industrial colonies beyond the western and the southern ocean. *An Essay on New South Wales*, the "Mother Colony of the Australias," as she is affectionately styled by the author, Mr. G. H. Reid, has been sent us, through Messrs. Triibner, from the Government printer at Sydney. We fully believe that this oldest or earliest of the British Australasian provinces, which occupies, within temperate latitudes, the eastern coast of the vast island-continent, looking over the Pacific Ocean, will soon again become the richest and most populous, though it has for a time been outstripped by Victoria in its rapidity of growth. The mineral wealth of New South Wales, including coal and iron, tin and copper, as well as gold, is scarcely equalled by that of any country of the same extent in all the world. Its geographical position will also prove the most favourable in Australia, both for maritime and overland commerce, being situated between Victoria and Queensland, with its face set towards New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, and on the probable route of traffic, in future, with China and California. It must be admitted, indeed, that the agricultural industry of New South Wales, at least in the produce of cereals, has not been so well managed as that of South Australia, which actually supplies the best of wheat to the sister provinces and to the home market. But in the pastoral, mining, and manufacturing departments of enterprise, taken altogether, New South Wales holds the foremost place. Mr. Reid's account of its condition and prospects is not exaggerated, if we may judge from a comparison of many different sources of information; and we would especially commend its perusal to any of those negligent observers who are too apt to regard Melbourne, or the province of Victoria, as the type of Australian progress. There is greater diversity and variety of resources, as well as of climate, scenery, and social life, in the province of New South Wales. Notwithstanding this remark, we should be sorry to allow the reader of our passing notices to form a disparaging opinion of Victoria, which has been, till within the last few years, the most successful and prosperous of all British colonies, and is still likely to continue, in future generations, a highly profitable field of investment for labour and capital. A second edition, revised and corrected up to 1876, of *Notes on the Colony of Victoria*, otherwise called the Victorian Year-Book, by Mr. H. Heylin Hayter, Government Statist, has been published by official authority at Melbourne. This work is likewise to be had in London, of Messrs. Triibner, and we should advise the intending emigrant or mercantile speculator to consult it, as well as Mr. Reid's treatise on New South Wales. A publication of the same character, statistical and descriptive, compiled by order of the Government of South Australia, was noticed in this Journal some time ago. Queensland has also found a competent literary spokesman, who only went little too far, perhaps, in giving his book the title, "Queen of the Colonies." There is much to be fairly said, without going beyond the truth, in praise of each one of the Australian provinces; yet we should rather scruple to encourage the hasty emigration of persons unaccustomed to real labour and possessing but small capital to any place in that bustling region of the Far South. The facilities of profitable investment, more particularly, for such an amount as £500 or £1000, even with the personal superintendence and industry of the owner, would be found much less in Australia than in New Zealand; but these colonies nowhere present such opportunities, in 1877, as they did twenty or twenty-five years ago. Large capitalists, however, and men or women of the working classes, both in country and in town employments, can make sure of fair success in Australia, if they will go prudently and steadily to work, and keep a sharp look out for the new openings there in view. We should certainly prefer New Zealand, at the present time, even to New South Wales, as a more remunerative field of activity; besides which, its climate is far more congenial than that of Australia to the English constitution, and incomparably better for a wife and family of young children. But emigrants must be allowed, after all, to please themselves in their choice of a new home.

A very pleasing book of light, musical, well-turned verses, giving lyrical expression to sentiments arising from incidents of personal experience, or from reflection upon stories current in the literature of romantic narrative, is presented to the world by Mr. Jemmett Browne. He announces it with the title *Songs of Many Seasons*; and its first piece, called "A Year," briefly touches the changing times of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, in harmony with the quickly passing life of a beloved maiden, finally laid at rest beneath the snow. Italy and Germany, as well as our own country, have furnished themes or local suggestions for the author's graceful Muse to play upon, more commonly, indeed, in a pensive or rather mournful strain of feeling, as in his confession of a not unworthy act performed at "the Feast of the Dead," in the Florentine churchyard. Some tales of chivalrous gallantry or religious devotion in the Middle Ages have also been chosen for subjects of the ballad class of poems. In many pieces of another kind he has preferred to deal with the ordinary ways and manners of English social life, and to relate, with a certain archness or smartness, the imaginary, or, perhaps, the real conduct of harmless love affairs—a game of chess with Miss Ethel, or a Sunday meeting in Piccadilly, with an honest pretty girl, who once served at a bonnet shop. Mr. Jemmett Browne, on the whole, has a degree of talent, as well as taste, for lyrical compositions, and he may yet produce something more considerable than these, if he will cultivate a deeper and fuller vein of thought. The volume, illustrated with several engravings, from designs by Messrs. Du Maurier, Walter Crane, and C. W. Morgan, is published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

In another book of poetry, bearing a somewhat similar title, *Poems of the Months*, by M. A. Baines (publishers, Sampson Low and Co.), we find a stricter propriety of the appellation. Its subject, indeed, from the first to the last of its pages, which are not engraved, but very finely etched by Wilhelmus Baines, concerns the varying aspects of Nature throughout the year. Each of the twelve months is duly celebrated by Mrs. Baines, whose literary attainments were already proved, with a few lines, couplets, or stanzas, of passable verse, simply bearing testimony to the loveliness of the creation, and to the bounty of God its Maker. The flowers of each month, or other seasonable forms, are copied from nature, to supply the decorations of the pages. This elegant volume should be in request about New-Year's Day, for a suitable gift to a young lady; but it is not amiss to speak of it even now, on the threshold of charming May.

The Hon. Captain Legge has been appointed Chief Constable of Lancashire, in the place of Colonel Bruce, resigned.

A fine statue in terra-cotta of the late Prince Consort, by Theod. presented to the town of Southampton by Sir F. Perkins, M.P., has been mounted on a pedestal on a vacant piece of ground under the walls of the old castle, near the platform, looking eastward down the Southampton Water.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening of this establishment on Tuesday week, *vi Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera,"* has already been recorded.

The following performances of the past week consisted "Fra Diavolo" on the Thursday, and "La Favorita" on Saturday. On the earlier of these occasions Mdle. Blanc assumed, for the first time, the character of Zerlina, in which she sang and acted with much grace and vivacity; her effort having been in the air "Or non sola," at the beginning of the second act, in which the singer produced so much effect as to necessitate a repetition. M. Capoul made his first appearance at this establishment as Fra Diavolo, which part he was to have performed here last season, but was prevented by illness. He sang with much artistic feeling, his greatest effect having been made in the scene at the beginning of the last act, which was very effectively declaimed.

The cast of the opera was otherwise as before, having included Mdle. Scacchi as Lady Koburg, Signor Ciampi as Lord Koburg and Signori Tagliafico and Capponi as the pair of bandits, Beppo and Giacomo (their comic duet in the last act enclosed).

Saturday's performance introduced M. Gayarré, his first appearance in England. As Fernando, in Donizetti's tragic opera, the débutant displayed a tenor voice of great power and resonant quality, and at once produced a highly favourable impression in the opening scene of the opera, that was enhanced during the progress of his performance, which was most successful in the declamatory situations, such as that in which Fernando upbraids Alfonso with his treachery, and in the final passionate duet with Leonora. The air "Spirto gentil" was given by Signor Gayarré with some rather extreme contrasts of piano and forte, its delivery having called forth enthusiastic applause and an encore.

Madame Scacchi's Leonora improves by repetition. She sang with great effect on Saturday, particularly in the duet with Alfonso, in the second act (the latter part of which was encored), in Leonora's aria, "O mio Fernando!" and the closing duet with her lover.

The cast in other respects was the same as in previous seasons—Mdle. Cottino as Inez, Signor Graziani as Alfonso, Signor Baggiolo as Baldassare, &c. In each of the operas now referred to the clever dancing of Mdle. Girod in the incidental divertissement was a special feature. Signor Bevilacqua conducted on Thursday, and Signor Vianesi on Saturday.

This week's performances began on Monday with "Guglielmo Tell," which was given with a cast generally similar to that of last season—the part of Tell, however, having been assumed on this occasion (for the first time in England) by Signor Cotogni, who sang with great effect in the duet with Arnoldo, and the trio with that character and Walter; and still greater in the scene where Gessler sets Tell to shoot the apple from his son's head. Here Signor Cotogni's declamation was excellent, and called forth several deserved tributes of applause. Mdle. Bianchi, as the Princess Mathilde, sang with the same grace and refinement as before; Mdle. Cottino gave the music of Jenny (Tell's son) as satisfactorily as heretofore; Mdle. Ghiotti represented Edwige (Tell's wife); and Signor Marini, as Arnoldo, gave the difficult and trying music of the character as successfully as in his previous performances of the part. Signor Baggiolo was again the Walter, and Signor Sabater the Fisherman; Signor Scollari, as Gessler, having contributed to the efficiency of the cast, which was completed by Signori Raguer, Rossi, and Manfredi in subordinate parts. The "Tyrolienne" was cleverly danced by Mdles. Girod and L. and H. Reuters. The overture was brilliantly played—the incidental solos in the opening movement skilfully executed by Mr. E. Howell (violin), Mr. Radcliff (flute), and M. Castagnier (cornu Inglese). The "Allegro" was repeated in answer to an encore. Signor Vianesi conducted.

On Tuesday "La Favorita" was repeated; for Thursday "Don Pasquale" was announced, with the return of Mdle. Marimon; and to-night (Saturday) Signor Gayarré is to appear as Raoul, in "Les Huguenots."

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward an interesting "Suite" for pianoforte and orchestra by Joachim Raff, one of the recent productions of this prolific composer. Like all his music, it contains much that is striking and individual in style, and abounds with passages for the brilliant display of the solo instrument. In the execution of these Mr. Franz Rummel (who made his first appearance here) displayed highly cultivated powers of mechanism, and proved himself a pianist of an exceptional order. The concert included Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," Mendelssohn's first symphony (in C minor), and the "Danse des Pirates et des Jeunes Filles" of Henri Reber. The vocalists were Madame Ostmann-Goldberg and Mr. Hollins, each a first appearance. Of their merits we must take another opportunity to speak.

The "Bach Choir" gave a grand performance of Bach's sublime Mass in B minor, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, when the work was rendered with similar grand effect to that with which it was given by the same institution last year. The magnificent choruses were very finely sung by the excellent amateur choir, Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) having been among the choristers; and the solo portions were efficiently rendered by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Signor Foli. A fine orchestra was assembled, led by Herr Straus, who played the violin obbligato to the soprano and tenor airs, "Laudamus te" and "Benedictus;" other skilfully-rendered obbligati having been that for flute, by Mr. Svendsen, in the duet for soprano and tenor, "Domine Deus," and that for horn, by Mr. Wendland, in the bass air, "Quoniam." Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, and Mr. T. Pettit presided at the organ. A second concert is to be given by the society on April 25, when Bach's motet, "Ein feste Burg," Gade's cantata, "Cornelia," and other interesting works are to be performed.

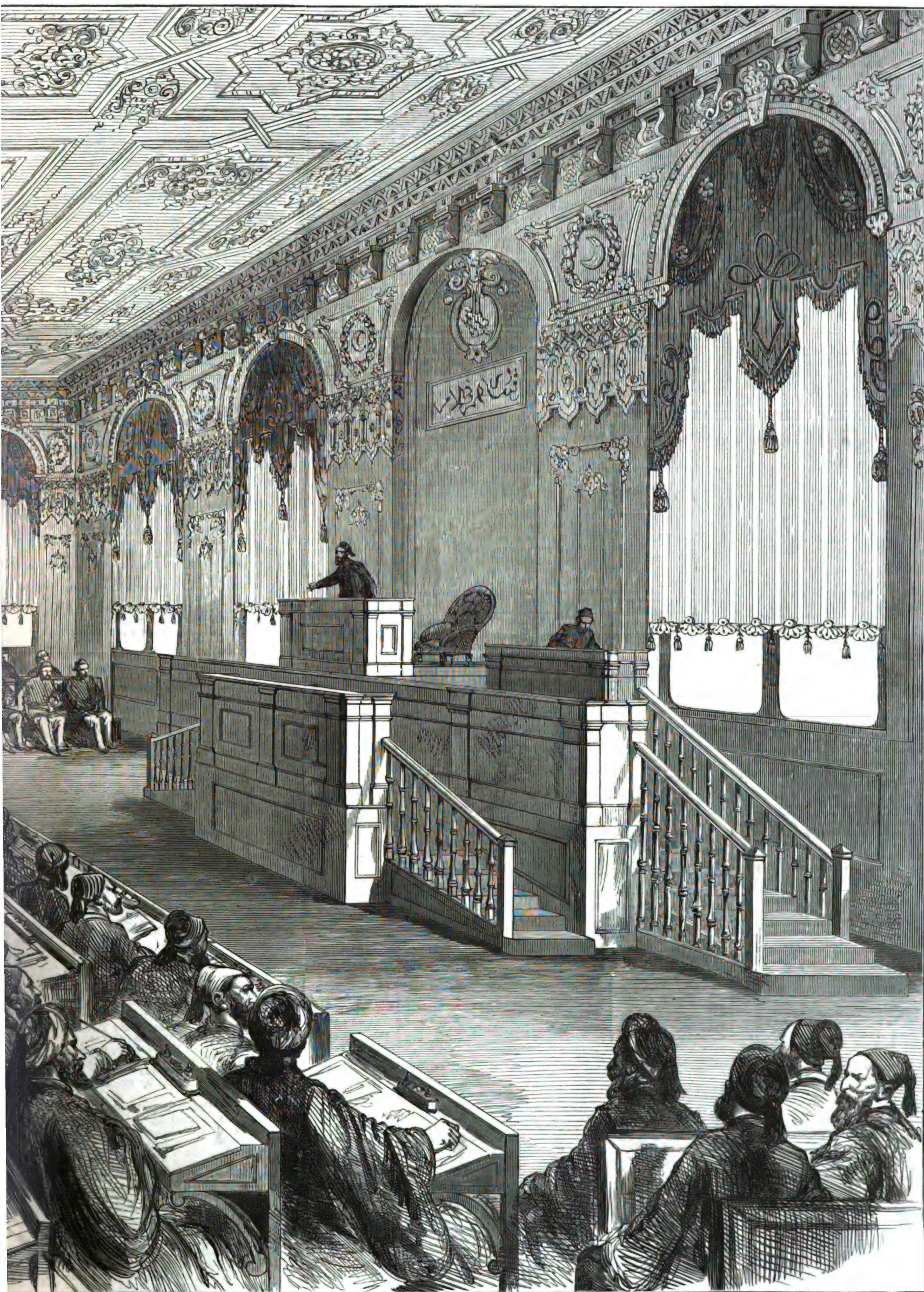
Four of the new series of classical subscription concerts at Langham Hall have now taken place. The programme of the last occasion (on Tuesday evening) included Brahms's new string quartet, Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte sonata in A flat, and Bargiel's pianoforte trio. Miss Florence Saunders was the pianist, and Mdle. Redeker the vocalist.

This (Saturday) afternoon the New Philharmonic Concerts enter on their twenty-sixth season. The programme includes Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony; Wagner's prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg;" and "Huldigung's March;" Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor (with Mrs. Besley as pianist); and Raff's "Ode au Printemps."

A map was opportunely published by the *Daily News* on Wednesday showing the Russian position at Kisheneff, the lines of Turkish defence formed by the Danube and the Balkans, and the limits within which, in the event of war between Turkey and Russia, the first operations in Europe would necessarily be confined. Accompanying the map is a compact account of the strength of the forces on both sides, the distances between various points, and a description of the mountain passes.



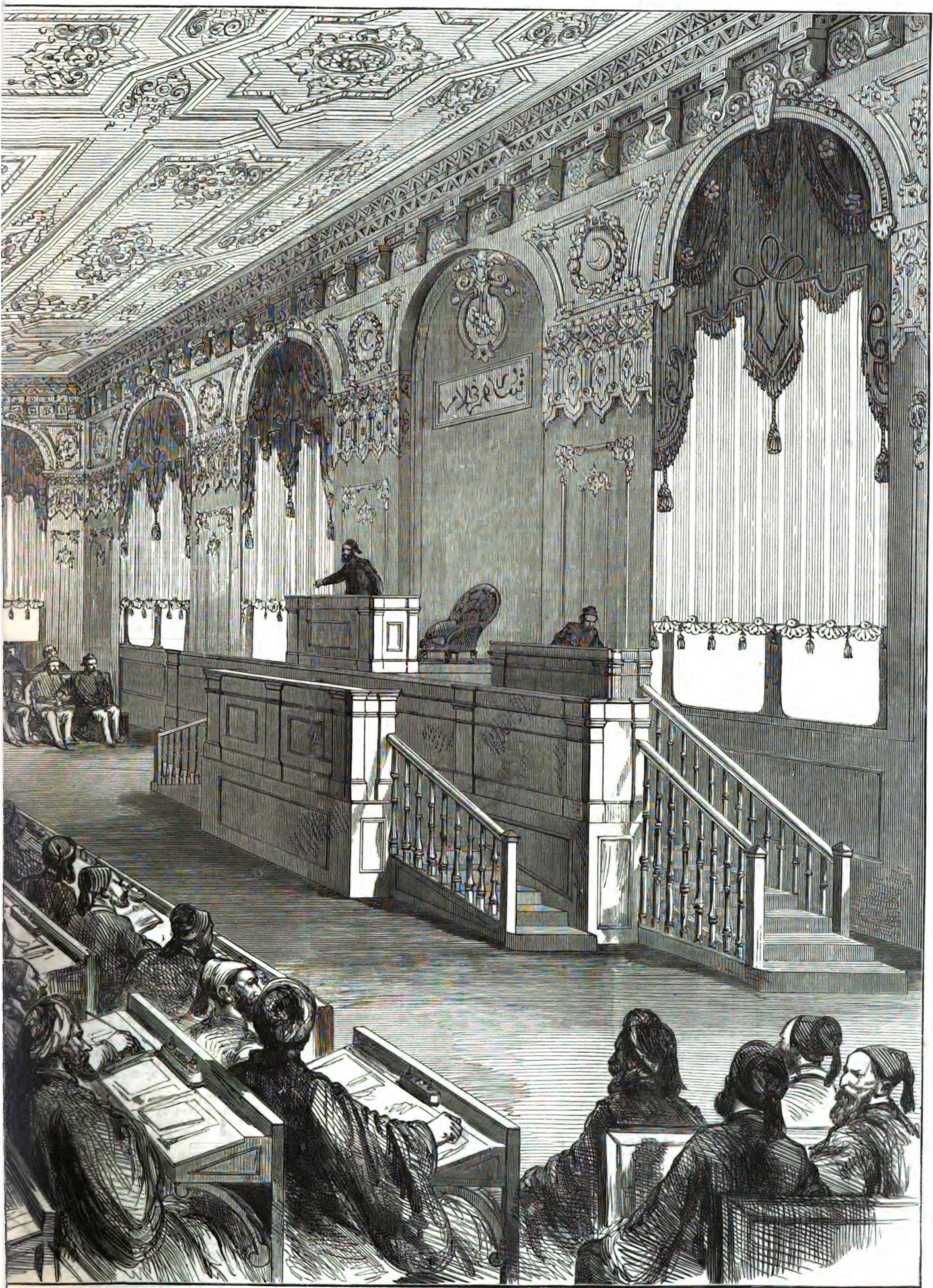
A SITTING OF THE NEW TURKISH



LIAMENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



A SITTING OF THE NEW TURKISH



PARLIAMENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

PARLIAMENT. COMMONS.

The Thursdays of the past and present weeks have both been noteworthy from a financial point of view. On the evening that hon. members resumed their labours after the Easter Recess, when the Prisons Bill, as amended, had been reported, despite the persistent opposition of that pachydermatous member Mr. Parnell, and the Scotch Prisons Bill had been read the second time, Mr. W. H. Smith exhibited no mean qualification for the chancellorship of the Exchequer of these days by delivering a characteristically clear speech on the Civil Service Budget, which this year stands at £21,755,575, showing an increase of £399,146 over the past twelvemonth. Reasons were given for this increase by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who could not get into Committee of Supply, however, until Mr. Gorst had aired his ideas on the evils of charging the costs of criminal prosecutions in part on local rates, and Mr. Gregory had further stopped the way with an abortive motion aimed against barristers and solicitors acting as registrars. The votes of £34,105 for the maintenance and repair of Royal palaces, and £117,645 for the Royal parks, led to an animated discussion, in the course of which the versatile Sir George Balfour evoked some cheering by the remark that St. James's Palace was not suitable to the dignity of the Crown of England, and ought to be rebuilt; and Sir Charles Dilke fruitlessly moved certain reductions in the sums demanded for Richmond Park.

Business, from a Ministerial point of view—voting supply—was not begun yesterday till many questions had been discussed, the subjects ranging from new standing orders affecting railway or tramway deposits and gas companies to executions, in speaking on which last topic the Home Secretary opined that hanging is as rapid and little painful a mode of capital punishment as is known. It was in vain Mr. A. Brown moved a resolution affirming that local authorities should have further powers to improve the rural water supply the bad state of which provoked Mr. Cowen into parody:—

The cottage homes of England,
How fearfully they smell;
There's fever in the cesspool,
And sewage in the well.

Mr. Selater-Booth, in reply, pointed out that the evil was gradually being remedied, and the motion was rejected by 64 to 37 votes. A grand scheme for acquiring the land between the new Foreign Office and Westminster Abbey for the mere trifle of £4,000,000, in order to build thereupon Government Offices worthy the nation, was propounded by Mr. Baillie Cochrane; but Sir Stafford Northcote (excoagulating his Budget, maybe, as he sat with his legs crossed) was in no Pactolian mood, though he saw no objection to the appointment of a Committee on the subject at a future date. Then the need of enlarging the commercial department of the Foreign Office was enlarged upon by Mr. Samuelson, and the Government reached the haven of Supply at last. Various votes for the Civil Service were agreed to, the grants for the South Kensington Museum not being allowed till vigorous protests had been entered against the expenses of the art-library and other items. Ere the House adjourned Mr. Cross brought in a bill to consolidate and amend the Factories and Workshops Acts by reducing the existing sixteen statutes into one Act of a hundred clauses.

As the Nasmyth hammer will crack the shell of a filibuster and leave the kernel intact with the ease with which it will flatten a bulky iron bar of many tons weight, so the right hon. gentlemen who sit on the Treasury Bench can, in the opinion of certain hon. and inquisitive members who are always wanting "to know, you know," with omniscient power, see that Sunday trading in Leather-lane is not interfered with by such uncommon means as the free discharge of carbolic acid upon the goods on sale there, say whether or not 300 women were sold as slaves the other day at Cairo, whether the affairs of Jamaica are as they should be, and whether the Turks are continuing their iniquitous persecutions of the Christians in Bosnia and in Bulgaria. These and many other questions were touched upon on Monday; and, with regard to the last-named point, Mr. Bourke read from Consul Holmes a distinct denial of recent outrages, though the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs could not satisfy Mr. Forster that Mr. Holmes had been explicitly asked whether certain specified barbarities had been perpetrated. This discussion preceded the following important notice by the Marquis of Hartington:—

I wish to give notice that on Friday next, on going into Committee of Supply, I shall move for further papers on the affairs of Turkey, and particularly for the draught of the Protocol submitted to Lord Derby by the Russian Ambassador on March 11, and also any further information with reference to the Russian Circular of Jan. 19 and the Protocol of March 12.

£4,046,000 on account was granted in Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, though not without great efforts on the part of Mr. Rylands to reduce the sum considerably; and various other sums were voted, after much discussion. Sir A. Gordon moved that it was not desirable to bring Militia officers, with certain exceptions, under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, and Mr. J. Holms seconded the resolution, which was supported also by Mr. Henry Samuelson, Earl Percy, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir Henry Havelock, but was opposed by Mr. Stanley and Mr. Hardy, and eventually negatived without a division. Mr. P. A. Taylor being joined by Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell (who have almost arrogated to themselves the titles of champion obstructives) in opposing the proposal to go into Committee on the Mutiny Act, Mr. Hardy laughingly said he would not engage the House in a conflict on the matter, and allowed progress to be reported.

If Mr. Tenniel be in want of a subject for a *Punch* cartoon he might portray Sir Stafford Northcote in his favourite impersonation of the Byronic heroine, who, "swearing she would never consent, consented." Such has been the action of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on many occasions this Session, as when he argued quite against the Stock Exchange motion, and yet accepted it, and as when, on Tuesday last he officially opposed Sir R. Anstruther's motion for a measure of justice to the memory of the late Lord Dundonald, and yet by silence gave consent to it when the resolution was about to be put to the test of a division. Previous to this question coming on, Mr. P. A. Taylor's periodical motion for the abolition of flogging in the Navy had come on. That annual proposition having been rejected by 164 to 122 votes, Sir R. Anstruther brought forward the motion, which was evidently sympathized with on both sides the House. The motion was for a Select Committee to inquire into Lord Cochrane's petition praying her Majesty to complete the act of Royal justice which restored the late Lord Dundonald to his rank and honours by refunding to his heir the half-pay due to the naval hero. Sir R. Anstruther repeated the well-known history of the late Lord Dundonald's martyrdom; and Dr. Lyon Playfair, with dramatic effect, produced the autograph will of the late Lord, reading therefrom the following passage:—

I leave exclusively to my grandson Douglas all the sums due to me by the British Government for my important services, as well as the sums of money refused under perjured evidence, for the commission of a fraud on the Stock Exchange. Given under my trembling hand, this 21st February, 1820, the anniversary of my ruin.

This was the pith of the case for the petitioner, in point of fact; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whilst fully sympathizing with Lord Cochrane, saw difficulties in the way of granting the prayer, and contented himself with promising papers on the matter. But, in the end, the House was so manifestly in favour of the motion that the Ministry did not venture to divide, and the resolution was agreed to. A different fate befell Mr. James's motion that, "in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to introduce some legislative measure empowering the Crown to make full investigation into the present condition and revenues of the eighty-nine companies mentioned in the second report of the Municipal Commissioners, 1837." Much stress was laid upon the gastronomic proclivities of modern members of these City companies by their critics, whilst Mr. Alderman Cotton found in their epicurianism a strong reason for supporting them. The whole debate, in fact, may almost be said to have smacked of feasts and toasts; and, whether it was the recollection of past or the anticipation of future civic banquets, certain it was the Solicitor-General made ample amends for his awkward debut by delivering a trenchant speech in defence of the City companies, which the House resolved to leave alone, and rejected Mr. James's motion by 168 to 72 votes. On the passing through Committee of the bill abolishing property qualifications for town councillors, Mr. Biggar vainly proposed a new clause to extend its operation to Ireland.

Wednesday was mainly taken up with the consideration of Mr. Waddy's Newspaper Registration Bill and with a lively scene arising from its discussion. Mr. Waddy wished by his bill, among many other details, to render it imperative that declarations should be made at the Crown Office stating the name of every paper to be published, where it was to be printed and issued, who were to be printer and publisher, and who the real proprietors. The hon. member for Barnstaple was answered by more than one newspaper proprietor that his bill proposed needlessly exacting regulations; and Mr. Cowen, in a spirited speech against the proposal, moved as an amendment—"That, in the opinion of this House, no legislation for the compulsory registration of the proprietorship of newspapers can be considered satisfactory which does not provide for the repeal of the exceptional law which renders newspaper proprietors criminally as well as civilly responsible for the acts of their employés." Criticism generally, in fact, was adverse to the measure, the Attorney-General, in particular, opposing it on the grounds that the newspapers of this country were, as a rule, excellently conducted, and that they ought not, therefore, to be needlessly embarrassed, as they would be by the cumbrous clauses of this measure. Mr. W. J. Ingram, following the same line of argument, assured the House that it was the desire of the proprietors of respectable papers to remove from their midst any black sheep who might bring the profession into disrepute; and added that, granted the motive of the bill was good, it would yet not effect the object aimed at, as any newspaper proprietor wishing to publish a malicious libel could evade the provisions of the bill by having other persons registered as proprietors. Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Hermon having also spoken against the bill, Dr. Kenealy rose and, with an air of virtuous indignation, said if anyone should dare to libel him he would soon face a jury. For "foul and abominable libels" the present law was ample. Ironical cheers came from the Ministerial benches below the gangway as the hon. member for Stoke said he was no advocate for libels, whereupon he retorted that he could bear with philosophy the interruption that came from "that miserable quarter" of the House. It happened that Mr. Sullivan was for the nonce seated in "that miserable quarter," and he appeared to imagine he was personally attacked, for he soundly rated Dr. Kenealy by implication with a fluency and a warmth that must have inflamed the hon. member for Stoke to a white heat, for, on the rejection of the bill by 149 to 80 votes, Mr. Sullivan addressed the Speaker from his ordinary seat on the Opposition side, and accused Dr. Kenealy of having addressed him thus forcibly in the lobby, "Sir, you are a liar!" The hon. member for Stoke explained that he was provoked to use this language by the contemptuous epithets applied to him in Mr. Sullivan's speech. He then withdrew from the House whilst a resolution calling upon him to apologise was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Forster, seconded by Mr. Cross. Dr. Kenealy, in a penitent mood, having made the desired apology, the excitement subsided, and the House next allowed Mr. Monk's Congé-d'Elire Bill to be read the first time.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having at length been permitted by the sheer exhaustion of a vast variety of topics, and the petty as well as petulant loquacity of certain members who had insisted on a priority of hearing, rose at a quarter before six o'clock on Thursday to make his annual financial statement. Plunging at once into *medias res*, the right hon. gentleman said that the estimate of revenue last year was £78,412,000, and the actual revenue was £78,565,000, showing an increase of £153,000. But, on the other hand, the expenditure, which was estimated at £78,043,000, turned out to be £78,125,000, or an excess of £81,380. The result therefore was that the surplus which was expected to be £368,000 turned out to be £443,000; and though that was not a very brilliant result it was, considering the circumstances of the year, a subject for congratulation. The deficiency in the Customs Revenue, as compared with the estimate, was chiefly in spirits and tobacco. If the amounts voted in Supplementary Estimates had to be added to the ordinary votes the expenditure would have been £79,020,000, but the saving upon the votes had almost reached the amount of the Supplementary Estimates. The estimated expenditure for the year 1877 was as follows:—Debt charge, £28,000,000; Interest on local loans, £220,000; Suez Loan, £200,000; Consolidated Fund charges, £1,600,000; Army, £14,538,700; Home charge for Forces in India, £1,000,000; Army Purchase, £500,000; Navy, £10,978,800; Civil Service, £13,726,000; Customs and Inland Revenue, £2,767,000; Post Office, £3,261,000; Telegraph Service, £1,232,000; and Packet Service, £767,000. Total estimated expenditure, £78,794,000, or an increase of £663,000. In regard to revenue he regretted he could not form a very satisfactory estimate. At the same time he saw no reason for taking a very desponding view, as there were signs of improvement in the resources of the country; but under all circumstances it was felt advisable to take a very moderate estimate of the revenue. The Estimates were—Customs, £19,859,000; Excise, £27,500,000; Stamps, £10,920,000; Land Tax and House Duty, £2,560,000; Income Tax, £5,540,000; Post Office, £6,100,000; Telegraphs, £1,300,000; Crown Lands, £410,000; and Miscellaneous, £4,810,000. The result was an estimated revenue for the current year of £79,020,000, and expenditure £78,794,000, leaving an excess of income over expenditure of £225,000. They had, therefore (observed the Chancellor of the Exchequer), a Budget ready to their hands; for it was pretty clear that no increase of taxation was necessary and that there could be no remission. At first sight the burden upon the taxpayer might

be regarded as excessive, but it must be remembered that £13,400,000 of the expenditure brought a return; and the actual charge upon the taxpayer was only £65,600,000. The National Debt amounted to £779,283,000 when the present Government came into office—it now amounted to £775,590,000. Besides that decrease £4,000,000 had been expended on the purchase of the Suez Canal shares; £7,417,000 had been lent to local bodies in excess of the repayments; and there were other items which brought up the total expenditure on capital account in the last three years to £15,654,000. The pressure which during the last two or three years had been keeping down the elasticity of the revenue, unfortunately still continued, and the signs of the revival of commercial prosperity were as yet but feeble; nevertheless, the taxation of the country was not exceptionally burdensome. There existed resources which could be called upon if necessary. Our strength was in the endeavour to husband our resources; and our finances were in a sound and healthy condition in case it should be necessary to face contingencies which he did not care to contemplate. The statement of the right hon. gentleman, which occupied about an hour and a quarter, was generally well though not enthusiastically received. In the course of the discussion which followed much stress was laid upon the increasing expenditure of the country, and anticipations were expressed that the Government would be ultimately forced to effect a considerable reduction of the expenditure in many of the departments of the State. The usual formal resolutions were ultimately agreed to.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Some fair racing was witnessed at Warwick last week, and Fasting Girl, a nice filly by Broomielaw—Abstinence, was probably superior to anything that ran at Lincoln. She secured a couple of races in good style, Violet Melrose being second to her on each occasion. Ray, a well-named filly by Speculum—Moonbeam, was another two-year-old winner; and the Great Warwickshire Handicap fell to Bloomfield (7st. 5lb.), who only had a couple of opponents to beat. One of these was Rosy Cross (7st.), who has scarcely fulfilled her early promise, though the weight is a heavy one for a three-year-old at this time of year. Meetings have been held during the present week at Bristol, Croydon, Thirsk, and other places; but there is little of more than passing interest to chronicle. The Fitzhardinge Two-Year-Old Plate at Bristol fell to Windfall, who is one of the first to credit Favonius with a race. Only five came out for the Bristol Steeplechase, which was won by Palm (10st. 10lb.), who was the worst favourite of the lot.

On Tuesday the subscribers and members of the Belvoir Hunt presented the Duke of Rutland with a testimonial consisting of four candelabra, which had cost £2500, in recognition of his great liberality in providing sport for them during more than twenty years. The presentation, which took place at Belvoir Castle, was made by Sir W. Earle Welby-Gregory, M.P.

The tenth annual competition for the Public Schools Racket Challenge Cup was brought off at Prince's last week. Marlborough, Wellington, Harrow, Cheltenham, Eton, and Rugby, were all represented, and a great sensation was created in the first ties, when Marlborough beat Harrow by four games to one. The final tie was splendidly fought out, the Hon. Ivo Bligh and C. A. C. Ponsonby, representing Eton, against G. M. Butterworth and F. M. Lucas, for Marlborough. The service of the Hon. Ivo Bligh was exceptionally brilliant, and contributed greatly to Eton's victory by four games to one; but this success was not so easily gained as it might appear to be at first sight, for in two of the games the score was "14 all," and they had to be "sett."

At about eleven o'clock last Saturday night the greatest feat in the annals of pedestrianism was brought to a conclusion at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, when D. O'Leary and E. P. Weston finished their six-day's walk—the former covering 520 miles, against the 510 miles of his opponent. Both men have considerably exceeded anything that has ever been done before in the annals of long-distance walking, and we can truly say of Weston's defeat that it does him far more credit than any of his previous victories. Some particulars of this well-contested match will be found at page 355, and an illustration of it on the following page.

Lady Burdett-Coutts distributed prizes to the successful students of the Torquay Science and Art School yesterday week.

The returns as to the emigration from the Mersey last month give a total of 2985 persons—a number lower by 1330 than that for March, 1876.

An estimate of the amount required in the current financial year to defray the cost of the Army Purchase Commission has been issued. The total, £500,000, shows a net decrease for the year of £14,190.

The Mayor of Salford received on Thursday morning the writ for the election of a member in the place of the late Mr. Cawley. He has fixed the nomination for Monday next, and the polling for Thursday.

A cocoa and coffee house (erected at the cost of Mrs. F. T. Mappin), the object of which is to afford to working men refreshment unminged with intoxicating liquor, was opened at Sheffield on Monday evening, when addresses were delivered by Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P. Alderman Bassett, the Mayor, presided.

At a meeting on Monday of bondholders of the Turkish 1854 Loan a resolution was passed requesting the Council of Foreign Bondholders to co-operate with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co. in their efforts to obtain from the Turkish Government authority for the payment to the bondholders of the unpaid half coupons out of the funds held by the Bank of England.

The Yorkshire Congregational Union began its sittings at Dewsbury on Monday. It was resolved by the Executive Council to accept an invitation to hold the next annual conference at Scarborough. Meetings were held at Dewsbury, Earlsheaton, and Batley in connection with the conference. The great public meeting took place on Tuesday. Mr. Byles, of Bradford, presided, and gave an address, in which he said that the denomination was spreading, but there was a want of stronger spiritual life. Their ministers ought to take example by the late Rev. Norman Macleod. They needed more help from the many; but at present the chief contributors to their funds were the wealthy. The Free Church of Scotland was a marvellous illustration of what combined help and small contributions from all parties associated could do. The example was one the Congregationalists might advantageously follow. Subsequently, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Mellor, a resolution was unanimously passed disapproving of the Government Burials Bill, and petitions against it were ordered to be sent to both Houses of Parliament. The Rev. C. Lyte, of Rotherham College, was unanimously appointed chairman of the Union for next year. At night a large public meeting was held in Trinity Church, in connection with the conference.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

All the Ministers were present at the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday.

Arrangements have been made for holding the Carlton Exhibition in the western galleries of the Exhibition buildings, Queen's-road, South Kensington.

At a General Court of the Bank of England Mr. Edward Howley Palmer has been elected governor, and Mr. John William Birch deputy-governor for the next two years.

Mr. James Dewar, F.R.S.E., Jacksonian Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, has been elected Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, in the room of Dr. J. H. Gladstone, resigned.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Wesleyan Methodist Education was held on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Mitchell.

Lord Aberdare presided on Tuesday at a conference of representatives of discharged prisoners' aid societies, called to consider the questions which have arisen since the conference of 1871. Several papers were read, followed by discussions.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, presided on Monday evening at the public opening of a new school in the Bellenden-road, Peckham, with accommodation for 817 children.

Princess Christian has promised some contributions to a bazaar to be opened by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, May 26, on behalf of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche and branches in Stepney-causeway.

At the annual general meeting of the Household Fire and Carriage Accident Insurance Company (Limited), held at the offices, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard, on Monday, a dividend of 6 per cent per annum was declared.

The council of the Yorkshire College of Science has been officially notified of the decision of the Clothworkers' Company to expend the sum of £10,000 in providing adequate accommodation for the textile industries department of the college.

The annual dinner in aid of the London Coffee and Eating-House Keepers' Benevolent Association will take place at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday next, under the presidency of Mr. Sheriff East.

Dr. Schliemann read a paper on Troy and its analogy to Mycenæ, last Wednesday, before a brilliant gathering of members of the British Archaeological Society and their friends—Lord Houghton in the chair. The society has conferred on him a diploma of honorary membership.

About £110 has been received for the poor-box at the Mansion House in answer to a recent appeal made by the Lord Mayor. This sum is described as being entirely inadequate to the daily increasing wants of the poor who come for temporary assistance in times of distress and emergency.

The officers and members of the light cavalry attached to the Honourable Artillery Company gave a soirée dansante at their head-quarters, Finsbury, yesterday week. The Lady Mayoress honoured the ball with her presence; ill-health preventing the Lord Mayor from being present.

Asitting was held at the Society of Arts on Tuesday evening (under the presidency of Mr. Campbell Johnston) to hear Mr. R. Richards read a paper on the Social State and Prospects of the South African Communities. Mr. Richards's paper was rather long, but in substance it gave a highly favourable account of our South African communities.

A conference of Nonconformists, presided over by Mr. Richard, M.P., was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Tuesday, when several resolutions against the Burials Bill of the Government were passed. Sir H. Havelock, Mr. O. Morgan, and Mr. Stansfeld were the members of Parliament who made the principal speeches against the measure.

An exhibition of paintings, comprising, among other works six by Mr. Alma Tadema, A.R.A., two by Guido Bach, and fourteen by H. Herkomer, is on view at the German Athenæum, 51, Mortimer-street.—The collected sketches and drawings of the late Mr. R. T. Landells are to be sold, on April 20, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

The attention of the City Commissioners of Sewers having been directed to the great want of a proper inquest-room within the City of London, the medical officer of health has made inquiries, and on a report from that gentleman the Commissioners have determined to provide the required accommodation.

The receipts at the Albert Hall on Easter Monday evening, at the concert given by Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock for the benefit of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, amounted to £1000. This sum will be handed over to the institution intact; the expenses, amounting to between £500 and £700, being defrayed by Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market and destroyed 7 tons 2 cwt. of diseased fish, which had been consigned there for sale. The fish included 2100 herrings, 68 cod, 500 haddocks, 36 ling, 467 plaice, 40 salmon, and 200 whiting; and there were seized besides, 4 baskets of oysters, 25 baskets of smelts, several bushels of mussels, and 42 bushels of periwinkles.

Schools provided by the new scheme which has amalgamated the endowments of four educational institutions in Westminster were opened on Wednesday by Dean Stanley. It was stated that, whereas the old endowments clothed and boarded 166 children, in the new schools 600 children will be educated as day scholars, in addition to 300 in the boarding-school, who will be also boarded and clothed.

The Working Men's College, 91, Blackfriars-road, which was opened in January, 1868, for the purpose of giving to the working men of South London and their families the means of a thorough education, reopened on Monday. Among the new classes are technical classes for carpenters and bricklayers, elementary classes in chemistry, modelling, and in mathematics, and a civil service class.

Dr. D. G. F. Macdonald writes to us:—"The genial weather of the past few days has already induced many of our summer migrants to come over. On Sunday last I heard the cuckoo and nightingale in full song at Chiselhurst, whilst martins and swallows were hawking for insects over the common. It is a remarkable fact that summer birds appear earlier within a short distance of London than in any other part of England."

For the first time for several years the weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows an increase compared with the corresponding week in the preceding year. The total number of paupers at the end of last week (the first week of April) was 85,021, of whom 38,667 were in workhouses and 46,354 received outdoor relief. This is an increase of 1003 over the corresponding week in 1876, but a decrease of 7477 and 9366

compared with 1875 and 1874 respectively. The increase is in indoor paupers, who numbered last week upwards of 2000 more than in the corresponding week in either of the three preceding years. Outdoor paupers have fallen off 1287 compared with last year, and 10,591 and 22,462 compared with 1875 and 1874. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 670, of whom 493 were men, 132 women, and 45 children.

Last week 2525 births and 1922 deaths were registered in London, the former having exceeded by 13 and the latter by 266 the average numbers. The deaths included 78 from small-pox, 50 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 69 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, 9 from diarrhoea, 366 from bronchitis, and 131 from pneumonia. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week the mean temperature was 47 deg., or 3 deg. above the average.

The triennial festival in aid of the Royal General Dispensary, which was founded in 1770, was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the Sheriffs. The subscriptions amounted to about £450. A good selection of vocal music was given, under the direction of Mr. Lester, by Madame Clara Suter, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. M. Watson, and Mr. Chaplin Henry.

Lord Derby, in reply to a deputation from Coventry, Derby, Leicester, and other places respecting the depressed state of the ribbon and silk trade of England, which they attributed to the operation of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860, entered fully into the question, and assured the deputation that all the details they had submitted to him would be considered, and that they would be forwarded to the gentlemen in Paris who are engaged in the negotiation of a fresh treaty.

The London School Board reassembled on Wednesday after the Easter recess. A recommendation of the finance committee to pay a small sum of money to the Clerkenwell vestry gave rise to a discussion on church rates, which resulted in the passing of a resolution declaring it to be undesirable for the board to pay voluntary church rates in any case. The works committee were authorised to erect babies' rooms in connection with those schools where, in their opinion, they were required.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London Financial Association on Monday a statement was made as to the relationship in which the association stands to the Alexandra Palace. The report stated that the directors had bought the palace, the estate, and chattels for £390,000, together with sixteen acres of freehold land for £18,000, making a total of £408,000, the first cost having been £760,000. The palace and park have been let on lease, and about 250 acres of building-land will be dealt with separately. The approval of the shareholders was given to a bill in Parliament to authorise the sale of a portion of the palace grounds.

Mr. Nichols, one of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, has held an inquiry as to the provisions of a scheme for the improvement of certain areas in Westminster. By the demolition of the houses scheduled in the scheme 1380 persons would be displaced in the Old Pye-street district who at present occupy 510 rooms. The dwellings proposed to be constructed in their stead would be built in blocks five stories high, and would contain in the aggregate not less than 500 tenements, half of one room, and half of two rooms each, thus providing 750 rooms for the accommodation of 1380 persons.

The first meeting of the new Metropolitan Asylums Board was held last Saturday. Dr. Brewer, who was re-elected chairman, presided. The clerk, Mr. Jebb, read letters from the vestries and medical officers of health of the metropolis, in reply to a circular sent to them asking their opinion upon the subject of a board being formed with power to treat all cases of fever and smallpox, whether of the pauper or non-pauper classes. The majority of the vestries were in favour of a central authority being formed, but some objected. The reports from the several asylums under the management of the board showed that in all the asylums there were 979 cases of smallpox, and that sixty-nine patients had died during the fortnight.

A statement was made by the coroner's officer for Lambeth, last Saturday, with reference to the property of the lady named Eliza Rogers, of 6, Queen-street, Webber-street, Lambeth, upon whose body an inquest was held a short time ago, and for whose property an heir is wanted. The officer said that since the inquiry he had found among a quantity of rubbish in a chest of drawers a bank-book relating to £180 17s. 4d., which had been deposited in the Lambeth Bank, in addition to bonds of the value of upwards of £500 in the Three per Cent Consols. The whole of the property amounted to £737. He had had the body interred and the furniture and effects valued by two sworn brokers. A number of letters had been received from all parts of the country from persons who thought they were related to the deceased lady, and he had placed all the documents in the hands of a firm of solicitors.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening at the Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, with the view of promoting the success of the Surrey Association for the Advancement of Science, Art, and Literature. The chair was taken by Mr. W. H. Stone, from whose opening observations it appears that the objects to be promoted by the new association will include first-class lectures in science and art, a gradual acquisition of philosophical apparatus, music, conversazioni, teaching of languages, reading-room, and library. The scheme contemplates subscribers at a guinea a year each, and an affiliation if possible with South Kensington. Resolutions pledging the meeting to the promotion of the above objects were proposed by Mr. D. Rogers, Mr. Puckle, Dr. Lempière, and others. It was intimated in the course of the evening that the names of one hundred life-subscribers to the association had already been enrolled. Mr. H. H. M. Smith acted as secretary.

The Lord Mayor on Wednesday received a communication from M. Mignot, the President of the Chambre Syndicale des Ouvriers Menuisiers en Bâtiment at Paris, stating that that body had determined to offer a sculptured monumental pulpit, of the value of from £1200 to £1400, for erection in St. Paul's Cathedral, as a recognition of the aid rendered by England to the French sufferers during the war of 1870. The cost will be defrayed by a voluntary subscription, and the pulpit will be exhibited at the Paris Exhibition next year. The Lord Mayor, in reply, thanked the Chamber for their very handsome offer, and promised to lose no time in laying their communication before the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with whom the decision would rest. It is also announced that, as the result of an appeal made last year to many of the City guilds, asking for their support towards providing a peal of twelve bells for St. Paul's, seven of the companies have agreed to contribute a bell each. The Corporation of London have provided the great tenor bell, and Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in connection with the Turners' Company, has given the remaining four. About £1000 is still wanted to furnish the necessary machinery and to prepare the tower for the reception of the bells and chimes.

Professor Wace, M.A., read a paper last Monday on the Ethics of Belief, at a meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Society. This paper was mainly a reply to Professor Clifford's article in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, which raised the question whether we have the right or not to question the authority of religious belief. Professor Wace maintained that if they were to be guided by the experience of mankind, faith and not science must determine the practical order of life. The just, according to Professor Clifford, should live by doubt, but Professor Wace maintained that the lesson of ordinary life and of the Scriptures was that the just should live by faith alone. He considered that a man must act every day of his life on the basis of certain moral, political, and religious assumptions, of which few men could be competent judges, and he thought all that could be asked of him was, that he should give as thorough a consideration as was possible to objections raised respecting them. His whole presumption was in favour of faith, and opposed to doubt, and he thought it safer in matters of practice, both for individuals and society, to err on the side of belief and trust than on the side of doubt and hesitation. A discussion lasting an hour and a half followed. The speakers were the Rev. Principal Rigg, D.D., the Rev. Principal Angus, D.D., both of whom expressed disagreement in various points with the paper; the Rev. Prebendary Irons, D.D., who showed that these objections had, for the most part, been anticipated and met by Professor Wace; the Rev. A. G. Pemberton, who held that Bishop Butler had fairly answered every possible objection to Christianity; the Rev. G. Warburton Weldon, who said the paper had the three great merits of being short, modest, and to the point, and that its critics had admirably answered one another; the Rev. C. E. Edgington, the Rev. A. C. Macpherson, the Rev. Prebendary Row and Mr. T. Harriott. Professor Wace replied.—At the meeting next Monday a paper on recent Assyrian research will be read.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Jan. 18, 1876, of the Right Hon. Jane, Countess of Egremont, late of Orchard Wyndham, Somersetshire, who died on Dec. 18 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by the Rev. George Richard Dupuis, the nephew, and John Philip Martineau, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix gives the advowson of the rectory and parish church of Clysstodon, Devon, with the next presentation, to the said Rev. G. R. Dupuis, and the advowson of the rectory and parish church of Alphington, Devon, to her nephew the Rev. Edward John Gore Dupuis. There are many annuities and legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to relatives, servants, and others; and the residue of her property the deceased Countess leaves to nine of her nephews and nieces.

The will and codicil, dated July 4 and 21, 1873, of the Hon. Mrs. Julia Bathurst, late of Hyams, Chobham, Surrey, who died on Feb. 22 last, at No. 22, Grosvenor-gardens, were proved on the 31st ult. by Allen Alexander Bathurst, the son, and Richard Musgrave Harvey, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix leaves to her daughter, Mary Selina, £21,000 and £1000 per annum; and there are some other legacies. The residue of her personalty and all her real estate, including the estate called Hyams, she gives to her said son.

The will, with two codicils, dated Aug. 8, 1868, July 26, 1873, and March 28, 1874, of Mr. Benjamin Hyde, late of Southfield House, Louth, Lincolnshire, who died on Oct. 6 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Samuel Hyde and William Hyde, the brothers, and William Hyde, jun., the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. There are considerable bequests to his brothers, nephews, and nieces, the relatives of his late wife, and servants; and the residue of his real and personal estate is given to his nephew, the said William Hyde the younger.

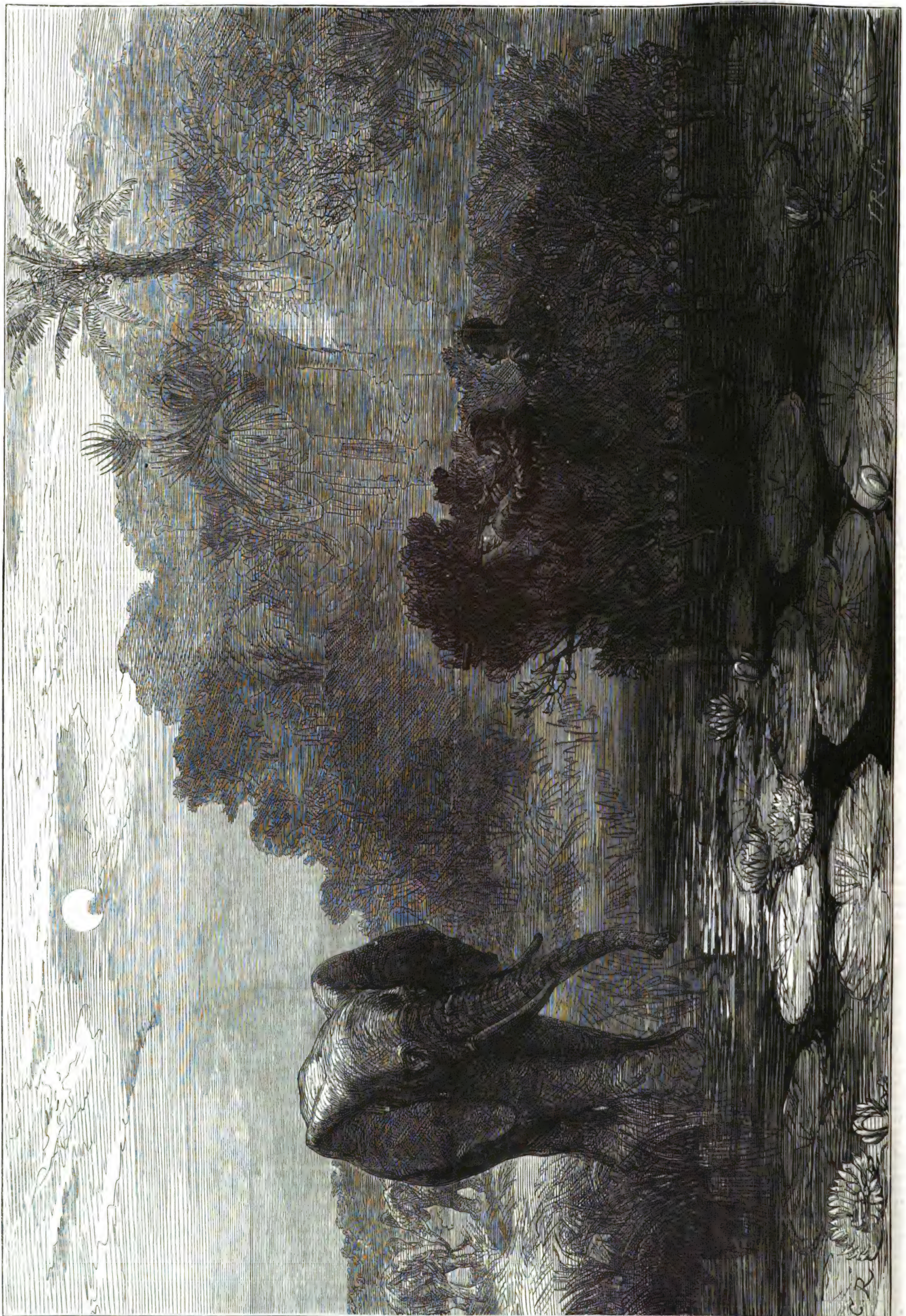
The will, dated March 20, 1876, of Mr. Stephen Cox, late of No. 11, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, who died on Jan. 30 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by John Roalfe Cox, the son, and Francis Woodhouse Braine, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. There are numerous legacies to members of his family and others; and the residue of his property he leaves to his three sons, Zechariah Stephen Cox, John Roalfe Cox, and George Cox.

The will, dated April 6, 1876, of Mr. John Morgan Cobbett, M.P., late of Skynes, Edenbridge, Kent, who died on Feb. 15 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Frederick Waller, George Marrable, and John Fielden Cobbett, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Mary Cobbett, all his furniture, plate, and household effects; to his daughter Mary his freehold house at Brighton; annuities to his three sisters, and the rest of his property to his two sons.

The will, dated Nov. 18, 1870, of Admiral Henry Gossett, R.N., late of No. 11, Old Quebec-street, Portman-square, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 15th ult. by Arthur Gossett, the brother, and Arthur Wellesley Gossett, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £7000. The testator bequeaths legacies to his nephews and nieces, and the remainder of his estate to his said brother.

ELEPHANT-SHOOTING BY MOONLIGHT.

That well-known writer of many tales of wild sporting exploits and surprising adventures, best known as "The Old Shikarry," whose death we announced with due regret some twelve months ago, furnished this sketch of an African hunting scene. The mighty beast whose life is aimed at by the Englishman, with a loaded rifle now about to send its steel-pointed shot or explosive shell into a vital part of the huge body, has come down at night, the leader of a female herd, to drink of the placid lake. His foes, the accomplished and well-equipped European, with the native Kafir servant, have concealed themselves in ambush, behind a thick screen of foliage, upon a rude platform of logs erected in the midst of the shallow water, surrounded by the broad floating leaves and gorgeous flowers of a magnificent aquatic plant. Short will be the respite and sure is the death of this doomed animal, the monarch of neighbouring swamps and forests, whose tusks of finest ivory, when they are sent to this country, will bear a goodly price in the market at the east end of London. It seems very probable that, before the expiration of the present century, the races of the wild elephants, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus, will have become almost extinct, in those parts of East Africa and South Africa to which there is increasing facility of access. They will then be preserved only, for two or three generations, in the menageries and zoological collections of Europe, or of some colonial towns; but the time will come, perhaps within one hundred years, when not a single living specimen will remain on earth. They should not, in any case, be allowed to infest the vicinity of inhabited and cultivated districts, for their ravages in every kind of agricultural produce are often most grievously felt by the poor native people.



AFRICAN ELEPHANT-SHOOTING BY MOONLIGHT



THE BUILDING IN WHICH THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT HOLDS ITS SITTINGS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE LATE MRS. CHISHOLM.

We have mentioned the death of this benevolent lady, whose efforts to improve the condition of British female emigrants to the Australian colonies have long been held in public esteem. She was, before her marriage, Miss Caroline Jones, daughter of Mr. William Jones, of Wootton, Northamptonshire, where she was born about the year 1810. Her energy was exercised for the benefit of the needy of her own neighbourhood, until her marriage to Captain Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian Army, in her twentieth year, removed her to a more extended sphere of usefulness. On her arrival at Madras, Mrs. Chisholm's attention was directed to the neglected and dangerous position of the soldiers' daughters; and, by the co-operation of the Governor and others, she established an industrial home, in which young girls were sheltered from all evil association, and instructed in practical knowledge. Captain Chisholm removed with his family to Australia, as his health required a temporary change of climate. At Sydney Mrs. Chisholm's sympathies were enlisted by the sufferings of the emigrants, who frequently arrived friendless and penniless. When Captain Chisholm returned to India, it was deemed desirable that his family should remain for a time at Sydney; and his wife devoted all her spare time to the schemes of usefulness which she had matured during her three years' residence in the colony. The protection of her own sex seemed to claim Mrs. Chisholm's most earnest efforts, and for them, after great difficulties, she succeeded in establishing a temporary home. She undertook several journeys into the interior for the purpose of forming committees and establishing country homes, taking with her, at the same time, parties of young women, varying in number from fifteen to sixty, whom she placed in service at the farms on the route. Their travelling expenses were at first borne by herself, and afterwards refunded. No sooner, however, did the settlers become acquainted with her praiseworthy object than they offered to find conveyance as well as food; and Mrs. Chisholm records the fact that her own expenses during seven years amounted only to £1 18s. 6d. When labourers were required in the interior, though there was an excess in Sydney, she undertook, at the Government expense, many journeys of 300 miles into the bush for the purpose of planting families, sharing the hardships of her companions, and performing the duties of leader, adviser, and commissary-general. Mrs. Chisholm established an office in Sydney, at which all persons needing employment might attend daily; and by her disinterested efforts has placed many thousands in positions of respectability and comfort. Having collected a quantity of facts bearing on the history and prospects of settlers in the colony, she published them under the title of "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales." Early in 1845 Captain Chisholm rejoined his wife, and gave her the benefit of his hearty co-operation. In 1846 they found it necessary to revisit their native land; and Mrs. Chisholm left Australia, having accepted a public testimonial of £150, which she set aside for the furtherance of her benevolent views. In fact, she returned to England, not to rest from her labours, but to carry them out more effectually. Possessing neither rank nor influence, and with

an income scarcely amounting to a competency, Mrs. Chisholm began her contest with Government officials for the rights of her poor clients. She secured attention to her representations by the confidence she inspired, and at length the order was given which consigned two shiploads of children from various workhouses to their parents in Australia, at the expense of Government. Similar success attended her efforts on behalf of the convicts' wives, who had been promised a free passage in certain cases of meritorious behaviour on the part of their husbands. But the great achievement of her visit to England was the establishment of the Female Colonization Loan Society, for the promotion of family emigration. She went again to Australia in 1854, and, after devoting many years to the philanthropic objects she had at heart, returned to England in 1866. Our Portrait of Mrs. Chisholm is copied from the photograph of a life-sized painting of her, taken by Mr. Angelo Hayter in 1850. She is represented with a letter in her hand, which was the letter written to her by a poor emigrant girl in the interior of New South Wales, imploring Mrs. Chisholm to

send out a near relative of hers. The letter was addressed thus—"Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, the Emigrants' Friend, England or elsewhere." It reached the post-office in London, and was at once delivered to Mrs. Chisholm.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

An illustration of the opening of the new Parliament of the Turkish Empire by his Majesty the Sultan, in the Grand Throne-Room of the Imperial Palace of Dolma-Bagché, formed the Extra Supplement given with last week's Number of this Journal. We now present an exterior view of the building at Constantinople, in which the sittings of the Parliament are held, and one of the interior of the Chamber of Deputies, with that important deliberative assembly in full session.

The building, in which both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies at present find accommodation, in two separate halls, is one called the Dar el Fanoum, situated near the Mosque and ancient Greek Cathedral of St. Sophia. It was partially constructed in the reign of Sultan Abdul Medjid, from the year 1840, to be occupied by the projected Turkish University, but remained in an unfinished state at the period of the Crimean War, in 1854. During that campaign it was used as a military hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers of the British army. Some time after the termination of the war, an attempt was made by the Turkish Government to carry out its design of the University here. Something was done in the way of repairing and completing a portion of the building, and professors of literary, historical, scientific, and other studies were appointed. One of these was Ahmed Vefik Effendi, who is now President of the Chamber of Deputies. He delivered but two lectures at the University, his subject being the philosophy of history. The only other professor who ever put in an appearance was the professor of chemistry, and it is reported that his one lecture was occupied with the old marvels of alchemy, instead of the principles of modern science. The Ottoman University, in short, proved an utter abortion, and the project was dropped, like many other liberal and useful designs in Turkey, after a sad waste of public money. Some time afterwards, to make the vast empty building available for the Government service, the Ministers of Commerce and of Public Works took possession of different parts of it. The two floors which were lately abandoned by the Ministry of Commerce have been fitted up for the two legislative bodies under the new Constitution. These halls are exactly alike, and are similarly decorated and furnished, except in the position of the "tribune," or platform and desk at which the member who is speaking has to stand while addressing the House. The length of the hall is 52 ft., and its breadth 36 ft. Its decorations are a mixture of the Renaissance, the Moorsque, and the modern styles; the ceiling is adorned with rectilinear patterns of diverse colours, and with some gilding; while the fronts of the galleries have a Saracenic form of ornamentation. There are, in the side galleries, special boxes for the Sultan, the foreign Ambassadors, and other illustrious visitors; there is also a Reporters' Gallery.



THE LATE MRS. CHISHOLM.

The members of the Chamber, as in other Continental Parliaments, sit on benches, with desks before them, confronting the lofty magisterial platform of the President and Secretaries. This is ascended by a flight of steps from the upper part of the floor, which rises in a slight inclined plane; the "tribune," or pulpit for the member speaking, stands rather lower, in front of the President's platform. It is placed in the Chamber of Deputies, to the left hand of the President's chair, but in the Senate it is on the President's right hand.

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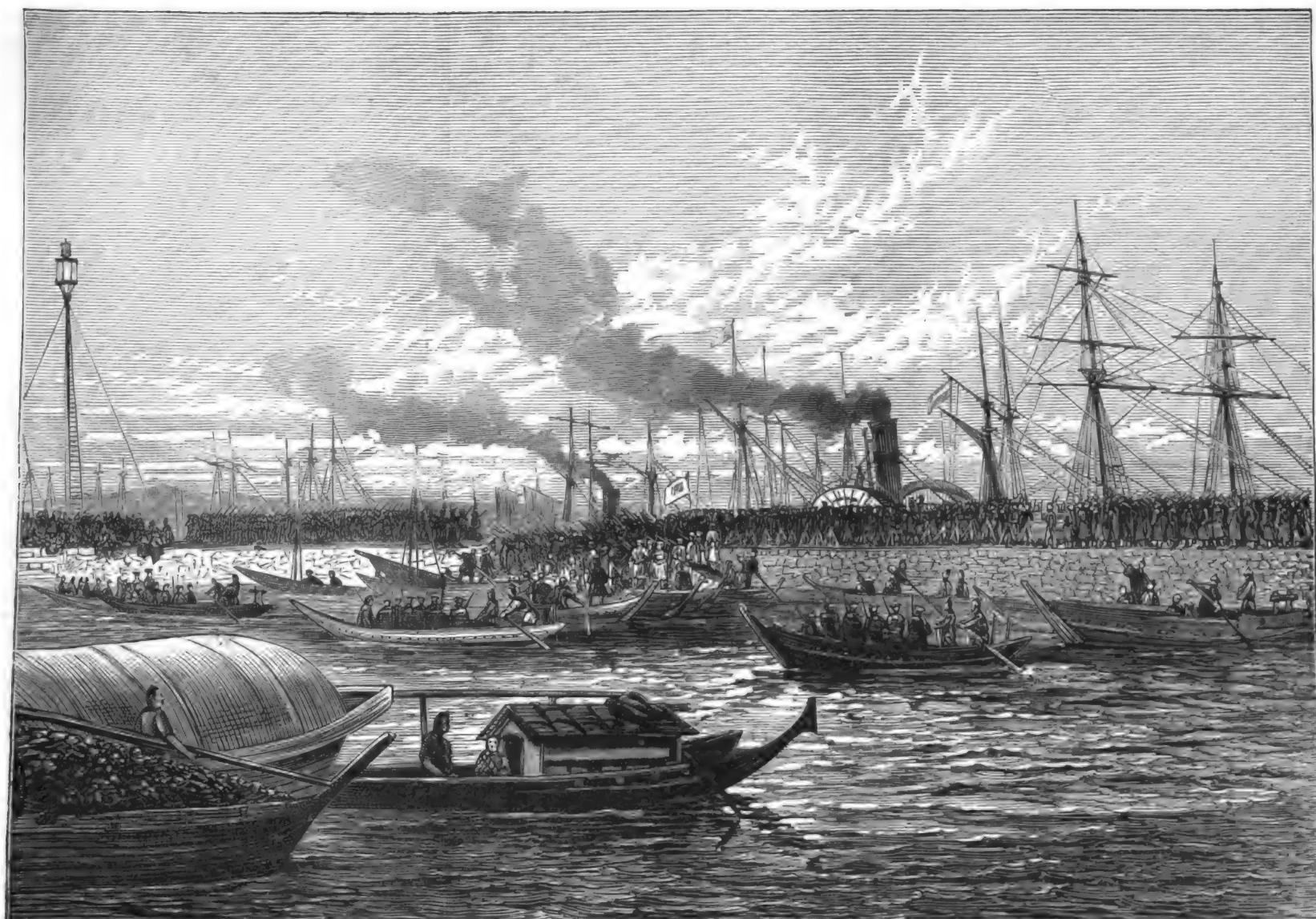
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T H E C I V I L W A R I N J A P A N.



A SKETCH AT THE JETTY, YOKOHAMA: TROOPS ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.



EMBARKATION OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS FOR SATSUMA AT THE JETTY, YOKOHAMA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Our Correspondent and Special Artist at Yokohama, Mr. C. Wirgman, writes as follows, on Feb. 27, upon the subject of his two sketches:—

"Japan being a volcanic country, it is but natural that frequent eruptions should take place there. Indeed, since last October, when the garrison of Kumamoto, in the province of Hiogo, was attacked in the dead of night, and numbers of officers and soldiers were massacred by 'Old Japan' fanatics, rebellions and risings of the farmers have occurred in nearly all parts of this country. But they have been separately put down by the Imperial Government. During all these outbreaks the powerful clan of Satsuma remained perfectly quiet, even during the Mayebara insurrection in Chô-shin, which threatened at one time to involve the whole of Japan in a civil war. In order to appease the farmers, their taxes were reduced, and all was apparently quiet throughout the land. Still, from time to time, rumours reached Yeddo to the effect that Satsuma was much agitated. It was reported at one time that Saigo, at the head of seventeen battalions, was marching on the capital, to present a memorial asking for the removal of obnoxious Ministers. These rumours were, however, contradicted, and everything seemed going on smoothly, when the Mikado went down to Kiyoto to open the railway on the 5th of this month. But hardly had that ceremony been satisfactorily performed when news reached here that a Government steamer, removing powder from Kagoshima (the capital of Satsuma), had been sent away by armed Samurai, who refused to allow the powder to be removed from their province. This was, indeed, the beginning of the troubles. The schoolboys, the Samurai, and the army in Satsuma, then took up arms and invaded the next province, that of Hiogo. The Mikado and his councillors had before wished to pursue a policy of conciliation. But, on their receiving a telegram to the effect that the insurgents had acted in this manner, they were obliged to declare war. The Mikado then appointed Arisugawa no Mita Commander-in-Chief, with full powers to crush the rebellion as speedily as possible. Since then the Government has forbidden the publication of any news by the native newspapers; but frequent rumours of battles having been fought have reached Yokohama. The Satsuma men have, since the revolution of 1868, been the spoilt children of Japan; but they evidently wish to keep their *Imperium in imperio*, which is a thing not to be tolerated. The Imperial Government is now sending against them a large military force. Thousands of troops have been sent down in the mail steamers belonging to the Mitsubishi Company (Japanese), which were purchased from the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company (American) some time ago. These troops look splendid; they are armed with short sniders, well clothed, and well fed; each soldier has an extra pair of shoes attached to his knapsack, and a red, blue, green, or purple blanket. During the last fortnight Yokohama has been enlivened by their presence. They came down from Yeddo in the train, and are here embarked on board the steamers. Yesterday 2000 men went south, and 300 policemen, fine-looking fellows, armed with quarter-staves, which they will exchange for rifles and revolvers when they arrive at their destination. I inclose a few sketches from life, to show how Yokohama looks during an insurrection; and I will send you more."

The Japanese official paper denies that General Saigo is taking any part in the insurrection; but the very fact of that denial, looking to the terms in which it is made, and to the fact that General Saigo is down in the province where the insurrection is going on, rather tends to confirm the report that he is promoting the insurrection. There is a telegram from San Francisco, dated the 21st ult., stating that Kagoshima was captured by the Imperial troops, after a sharp and severe conflict. It will be remembered that this place was bombarded by a British squadron, or ship of war, to punish the Prince of Satsuma for some injuries done to British property some fourteen years ago.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Professor of Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, Sir G. S. Creasy, will, during the ensuing educational term, deliver a course of about eight lectures on the History of Roman Law, and also a course of about eight exegetical lectures on Roman Civil Law. The first lecture of this course will be given on Tuesday, April 17, at eleven. The subsequent lectures will be delivered on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the same hour. The lectures on this subject will be suspended after Wednesday, May 2, and be resumed on Tuesday, May 29, at the usual hour. The lectures will be given in the Middle Temple Hall.

The Professor of Equity (Mr. Eddis, Q.C.) will give during the ensuing educational term fourteen lectures, commencing with Equity as applied to the Raising of Portions or other Charges on Land. The first lecture on this subject will be given on Wednesday, April 11, at 4.15, and the subsequent lectures, at the same hour, on Wednesdays and Fridays during the term. The lectures on this subject will be suspended after Wednesday, May 2, and be resumed on Wednesday, May 30, at the usual hour. The lectures will be given in the room under the library at Lincoln's Inn Hall.

The Professor of the Law of Real and Personal Property (Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C.) will give, during the ensuing educational term, twelve public lectures on the following subject: On Prescriptive Rights, including Rights of Common. The first lecture on this subject will be delivered on Saturday, April 14, at 3.15. The subsequent lectures on this subject will be delivered on Tuesdays at 4.15, and on Saturdays at 3.15. The lectures on this subject will be suspended on Tuesday, May 1, and be resumed on Saturday, June 2, at the usual hour. The lectures will be given in Gray's Inn Hall.

The Professor on the Common Law (Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.) will give, during the ensuing educational term, thirteen public lectures on Criminal Law. The first lecture on this subject will be delivered on Thursday, April 12, at 4.15. The subsequent lectures on this subject will be delivered on Mondays and Thursdays, at the same hour. The lectures on this subject will be suspended after Thursday, May 3, and be resumed on Thursday, May 31, at the usual hour. The lectures will be delivered in the Inner Temple Hall.

The order for the reorganisation of the Royal Artillery has been issued. On July 1 the service will be divided into three brigades of horse artillery, six of field artillery, five of garrison artillery, and one brigade of coast artillery.

Daniel Kelleher, late captain of the British barque Ethel, was found guilty at Liverpool Borough Sessions of neglecting to use means for saving the life of Adam Brest, cook and steward of the vessel, who had fallen overboard in August last, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

According to the Board of Trade returns for March, the declared value of the exports of British produce and manufacture was 4½ per cent less than in the corresponding month last year, but the import value total is 28½ per cent in excess of that presented in March, 1876.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday a new comedy in three acts entitled "Fame," by Mr. C. M. Rae, was produced. The writer has been previously accredited as a good playwright, and his present work deserves consideration. There are two aspects under which Fame may be considered—one, in which it is sought by an ambitious candidate, and another, in which it is accidentally won by a deserving but indifferent person. "What's fame?" asks our didactic poet—

A fabled life in other's breath,
A thing beyond us e'en before our death.

This is the case with those who emulate its direct rewards and live uneasy lives in chasing an ever-retreating phantom. A few, however, seek only to do good; they do it "by stealth, and blush to find it fame." Mr. Rae has endeavoured to depict the passion under its two aspects—the former, a selfish passion, the latter, a benevolent aspiration. He has two heroines—one a novelist, who weds a tradesman whom she treats as an inferior; and the other a well-meaning young lady who becomes the wife of a barrister, does her duty by him and society, and finds unexpectedly that she has won an abiding reputation by her sincerity and humility. The former heroine, Miss Dryden Rolles (Miss A. Lafontaine), falls under the notice of Lord Tarleton (Mr. W. Gordon), who would console the lady for a literary disappointment in a fashion not at all pleasing to her husband. Dick Lyttleton (Mr. Howe) acts the part of a man on the occasion, and extorts the admiration of the haughty authoress. The second heroine, Rose Wentworth (Miss Marion Terry), is next shown as revelling in domestic bliss, and providing for the happiness of an increasing family. In this there is an idea, but not a story. Instead of such a narrative, we have to accept a series of pictures, accompanied with pretty dialogue, and to recognise the valuable service of dramatic artistes in their endeavours to realise the intended characters. The new piece had a quiet reception, and will probably gain on the esteem of the audience.

SURREY.

A revival of some interest has been effected at this theatre—namely, that of Moncrieff's version of Pierce Egan's "Life in London; or, the Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn and his elegant friend Corinthian Tom." In days less fastidious than the present, these broad caricatures of existing society were received with public favour. They certainly offended against morals, or rather decency, but they abounded in provocations of mirth, and a laughter-loving people compounded for all the rest. In these days, all Mr. Albery's delicate wit and genial humour fail to palliate for similar situations in "The Pink Dominoes," or, rather, are perhaps condemned for exaggerating them, by increasing their tendency to promote the hilarity of the audience. The picture presented by the old Tom-and-Jerry play was that of low life, the coarseness of which was at the time rather an element of popularity than otherwise. A transpontine audience has much of the old leaven remaining, and welcomes the literal rendering of vulgar experience. The realistic element still pleases, and the Cruikshank costumes have yet their admirers. The drama is very well acted, and may continue to delight the ordinary playgoer for the remainder of the season.

STRAND.

Mr. Vernon, a good comic actor, made his first appeal to the audience on Saturday afternoon in the character of a benefactor, and was rewarded by the attendance of numerous admirers. The pieces performed were "A Rough Diamond" and a new three-act comedy, altered, under the title of "Mammon," from M. Octave Feuillet's "Montjoie," which presents some rather strong dramatic points of interest, and ought to command popular favour. Mr. Vernon supported the character of Sir George Heriott, a money-making speculator, who has a wife and daughter whom he loves well enough, but not so well as he loves his gold. The part is made the medium for many satirical remarks on the money-market. A plot of considerable ingenuity supervenes. Lady Heriott (Mrs. Fairfax) has her suspicions aroused as to her money-loving lord's marital fidelity; a scene of violent passion ensues, and Violet, their daughter, has to choose whether she will stay with her father or her mother in case of their separation. Ultimately the Mammon-worshipper becomes a ruined man; it is then that his wife and daughter appeal to his better nature, and the play is brought to a pleasing conclusion.

In the evening Mr. John S. Clarke appeared in a drama by Mr. Tom Taylor called "Babes and Beetles," an eccentric title, appropriate enough to an eccentric performance.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday week, rewards amounting to £127 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. The Drogheda No. 2 life-boat had saved the crew of three men from the wrecked schooner Mary, of Liverpool. The Dunbar life-boat had rescued four men from the steamer James, of Greenock. The Caistor, Drogheda, Penarth, and Palling life-boats had also severally rendered services to vessels in distress. The Ramsgate life-boat had saved from death the crew of four men of the schooner Jessie, of Perth, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. The Howth life-boat had also gallantly saved three men from the barque Eva, of Dublin, wrecked on Baldoyle Sands. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum, were voted to Edward Weldrake, one of the crew of the Spurn Point life-boat, in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in jumping into the sea from the life-boat and saving the master of the sloop Grace Darling, of Hull, which was wrecked on the Middle Banks, off Spurn Point, during a strong easterly gale on Dec. 24. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £3100 were ordered to be made on the 256 life-boat establishments of the institution. Amongst the contributions recently received were £800 from Miss Adamson, to defray the cost of a life-boat establishment; £500 from the employes of the late Mr. George Moore, for a life-boat to be named after him; and £300 from Mrs. Garratt. Reports were read from Inspectors Ward, Gray Jones, R.N., and Macdonald, on their recent visits to the coast.

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B., to be Colonel of the 2nd Foot, in the room of the late General Spink, has been gazetted.

Telegrams state that the Dundee ships have been very successful at Newfoundland seal fishing. The Arctic, Captain Adams, arrived at St. John's on the 5th inst., with 25,000 seals, which will yield 250 tons of oil. The Neptune is full, with 30,000 seals, calculated to yield 300 tons of oil. The Panther has 20,000 seals, and the Aurora, another Dundee steamer, has 13,000 seals, and when Captain Adams left she was still prosecuting fishing. After discharging at St. John's, the Dundee steamers will at once proceed to the Greenland fishery.

BOOKS ABOUT TURKEY.

Mournfully mindful of what has lately happened, and anxiously foreboding what is yet to come—the fact of our Government having signed the Protocol notwithstanding—the intelligent observer of current events could not have a better opportunity of preparing for the worst than is afforded by the publication of *Russian Wars with Turkey*: by Major Frank S. Russell (Henry S. King and Co.), a volume from which the military probabilities of the future may be calculated, with a difference, perhaps, from the lessons of the past. The book, as its author candidly admits, is very little more than a compilation; but then it is compiled from the most trustworthy sources, and, in the account of the wars of 1828 and 1829, which are dealt with in detail, we find among the authorities such weighty names as those of Colonel Cheesey and Count Moltke. The latter was at that time but a simple Prussian Captain attached to the Russian staff; but, though he had as yet acquired little or no celebrity, his observations were made with the self-same faculties which, when their maturity was ripe and their vigour perhaps less, were to render him celebrated as the greatest strategist of our age. The author commences with an introduction, in which he briefly, but to good purpose, remarks upon the reasons which should make us more apprehensive than our forefathers were wont to be about "the near approach of Russian armies to Constantinople;" upon the sameness of position "as regards interest and causes for disagreement," existing between Russia and Turkey, though the former has become "more powerful for attack" and the latter "weaker for defence," during the last hundred and fifty years; and upon the many wonderful escapes which the Ottoman empire has had from impending destruction, escapes which, in the case of Mussulmans, no Christian would probably feel justified in terming providential, but which are certainly so miraculous as to suggest the idea that Turkey, like "poor Jack," has "a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft" and watches over its preservation. Eight times, as our author points out, since 1709, "has Russia made war against Turkey;" each time Russia "has invariably been the aggressor, and nearly always has added to her territory;" and in nearly every case Turkey has escaped from her extreme peril by the skin of her teeth: "twice, in 1711 and 1739, she has saved herself by force of her own arms; twice, in 1774 and 1829, has she been saved by the plague; once, in 1807, has she been saved by accidental circumstances; and three times, in 1791, 1812, and 1853, has she been saved by the intervention of other Powers." Her escapes, in the author's opinion, have been "fortunate perhaps for her, but most unfortunate for other nations, since indirectly, from her gross mismanagement, from her apparent helplessness, and the temptation she affords for attack, Turkey is the chronic and inveterate disturber of peace in Europe." From all which it would appear that the author, in common with many other equally competent and even more competent judges, seems to think that the destruction of the Ottoman empire would of itself suffice to put an end to the evil condition of South-Eastern Europe; not considering that such a catastrophe would almost certainly be followed by "red ruin and the breaking up of laws" to an extent in comparison with which the present state of things might be regarded as a Saturnian reign of content and social order. And yet he cannot really think so; for he himself says elsewhere that, before the Eastern Question can be theoretically solved, it is necessary to ascertain "how the Turks can be made to govern properly, or, if that is an impossibility, how they may be satisfactorily replaced." We follow him with the most pleasure and confidence when he confines himself to what may be called his own legitimate province, when he describes the early wars between Russia and Turkey up to 1828; when he makes his professional remarks upon various campaigns; when he discusses the present resources of these two Powers and compares their respective chances of success in the event of war; and when he dwells upon the "historical absurdity" of asserting that "Russia as a nation has no designs upon Constantinople." He writes openly, frankly, boldly, impartially, like a soldier; he does not, apparently, love the Turk, and he certainly is not blind to the faults of the Russians; he considers that, as things now are, "a transfer from the rule of Turkey to that of Russia would—to use a common expression—be a transfer from the frying-pan to the fire." He also draws attention to the shrewd remark made not long ago by Mr. Alfred Austin: "that the solicitude of Russia for the welfare of Turkish subjects is of recent date, whereas the interest of Russia in Turkish territories is as old as Turkish decline in defensive capacity and Russia's consciousness of offensive strength." But public morality has improved, at any rate so far as externals are concerned, since Alexander and Napoleon coolly arranged a partition of Turkey at the peace of Tilsit, without any pretence of Christian benevolence: the wolf is nowadays expected to make at least so much concession to the opinion of the civilised world as to put on sheep's clothing. The author does not omit to show how far the key of the situation is held by Austria; and, in case Austria should not forbid, he passes in review the altered conditions of invasion since 1828 and 1829, the probable marches of the Russians, and the probable strategy of the Turks. Nor are maps wanting to assist the reader, who cannot fail to rise from a perusal of the pages with a good general idea of what war between Turkey and Russia has hitherto been, and is likely to be. Whatever it may be, if it is to come, it can scarcely bring in its train any horrors more dreadful, so far as the armies are concerned, than those of 1829, which are described in some pages extracted from Count Moltke's book, and which cause the shuddering reader to wonder, not that Diebitsch "magnanimously" refrained from marching upon Constantinople, but that he ever got to Adrianople, so critical was the situation of his army.

A great deal of seasonable information, contained within a comparatively small compass, is to be found in *The Rise and Decay of the Rule of Islam*, by Archibald J. Dunn (Samuel Tinsley), the author of which was prompted to his task by the laudable desire of putting "into a popular shape the materials for forming a true judgment" upon the "general scope and bearing" of the Eastern Question. He has evidently been at great pains to combine comprehensiveness with brevity. He starts with a sketch of Mahomet's life and teaching, followed by "a history of the Saracenic Empire which he founded, and of the Turkish Empire which succeeded it." He gallops along, but not too hastily to notice what is most prominent in his course, through two-and-twenty chapters; after which we find ourselves, with memories refreshed and scenes of the past revived, in the midst of recent occurrences. The causes of the Bulgarian rising, the depositions and accessions of the various Sultans, the murder of the Ministers, Serbia's declaration of war, Lord Russell's expression of opinion, Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's proposals, the Conference, the Turkish Constitution—all the well-worn topics of dispute, in fact—are once more brought to the front. The degraded position of the Christians in Turkey is insisted upon with more than ordinary vehemence: for it is declared that the "worst barbarities" of negro slavery "pale before the frightful crimes and atrocities which have

been for more than a thousand years the everyday history of those unhappy Eastern nations," although it is not distinctly stated that the Turkish oppressor can sell for money the oppressed Christians and their families. From which it may be surmised that the author is not very favourably inclined towards the Turks, against whom he cites the testimony of Lord Bacon, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Newman, M. Guizot, and so on. But neither is he more amiably disposed towards the Russians, whom he includes among the competitors for the privilege of replacing the Turks. "There is not much to choose," he says, "between the Turk and the Russian, except that the former is said to be somewhat more truthful and straightforward than the latter, having generally a higher sense of personal dignity." He is good enough to propound his own scheme for the settlement of the Eastern Question. His propositions are only eight in number; but they occupy too much space to be set forth here at length, which is the less to be regretted inasmuch as they do not appear calculated to command general assent. It may be mentioned, however, that he would have the Turkish provinces "in Europe, Asia, and Africa" occupied "by a combined army composed of contingents from the forces of all the European Powers, under the supreme command of an English General;" that, if he be rightly understood, the Sultan should be "pensioned off," after the fashion of certain Indian Potentates, and that there should be, instead of an Ottoman Empire, a Byzantine Federation, with the Duke of Edinburgh as President. If this may not be, he looks forward to a time when England will be compelled to "step into the arena as the St. George of modern Europe, to do battle with the Dragon of Barbarism," and when "the greatest iniquity which has ever stained the annals of the human race" will "be put an end to by the final abolition of the reign of Islam." It is only just to the author, lest the taste which has been given of his quality should mislead anybody, to mention that he has full confidence in the present Government, and, though freely admitting the hopelessness of the Turkish character, does not by any means commend the intemperate zeal of the so-called "agitators." As for the virulent abuse bestowed upon the "unspeakable" and the "anti-human" Turk, it leads to some curious results. You may plead that to talk in such a way is contrary to the Christianity that the talker professes, and you will be answered that it is the Turk's religion, it is the Koran, which makes him an exception to the general Christian rule; his very faith is anti-Christian, anti-human, unspeakable; there were more hope of a heathen. But you may plead, again, that the Koran did not prevent the Saracens from being models to even the Christians in Spain, so that the difficulty of religion is evidently not insurmountable; it must be the difference between the Turk and the Saracen in origin, for the Turk is a Tartar, and so, if you scratch him, is the Russian. Where, then, should be the reason for pronouncing the Turk hopeless? He is as human as the Russian, and his religion was not fatal in the case of the Saracen to intellectual as well as moral graces. Besides, a cynic might ask why Mussulmans should be more bound by their religion than Christians, according to experience, are by theirs. No doubt the Turk could learn the art of "explaining away" or "reconciling with modern progress."

If, as we are confidently informed, "Turkey remains just what she was when Mr. Layard used to assure the House of Commons that her regeneration was at last about to begin," the charge of being antiquated cannot be justly advanced in depreciation of *Turkey: being Sketches from Life*, by the "Roving Englishman" (George Routledge and Sons); for the book deals with just the time at which Mr. Layard was "studying Turkish affairs closely on the spot"—that is, about a quarter of a century ago. Certainly no other depreciatory charge can be brought against the volume; it is singularly vigorous and incisive, and at the same time good-humoured and very amusing. Some of the sketches might have been written by him who wrote "Eöthen." It was undoubtedly a "happy thought" to republish the work, which contains a collection of papers not only highly entertaining, but so trustworthy in their information that such authorities as the late Lord Palmerston, the late Lord Dalling, and other competent judges are said to have borne witness to the "intimate knowledge of Turkey" they displayed. It is to be hoped, however, that since they were first published we have changed, if Turkey has not; that we do not nowadays choose for our representative at the Porte or elsewhere such a stony, tyrannical ruffian as Sir Hector Stubble, and that we have mended matters as regards the interpreters attached to the British Embassy at Constantinople. It is to be feared that the paper, excellent as it is, which unfolds the author's experience at a Turkish bath will have partially lost the charm of novelty; for though in 1853 the Turkish bath was a rarity in this country, it has for some time been established as a British institution, even if it be less popular than it was ten years ago. There is something very ludicrous, and at the same time very pathetic, in the narrative which describes a visit paid to the Sultan, the "wiggling" administered to that sublime Potentate by an Ambassador, the sublime Potentate's dread of the Ambassador, even as a schoolboy's dread of his master, the Ambassador's complacent swagger, and the Turkish Minister's impotent red-faced wrath at sight of his august master's humiliation. Such a spectacle as that might, no doubt, be seen again in these days. How different from the time when a Sultan would keep Ambassadors waiting from sunrise to sunset, if it seemed good, without the gate, and would not, even at last, admit them to any close proximity, whilst the High Chamberlain himself ducked down their heads lest they should fall short of the proper reverence. Ichabod! the glory hath indeed departed, and the mighty have indeed fallen. The opinion held by the "Roving Englishman," with all his intimate knowledge, about the Turks in general is not favourable; he owns to having met individual Turks whom he loved like brothers and highly esteemed, but he is doubtful about the character of the Turkish nation. Still, a little leaven, properly handled, will leaven the whole lump.

The *Globe* understands that Mr. Thomas William Gorst has been appointed to succeed Mr. Watson as solicitor to the Office of Woods.

Last week a match took place between teams of the men of the 105th Regiment and the 6th Essex (Colchester) Volunteers, at Middlewich, the volunteers using the Snider and the regulars the Martini-Henry. At the 200-yards range the volunteers led by two points, making 255 against 253; but at 500 yards the regulars made 231, while the volunteers only scored 178, leaving the former the winners by 51 points. The highest score on the winning side was made by Captain Ferrier, 60 points; and, on the losing side, by Private Farmer, 62 points.—The Bristol Rifles held a competition at Avonmouth. Private Leaker took first place, the next best scores being made by Private Gouldsmith, Captain Blackburne, and Sergeant Wookey.—The first triangular match of the season for the Highland companies challenge cup of the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade took place in the Hunter's Bog. The fourth company scored an easy victory, making 320 points against 244 by the fifth, and 206 by the seventh company.

NOVELS.

The same skilful style which renders the social and historical works of Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon peculiarly attractive at once arrests attention in the opening chapters of his first novel, *Diana, Lady Lyle* (Hurst and Blackett). Hero and heroine, and the beautiful James river on the banks of which Leonard Lyle falls literally over head and ears in love with Diana Randolph, are admirably delineated in these early chapters, which are full, moreover, of incident and movement. The love-story of Leonard Lyle, romantic in its inception, is chequered from first to last. Son of an English Baronet, he is on a visit to an American senator, Frank Randolph, when his fancy is taken captive by "a girl-like face, a pair of seeking eyes, and coils of hair the colour of Elizabethan gold, towards which his soul goes out as in a dream." This is before the abolition of slavery in the United States; and the doubt which rests on the legitimacy of Diana's birth is the origin of all the troubles and vexations that eventually disturb the even tenour of life at Castle Lyle. There was what society in the States regarded as "a taint" in the blood of her fair mother, whose marriage with her father had been kept secret for seventeen years, but whose union with Frank Randolph was, nevertheless, perfectly legal. The American senator awakes to the necessity of immediately placing the legality of his marriage beyond doubt on noticing the evident regard Leonard Lyle has for his daughter; and Frank Randolph, therefore, accompanies his departing guest as far as Richmond, for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements with his lawyers. But on the homeward journey Frank Randolph meets with a violent death at the hands of Simon Slokk, the villainous overseer of his brother. This Simon possesses himself of the papers which are the proof of Randolph's marriage, takes possession of the estate for his master, turns Diana and her mother out of house and home, and has them removed to the slave quarters, where Mrs. Randolph dies, and whence Diana ultimately escapes with an abolitionist of the John Brown type by the "underground railway" to Niagara and freedom. The enthusiastic Southern girl, crossing the Atlantic, fires the passion of Leonard Lyle again with her beauty and by the fervour with which she sings "My Maryland!" and other patriotic songs of the South. "At length a whisper comes from Leonard's lips, 'Say, darling, you will be my wife!'" The mystery which hangs over her birth causes Diana to hesitate for awhile; but the earnest pleading of Leonard overcomes her scruples, and it is as Lady Lyle she quits England with her husband en route to join his regiment in India. There, as at Niagara and in London, Diana wins all hearts; and the love of husband and wife deepens as they grow to know each other more intimately in the closer communion brought about by a long yachting-trip in distant seas in the steam-yacht Foam. It is not until their Yorkshire haven—Castle Lyle—is gained that a cloud darkens the horizon. Simon Slokk, who has left his country for his country's good, in company with Tab, formerly a slave on the Randolph estate, suddenly appears at Castle Lyle to obtain hush-money from Lady Lyle by the threat of exposing her origin to the world; and it comes about that Sir Leonard Lyle is made to believe in the alleged blot on his escutcheon by the spiteful accusation of the girl Tab, who temporarily closes his heart against Lady Lyle by the revelation of the supposed "taint" in her blood. Lady Lyle and her young son are, accordingly, left by Sir Leonard to the solitary life of Castle Lyle while he sails away in the yacht Foam, with the owners of his family secret, Tab and Slokk, on board as prisoners. The man who rescued Diana from the slavery that threatened her in Virginia is the man who comforts and strengthens her in her time of trial now. The abolitionist has risen to be a General in the Northern Army, and lived to see the enfranchisement of the slaves; and he has his crowning reward in seeing Sir Leonard Lyle return ere long to Castle Lyle with the papers proving the marriage of Diana's father and mother, the proofs having been obtained from the villain Slokk, who jumped overboard, and was drowned. An exciting novel is brought to a close by the reconciliation of Sir Leonard and "Diana, Lady Lyle."

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, of Hanover-square, are now the publishers of all the charming pianoforte music of Stephen Heller, forming a series of exquisite works extending to op. 141, besides many pieces not classed under opus numbers. New editions have recently been issued by the firm, including the three beautiful transcriptions of Mendelssohn's songs forming Heller's op. 72, and the three original pieces by Heller, op. 73; all which are now to be had in separate numbers. The "Improvisata" on Mendelssohn's lied, "On song's bright pinions" (one of Heller's most celebrated pieces), has also just been re-issued.

Mr. Sydney Smith's "Ernan" and "Home, Sweet Home" are brilliant drawing-room fantasias, in which striking and well-known themes are elaborated with some very effective passage-writing. These are also published by Messrs. Ashdown and Parry; as is a highly characteristic "Gavotte" by M. Silas.

"One Word (Only)," by Lovell Phillips (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.), is a very graceful song, with a pleasing and flowing vocal melody, and a well-sustained accompaniment. The composer is the son of one who was favourably known as a song-writer, as well as a practical musician.

BURNING OF AN EGYPTIAN WAR-SHIP.

An illustration of the two vessels of war belonging to the Khedive of Egypt, which had been equipped for the Red Sea service, to co-operate with the land forces under command of Colonel Gordon, for the suppression of the slave trade in Soudan, was given in this Journal a fortnight ago. We then mentioned a rumour, announced to us by telegraph, that one of those vessels had been destroyed by fire in the Red Sea. That report has since been confirmed; and we are told how this Egyptian man-of-war, the *Latif*, a screw-steamer, was burnt at sea, sixty miles from Suez, on the evening of the 10th ult. The vessel had taken Colonel Gordon to Massowah, and was on her return journey to Suez, with 300 soldiers coming back from Abyssinia, a few passengers, and a crew of 160. The chimney was allowed to become overheated, and the woodwork about it caught fire. No effort was made to save the ship; the soldiers and crew broke through all discipline and seized the boats. It was, fortunately, a fine evening, with a calm sea; but the boats were so overcrowded that great loss of life would have ensued if the British India Steam Navigation Company's ship *Agra* had not fortunately come up to their assistance. A second English steamer followed shortly, and all in the boats were taken on board the two vessels. The *Latif* was left to her fate, and the people were taken on to Suez. Thirty, however, were found to be missing, and it is supposed that they were drowned in the confusion and crowding caused by the cowardice and want of discipline on board the *Latif*. The *Latif* was a screw-corvette, of 300-horse power, built in England. She ranked third in the Egyptian

war fleet, which consisted of two frigates, two corvettes, four gun-boats, a despatch-boat, and two sloops of war.

Captain C. H. Hillcoat, commander of the *Agra*, has reported, in a letter to the agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the circumstances of this affair. It seems that the officers and crew of the *Agra* deserve high credit for their courageous and unselfish behaviour, in putting their boats alongside of the burning ship and keeping close to her while there were any persons remaining to be saved. The *Latif*, being a wooden vessel, burnt rapidly, and was enveloped in flames from end to end half an hour before the last boat quitted her side. Her guns, being loaded, went off at intervals, and the explosions from time to time were extremely dangerous to the safety of the different boats' crews. Yet there was no shrinking from this service of humanity, although the captain reported some ten to fifteen tons of gunpowder on board near the engine-room. The steamer *Myra* also saved some thirty soldiers, and none would have been lost but for the utter want of discipline among the Egyptian troops. They swamped one boat by jumping into her by dozens, and the men of the *Agra* in the other boats had to use their oars and stretchers to knock them off, or they would have been lost also. The disaster took place several miles from shore. The night was clear, and the sea was smooth.

Our illustration is from a sketch by Mr. Philip H. Foster, third officer of the *Agra*.

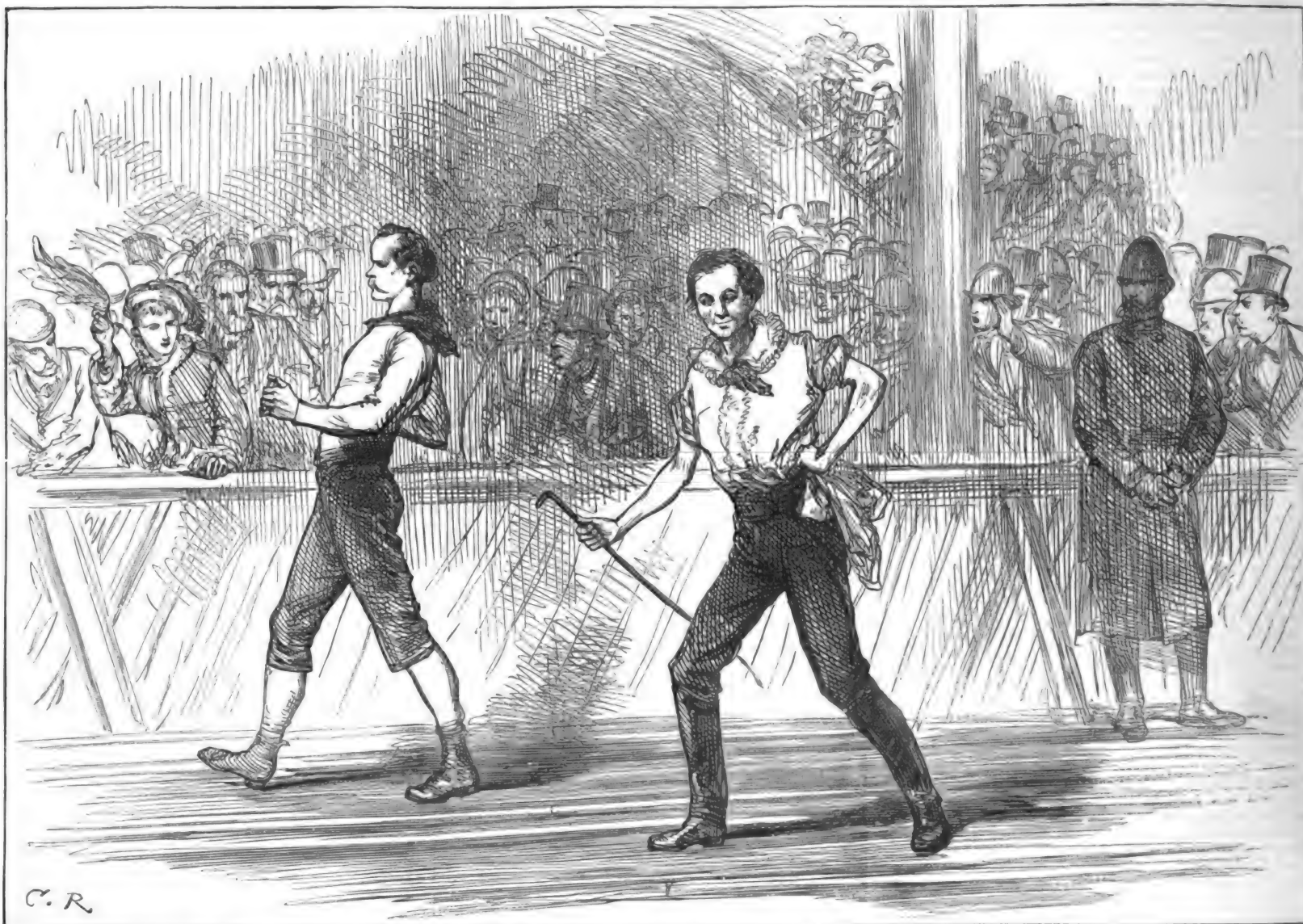
THE GREAT WALKING-MATCH.

The match for £1000, or £500 a side, between Edward Payson Weston, of America, and Daniel O'Leary, to walk against each other, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, during six days of last week, excited great public interest. On each day the spectators might have been counted by thousands, and included persons of all ranks. At one time on Saturday evening there could not have been less than 20,000 people present. O'Leary, though a native of Cork, is a naturalised citizen of the United States. He is thirty-one years of age, stands 5 ft. 8½ in., and at the commencement of last week weighed 10 st. 6 lb. Weston, born at Providence, Rhode Island, U.S., is seven years older than O'Leary, stands a quarter of an inch lower than O'Leary, and weighed 8 lb. less. The men were engaged in a similar match at Chicago in November, 1857, when O'Leary, who did 501 miles, is said to have defeated Weston by fifty miles. There was great dissatisfaction, however, with regard to the distances, and both men were anxious to meet on English soil and have an unprejudiced record taken. This led to the present match; and there can be no doubt that both men have been justly dealt with. They started a few minutes after midnight on Sunday week, and the contest ended last Saturday night, an hour before midnight, with a victory for the Irishman, O'Leary. The affair seems to have been well conducted throughout. Five gentlemen were appointed as judges—Messrs. G. W. Atkinson, J. G. Chambers, C. Conquest, A. G. Payne, and J. Watson. The four first named agreed on the following concise conditions of walking:—

"We, the undersigned, who have been appointed judges in the walking-match between E. P. Weston and D. O'Leary, that commences at the Agricultural Hall on Monday, April 2, 1877, have mutually agreed to consider all walking fair so long as neither of the two competitors has both feet off the ground at the same time. We consider the distinction between running and walking to be that the former is a succession of springs, in which both the feet are off the ground at the same moment; the latter to be a succession of steps, in which it is essential that some part of one foot must always touch the ground.—A. G. Payne, J. G. Chambers, Charles Conquest, Geo. W. Atkinson. March 31, 1877."

Mr. Watson would not sign this document, arguing that a further stipulation ought to be made that the toes of one foot should not leave the ground till the heel of the other was down. There was little fear, however, of either of the competitors departing from the rules of fair walking, as to have done so would have endangered his own chance. There is a great difference between the styles of the two men. O'Leary has a steady, well-balanced style, which quite comes up to an Englishman's idea of what walking should be; while, on the other hand, Weston has a peculiar jerky gait, which is the reverse of graceful. In speed, also, there is no comparison. O'Leary is much faster than his opponent, and has a combination of speed and endurance rarely found in one man. In fairness to Weston, however, it must be stated that he was walking a losing match for the last three days; and the manner in which he walked the last few miles, with the certainty of defeat, completely won the applause of the spectators. On Saturday afternoon, at ten minutes to three o'clock, O'Leary completed 500 miles, in which he had occupied 135 hours. Weston at that time had traversed 478 miles and five "laps" or circuits, of which he had seven to the mile, as he walked on the inside track. O'Leary, being on the outside track, had six laps and a half to the mile. During the afternoon and evening Weston still continued on his way at a pretty brisk pace, spurring from time to time in a marvellous manner, until at a quarter past eight o'clock he had finished 500 miles, having taken 5 h. 26 min. 50 sec. longer time than O'Leary had done in accomplishing the same distance. Sir John Astley, who has been supporting Weston, then intimated to the opposite party that he looked on the match as over, and, if they chose, O'Leary might retire. This he did not do until he had gone nearly three miles further, when he went away for seventeen minutes. After walking a lap in anything but his real style, O'Leary, who was evidently suffering from giddiness, again retired. Weston, when he had walked 504 miles, took one rest of 13 min. 17 sec., and proceeded on his way for the next six miles in a most vigorous style. But, at eleven o'clock in the evening, Weston was obliged to give up the contest, and finally retired, amidst deafening cheers. O'Leary strolled round, led by two of his friends, and was, of course, heartily applauded. The result posted at the finish was—O'Leary, 520 miles; Weston, 510 miles. The times of both men were taken by a chronometer lent by Sir John Bennett. It is said that in no previous match has 520 miles been walked in six days. We give an illustration of "the finish." O'Leary grasped in his hands a pair of bone castanets, while his competitor held a slight cane or switch in the right hand, and sometimes rested the left hand upon his hip, in the attitude styled "akimbo." When O'Leary at last walked over the course, after the withdrawal of Weston, he wore on his breast an American eagle, with the stars and stripes of the United States, and with a figure of himself walking, the gift of some American friends. He is a Roman Catholic, and had strictly observed the diet of Lent immediately before starting in this arduous contest; a priest of his own Church was seated beside the course, with whom he occasionally conversed when he stopped for rest or food.

The *Carlisle Patriot* announces the appointment of Lord Lonsdale to the ancient office of Vice-Admiral of Cumberland and Westmorland, one of the very few vice-admiralties in the United Kingdom.



O'LEARY.

WESTON.

THE GREAT WALKING FEAT AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.



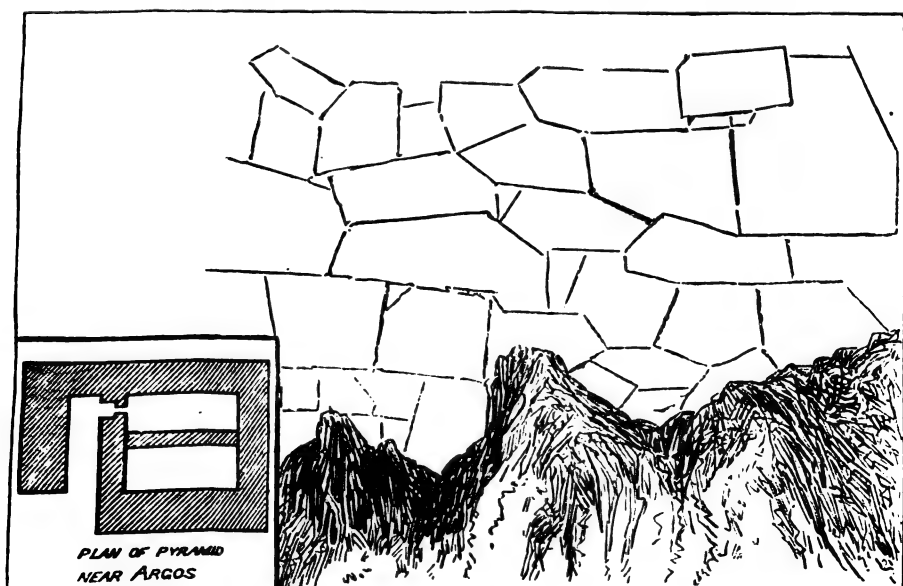
DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE EGYPTIAN STEAMER LATIF, IN THE RED SEA.



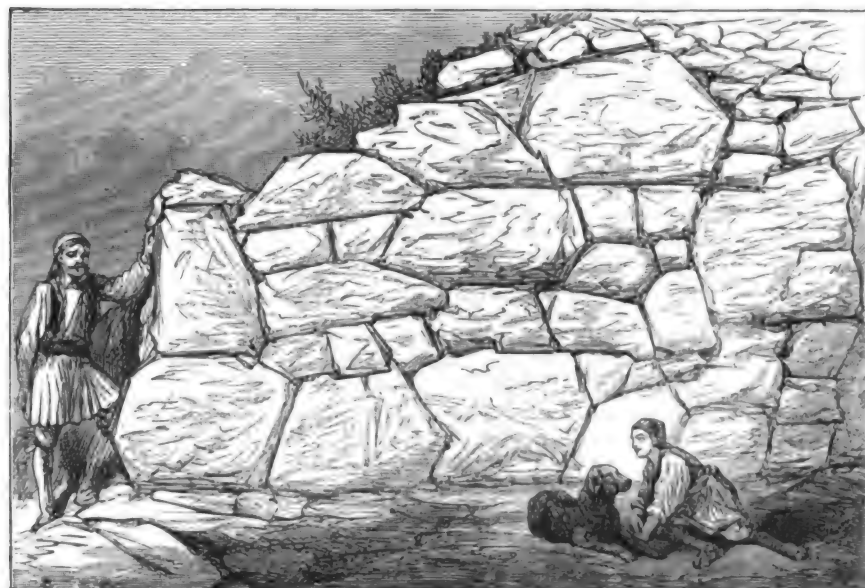
OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN GREECE: PART OF THE WALL OF TIRYNS, WITH DOORWAY AND PASSAGE.



REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT PYRAMID NEAR ARGOS.



PELASGIC MASONRY AT ARGOS.



PELASGIC MASONRY AT NAUPLIA.

A PILGRIMAGE TO MYCENÆ

(By our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

The interest which has lately been associated with Mycenæ, from Dr. Schliemann's discoveries, will justify a short account of a visit lately made to that place; and, to those who may think of making a journey to see the spot for themselves, it will supply information as to the routes and the means necessary for doing so. From Athens there are two routes to Mycenæ. One is by steamer from the Piræus to Nauplia, at the head of the Gulf of Argos, from which there is a carriage road all the way to Mycenæ, about twelve miles, and a couple of hours at most should cover the distance; but the traveller doing this will have to stay a week, to get the steamer to go back again. The other route is by Corinth, and this will now be described. A steamer leaves the Piræus every Thursday morning about two or three a.m., reaching Kalamaki, at the Isthmus of Corinth, between five and six a.m. From this place the journey has to be done by land to Mycenæ. As there are no hotels and no conveyances, a guide has to be engaged at Athens, who will provide lodging, food, and horses, acting at the same time as guide and interpreter. Two of us started, and our guide was Dionysus Dragonus, who was not too well informed, but very civil, and willing to do what he could for us. At Kalamaki horses were in waiting for our use, as well as for the necessary baggage. When we found that we had to ride on a common pack-saddle, with a rope and a bit of chain for a bridle, we took it as evidence that we were entering into a region which still remained in a simple and primitive condition. We learnt that these nags had come from what Homer calls "horse-pasturing Argos." There was nothing remarkable about them, except that they were small, reminding one of the proportion between the horses and men in the Elgin marbles; and the conclusion was a natural one that they were the descendants of the same breed that had served as models to Phidias. It must be stated that these animals are sadly indifferent to all archaeological and Homeric investigations. Often, when a marble column or a specimen of Pelasgic wall demanded a closer inspection, and a detour from the line of march had to be made, the chances of acquiring knowledge had to be given up, rather than go through the process necessary to make these brutes deviate from following each the tail of his neighbour. Let anyone about to undertake this journey make it a condition with the guide before starting that there will be English saddles and proper bridles, as it will save much bad language on the way.

It is almost unnecessary to mention that nearly every step of the ground about to be travelled over has a classical or sacred interest. As we start across the isthmus, we are told that we are close to Cenchrea, where St. Paul went on leaving Corinth, on account of his vow (see Acts xviii. 18). We had scarcely left the seashore, when an old cutting was pointed out where the attempt had been made to make a canal from the Saronic Gulf to the Gulf of Corinth. The distance is only about three miles and a half, and the attempt to connect the two seas has been made more than once. Pericles, Demetrius Poliorcetes, Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Herodes Atticus have all had schemes for this water communication. The last was that of Nero, who came to the spot himself to superintend the undertaking, but had to leave the work when only commenced on account of a Gallic war. As yet the true Lesseps of this isthmus has not been found. A little further on the remains of the walls of the ancient "Isthmian Sanctuary" have to be inspected. Here there was a temple of Poseidon, also a theatre and a Stadium, where the great Panhellenic Festivals were celebrated. Many of the stones are yet in their place, and the line of the walls can be traced. This was a very important spot in ancient Greece; Pausanias gives a very detailed description of it. There were statues of the athletes who were victors in the Isthmian games. It was the place called "Isthmus" that gave that name to the narrow neck of land, and hence to this feature of geography in general. There were pitch-trees planted in a line; also statues in the Temple of Neptune, and Amphitrite in a chariot with four horses, all specimens of Chryselephantine art; the horses, he is particular in stating, were all of gold except the hoofs, which were of ivory. From this point our road, or track, was over ground part of which was under cultivation, and the young crops coming up looked fresh in the bright sunlight of the early morning. No one would have supposed that the soil around had ever been anything else than its present condition indicated; but we have of late seen how explorations have exposed to our view long buried cities, how temples long lost have been brought to light again, and the ashes of the dead have been revealed to us after long ages of repose. The spade used by the excavator and explorer is now the chief instrument among archaeologists; and here we had an evidence of it. We noticed some men digging a little distance from the road, and on inquiring what they were about, the answer was that they were "tomb-hunting," and so it turned out. The earth under our feet was a vast burial-ground. These men were busy following this peculiar kind of chase merely to despoil the graves of their ancestors for the sake of any small articles they might find among the dust. Their process of search in quest of a grave below the ground reminded us of truffle-hunting; but the method was different. One of the party went about with a long auger, with which he bored into the earth. As the burials seem to have been in stone or earthenware kists, their exact position could be very minutely ascertained, and then a hole was dug at the proper point for getting at the contents. We found the whole of the ground for a considerable space around had been thus dug into, and it looked like "trous de loup" in front of a fortified position. The law is that people wishing to dig must obtain permission from the Government, and that they must give up the half of the objects they discover; but we were told that these people were doing this sort of thing surreptitiously, and kept all that they found, or rather that they brought everything to Athens and disposed of it to dealers. Some coins and small vases were offered to us for sale, but all archaeological interest ceased as we began to understand the nature of the work which was going on, and we felt that we were among ghouls or vampires, who had systematised a method of turning the dead out of their graves to suck what they could from the mouldering dust. Nearer Corinth we found another party of the same kind at work. This road passes the extensive quarries where the stone was cut with which Corinth was built, and even now, in what seemed the country, peeps could still be got at the corners of ravines, where the rain had washed away the soil, of massive walls, showing that the fields where corn is now growing were once a city. The only thing of the past standing above the earth is a mass of thick wall, whose *opus reticulatum* is clear evidence that it belongs to the Roman period, and is not older than the first centuries of our era. Near it was a rock-cut excavation, in which were columbaria, or pigeon-hole tombs, a Roman form of sepulchre. Our route was to old Corinth, for there is a new town of that name about three or four miles from the other. It is on the sea, and is the port of the locality. Its small trade preserves the semblance of a town, while the original Corinth has dwindled down to something like the dimensions of a

Highland clachan. The great city, celebrated for its magnificence and luxury, is now only a few tumble-down houses. It looks as if a war or a pestilence had passed over it. Those who became familiar with the appearance of the villages between the French and German positions in the sieges of Paris or Metz may easily picture Corinth to themselves. The ruins to be seen are not those of the ancient city, but houses comparatively of yesterday. There is a fragment or two of Roman work, and an amphitheatre, which, having been cut in the rock, is still visible. The only relic of the Greek period is seven Doric columns, supposed to have belonged to the temple of Athena Chalanitis, or Athena the Restrainer, an attribute of the goddess which forms a fertile subject for Mr. Ruskin in "The Queen of the Air." About 700 B.C. is the date which has been given to this temple. Cities are like men, they come and go, but the landscape is more enduring. The view across the gulf of Corinth is still as magnificent as when the city was in all its splendour. Parnassus and Helicon are as beautiful to-day as they were two thousand years ago, and seldom in the past could they have been seen to better advantage. A heavy fall of snow had whitened these mountains far down their steep slopes, clouds played round their tops, hiding them at one moment and revealing them the next. In the opposite direction was the Acro-Corinthus, which stood over the old city like a sentinel. It is now deserted; only a solitary shepherd and his sheep grazing did we find among the ruins left by Turks and Venetians. The old fountain of Pirene, sacred to the muses, still flows, or trickles, for the supply is small, and only admits of a very shallow draught, such as Pope deprecated. The view, however, from the summit of the Acro-Corinthus is worthy of the roughest pilgrimage to see it. It may be said that from its height, and its geographical position, you can see the whole of Greece; you can get a glimpse of almost every region connected with the past history and literature of the land. Let all tourists passing this place arrange so that they may have two or three hours for the ascent.

In the evening, chap. xviii. of the Acts of the Apostles was consulted, and we found some resemblance between our position here and that of St. Paul. This was something, where so much change has taken place. There being, in fact, nothing in the shape of an hotel, or even a wayside hostelry, our guide had to find a private house for us; but this was not the residence of a tent-maker, but of the doctor of the place. The name of this professional gentleman is Theophani Compendino. We remained here, as part of the family, during two days, and the Apostle could not have lived under more primitive circumstances. In some points, the customs here are as old as the time of the Odyssey. The doctor's wife, like other housewives in this region, had a loom in the house, and a web in it, at which she wrought, a practice which at once took us back to the time of Penelope. On a shelf near the loom were the doctor's drugs, which, he was particular to point out, had the names written in Latin. We had a room to sleep in, and the guide brought beds, which were good and clean; so we did not suffer from one of the inconveniences so often complained of in Eastern travel. The next morning it was raining, the rain changed to snow, most unusual in these latitudes, and as late as March too; so we had nothing for it but to spend another day with our host. We watched the loom, inspected the bottles of drugs again, and got more intimate with Cleopatra, the only child of the family, who sat at the fireside watching our movements. During the day I found on a shelf a piece of circular wood engraved with characters, which turned out to be crosses and monograms common in the Greek Church. It was about five inches in diameter; and it was explained to me that on certain days a loaf is baked—for Penelope is also the baker of the household—and this stamp is used to impress the bread with the sacred symbols. A smaller square stamp is also used, which contains the monogram of Christ; and this is applied four times, outside of the larger central impression, so that the four impressions make the figure of the Cross. The loaf is then taken to the church and is cut by the priest, who consecrates a portion of it at the altar, celebrating mass, as I understood, for the head of the family.

On the second morning we got off, and hoped that the weather would keep up. About two inches of snow had fallen, and the roads were slushy and bad. Our line of march was at first westward, by the plain of Corinth, for about two miles, when we turned south among the hills, keeping by the banks of a yellow stream. There is not much to be seen on the road; very few houses, and most of these in ruins. Our slow-moving animals took nearly four hours to get to Cleonæ, where we stopped to breakfast. In Homer's Catalogue of the Ships this place is called "well-built Cleonæ." The words seemed ironical, for at present every house is a wreck; two earthquakes last year—one in June and the other in November—had utterly destroyed this small village. We wondered how breakfast was to be accomplished under such conditions, till one small house was found in a restored state; and here, under some very peculiar arrangements, our wants were supplied. A few stones of an old temple are all that remain of the ancient well-built city of Homer's time. There is a road from this to Nemea, a locality associated with Hercules, where the cavern of the Nemean Lion may be seen, as well as faint vestiges of a stadium and three Doric columns of a temple. Under favourable circumstances, this would be the most interesting route to go to Mycenæ; but there is another, which is shorter by about an hour: distances here are measured by time. During our breakfast the snow had begun to fall again, and it lasted nearly all the way to Mycenæ, which is three hours by the shorter route. This leads over a low pass in the mountains; but I can say little about the scenery, for the snow and mist limited the extent of vision to only a few yards around. Luckily the wind was on our backs, or it would have been a severe undertaking; for even as it was the cold was biting, horse and rider became covered with snow, converting us into white spectres moving in single file along the narrow path. On descending into the plain of Argos and getting out of the clouds the snow ceased, and it was evident that little or none of it had fallen there; the temperature was different, and it felt warmer.

At Mycenæ there is a small modern village called Charvati, about a mile from the old Acropolis; and here, as at Corinth, we had to put up in one of the private houses, which turned out to be the one Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann lived in while the excavations were being carried on. The man to whom it belongs is Anagnostos Christopoulos. The accommodation is not extensive: a wooden screen separates the house into two divisions, one of which was reserved for our eating and sleeping, but the fire in the other had to be our resort when we felt cold; and a picture of it which I send will give an idea of a Mycenæ interior of the present day. The houses are not remarkable for the quantity of furniture: there are small wooden stools to sit upon, and the family sleep on a bed laid on the earthen floor. This being the Lent season, olives and bread seemed to be their only food. The principal wealth seems to be now in flocks of sheep and goats, which pasture on the slopes of the mountains; and strangers have to face in every village the fierce barking, and to shun the angry teeth, of the large shepherd dogs. There were some cows, but not many. Oxen are driven at the plough, and the plough is the same primitive wooden instrument which the traveller will find yet in use all over the East, from the Danube to the Ganges.

The plain of Argos is yet rich and fertile; the soil is very red, and at present the newly ploughed fields contrast finely, in colour with the young green crops. Homer uses the words "fruitful Argos;" and Agamemnon calls it "the udder of the land." Argos is the name now applied only to the town, which is nearer the sea than Mycenæ; but in Homer's time it meant the region. Æschylus never mentions Mycenæ; it is always "Argos;" but Mycenæ being the capital at the date of his tragedies, this city is supposed to be understood by the same word. As there is some uncertainty about the pronunciation of the name Mycenæ, it may be stated that the O or K is usually sounded hard in this part of the world, and our guide, as well as the people at this place, called it "Mykenes." Homer called the Greek people of his time the Argives, and the Achæans, and also the Danaï—this last implying an Egyptian connection. The name of "Apia," which was given to this land, did not, according to the true derivation of the word, indicate, what its sound might suggest, that it was derived from the Apis of the Nile. The meaning, however, of all these names, and the ethnic influences implied by them, are most important as bearing on the objects lately found by Dr. Schliemann, and will, no doubt, become a fertile matter of discussion. I send a sketch of a woman with a water-jar, which will show the common female dress in this part of the world at the present day. The custom of carrying water in an earthen vessel is no doubt as old as the time when Mycenæ was the capital of the Argives. I also send a sketch of a male descendant of the illustrious races of Argolis; but it is necessary to make it a back view, in order to do full justice to the "Ulster" worn in this country. This garment is made of a kind of thick shoddy, with braid, and does not hang, but stands out, giving breadth and importance to the wearer. The use of the square piece of material on the back is as much involved in mystery as many of the objects lately found in the Acropolis of Mycenæ. It may be allowed that, if it is not useful, it is highly ornamental.

Having already sent home sketches and descriptions of the remains of this place, I say nothing further about them in this letter. On leaving Charvati a good road crosses the Argolic plain to Argos. As before stated, a carriage can be easily brought as far as the village, but it would be impossible for it to go over the mountain paths to Corinth. It was reported that there were remains of pyramids about Argos, and we rode out of our road to try and find them, but fruitlessly. One pyramid used to stand between Argos and Nauplia. Traditionally it was the sepulchre of the Argives killed in a battle between Proetus and Acrisius. According to Leake, it was adorned with representations of Argolic shields, in memory of the tradition that, on this occasion, the two Kings and their followers were for the first time armed with those means of defence. On the road which leads from Argos to Tripolitza, by Tzipiana, there are some ancient remains: and among them is that of the lower part of a pyramid, of which I send a sketch. This form of building existing here is very important to put on record while the discussion regarding Mycenæ is going on. The story of Danaus may be mythical, still it points to some early connection with Egypt. Even the name "Agamemnon" is more Egyptian than Greek; and this pyramidal form of building confirms the notion that there must have been a close intimacy at some past period. It will be noticed from the drawing that the masonry is of the Pelasgic type, hence it was not the work of Egyptian masons. Leake, vol. ii., p. 339, gives a plan of this structure, which I copy, as it presents a wide variation in arrangement from the Egyptian model. It will be seen that there is a door in the side, with a passage leading into the sepulchral chamber, which last is divided into two by a partition wall. The masonry is not so old as Tiryns or Mycenæ, but its character does not belong to the latest manner of that kind of building.

At Argos there is very little of the ancient city to be seen. The Byzantine fortress on the top of the hill is much of it built on the old base of Pelasgic stone. The steps cut in the rock at the foot of the hill still tell the position and size of the theatre. Close to it is some massive Roman brickwork, the remains of a temple, also a bit of Pelasgic wall which has been the base of a temple, said to be that of Venus. There is a broad well-made road across the plain, all the way to Nauplia; this passes close to the ancient walls of what Homer calls "well-fortified Tiryns." It was said to have been built by the Cyclops for Proetus; and, as it is one of the most ancient specimens of primitive and massive masonry, the word "Cyclopean" has been generally given to that manner of building. It is now considered more accurate to apply the word "Pelasgic" to the later forms of polygonal work. As this particular kind of masonry is important in its bearing on archaeology, I give a couple of specimens of what is now called Pelasgic. One is from the base of the temple at Argos, just alluded to; another from the old walls of Nauplia. There is not a great difference between the two, but in that of Nauplia the stones are smaller than in the one from Argos. The faces of the stones are smoother, and the fitting of each to the other is more exact. These are all points telling that the wall in Argos existed before the other in Nauplia. Having acquired this bit of experience, compare it with the old wall of Tiryns, of which I send a sketch. It will be seen, in this style, that the stones are still larger than in the other, and that almost no effort has been made to fit the stones into one another, but that large gaps are left, which have been filled up, in some cases, with very small fragments. The stones at Tiryns are ruder blocks, and less carefully fitted than those in the walls of Mycenæ, clearly showing that it is the older of the two. The sketch of the wall represents a doorway and passage: this is on the southern side of the old fortification. It would be difficult to find any illustration in the whole history of architecture of a ruder form of the arch. In fact, it is not an arch; it is one of the earliest experiments in masonry to cover a door, and this was followed by the Greeks wherever they had a dome to erect. The domes in the Treasuries at Mycenæ may be taken as its full development; and the doors there, although they had a lintel, had this form of construction above it. This is almost identical with the Egyptian mode; but this doorway at Tiryns, giving the first rudimentary step, would tend to prove that this particular arrangement had been developed in the country. The walls of Tiryns are about 25 ft. thick, and can be clearly traced all round the low rising ground which they were constructed to defend, and which is supposed to have formed the Acropolis only of the city. The plan of the walls seem to indicate a very primitive condition of military defence. They seem to have trusted to the great thickness of the walls, and not to flanking work. There are some curious galleries in the massive walls—all arched like the doorway in the illustration; but their exact use is uncertain. Excavation would, no doubt, give us additional knowledge.

It is only about two miles from Tiryns to Nauplia, which is a very picturesque place, and worthy of a visit. There are hotels here, but not good ones. The visitor who could put up with their accommodation might sleep here, and could drive or ride to all the places about Argos during the day, returning again at night. The weekly steamer comes in on the Monday evening, and sails again during the night, calling on her way at Spezzia, Hydra, Poros, and Ægina, reaching the Piræus again about three or four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

WALKS.

Of all the sights which this year attracted Easter holiday-makers the most memorable was perhaps the match between two professional pedestrians from America, each of whom occupied the week in a walk of over five hundred miles. What a feat this is one may realise when one reflects that there is not one in a hundred of ordinary men who could have kept up with O'Leary for the first ten miles of his tremendous journey—which he accomplished at the rate of a mile in ten minutes! To begin like this, and keep on doggedly—in spite of an attack of illness, and of the awful weariness and actual pain of the latter part of the task—for a whole week of working days, from midnight on Sunday till late on Saturday, is a wonderful, one might almost say a horrible feat. It is difficult to imagine what his thoughts can have been as he plodded along, hour by hour, in the silence he preferred (for he seldom allowed his band to play)—through the day, with thousands staring at him, ignorant of the waves of weariness rolling up every now and then in his mind; through the night, as it grew quieter and colder to those dark hours, when people die, before sunrise—counting how much was done, how much was still to do; watching his opponent, who plodded along more slowly, but strongly and almost without weariness, who might yet outlast him and make the whole week's work a failure instead of the success which itself must sometimes have seemed a hardly adequate reward for his labour.

And that opponent's week must have been a still more trying one; the feeling which he surely must have had, that this race would only be a repetition of former defeats, must, one fancies, have doubled the weariness of every weary hour—unless, indeed, he were sustained, like Bulwer Lytton's Sisyphus, by a constant and unquenchable hope, proof against all signs that victory was impossible. In any case, the pluck of the man—the enormous power of endurance which could keep him going for twenty hours at a stretch—must be something enormous, and must probably be aided by a lack of imagination: of thought, in fact. Indeed, the rumour that each step he takes is a conscious effort seems not an improbable one. A brain thus absorbed might not trouble its owner with torturing anticipations of coming hours of painful labour, very likely to be ended by defeat, which would, as anyone who has ever run even in a mile race knows, entirely destroy that nerve which gives the power of "staying" till the very end of a tough struggle.

But it is useless to attempt to guess from one's own sensations what those of a Weston may be: there is nothing in which men vary more than in their walking—the way they actually walk, the way they think while they are walking, what they see during a walk, how much of it they remember, and what walking is to them. Without contrasting people as opposite as Mr. O'Leary and those beings (many country farmers' daughters, for example) who never walk at all, one may recall the widely-differing classes described in the famous apologue, so dear to Charles Kingsley and his like, called *Eyes and No Eyes*: which shows how, while one rambling urchin ran after every insect and bird he encountered in a lonely country walk, robbing nests and catching inoffensive butterflies without the slightest compunction, his fellow-pupil, a more quiet and philosophic youth, observed men and manners on the highway; and, like many wise ones of old, returned wearied and depressed by the generalisations his contemplative mind had drawn from the frivolities around him.

I am aware that this is not exactly the way in which the author of this story intended it to be given; but there are two sides to every question, and it is only fair to Master No-Eyes that his point of view should be seen. There are two ways—there are twenty ways—of going for a walk, whether in town or country; and it is not fair or true to say that one of these is right, and the other or others entirely wrong. No doubt there is little to be learnt by a dogged plodding on like Weston's—though an approach to it is the way in which some men like to spend their holidays; men whose one ambition is to cover as many miles in the day or week as possible, and who ought logically to like a prepared running-path better than the loveliest scenery in the world—only by good fortune they seldom are logical. Physically, intellectually, morally, there is little to be gained by these feats, and often a good deal to be lost; but it does not follow, because one should not walk along a country-lane as though it were a prison-corridor, that one should turn oneself inside out, like some marvellous animal lined with eyes, and devote oneself merely to the observation of every little fact in natural history encountered in one's walks abroad. To do this is like thinking all through dinner time of the materials and construction of the various dishes, which would certainly be a waste of time to any but a professed cook.

But many men who would take violently the "eyes" side of the question in the old story, would yet be, like the one we have mentioned—Charles Kingsley—most delightful companions. The only danger with them would be, perhaps, that they would, by noticing multitudes of little facts, lose their sense of proportion; many people whose knowledge of isolated facts seems boundless, appear to be unable to see which of them are general, typical truths, and which repetitions of detail which are, except for their special purposes, useless. Thus, we find that even Macaulay's vast knowledge did not make him a really great philosophic historian; and thus—to return to our neglected sheep—it does not follow that the way to make the fullest use of a country walk is to examine every nest in every tree, or go into raptures over every fresh bit of pretty scenery; when a German lady has remarked "Wie schön! wie herrlich!" almost once in every hundred yards of a walk, the freshness of her admiration for a really glorious prospect is to be doubted.

But what a great thing a walk with any great man must be. In the lives of famous people one is always coming across the memories of such things, preserved by the survivors—is it not Dugald Stewart who says that an early morning walk, in the country round Edinburgh, with Burns, impressed him more with the man's true power than any of his writings? Near the end of their stroll, Burns, looking at some cottages, said how the sight of humble cleanly homes always affected him; he felt so deeply the real, earnest goodness that was to be found among them. And Thackeray—does not each of us remember, and envy, "Frank Whitestock's" walk with him, among such different scenes, yet with a "moral" something the same? They passed by pawnbrokers' shops, and felt the stories they had to tell; they noticed little worldly children playing and squabbling in the streets; and then they went to the poor clean little room where a charwoman's children lived—whose history, and that of the two sixpences distributed among them, are they not to be found in the "Sketches and Travels in London"?

Yet, unless one has some such wonderful companion as this, one perhaps enjoys a lonely walk the most of all—there is such perfect liberty to go quickly or slowly, to stay and examine a blade of grass, if one will it, without any particular reason why, and to neglect the most beautiful thing, for which one happens not to be in the mood; and, if it happens to strike one's fancy, to walk one mile in thirteen minutes and

dawdle the next in half an hour. There are some things of which most English natures can only enjoy the beauty alone—things which are quite undefinable, and which one is afraid that one's companion might not feel. Whether, however, they are feelings of this sort which sustain O'Leary and Weston in their enormous solitary journeys is, perhaps, a little doubtful!

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J. M.—Both players are evidently tyros. On the seventh move Black loses a piece, and the subsequent attack and defence are of the weakest kind.

H. B.—We refer you to the answer given last week to A. A. and others. In No. 1724, when the B K takes P, the move discovers check to the B at K 8th.

E. H. G. (London).—Your problem cannot be solved in the way you propose if Black plays 2. R takes Kt. In any case, it is too weak for publication.

C. C. (Maidenhead).—Please to compare your problem with our No. 1715. The resemblance in idea, even for a coincidence, is curious.

A. W. (West Hartlepool).—In constructing problems you should aim at giving Black some means of defence. In the position you have sent he has none. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

H. L. (Brompton).—The problem in five moves is declined, with thanks; and that in three moves admits of a second solution, by 1. B to B 4th, 2. Q to R 8th, &c.

C. G. (Sheff. Id).—The game shows promise, but it is not up to publication mark. Thanks for the problem.

R. T. K. (Falmouth).—White can capture the P on pawn in the position described.

T. H. W. (Harrow).—Your question is answered in the note to White's third move in the game given below.

C. A. (Exeter).—You have overlooked, in common with many others, that when the B K takes Q P, that move discovers check, and so nullifies the combination.

L. B. (Pieradilly).—There is afternoon play at the St. George's Chess Club, King-street, St. James's. The usual sub-criticism is, we believe, two games.

E. H. (Leeds).—The King cannot castle after it has been moved. Any elementary treatise will inform you on this and similar points.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1727 received from H. R. J. Williams, Black Knight, Lenora and Leon, S. Western, American, L. S. R. Tippet, Paul's Root, E. Worsley, W. Alton, Simplex, H. Burgher, T. R. Y. Mechanic, W. Nelson, Only Jones, Triton, J. S. W. J. Wootton, L. S. B. Harrobian, W. Lee Longt. p. N. E. D. Little, and Robin Roughed.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1728 received from E. Worsley, Only Jones, R. Roughed, H. Burgher, O. D. W. Nelson, A. G. R. Leonora, and Leon, S. Western, W. Lee, Tippet, Harrobian, Little, R. T. King, J. Williams, B. R. Stone, W. Alton, Tallyho, J. S. W. Mechanic, J. Wootton, L. S. B. Black Knight, Simplex, Queen of Connaught, American, Paul's Root, and H. B.

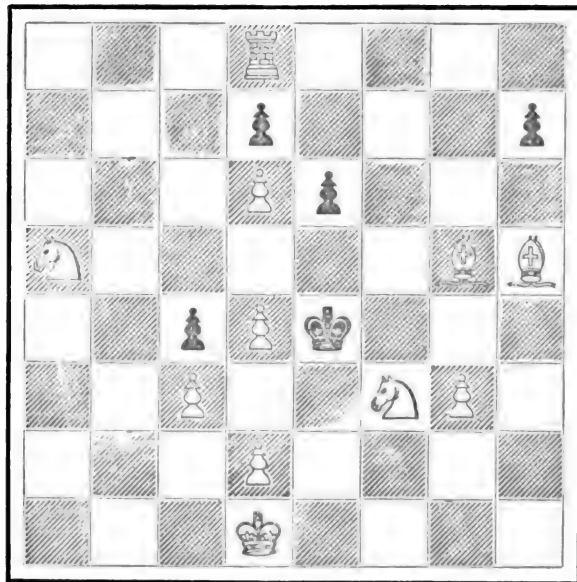
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1727.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to R sq.	R takes R*	2. Q to R 5th (ch)	B to B 4th
*The variations are obvious.		3. Q to R 2nd mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1730.

By the Rev. W. LERSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following interesting game between Mr. MACDONNELL and another AMATEUR was played recently at Simpson's Divan. (King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q to K 3rd	R to Q 8 sq
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th	20. K takes K P	
3. Kt to K B 3rd			
4. Kt to Q B 3rd, producing a variation of the Q Kt opening, is now considered White's best line of play.			
5. B to B 4th	P to Q 3rd	21. R takes B (ch)	Kt takes R
6. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	22. R takes Kt (ch)	K to B sq
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. R to R 7th	
8. P to B 5th	Q to K 2nd		
		24. B to Kt 3rd, Black plays Q takes B, &c.	
9. B to K 5th	P to Q 3rd	25. Q takes R	Q takes R
10. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q R 4th	26. P to K 5th	Q to B 2nd
11. Castles (Q R)	P to B 3rd	27. P takes B	B takes K
12. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th		
13. P takes P	P to Kt 5th		
14. R P takes Kt	Kt takes B (ch)		
15. R to Q 3rd	P takes P		
	Castles (Q R)		
		28. B to Kt 3rd	P to B 3rd
		29. Q to R 8th	Q to Kt 3rd
		30. B takes R	P takes B
		31. Q to Kt 8th	Q to K 6th (ch)
		32. K to Kt 2nd	P to Kt 5th
		33. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
		34. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to B sq
		35. Q takes Q Kt P,	

and Black resigned.

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

The following amusing game, hitherto unpublished, was played at the above club a short time before the death of Her Lowenthal, between that gentleman and an Amateur. (Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Herr L.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Herr L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. B to K 3rd	B to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Kt to R 3rd	K to K 2nd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. K to R sq	P to Q 4th
4. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	16. P to B 3rd	P takes P
5. P to Q Kt 4th		17. P takes P	Q takes R
		18. Q to K 2nd	B to Kt 5th
		19. Q to K sq	R to Q 6th
		20. Kt to B 2nd	Kt to B 5th
		21. Kt to Kt 4th	K R to Q sq
		22. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to K sq
		23. Kt to B 4th	Q to R 3rd
		24. K takes R	R takes Kt
		25. P to Q 4th	B to Q 4th
		26. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
		27. P to R 4th	P to R 4th
		28. R to R 4th	B to K 3rd
		29. Q to R 4th	R to R 6th
		30. B takes Kt	R takes Q
		31. R takes R	B to Q 4th,

and wins.

THE WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-second annual meeting of this association will be held at Leuchter's Restaurant, Bridge-street, Bradford, on Saturday April 28.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF LUCAN.

The Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Lucan, died at Richmond, Surrey, on the 2nd inst., aged sixty-seven. Her Ladyship was sister and co-heiress in blood of the late James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., being youngest daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, by Penelope Anne, his wife, second daughter of George John Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park, Middlesex. Her marriage to General the Earl of Lucan, G.O.B., took place on June 29, 1829, and the surviving issue are Colonel George, Lord Bingham, the Hon. Richard Bingham, Lieutenant R.N., and Augusta, Baroness Alington.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. SPENCER-CHURCHILL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Spencer-Churchill, who died on the 3rd inst., at Villa du Souvenir, near Mentone, was the eldest son of Lord Charles Spencer-Churchill, a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. He was first cousin to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and on his mother's side grandson to John Benett, Esq., M.P. for Wilts, of Pythouse, Boyton, and Norton, in the county of Wilts. Colonel Spencer-Churchill was educated at Eton, and at an early age was presented with a commission in the Rifle Brigade by the Duke of Wellington, in recognition of his father's services in that regiment through the Peninsular War. He served at the Cape, in India, and all through the Crimean War, where his gallantry was so conspicuous that he received the thanks of Lord Raglan. After exchanging into the 60th Rifles he proceeded to India, and was at the taking of Delhi. He served also in Canada, but was forced to retire from the Army owing to ill-health, never having recovered entirely from the effects of the hardships he suffered in the Crimean trenches. He married, in 1862, the youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Lowther, a connection of the Earl of Lonsdale, who survives him.

MR. HOWARD BROOKE.

Richard Howard Brooke, Esq., of Castle Howard, in the county of Wicklow, J.P., M.A., barrister-at-law, died on the 6th inst., aged seventy-six. He was sixth son of Sir Henry Brooke, Bart., of Colebrook, in the county of Fermanagh, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of the Hon. John Butler, son of Brinsley, Viscount Lanesborough, and he assumed by Royal license, Jan. 3, 1835, the additional surname and arms of Howard on succeeding to Castle Howard, in the county of Wicklow, and Borkleton, Queen's County. He was at one time High Sheriff of the county of Wicklow. Mr. Howard Brooke married, June 3, 1837, Frances Caroline, sister of the late James Hans Hamilton, Esq., of Abbotstown, M.P., in the county of Dublin, and leaves several children.

MR. HALLIDAY.

Mr. Andrew Halliday died on Tuesday morning at his residence in St. Augustine's-road. His full name was Andrew Halliday Duff, and he was a son of the late Rev. William Duff, of Banffshire. Having completed his education at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, he came to London, and devoted himself to literature. His first engagement was with the *Morning Chronicle*, and he afterwards wrote for the *Leader* and the *Cornhill Magazine*. He contributed many articles to *All the Year Round*, some of which have been republished in a collected form. One of his best known papers is entitled "My Account with her Majesty," it explains the working of the Post Office Savings Bank system. Of late years Mr. Halliday devoted himself almost exclusively to dramatic literature.

The deaths are also announced of—

Eliza, Lady Taylor, widow of the late General Sir H. G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., on the 1st inst., in her eighty-fourth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Vere P. Holloway, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-one.

Thomas Schuman Morris, Esq., J.P. and D.L. of the county of Warwick, on the 1st inst., at Stoke, near Coventry.

William Humphrys, Esq., of Ballyhale House, in the county of Cavan, High Sheriff of that county, on the 5th inst., in his fiftieth year.

Mary Primrose, Lady Kennedy, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir James Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B., of Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, on the 2nd inst., in her seventy-fifth year.

William Marmaduke Dixwell Alderton, Esq., of Scalby Lodge, Scarborough, late Captain 77th and 2nd Royal Regiments, on the 2nd inst.

George Wood, Esq., late Deputy-Commissioner of Scinde, India; eldest son of the late William Wood, Esq., of Wingham, Kent, on the 26th ult., aged seventy-seven.

Sir Thomas Tilson, formerly Chairman of the Surrey Sessions, on Monday, at his residence, Clapham Park. He was seventy-three years of age.

Eliza Susanna, Lady Hinrich, widow of Sir Henry Bromley Hinrich, of Court Garden, Marlow, Bucks, Lieutenant Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, on the 1st inst., at The Manor House, Hatherton, aged seventy-seven.

John Mackenzie, Esq., of Glack, in the county of Aberdeen, J.P. and D.L., son and heir of the late Roderick Mackenzie, Esq., of Glack, the descendant of a younger branch of Mackenzie of the Kintail family, on the 30th ult.

Alfred Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall, Derbyshire, younger brother and successor of the late Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., M.P., for South Derbyshire, and representative of a younger branch of the very ancient family of Mundy, of Markeaton, at Nice, on the 30th ult., aged sixty-eight.

A Liberal gathering took place at Birmingham on Monday evening, when a testimonial was presented to Mr. Schnadhorst, the secretary of the Liberal Association in that town. Mr. J. S. Wright occupied the chair, and the presentation was made by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P. A letter was read from Mr. Bright, in which he expressed his deep sense of the value of Mr. Schnadhorst's services.

The national teachers of the north of Ireland have concluded a series of meetings at Belfast, at which resolutions were adopted stating that the Act of 1875, owing to its merely permissive character, had failed to improve the condition of the teachers, and urging that such alterations should be made in it as would remedy the grievances complained of. Resolutions were adopted contending that pensions should be granted to the teachers, and also that the Residences Act should be so modified as to enable them to take advantage of its provisions—At a largely-attended public meeting of Roman Catholics held in Belfast, the Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Lord Bishop of the diocese, presiding, resolutions were passed stating that the existing state of University and intermediate education in Ireland is extremely unsatisfactory; that the Catholics, who are the majority of the Irish people, conscientiously object to any system of education not founded on religion; and that the Government affords no facilities for the combined teachings of science and religion in harmony with the teaching of the Catholic Church. A resolution was passed in favour of Mr. Butt's University Bill, and a petition in support of it adopted.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—The SECOND TERM will begin on MONDAY, MAY 7.**F. CH. MEYER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.**At Hanover, Germany.
For Prospectus apply to F. Ch. Meyer, 6, Warmbushcamp, 6.**SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION,**97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street).
Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time during their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extra. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.**BANK OF NEW ZEALAND**(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 28, 1861).
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

Paid-up Capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.

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Alfred Cox, Esq., M. G. A. James Watt, Esq.,
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The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.M.G.,
Archd. Hamilton, Esq.,
A. J. Mandell, Esq., M.P.Head Office, Auckland.
Falconer Larkworthy, Esq.,
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In Australia.—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.
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The Bank grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji on the most favourable terms.

The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards for fixed periods of two to five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum. The rate for shorter periods can be ascertained on application at the Office of the Bank.

F. Larkworthy, Managing Director.
No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.**ACCIDENTS BY FLOOD AND FIELD.**

Accidents of all kinds may be provided against by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, the oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company. Hon. A. Kinaird, M.P., Chairman. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. £1,120,000 have been paid as compensation. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, or 64, Cornhill, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

HOUSE PROPERTY AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited), 92, Cannon-street, London, E.C.(seven doors east of the Cannon-street Station).
Capital One Million, in 40,000 fully paid-up shares of £25 each. For the Purchase and Sale of Productive and Progressive House Property and Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes on the self-supporting principle. Registered March 15, 1876.**DIRECTORS.**
Henry Arts, Esq., 6, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, and Castle-hill Lodge, Upper Norwood (Chairman London Corn Exchange).
William Macdonald Baden, Esq., 11, Great St. Helen's, and Lloyd's.
William Sutton Gover, Esq., 4, Queen-street-place, E.C., and Haverling House, Blackheath (Member of the London School Board).
Fountain John Hartley, Esq., Adde-street, E.C. (Hon. Secretary London School Union).
William Smith, Esq., Oak Lawn, Bessing-hill, Upper Norwood.
Robert Parker Taylor, Esq., Adelaide-place, London Bridge, (Director Lambeth Baths and Wash-House Company).
Edward East, Esq., Underhill, E.C., L.L.D., Hampstead (Hon. Sec. Baptist Mission Society).
Thomas White, Esq., Upper Thames-street, E.C.
BOLICRON.—Henry Gover, Esq., 40, King William-street, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. W. H. Baden, 92, Cannon-street, E.C.**AUTHORITIES.**—John Thomas Bedford, Esq., 12, King-street, Snow-hill, and Mecklenburgh-square (Chairman West Ham Park Committee); James Clarke, Esq., 1, Cedar-road, Clapham, and 15, Fleet-street, E.C. (Editor and Proprietor of "The Christian World"); Charles Kemp Dyer, Esq., J.P., St. Albans, Herts, and Ldce.**BANKERS.**—London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.
1. The first issue of 4000 fully paid-up Shares of £25 each has been allotted.
2. Applications are now being received for the second issue of 4000 Shares at £1 per share premium, 2500 of which have been already allotted.
3. Fifty-nine estates have been purchased, at a cost of £151,716, and other purchases are in course of negotiation.
4. After making a full allowance for all rates, repairs, loss of rent, and diminution of income, the income of the estates purchased is expected to amount to nearly 5 per cent, besides profit on re-sales.
5. Shareholders, in addition to 5 per cent interest, will participate in the periodical bonuses, which it is expected, will be declared by the Company from time to time.
6. Owners of eligible House Property, wishing to sell at a moderate price, should send particulars to the secretary.
7. As the estate purchased will give a good profit revenue, it will have to be considered at what premium the third issue will be offered to the public, so as to protect the interest of existing shareholders.
For full information apply to W. H. Baden, Secretary, of whom may be obtained approving notices of the press and an explanatory pamphlet, entitled "Another Five Minutes' Talk about the House Property and Investment Company (Limited)," prospectus, and share application forms.**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.**—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Contains Genuine ONLY with facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature across Label.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of

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which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, NEW LABEL, NEW LABEL, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London; and Export Olmen generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

COCKS'S READING SAUCEIs the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured FOR FISH, ENRICHING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c.
It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its excellence.**CAUTION.**—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz., CHARLES COCKS'S Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.**EPPS'S COCOA**

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack and destroy there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

EPPS'S COCOA in PARIS.Dépôt—A. Delafosse, 64, Faubourg St. Honoré.
Each packet is labelled
JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists.**NEW YORK.—EPPS'S COCOA.**New York dépôt—Smith and Vandenberg, Park-place.
Each packet is labelled
JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists.**TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.**"It may justly be called the perfection of prepared cocoa."—British Medical Press.
"Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the MARAVILLA COCOA above all others."—Globe.
Sold by all Grocers.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.**MARAVILLA COCOA.**

Possessing all the Properties of the Finest Arrowroot.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

Has Twenty Years' World-wide Reputation, and is uniformly of Superior Quality.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 16 and 17, Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. will offer for SALE an Immense Stock of LENO, MUEBLIN, LACE, GUILPURE, and SWISS CURTAINS, in New and Elegant Designs, purchased for cash during the recent depression, and which will be sold of much below their usual cost. Reduced prices—Ladies, with size and description of Curtains, will be sent post-free, on application.—OETZMANN and CO. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67 to 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD (NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD).**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.****OETZMANN & CO.,**

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Charles-street, Redding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Pictures, Brasses, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PANTHOON VANS, and sitting in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free. OETZMANN and CO.**CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.**—Elegant Drawing-Room Suites, hand-carved Italian walnut wood, upholstered in rich worsted damask, from 85s.; ditto, in Rich Silk and Satin, 20 to 65s.; elegant Black and Gold Suites, from 12s.; superior ditto, from 18 to 20s.; solid mahogany Dining-Room Suites, 85s.; ditto, fine Spanish mahogany, upholstered in best maroon leather, 14s.; massive mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, from 22 10s.; handsome walnut large oval Centre Table, 5s.**SIDEBOARDS.—OETZMANN and CO.**

SIDEBOARDS.—Large and handsome Mahogany or Oak Sideboards, with high plate-glass back and drawers, various designs, 25s.; massive Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, very handsome, 25s.; noble Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, hand-carved, and lofty plate-glass back, made and finished in the best possible manner, price 35s. A variety of Early English and other designs in rich Spanish Mahogany or finest carved Oak, from 25s. to 50s.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO.'S BED-ROOM SUITES.—One of the largest and best assortments in the kingdom to select from, displayed in show-rooms 228 ft. long, with Bedsteads and Bedding fitted up for inspection. Bed-room suite, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table and Glass, Towel Almirah, Three Chairs, and Bedstead, from 45s. to 65s. complete. Some new and elegant designs at 15, 18, and 21s. Large and handsome decorated Bed-room Suites in ash, pitch pine, and other woods, at 25, 35, 50, and 75s.; also in black and gold, 50s. upwards.**BEDDING DEPARTMENT.—Strong Iron**

Bedsteads, from 6s. 6d. each; superior Iron French ditto, 12s. 6d.; handsome Arabian Bedstead, from 27s. 6d. upwards; excellent Mattresses, full size, 12s. 6d.; good Feather Bed, full size, 30s.; ditto Bolsters, 7s. 6d.; ditto Pillows, 3s. 6d. each; handsome 3-ft. Mahogany Washstands, with Marble top, 18s. 6d.; Mahogany Toilet-glass (best plate glass, size of plate 16 inches by 12 inches), 6s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

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MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

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INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well

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IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. Families requiring supplies of First or Deep Mourning will derive the most important advantages by making their PURCHASES

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SILKS, CRAPE, PARAMATTAS, &c., of the very best, most serviceable, and enduring qualities. DRESSMAKING, Dressing, and all other work, either by the FRENCH, GERMAN, or ENGLISH Dressmaker, at MODERATE CHARGES.

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Cotton Dresses, 4s. 11d.

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FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being perfectly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY O. GALLUP, 488, Oxford-street, London. Retailers everywhere.

VAL

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1971.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6½d.



READING WAR PLACARDS IN STAMBOUL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at South Barrow, Bromley, Kent, the wife of John J. Hamilton, Esq., of a son.
On the 12th inst., at 16, Hyde Park-terrace, the wife of F. G. Dalgety, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., at 42, Grove-road, Regent's Park, N.W., the wife of Dr. Norman Kerr, of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at St. Neots, Hunts, the wife of the Rev. Edwin Studdard, of a son.
On the 7th inst., at 14, Grenville-place, Queen's-gate, London, the wife of William Holmes, Esq., M.P., of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Geneva, Switzerland, Lady Brabazon, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Titchborne Park, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Wickham, of a son.
On the 12th inst., at 22, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at York, R. Sheraton, Esq., of St. Bede's-terrace, Sunderland, to Elizabeth Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late George Gills, Esq., of Hurworth Cottage, Darlington.
On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., Rector and Prebendary of St. Paul's, Albert Allen, of Blackheath, youngest son of the late Mr. F. W. Allen, of Adelaide, S.A., to Marian Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Parlett Stirling, Esq., of Islington. No cards.
On the 11th inst., at Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, Major-General Stubbs, of Eshton House, York, and Weston, Herefordshire, to Hester Clara, daughter of the Rev. Edward Burdett Hawkeham, Rector of Weston, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Hungerford Hoakyns, Bart.
On the 3rd inst., at St. George's, Hadover-square, the Hon. John William Plunkett, second son of Lord Dunsany, to Ernie, only child of the late Colonel Augustus Plunkett Burton, of the Coldstream Guards.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of her son, Octavius Pratt, of Cardiff, Mary Ann Pratt, relict of the late Charles Edward Pratt, M.D., formerly of Appledore, North Devon, and sister-in-law of the late John Tidd Pratt, barrister-at-law, and Registrar of Friendly Societies, aged 77 years.
On the 14th inst., at Bournemouth, Lady Frances Pettward, aged 51.
On the 16th inst., at 34, Linden-gardens, W., Alice Cranston, the youngest daughter of the late Henry J. T. Macnamara, Esq., one of her Majesty's Railway Commissioners, whom she survived ten weeks, in her 17th year.
On the 16th inst., at 14, Lowndes-street, Mary, the widow of Sir Arscott-Curry Molesworth, Bart., of Pencarrow, Cornwall, and mother of the Right Hon. the late Sir William Molesworth, Bart., in her 97th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

Third Sunday after Easter.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. M. Robertson, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Charles Boddington, Vicar of St. Andrew's.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. Berdmore Compton; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Perowne, of Llandaff.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Miller; 3 p.m., Rev. T. G. Bonney.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Edward Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. F. W. Farrar, Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m., Rev. W. D. MacLagan on the Missionary Church of England.
Christian Evidence Society, St. Stephen's, South Kensington, 4 p.m., the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the Rise of the Church of Christ, an Evidence of His Resurrection.
Welsh Church (St. Nicholas Cole Abbey), Queen Victoria-street, 6.30 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

St. George the Martyr.
Allert, King of Saxony, born, 1828.
Festal Service at St. George's, Campden-hill; the Dean of Westminster, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Feetgesang").
Society of Painters in Water Colours, opening of the eighty-eighth annual exhibition; Institute of Painters in Water Colours, opening of forty-third exhibition.
Society of Antiquaries, anniversary, 2 p.m.
Conference of the London Clergy at Lambeth Palace respecting Reform of Charitable Relief, 2.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Sidney Colvin on the Connection of Greek and Roman Art with the Teaching of the Classics).
Institute of British Architects, 8 (Sir Gilbert Scott on St. Alban's Abbey).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. W. B. Carpenter on the Temperature of the Deep Sea Bottom).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

French Protestant Evangelical Church, Bayswater, bazaar at Westbourne Hall (three days).
Art-Union of London, general meeting, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Gladstone on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. P. Pascoe on Birds).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. John Rae on the Migrations of the Esquimaux; papers by Mr. R. B. Holt and Mr. George Busk).
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law), and three following days.
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Dr. Arthur Leared on the Trade and Resources of Morocco).
Judaism and Christianity (Rev. Professor Cairns on the Greatest Historical Marvel), St. George's Hall, 3 p.m.
Races: Epsom Spring Meeting, Curragh April Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

St. Mark the Evangelist.
Princess Alice born, 1813.
Consecration of Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro, in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Royal Society of Literature, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. St. John Ackers, "Deaf, not Dumb").
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Martin F. Roberts on Batteries).
Church of England Incumbents' Sustentation Fund, National Society, 3 p.m. (the Archbishop of York in the chair).
Refuge for Destitute, Dulston, annual court, 2.30 p.m.
London Institution, anniversary, noon.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, conversation, 9 p.m. Bach Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, annual court and elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 11 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alexander Dick on Phosphorus and its Applications).
Police Orphanage Ball, Cannon-street Hotel.
Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, anniversary, United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
Swindon and North Wilts Agricultural Association Show (two days).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Races: Sandown Park Spring Meeting. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

Full Moon, 4.56 p.m.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, Jubilee Festival, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Dartmouth in the chair).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Thos. Williams on Architecture as Contributing to Pictorial Art).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. John Rae on Arctic Life, 9 p.m.).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Costa's "Eli").
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain H. C. Marsh on our Relations with the Tribes of the North-West Frontier of India).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. A. H. Sayce on Babylonian Literature).
Italian Opera, Queen's Theatre, Haymarket, opening of season.
National Health Society, Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Prevention of Scarlet Fever, &c.).
London Academy of Music, soirée musicale by the students, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.
Grosvenor Gallery, dinner.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Athletic Sports: Nottingham, Stamford-bridge, and Stockport.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 20	10 10	10 40	11 15	11 45	12 15	12 40

THE IMPENDING WAR.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for the purpose of promptly supplying its readers with News and Illustrations from both sides in the coming contest, have already dispatched Four Special Artists to the East.

ST. PETERSBURG AS IT IS.

In addition to the Article on Constantinople by Mr. George Augustus Sala given this week, our next Number will contain, from the same lively, chatty pen, an interesting account of St. Petersburg, which city Mr. Sala recently visited.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who live abroad are particularly desired to order copies of the ordinary stout paper edition, as in those printed on thin paper for foreign postage the appearance of the Engravings is greatly injured on account of the print at the back showing through. The postage of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printed on stout paper is double that of the thin paper edition for places abroad.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 p.m.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
April 11	29.684	49.4	43.0	80	54.8	44.7	SW. S. E. N.E.	162	0.040		
12	30.012	42.5	32.7	73	50.2	37.4	N. E. E.	285	.000		
13	29.851	47.4	41.2	81	55.0	40.1	E. SW. W.	90	.105		
14	30.096	46.5	42.3	88	53.8	42.7	W. N. E.	262	.000		
15	29.974	47.6	35.7	66	53.8	41.3	E. S.E.	462	.000		
16	29.635	42.5	27.8	58	45.1	40.1	E. S.E.	524	.000		
17	29.557	40.2	28.0	65	44.9	37.6	E.	790	.065		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.617	30.034	29.960	30.046	29.970	29.643	29.703
Temperature of Air	33.8	44.7	49.0	48.0	50.1	45.0	42.8
Temperature of Evaporation	48.9	40.5	45.8	45.9	44.4	37.7	36.0
Direction of Wind	S.	E.	S.	N.E.	S.E.	E.	E.N.E.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SIXTY-SIXTH NIGHT
OF SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Rachel Bateman; Scenery by Haver Craven. Music by R. Stoepel. Preceded, at seven, by THE LOTTERY TICKET. A Morning Performance will be given Every Saturday at Two p.m. On Saturday Morning next, April 28, "King Richard III."

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING at 7.15. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR
DRAWINGS.—EGYPT, NUBIA, AND THE NILE; with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" AND "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.
The Forty-Third Annual Exhibition will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 23, Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS
THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 23, at 5, Pall-mall East. ALFRED D. FRISSE, Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW

ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Fautouls, 5s.; 2nd Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till Six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE and BURGESS Easter Burlesque on THE MARVELLOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Girards,' Messrs. T. Sully, James Moore, and Rene emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Girards' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

THE DRAWING-ROOM, EGYPTIAN HALL.—BE

MERRY AND WISE.—Mr. Jolly Nash's Pictures by the Way and Mr. F. Clifton's Living Photographs. Two hours of unlimited merriment with the merriest of merry men. THE LECTURE ON LAUGHTER, by Mr. Nash, Daily at Three and Eight prompt. The Silver Cornet-Pistons, with Burlesque of Levy. The Silver Ballad Horn, and the Philosophy of Laughter. Twenty Life Characters and the most Amusing Sketches, daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Ticket-Office open daily from 11 a.m. till Three. The Drawing-Room, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The most successful Humorous Entertainment since the days of Albert Smith. Crowded morning and evening with fashionable audiences.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

MAY 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelm, Leader of Orchestra. Dannreuther, Conductor of Rehearsals. The programmes will consist of Selections from the following Operas:—"Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Rienzi," "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan and Isolde," "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Orchestra of 200 Instrumentalists. Vocalists from the Bayreuth Festival.
Prices of Admission to each Concert:—Private Boxes, from 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Stalls, 15s.; Balcony (first three rows), 10s.; other rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 6s.; Organ gallery, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets may now be had at the Royal Albert Hall; of the usual Agents; and of HODGE and ESSEX, Directors. Chief Ticket Office, 6 and 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 1.—Programme:

Quartets, Mozart and Beethoven; Trio, B flat, Brahms, with Papini, Lasserre, and Breitner (pupil of Liszt). Last time this season. Ticket, 2s. 6d. To be had of Lucas and Co., Ollivier, Bond-street; and Austin. Members can pay at the entrance in Regent-street. Director, Prof. ELIA, 9, Victoria-square.

RUBINSTEIN.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN begs to announce that he will give SIX PIANOFOORTE RECITALS at ST. JAMES'S HALL, as follows:—Monday Afternoon, April 30; Wednesday Afternoon, May 3; Monday Evening, May 14; Wednesday Afternoon, May 16; Monday Afternoon, May 28; and Saturday Afternoon, June 2. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained at the usual Music-sellers' and Libraries.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN (in compliance with numerous requests) will give an EVENING CONCERT of CHAMBER MUSIC at ST. JAMES'S HALL on FRIDAY, MAY 25, commencing at Eight o'clock. Tickets as above.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 27, Costa's Oratorio "Eli." Madame Sherington, Madame Pety, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Stanley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s.; Numbered Rows, 7s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d., now ready.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Beckett, FIVE O'CLOCK TEA, AND A NIGHT SURPRISE, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight, every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

So certain does it seem to be that within a few days, more or less, War will be declared between Russia and Turkey that the leading Journals are beginning to discuss the probable effect it will have upon the International relations of the Signatory Powers. The work of diplomacy, as far as the preservation of peace is concerned, is generally regarded as at an end. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, it is true, in the course of the discussion on Eastern affairs raised last week by the Marquis of Hartington, said that diplomacy had not yet uttered its last word. But there does not seem to be any sufficient reason for believing that its last word will tell with greater power, whether upon Russia or upon the Porte, than its first. Their preparations for War constitute the staple of political information received from the East. The Russian Embassy at Constantinople and the Consular Agents for Russia in many of the inland towns of the Ottoman Empire are taking steps, under the orders of their Government, with a view to their departure. Russian subjects in Turkey are being placed under German protection. The vessels of the Russian Steam Navigation Company have been warned to quit Constantinople. On the other hand, the Turkish Government is more active in preparing for the defence of their country than ever. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Danube has taken his departure for head-quarters. Nothing remains to prevent immediate hostilities but the state of the roads, which a few days' fine weather may render practicable. Europe, therefore, at the present moment stands upon the very brink of a War the extent and issues of which are incalculable.

We fear there is no reason to expect in the present instance a short and decisive campaign. The difficulties in the way of a rapid advance of Russia in Turkey proper are enormous. Doubtless they have been taken into account at the Russian War Office; but, under any circumstances, they will remain such as can be overcome only by time, by immense effort, and by large sacrifices. The Turkish army is not as it was in 1829. It is thoroughly equipped with all the implements of modern warfare. Its navy in the Black Sea, under the command of Hobart Pasha, is even superior to that of Russia. Both may be expected to put forth all the energy which the solemnity of the crisis demands. Nor is it certain that Russia will be in any haste to precipitate actual collision. Ruinous as will be the cost of the contest in any case, it is just possible that Russia will make the weight of her military power felt, in the first instance, by an immense accumulation of her soldiery on the northern side of the Danube. No doubt, this will give opportunity to the insurrectionary spirit that pervades several of the provinces of the Porte to show itself, and to distract the attention and impede the concentration of the Ottoman Forces. Such speculations as these, however, rest upon no sure foundation. The plans of the War Office at St. Petersburg are not very likely to have been disclosed to furnish information to the newspapers of Europe. It is not by any means unlikely, however, that, in case of the protraction of the war beyond a single campaign, the large superiority of Russian resources beyond those of the Porte would make themselves incontestably felt. The game is an unequal one for the Sultan and his advisers. They have staked their last counter, and the odds are that they are doomed to succumb.

What is England to do in reference to this unhappy conflict? It is perfectly understood that her Majesty's Government intend to maintain a strict neutrality. It may be that they will be able to give effect to this policy—a policy which unquestionably the country approves. But English interests are believed to be involved, to some extent; and it is impossible to foresee with any confident prescience what may be the eventualities which, in the course of the struggle, may determine the action of this country. We are not going to back the Porte against her foe, nor are we going to throw material obstructions in the way of the executive work which Russia has undertaken, ostensibly, on behalf of Europe. Much, of course, will depend upon the adhesion of Russia to the programme she professes to have adopted. The better government of the discontented provinces of Turkey, the reorganisation of Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria upon the basis of an autonomous administration, and such an occupation of Bulgaria as might suffice to this end, can certainly be effected without disturbing English interests, or, at any rate, such as are worth consideration in the light of a crisis like this. There is some talk about the eventual probability of our seizing Constantinople and occupying it as Trustee for Europe, also of the propriety of taking possession, in certain contingencies, of the Island of Crete. These, however, are fancies which, amusing as they may be to journalism, may be safely reserved for discussion until the time comes when circumstances shall force them to the front. They lie within the limit of possibility, as, indeed, almost any conceivable enterprise may be thought

to do, on the eve of a war for the settlement of the Eastern Question. But the discussion of them just now can hardly be characterised as opportune. It may be fairly hoped that such violent intervention on our part will never be provoked, and that pauses in the war between the Czar and the Sultan may open out a prospect of successful mediation between the combatants.

Nor is there any present likelihood of armed interference between them by any other European State. Neither Germany nor France is disposed to take active part in the settlement of the Eastern Question, for the present, at all events. Prince Bismarck has gone to spend his four months' holiday in retirement, and the Duc Decazes labours most energetically in counteraction of whatever tendencies there may be towards European War. Austria is on the watch with keen anxiety to keep herself free from dangerous complications; and Italy, although disposed to cherish some ambitions, will do nothing to favour a general mêlée of the Powers. We do not entertain much apprehension of Russian designs. She is in no mood to facilitate the constitution of a great Slavonic Empire. The reins will be in her hands, and, as the Czar said with dignity the other day, "if he goes into Bulgaria he will know how to quit it." On the whole, the oft-predicted hurly-burly of nations in consequence of the opening of the Eastern Question does not seem likely to be realised, and the war between the Russian and Ottoman Empires will be confined, we trust, to themselves.

THE COURT.

The Queen received Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond at Osborne House yesterday week, on his return to England from commanding the Mediterranean fleet. Saturday last being the birthday of Princess Beatrice, her Majesty's ship Hector, guardship at Cowes, Captain Simpson, fired a Royal salute, and at Windsor the day was observed with due honours. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, assisted by the Hon. Alexander Yorke, gave some costume recitals from "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals" before the Queen and the Royal family at Osborne House. Between the pieces Mr. J. Bontein sang some Scottish, French, and English airs. Mrs. and Miss Bontein, and Mr. Shelley Bontein received invitations, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting and the Royal household were present. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Queen has entertained at dinner the Hon. Mrs. Edward Villiers, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Rev. George Connor, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and Commander Fullerton. The Dean of Westminster has been on a visit to her Majesty.

Her Majesty has consented that her name shall head the list of patrons of the Caxton celebration.

Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng has left Osborne, and Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner has arrived as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Alexander Yorke has left Osborne, and Mr. Collins has arrived in attendance on Prince Leopold.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Cannes on Monday. His Royal Highness, when in Paris, received visits from Marshal MacMahon and various persons of distinction; he also received several official personages connected with the approaching Paris Exhibition. Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales have arrived at Sandringham from Marlborough House.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived yesterday week in H.M.S. Sultan at Villa Franche, and proceeded thence to Nice.

Princess Christian has consented to become patroness of the annual ball in aid of the funds of University College Hospital, to be held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday, June 7.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne visited the exhibition of pictures by artists of the Continental schools at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, on Saturday last.

The Duke of Connaught has been the guest of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough at the Viceroyal Lodge, Dublin, during the Punchestown race week.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck were present at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck visited the Covent-garden Show of Fruit, Plants, and Flowers, held on Wednesday at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington.

The Empress Eugénie has gone to Madrid. The Prince Imperial has returned to Camden Place, Chiselmhurst.

His Excellency Count Münster has returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Berlin.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Harcourt has returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

The Duke of Westminster has arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall. The Duchess has gone to Cliveden.

The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Montagu House, Whitehall, from Scotland.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday, after which the Hon. Mrs. Brand had an evening party at the New Palace, Westminster.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Annette Fountayne Puleston, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., of Emral, to Philip, eldest son of Mr. Simon Yorke, of Erddig Park, Denbighshire, took place on Thursday week at St. George's, Hanover-square. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theophilus H. G. Puleston, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Cust, cousin of the bridegroom.

Miss Agnes Mary Cecilia Northcote (the eldest daughter of Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote) was married on Tuesday to Mr. Reginald M'Leod (of M'Leod), at Westminster Abbey. The Hon. and Rev. F. Polham, the Rev. Flood Jones, and the Dean of Westminster officiated. Sir Stafford Northcote gave away the bride. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Northcote (sister of the bride), Lady Susan Fortescue, Miss Isham, Miss Helen Farrer, and the two Misses Heathcote. The bride wore a white satin dress trimmed with Honiton lace: upon her head-dress were diamonds and pearls, and she had also a necklace of pearls, diamond locket, pearl earrings, and carried a bunch of orange-blossoms. The bridesmaids wore white silk skirts, with cashmere tunics and princess robes, trimmed with gold braid and juniper berries, and had tulle caps also trimmed with juniper berries. The service was choral. The presents numbered between two

and three hundred. The Queen gave an Indian shawl. The marriage register was signed in the Jerusalem Chamber by Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Sir Stafford Northcote. The breakfast took place at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod subsequently left for Merevale Hall, Warwickshire.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Farquhar and Miss Bateson, which was fixed for the 24th inst., is postponed, owing to Lady Bateson's severe accident.

The marriage of Captain Frederic Loraine, R.A., son of the late Sir John Lambton Loraine, and Miss Barrett Lennard, daughter of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart., will take place early in June at Bellbus, in Essex.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Mordaunt Boyle, 60th Rifles, eldest son of Charles Boyle, Esq., and Miss Charlotte Boyle, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, Coldstream Guards; and between Mr. Grisewood, only son of the late Mr. Harman Grisewood, of Daylesford House, and Miss Concetta Mesina, youngest daughter of the late Count Mesina, of Naples.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A dinner was given on Wednesday evening by the Fishmongers' Company to about 140 guests. Mr. T. C. Watson, the Senior Warden, presided. Amongst the speakers were Lord Hatherley and the American Minister.

At the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers given on Wednesday evening in Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Lowe spoke.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society last Saturday Professor Bently called the attention of the Fellows to a plant of *Eucalyptus globulus*, now in flower at the gardens for the first time.

Last week 2654 births and 1714 deaths were registered in London, the former being 197 and the latter 133 above the average. There was a considerable decrease in the fatality of smallpox, the recorded cases being 60 as against 86 and 78 of the two preceding weeks.

The medals offered to artists by the directors of the Crystal Palace were awarded on Wednesday. The special gold medal for the best picture exhibited without regard to school, style, or subject, by a living artist, was given to E. Ducker, "Landscape with Cattle—Evening."

The anniversary dinner of the London Coffee-House and Eating-House Keepers' Benevolent Association was held on Wednesday evening at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Sheriff East. Subscriptions amounting to about £232 were announced.

At the sale of the Shandon collection on Tuesday an old clock in case of bleu-de-roi Sèvres was knocked down for 2000 guineas. The highest sum given on Wednesday was 245 guineas for an old French four-leaved screen, fitted with panels of Gobelins tapestry. The sale up to Wednesday evening realised £29,380.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for last week again shows an increase over the numbers of paupers in the corresponding week of last year. The total number at the end of last week was 83,351. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 701, of whom 480 were men, 181 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

A special meeting of the Charity Organisation Society was held on Tuesday, at which a paper dealing with the subject of Metropolitan Medical Relief was read by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and a resolution was adopted advocating the conversion of free dispensaries into provident dispensaries, and the establishment of new institutions of the last-mentioned description in proportion to the wants of the population.

The sixty-fourth anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum was celebrated yesterday week at the Albion Tavern—under the presidency of Mr. Philip Twells, M.P. About one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, and subscriptions amounting to £3800 were announced.—A dinner was given the same evening at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, in aid of the funds of the Great Northern Hospital. The Duke of St. Albans presided, and about one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The subscriptions were close on £800.

A new board school in Leipsic-road, Camberwell, having accommodation for 747 children, was opened on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Rogers. The Rev. G. M. Murphy, Sir John Bennett, the Hon. L. Stanley, the Rev. Mr. Tugwell, and others spoke.—A school at Bellenden-road, Peckham, has also been opened. It was begun a year ago in a spot where there were then fields on either side, but the opening of the schools found the fields covered with inhabited houses. This school gives accommodation for upwards of 800 children.

Although the biting north-east wind may have prevented some few of the usual visitors to the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society enjoying the beauties of the exhibition of spring flowers on Wednesday, a very large company filled the conservatory. The weather, however, had no effect on the exhibition itself, a much larger number of plants being entered for prizes than is usual at this time of the year.—On the same day a show of choice flowers and fruits was held at the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. It was entirely of a professional character, none but growers and middlemen being allowed to compete.

A public meeting in favour of the cause of the Tichborne Claimant, attended by several thousand persons, was held on Tuesday evening upon the north bank of the Serpentine. Amongst the speakers were Mr. John de Morgan, Mr. Skipworth, Mr. Kiley, of Macclesfield, and Mr. Hutchinson, of Manchester. A resolution, declaring the condemnation of the Claimant to have been an infraction of the law was passed. A second meeting was held in Trafalgar-square, from which a deputation, consisting of ten persons, was dispatched to the House of Commons. They had an interview in the tea-room with Mr. Whalley. Mr. De Morgan has not reached the bar of the House of Commons, but he has been allowed to state his case at considerable length to Mr. Cross. On Wednesday the Home Secretary received at the Home Office a deputation of the Claimant's sympathisers who had taken part in the demonstration on the previous night. The objects of the deputation were, at Mr. Cross's suggestion, submitted in writing, and were in effect, requests for facilities for an examination of the Treasury accounts in regard to the expenses of the Tichborne trial, and for the Home Secretary's support of the petition for the release of the prisoner to be presented by Mr. De Morgan at the bar of the House of Commons. In his reply, Mr. Cross explained at some length that the accounts in question had all been exhaustively audited in due course; and, in regard to the proposed presentation of the petition by Mr. De Morgan, that it was a matter for the House to deal with, and that he himself should certainly oppose such a proceeding.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF GREECE.

Our Special Artist's sketches of the scenery about the Isthmus of Corinth, which he described so well in the letter we published last week, narrating "A Pilgrimage to Mycenæ," have gained additional interest from the visit of the Princess of Wales to her brother, the King of Greece. It was mentioned that King George met her Royal Highness at the landing-place on the western shore, and accompanied her across the Isthmus to embark in his Majesty's steam-yacht for the port of Athens. The subjects of our present illustrations are the Acro-Corinthus, or great rock of the ancient citadel at Corinth, which commands an amazing view of the Greek coasts, bays, and islands, extending from Boeotia and Attica all round to the Spartan and Argolic valleys in the Peloponnese; the classic heights of Parnassus and Helicon, which are proverbially associated with the genius of poetry; a party of native labourers digging among the tombs of the deceased Greeks for such relics of antiquity as now find a ready sale to museums or private collections; and, lastly, the interior of an ordinary Greek rustic household in the village near the ruins of Mycenæ. For our Artist's commentary upon these subjects the reader must again peruse Mr. Simpson's interesting letter of last week.

We would, moreover, take this opportunity of commending to the reader, for ampler descriptions of the present aspects and the actual condition of Greece, two small books very lately published, the one by Professor J. P. Mahaffy, of Dublin University, "Rambles and Studies in Greece" (Macmillan and Co., publishers); the other, called "Five Weeks in Greece," by Mr. James Foster Young, of Brasenose College, Oxford (Sampson Low and Co.). Both these volumes will be found quite worthy of attention, especially at a time when intelligent curiosity about the remains of Greek art, and the memorials of Greek history, is revived by Dr. Schliemann's enterprising researches in that famous land.

It will be remembered that among the Illustrations contributed by Mr. Simpson to our last Number was one of some ruins near Argos, which he calls "the remains of an ancient pyramid," and that he gives his reasons for coming to such a conclusion. A respected correspondent, who signs himself "An Old Student-Traveller in Greece, T. L. D.," thinks, however, that they are the remains of an old Greek detached outpost, fort, or watch-tower. He proceeds as follows:—"One sees the reason your correspondent has for calling it a pyramid, from inclination of the walling of the erection, an almost solitary instance throughout Greece, that I know of. Having gone through the country he describes some fifty-five years ago, I was particularly struck by the peculiarity of this monument, and made a sketch of it. A pyramid proper, as in Egypt, and that of Calus Sestius at Rome, rises from its square base unbroken up to its apex. Each face is carried right through without a break, and the entrance, generally concealed and not obvious, is in the centre of one of the faces. In this instance the entrance is recessed at the side, where there is a passage set back from the front, and producing a break, as shown upon the plan, and thus rendering the entrance more difficult to the assailants. This is an arrangement adopted in the smaller entrances to the fortified cities of the Greeks in the Peloponnese, as now existing in the town of Megalopolis, a few miles distant from Argos."

RESCUE OF ENTOMBED COLLIERIES.

A dreadful accident happened on Wednesday week at Troedyrriw Colliery, situated in the Greater Rhonda Valley, and at the entrance into the Ferndale Valley, the scene of a terrible explosion some years ago. As the miners were leaving work, a sound of rushing water was heard. Most of them made their escape, but it was soon discovered that fourteen men and boys were missing. There were plenty of brave volunteers, and many descended the shaft, which is ninety-two yards deep. They quickly discovered that all the workings of the bottom of the shaft were filled with water to the roof, and no hope was entertained that any one would be found alive. While the explorers were consulting what should be done, faint knockings were heard on the other side of the coal, at a distance, it was conjectured, of a dozen yards. After long and laborious exertions, the rock was bored; but no sooner was a pick struck through than the air rushed out with terrific force, hurling one of the imprisoned men violently against the face of the coal, and causing such injuries that he died. The other four were delivered into the hands of their friends on the pit-bank amidst the wildest demonstrations of delight, though bitter disappointment was experienced when it was found that there were still nine men in the pit. Early on Sunday two divers from Lambeth penetrated 500 ft. into the drift, but were unable to go further. They were then within 270 ft. of the men. The courage displayed by the two divers, Frank Davies and Thomas Purvis, has created quite a sensation. After reaching the bottom of the drift, they travelled some distance along the level until they were stopped by floating timber and other materials that had been carried by the rushing torrent. Pumping went on incessantly, both in Troedyrriw Pit and in Haines Pit, from the old workings of which the water came. At half-past three in the afternoon the knockings of the imprisoned men were again distinctly heard. The exploring parties were persuaded that they heard the clink of the tools of the imprisoned men busily at work, and their exertions were strenuously renewed. A signal was made on Tuesday by striking on the coal with a heavy hammer, and was distinctly answered by some of the captives. After knock signals had been exchanged between the rescue party and the imprisoned men on Wednesday evening, the former gave a hearty shout of congratulation, and the poor fellows on the other side shouted in answer. Presently the voice of George Jenkins was heard to say, "The hole is nearly through; cut a little to the right." This was done, although at the time of going to press with our early edition we had received no telegram announcing the actual release of the men, they were virtually free on Thursday morning. Tubes had been inserted in the wall of coal, and light soup conveyed to them. The parties talked to one another. Five men are alive. They state that they lived on candles and the water in the pit. It is feared that four men in other parts of the working are lost.

Messrs. Bacon have issued a new Ethnographical Map of Europe, showing clearly the distribution of races, of special interest at the present time.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their sixtieth session, and carried on their revision to the middle of the eighteenth chapter of the book of Revelation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arrived at Lambeth Palace for the season.—His Grace has invited the London clergy to a Conference at Lambeth Palace on Monday next, the 23rd inst., to consider the question of the reform of charitable relief in the metropolis.—The Archbishop laid the foundation, last Saturday, of a new church at Pasley, adjacent to the Caterham Junction Railway Station.

O U R S P E C I A L A R T I S T I N G R E E C E .

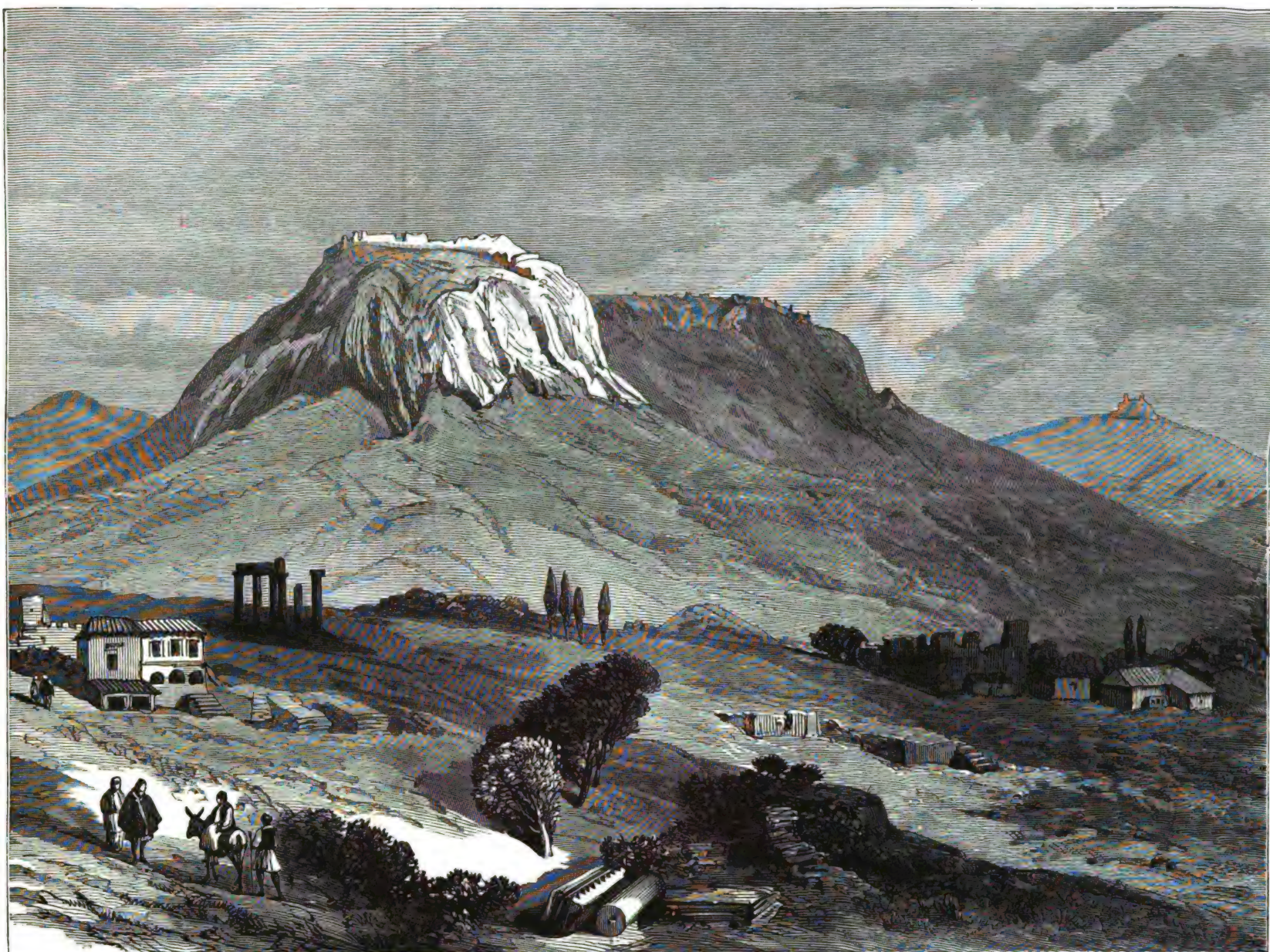


TOMB-HUNTERS, ISTHMUS OF CORINTH.



INTERIOR AT MYCENÆ.

VISIT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO GREECE.



THE ACRO-CORINTHUS, CORINTH.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



PARNASSUS AND HELICON, WITH THE GULF OF CORINTH.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Khalil Pasha, the new Turkish Ambassador, had a formal audience of Marshal MacMahon on Wednesday to present his credentials. There were no speeches, but Khalil Pasha took occasion to remind the Marshal that he had the honour of first making his acquaintance in the Crimea.

The French Academy has concluded a work at which it has been labouring for several academic generations. It has completed the new edition of its Dictionary with the word "Zigzag," signifying a man whose facial muscles are so organised as to produce a permanent grin.

The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier has announced himself a candidate for the vacant chair in the Academy.

M. Thiers reached his eightieth year last Sunday.

Molière's "Amphytrion" has been revived at the Théâtre Français with great success.

SPAIN.

The King, accompanied by the Princess of the Asturias and the Austrian Archduke Regnier, left Madrid on Thursday to spend three days at Toledo and Aranjuez.

ITALY.

It is officially announced that the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Italy and England on Aug. 6, 1863, which was to have expired on April 30, 1877, has been prolonged until Dec. 31, 1877.

The Pope gave audience to a number of foreign pilgrims in the Hall of the Consistory on the 13th inst. His Holiness was able to walk with ease through the double line formed by the pilgrims in his passage, as they knelt to receive the Papal benediction.

HOLLAND.

The International Horticultural Exhibition and Congress were opened on the 12th inst., at the Palais d'Industrie, in the presence of the King and Queen, the Royal family, the civic authorities, and other distinguished personages.

GERMANY.

The proposed marriage between Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen and Prince Charlotte of Prussia, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is to be solemnised next year. The Prince and Princess will, after their marriage, reside at Potsdam, in the mansion recently occupied by the late Princess of Liegnitz. The Prince will, it is announced, be promoted to the command of a battalion of the first regiment of Prussian Foot Guards.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz will marry the Princess of Anhalt-Dessau on the 17th inst. Several members of the German Imperial family will attend the ceremony at Dessau. Being the grandson of the Duchess of Cambridge, her Majesty Queen Victoria has conferred upon the bridegroom the Grand Cross of the Bath on the occasion of his marriage. He will wear it the first time on his wedding-day.

A Berlin telegram of Tuesday's date explains that the order recently issued to the German recruits residing abroad to join their respective regiments is only the usual annual summons issued to them to attend the military exercises, and has no reference to the present state of political affairs.

AMERICA.

The Russian Grand Dukes Constantine and Alexis have paid a visit to President Hayes, and a diplomatic dinner in their honour has been given.

A caucus of members of Mr. Packard's Senate and House of Representatives was held at New Orleans on Wednesday, at which eighty-three members were present. The proposal of the Democratic Legislature to constitute a single House was unanimously rejected, and it was resolved to stand by Mr. Packard to the last.

The South Carolina Republican officials having declined to comply with Governor Wade Hampton's request that they should turn over their offices to their successors, the Governor has directed that their offices shall be closed pending the decision of the Supreme Court.

Only twelve persons are known to have lost their lives in the fire at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

On Monday 1000 lately hostile Indians surrendered, with their arms and horses, to General Crook.

Mr. John A. Kasson, ex-member of Congress for Iowa, has been appointed United States Minister for Spain.

CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons discussed on the 12th inst. a proposed prohibitory liquor law. An amendment declaring that it was inexpedient to pass such a law at present was carried by 103 votes to 59. In the sitting on the 13th, after a long and acrimonious debate, an amendment proposing that the partial amnesty granted to Keil and Lepine for their connection with the Red River disturbances should be extended to O'Donoghue was defeated by 105 votes to 60. A bill was introduced by Mr. Blake, the Minister of Justice on the 14th, removing all difficulties arising from irregularities in the use of the Nova Scotian Great Seal.

JAPAN.

A despatch from Japan of Tuesday's date, received at the Japanese Embassy, announces the defeat of the insurgents and their flight in the direction of Hionga. The Japanese headquarters have been transferred to Kumamoto. The insurrection was regarded as nearly at an end.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

The Transvaal Legislature has, under pressure from Sir T. Shepstone, adopted the scheme of reform proposed by President Burgers, and has passed a law making it high treason to memorialise a foreign Government to take over the country.

The Freshwater Canal, connecting Cairo with the Suez Canal at Lake Timsah, was formally opened on Sunday. It will not be opened for navigation, however, until Aug. 15.

We have received congratulatory odes, composed in pure Persian, by H. H. Fakhroddoulah, Nawab and Ruler of Loharoo, in honour of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Kaiser-i-Hind; and an address in Persian poetry by his Highness to the Viceroy. Both copies are lithographed in gold. Loharoo is a feudal dependency, subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

A handsome stained-glass window, the gift to the Corporation of London of Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., the late Lord Mayor, was inserted in the Guildhall on Tuesday. It consists of four divisions, the upper two of which depict the presentation of an address to the Prince of Wales by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs last year congratulating him on his safe return from his Indian tour; and the lower two illustrating the presentation of the loving cup by the Lord Mayor to the Princess of Wales in the course of the banquet given in the Guildhall on that occasion. The openings are surmounted with canopies consisting of emblematical designs in ornamental ribbon-work. The window, which was designed and executed by Mr. William Ramsey, replaces one presented in 1873 by the same Alderman, the subject of which was Cotton, from its sowing to its weaving. This will be given to the Kew Gardens.

The Extra Supplement.

MAP OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The Empire of the Ottoman or Osmanli Turkish nation, ruled over by Sultan Abdul Hamid II., extends over 1,812,000 square miles in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and has a reputed total population of nearly thirty million souls. It reaches from the coast of the Adriatic Sea to that of the Persian Gulf, and its shores are washed also by the Mediterranean, the Aegean, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Red Sea. It comprises, in Europe, the territories of Roumelia (anciently Thrace), including Constantinople and Adrianople, the former of which was the seat of the Eastern Roman Empire; Bulgaria, on both sides of the Balkan range of mountains, extending to the left bank of the Danube; the countries known of yore as Thessaly and Macedonia, on the shores of the Aegean and Gulf of Salonica; the provinces of Albania and Epirus, on the shores of the Adriatic; and those of Bosnia, with Herzegovina, in the north-west corner, bordering on the Austrian dominions. Many also of the Greek islands, Crete or Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, and others along the coast of Asia Minor, are still retained by the Turkish conqueror. The Danubian principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia have been formed into the State of Roumania, which is practically independent; and that of Servia enjoys a similar degree of freedom. In Asia, the Sultan's empire covers the whole great peninsula of Asia Minor, of which the part confronting Europe is called Anatolia or the Levant; also the province of Armenia, towards the Russian frontier, south and east of the Black Sea; the wild region of Kurdistan, around the highland sources of the Tigris; the alluvial plains of Mesopotamia, to the outlet of the Euphrates; the different parts of Syria, including Palestine; and the Arabian peninsula, stretching far down to the Indian Ocean. The eastern frontiers of Turkey adjoin the Persian empire. On the north coast of Africa, the principalities of Tripoli and Tunis may still be regarded as subject to Turkey; but Egypt, under its hereditary Khedive, has a political position almost of independence, without the power of declaring war apart from the Sultan.

The population of the Turkish Empire is composed of less than thirteen million Turks, of whom only about two are in the European province of Roumelia; four million Slavonic subjects, four or five million Bulgarians, two million Greeks, a million and a half of Albanians, two million Armenians, about one million of Arabs, and smaller numbers of Jews, native Syrians, Druses, Turkomans, Kurds, Tartars, and Gipsies. In Europe, it must be remarked, there is a large portion of the non-Turkish inhabitants, especially in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Albania, professing the Mohammedan religion. The proportion of Mussulman to Christian people in European Turkey is perhaps nearly one third, certainly more than one fourth; and it is the same in the island of Crete. In Asiatic Turkey, on the other hand, the Christians, who are mostly Armenians and Greeks, form less than a quarter of the whole population. The Mussulmans here are all of the "Sunnite" party, recognising the Sultan as successor to the Caliphs, and their supreme head; whereas those of Persia and India belong to the "Shiite" sect, owning him no religious allegiance. The Koran of Mohammed is esteemed not only the book of revelation, but the code of law and charter of civil rights, for Turks and other believers in the Prophet. Its interpretation or exposition is intrusted to the Mollahs, or religious teachers, and the Muftis, or doctors of the law, both together constituting the clergy, or Ulema, under their presiding head, the Sheikh-ul-Islam. They enjoy valuable privileges and immunities, being exempt from paying taxes, and from other burdens. The Greek, Armenian, and other Christians, are allowed the free exercise of their religion, but their chief bishops and patriarchs must be appointed by the Sultan. They are forbidden to carry arms, and, of course, are excluded from military service.

The Sultan now reigning is the thirty-fifth in male descent of the House of Othman, the founder of the Empire in Asia, and the twenty-eighth since Mohammed II., who conquered Constantinople and most of European Turkey in 1453. The crown is inherited, according to seniority, by the male descendants of Othman born in the Imperial Harem, whether children of free women or of slaves. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in case there are no brothers or cousins of the Sultan older than his son; the Sultan's daughters cannot transmit the Royal title to their children. The Government is managed by departmental Ministers, under the Grand Vizier, who is President of the Divan or Council of State. The whole of the Empire is divided into administrative regions, called Vilayets, with an officer styled the Vali, usually a Pasha, to govern each of these; but the Vilayet is further subdivided into Sandjaks, and there are smaller districts termed Kazas, ruled by the Beys or Agas. There is no aristocracy of birth in Turkey, but courtiers and official jobbers have so much power that even for Mussulman people of the middle and lower classes law and justice are hard to obtain. What is the oppressed condition of the Sultan's Christian subjects we have lately heard and seen; and it seems almost hopeless to expect their deliverance from intolerable cruelty by any other means than a foreign military power.

We present also in the ordinary Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal, a few Illustrations of the habits, manners, and dress of various classes of the people in the city of Constantinople. That renowned Eastern city is described with vivid force by Mr. G. A. Sala in the article which fills three pages of our Supplement. The accompanying sketches are principally furnished by our Special Artist there, Mr. Melton Prior, who has again returned to the Turkish capital, and will, aided by several other Special Artists, continue to supply our Illustrations of the impending war. The large Engraving which occupies the two middle pages of this Number represents Sultan Abdul Hamid II. setting forth on horseback from his Imperial Palace to proceed to the Mosque for religious worship, attended by the courtiers and servants in his train. "Reading War Placards in Stamboul" is quite a scene of the present crisis. Another sketch is that of Turks, Greeks, and Armenians sitting in a café, and eagerly discussing the chances of war or peace. The trivial incidents of hiring a caique or passenger-boat, at the wharf in the quarter of Cassim Pasha, adjacent to Pera, on the north shore of the Golden Horn, and that of riding in a tramway car, as in Paris or London, do not require any comment. For the variety of single figures and groups of the town population, represented on another page, we are indebted to a series of photographs by Abdullah Brothers, and others by Basile Kargopoulo, both of Constantinople.

Messrs. Meux and Co., the brewers, who have been engaged for some time in sinking a well at their brewery in Tottenham-court-road, on Saturday last struck the greensand at a depth of 1001 feet and obtained water. Sinking three feet more, an ample supply was obtained for their own purposes; and the engineers believe there is in the greensand an ample supply for the whole of the wants of London.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

At the hour of writing this notice, on Thursday evening, it seems probable that the Governments of the Czar and the Sultan will be at open war, though perhaps without a formal declaration of war, by the end of the week. The Emperor Alexander, on arriving at Kischeneff, in Bessarabia, the headquarters of Russian military operations towards the Danube, would issue a proclamation to his Army. He would not, it was expected, travel from St. Petersburg to that place by way of Moscow, but would very speedily return from the Southern frontier to Moscow, and would there issue his declaration of war. It was said that the Emperor would be accompanied by General Ignatieff. He has signed, at St. Petersburg, an ukase to decree the mobilisation of the whole Russian army, but this has not been published by the Russian newspapers. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the ruling Prince of Roumania, is to send his Minister of Foreign Affairs to meet the Czar at Kischeneff, and will proceed to Kalafat, on the Danube, opposite the Turkish fortress of Widdin. The Roumanian troops are collected there, to prevent the Turks crossing the river into Wallachia, as they would perhaps attempt to do whenever the Russians cross the Pruth from Bessarabia into Moldavia.

The negotiations for peace between Turkey and Montenegro having been completely broken off, the Montenegrin delegates have left Constantinople, and the Grand Vizier has written to Prince Nicholas, notifying the expiration of the armistice, and informing him that it will not be renewed or prolonged. The Turkish commander in Herzegovina has already contrived to give fresh supplies to the beleaguered garrison of Niksich. But in the frontier district of Albania south of Montenegro, the Miridites, a Roman Catholic population, have risen against Turkish rule, and several conflicts have taken place.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, M. Nelidoff, has been recalled, and the protection of Russian subjects in Turkey is intrusted to the German Legation. Mr. A. H. Layard, the newly appointed British Ambassador, was to arrive in Constantinople yesterday. The Turkish Government has continued its preparations for war by land and by sea. There are rumours of a quarrel between Turkey and Persia, and of the intended alliance of Persia with the Russian invasion of Turkey. Captain Burnaby, author of the "Ride to Khiva," has returned to England this week from a tour on the frontier of the Turkish Empire in Asia Minor. From what he says, it is not unlikely that the Russians will soon attack the port of Batoum, the fortress of Kars, Trebizond, and Erzerum, which the Turks are scarcely in a position to defend. It is feared that the savage Kurds, inspired by Mussulman fanaticism, will slaughter the Armenians and other Christians of those remote Eastern provinces.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Mdlle. Marimon—announced for Thursday week, as Norina in "Don Pasquale"—was postponed in consequence of her indisposition, and Mdlle. Smeroschi appeared instead. This lady sang and acted with much spirit and vivacity, and proved a very serviceable substitute in the emergency of the occasion. M. Capoul, as Ernesto, appeared to more advantage than in his previous performance as Fra Diavolo, having been applauded in several instances and encored in the serenade, "Com'è gentil." The cast in other respects was as in former seasons, having comprised Signor Ciampi as Don Pasquale, and Signor Cotogni as Doctor Malatesta. Signor Bevilacqua conducted.

On Saturday Signor Gayarré made his third appearance here, the opera having been "Les Huguenots," with the character of Raoul di Nangis sustained by that gentleman for the first time in England. The success already gained by Signor Gayarré in his two performances as Fernando, in "La Favorita," was quite equalled on Saturday, when he sang with great effect, particularly in the duet-septet and in the great duet with Valentina at the close of the third act. Signor Gayarré was well received and much applauded throughout the opera. The cast was otherwise as on previous occasions—including Mdlle. d'Angeri as Valentina, Mdlle. Bianchi as Margherita di Valois, Madame Scalchi as the Page, and Signori Bagaglio, Cotogni, Capponi, and Sabater, respectively, as Marcello, Di Nevers, San Bris, and the Huguenot Soldier. Signor Vianesi conducted.

The four performances of this week opened, on Monday, with "La Favorita," which was given with a new Leonora in the person of Madame Ricca, who made her first appearance on the stage in England. Her best effects were produced in the duet with Alfonso in the second act (the latter part of which was encored), and in Leonora's aria "O mio Fernando." Of the merits and capabilities of the debutante, however, we must await further opportunity for judgment. The cast otherwise was the same as that of last week.

On Tuesday, Mdlle. Bianchi essayed a character which was new to her—that of Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" a somewhat ambitious effort, considering how this part has been associated with some of the greatest singers of the past and the present. Mdlle. Bianchi sang and acted with much grace and vivacity, and was particularly successful in the opening cavatina, "Una voce;" in Rosina's share of the duet with Figaro, "Dunque io son," and in the introduced aria in the lesson-scene; a "Tarantella," by Ardit, which was encored and replied to by singing "The Last Rose of Summer." M. Capoul, as Almaviva, sang with much artistic taste, especially in the Count's air, "Ecco ridente." The cast included, as on former occasions, Signor Cotogni as Figaro, Signor Ciampi as Bartolo, and Signor Sclara as Basilio. Signor Vianesi conducted on both the occasions just referred to.

The first appearance of Mdlle. Marimon this season—postponed from last week on account of indisposition—was announced for Thursday last, as Margherita di Valois in "Les Huguenots." This (Saturday) evening "Guglielmo Tell" is to be repeated. "Faust" is to be given next Monday, with the reappearance of M. Maurel as Méphistofele; and on Saturday next Mdlle. Albani is to make her first appearance this season as Elvira in "I Puritani."

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert introduced Verdi's string quartet, one of the most recent of this composer's productions. It was given by all the stringed instruments of the orchestra, and its excellent performance afforded good proof of the skill of the executants. The work consists of four movements—an "Allegro," an "Andantino," a "Prestissimo," and a "Scherzo fuga," in each of which there is something to admire, particularly in the first and second portions. We shall doubtless, however, have further opportunity of judging of its merits in a hearing of it by single instruments, according to its original intention. At the concert referred to Herr Pauer gave a spirited rendering of Hummel's pianoforte concerto in A flat, besides playing two unaccompanied solos. The overtures were Spohr's to "Jessonda," and Beethoven's second to "Leonora." Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Bywater were the vocalists, the gentleman a first appearance. At this

week's Saturday concert the selection will be entirely from the works of Rubinstein, who will conduct all the pieces except his pianoforte concerto (No. 2), in which he will be the pianist.

The first New Philharmonic Concert of the twenty-sixth season—which took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon—included the first performance here of Joachim Raff's "Ode au Printemps," for piano and orchestra—a dry, laboured, and uninteresting production, unworthy of the composer. Mrs. Beesley played the pianoforte part admirably, her skilful execution having afterwards been far more worthily employed in Schumann's fine concerto in A minor. Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, the prelude to Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," and his "Huldigungsmarsch" were the other instrumental pieces. Mlle. Chiomi—who recently made her first appearance in England at the Royal Albert Hall—created a marked impression by the display of a fine soprano voice and cultivated style in Liszt's setting of Dumas's "Jeanne d'Arc au bûcher" and the "Jewel Song" from "Faust." Dr. Wyld and Mr. Ganz divided the duties of conductor.

A specialty at the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday evening, was Brahms's new symphony in C minor, which was first performed in England by the Cambridge University Musical Society when Herr Joachim took his degree as Doctor of Music, on March 8. The work was given at the Crystal Palace concert of March 31, on which occasion we spoke of its merits and characteristics. We need now, therefore, merely record its repetition and its favourable reception on Monday. A great feature at the Philharmonic concert referred to was the splendid violin playing of M. Paul Viardot, a very young artist, whose performances have recently attracted much notice in Paris, where his studies have been pursued. M. Viardot is a son of Madame Viardot-Garcia, the eminent singer. In every high quality of a violinist—tone, mechanism, and style—this gentleman's performance of Mendelssohn's concerto was of an exceptional kind, and his admirable rendering of this great work produced a genuine sensation. Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, and that by Spohr to "Der Alchymist," with vocal pieces contributed by Mlle. Thekla Friedländer and Mr. Shakespeare, completed the programme. Mr. Cousins conducted.

The Musical Union—directed by Mr. John Ella—began its thirty-third season on Tuesday afternoon, at St. James's Hall. The programme included Schumann's string quartet in A minor, and that by Mendelssohn in E flat, op. 12; and Raff's pianoforte quintet in A minor, with Signor Bretnier as pianist. Signor Papini was the leading violinist, M. Holländer second violin, M. van Wafaelghem sustained the viola part, and M. Lasserre that of the violoncello.

A series of four promenade concerts is to begin this (Saturday) evening at the Royal Aquarium, under the direction of M. Riviere.

Sir Michael Costa's favourite oratorio, "Eli," will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society next Friday, when Mr. Santley will make his reappearance as an oratorio singer; Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas being the other principal vocalists. The oratorio will, of course, be conducted by its composer.

The seventeenth series of Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recitals is to be inaugurated on May 4, and to be continued in the seven following weeks.

The 139th anniversary of the Royal Society of Musicians took place on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Skelmersdale presided. The total amount of subscriptions was over £1400, including a donation of £100 from the Earl of Dudley and £50 from the chairman. A great feature of the evening's proceedings was, naturally, the musical performances, in which the following vocalists took part:—Miss Robertson, Miss Samuel (Parepa-Rosa Scholar), Miss Orridge (prize gold medallist), and Mr. W. H. Cummings. Mrs. Beesley presided at the pianoforte, Mr. J. T. Carrodus at the violin, and M. Oluf Svendsen at the flute.

THEATRES.

Of all our modern actors Mr. Hermann Vezin has been the most progressive. With a limited physique, but an expanding intelligence, Mr. Vezin has patiently worked his way on the stage and manfully bided his time, until he could demonstrate that he possessed extraordinary powers, which only needed opportunity to secure admiration. Such an opportunity was afforded him on Saturday at the St. James's Theatre, when he was permitted to appear as Sir Giles Overreach in Massinger's masterpiece, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." This effective play has commanded the services of our greatest actors in more than one part. Mr. Vezin approached the character cautiously, reserving himself in the earlier scenes, though indicating the intellectual lines which he meant to travel, and begetting an increasing interest in the indicated result. A definite conception was apparent, to which the greater emphasis was given in each succeeding scene. At length it culminated in an effort of transcendent power, which compelled the house to recognise the triumph of the artist, as well in the actor as in the poet. The accessory parts were signally well sustained. Mr. Clifford Cooper as Justice Greedy, Mr. Flockton as Macall, and Miss Kate Pattison as Margaret, left nothing to be desired.

An afternoon performance at the Gaiety of the late Morris Barnett's "Serious Family" was well attended on Saturday. Mr. J. H. Barnes as Charles Torrens, and Mr. Maclean as Captain Murphy Maguire, were successful. Mr. Toole as Aminadab Sleek was exceedingly droll. The ladies, too, shone demurely in the puritanical rôles of Lady Sowerby Creamy (Mrs. Leigh), Mrs. Torrens (Miss Hazelton), and Emma (Miss Abington). Miss Marie Litton was charmingly lively as Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine. We are promised at this theatre a repetition of "Mammon" on Wednesday afternoon.

The "Irrational" Amateur Dramatic Club give their last performance this season next Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst., at the Opera Comique, in aid of the Ladies' Work Society. The performance will be under the patronage of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), who will be present.

Two subjects of urgent importance to London and the Home Counties are discussed with much ability by Lieutenant Francis Ingram Palmer, R.N., who is now a civil engineer, in a publication under one cover, which Mr. E. Stanford has just issued. These "two pressing questions of the day" have been studied by him, as we should think, to very good purpose. They are, first, the best means of preventing floods in the Thames valley; and, secondly, the best form of a proposed bridge, not to interfere with the navigation, crossing the river at Little Tower-hill and Horselydown-stairs. This double pamphlet, illustrated with plans, diagrams, and pictorial woodcuts, is a valuable contribution to those useful projects.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., President of the Chemical Society, on Tuesday week began a course of five lectures on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies with an historical sketch, illustrated by a series of interesting experiments. After stating that, although astronomy is about the oldest of the sciences, we had no correct idea of the chemical composition of the heavenly bodies till within the last twenty years, Dr. Gladstone proceeded to show that our present knowledge has been entirely obtained by spectrum analysis of their light, supported by the chemical analysis of meteoric stones. The composite character of the rays of the sun was exhibited by Newton in 1675; and Wollaston first observed the dark lines or spaces in a spectrum obtained by means of a narrow slit in 1802. Great progress was made by Fraunhofer, who, in 1814, marked 576 of these dark lines, and since then many thousands of them have been mapped by Brewster and others, including Dr. Gladstone himself. Some of these, it was stated, are caused by the vapour of water in our atmosphere; but the great majority have been proved to originate in the sun itself, since many correspond in position exactly with the bright coloured rays given off by several substances on the earth. It having been discovered that a strongly heated vapour absorbs the same kind of rays which it emits, Kirchhoff in 1851 put forth a theory, now well established, that the sun consists of a central nucleus, emitting rays of all degrees of refrangibility, surrounded by an atmosphere composed of the vapours of iron, sodium, magnesium, and other metals. Dr. Gladstone then explained how the chemical character of the red flames, the extensive hydrogen atmosphere, and other solar environments, had been ascertained by Janssen, Lockyer, Huggins, Secchi, Young, and other observers, especially during three total eclipses, by the use of spectroscopes, telespectroscopes, and other delicate apparatus. These researches have shown that the most brilliant fixed stars are analogous to our sun in their composition; that the planetary nebulae consist of a small central nucleus, surrounded by incandescent gases, apparently hydrogen and nitrogen; and that the brilliancy of the heads of comets is probably due to the light of carbon. Some knowledge of the nature of variable or coloured stars has also been gained; and photography has been of great advantage in recording observations. The experiments of the lecture included the refraction, dispersion, and absorption of light; the method of spectrum analysis; the light and spectra of lime, carbon, sodium, lithium, silver, and other metals; the absorption of light by sodium vapour, showing the reversal of sodium lines, and the comparison of this with the solar spectrum. Pictures of solar flames, and a diagram of the atmospheric lines of Brewster and Gladstone, were exhibited.

GENERATION OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of eight lectures on Heat on Thursday week. After some introductory remarks on the progress made by the modern doctrine of heat since the delivery of his first course on the subject in 1862, through the researches of British and foreign philosophers, the Professor exhibited and commented on various methods of producing fire adopted by the ancients, and by savages and others. These included the concentration of the rays of the electric lamp (instead of the sun), the friction of wood by the "stick and groove machine," by the bent cane of the Gaucho of the Pampas, by the "bit and brace" and by the twirling-stick of the Australian and Tasmanian. Smoke was produced by rapidly rotating a peg of wood; water was boiled by the centre-bit arrangement; sulphuric ether was boiled by the friction of a hand and glove; sparks were produced by friction on the miner's mill, his only light before the invention of the safety-lamp; and an inflammable mixture was ignited by the percussion of a hammer on an anvil. The Professor then explained the construction and action of the thermo-electric pile, based upon the discoveries of Seebeck and greatly improved by Melloni and others. This apparatus consists of bars of bismuth and antimony soldered together in the form of a V, the free ends being connected by a wire: a number of these (WV) form a pile. When the place of junction is heated or chilled, an electric current is generated; and if the wire is connected with a galvanometer the magnetic needle moves in one direction for heat and the reverse for cold, and is a valuable indicator of very slight variations of temperature. The Professor then performed Peltier's interesting experiment, which showed that when the electric current passed from antimony to bismuth heat was generated at the place of junction, and that cold was produced when the current passed from bismuth to antimony. Some thermal effects produced by air were next exhibited. An iron box was charged with air by fifty strokes of a syringe and discharged against a thermopile. The first puffs of air produced heat, the later puffs cold, as shown by the galvanometer. These facts were explained in accordance with the doctrine of the conservation or correlation of force, that heat is generated by the expenditure of some other force, mechanical or otherwise, and that mechanical force is produced by the expenditure of heat or some other force. Thus the later puffs lost their heat through doing the work of driving forward the first puffs. The lecture concluded by placing a thermopile in the receiver of an air-pump. When the air was exhausted the rarefaction produced cold, when the air was readmitted heat was generated—both results being made evident by the galvanometer.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A GREAT INDUCTION COIL.

Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., Treasurer R.S. and Secretary R.I., reopened the Friday evening meetings after Easter, on the 13th inst., with a discourse on a magnificent induction coil recently constructed for him by Mr. Apps. He thus described the principle involved in the coil. When two conductors—say, a primary and secondary—are near to each other, but electrically separate, at the moment when an electric current is set up in the primary, a current is also set up or induced in the secondary. This secondary current has two peculiarities—1, it is transient, and ceases as soon as the primary current is fairly established; 2, its direction is opposite to that of the primary. This secondary is termed the "make" current. When the primary current is broken a secondary transient current is induced in the secondary conductor, and is termed the "break" current, its direction being the same as that of the primary. A conductor in which a current is either made or broken induces a current also in itself. If the conductor be wound in a spiral or coil, like thread on a reel, each convolution acts on the next as an independent conductor; so that, at the instant of making contact, the current is weakened by the self-induced "make" secondary; and also, at the instant of breaking, the effects of breaking are weakened by the self-induced "break" secondary. This is Faraday's "extra" current. A current passing through a coil of insulated wire containing a soft iron core renders the core magnetic; and, conversely, a core on being magnetised and demagnetised, induces a current in the coil; in the first case similar, in the second opposite, to that which would have produced the actual magnetism. The use of the contact-breaker, as well as of the condenser, the object of which is to neutralise the extra current and increase the spark, were

also described. The strength of the induced current depends upon the number of convolutions in the secondary coil and the strength of the primary current; and the electromotive force depends upon the rapidity with which the primary current is broken. These principles were illustrated by a series of experiments—first with a small coil, and then with the large coil, with a battery of thirty Grove's cells. Fine effects were given by a battery of Leyden jars, one of which was broken by the discharge; and specimens of blocks of glass (one of which was nearly 3 in. thick) perforated by sparks from the coil were also exhibited. Mr. Spottiswoode next proceeded to show the effects of these discharges upon rarefied gases in vacuum tubes which had been as thoroughly exhausted as possible. The discharge which at atmospheric pressure usually takes the form of a bright spark, was shown to thicken as the pressure decreased. As the exhaustion continued, this thickened discharge became broken into a column of flakes or striae, gradually more and more separated, and at the same time a dark space appeared, separating the head of the column of striae from a kind of glow or halo surrounding the further terminal. In order to ascertain the condition of the striae at each instant of time from the beginning to the end of the discharge the tubes were examined by means of a revolving mirror, and some of the beautiful effects produced by making the tubes revolve were exhibited. Among these were blurring, rippling, and cloudy striae, and the contraction of the dark spaces, which were explained to be due to peculiarities in the tension of the electric currents. The great coil is furnished with two primaries, the one used for giving long sparks consists of 660 yards of insulated copper wire, containing 1344 turns, and weighs 55 lbs., its core of iron wire weighing 67 lbs. The second primary coil, for short sparks, is a helix of 504 yards, weighing 84 lbs.; its core, 92 lbs. The secondary coil is 280 miles long, making 341,850 turns, and, with 30 quart Grove's cells, has given a spark 42 inches long, capable of piercing a slab of flint glass six inches thick. Further information may be found in the *Philosophical Magazine* for January last, and the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* for 1876, contain engravings of some of the striae. The Chinese Ambassador and attendants were present.

CHOPIN AND HIS MUSIC.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther gave the first of two lectures on Chopin and Liszt on Saturday last, his object being to show what manner of men they were, their mental food, what they felt or believed, loved or hated, their method in their work, and how, under their hands, the technical treatment of the pianoforte was developed to the very verge of possibility. In 1835 Robert Schumann truly said that Chopin was the boldest and proudest poetic spirit of his time; but this was not then believed. He was considered to be a gifted, romantic person, who happened to play on the pianoforte; but his powers as a melodist, harmonist, and inventor of rhythmical novelties were not recognised. Till the recent publication of an excellent biography, with many letters, little was known of him, and many erroneous statements were accepted, now corrected. His father, Nicolas Chopin, a native of Nancy, in Lorraine, then ruled by Stanislas Leszczynski, ex-King of Poland, went to Warsaw as a private tutor when about seventeen years old, and eventually became professor at the Lycée and other institutions. His son, Francis Frederic, was born March 1, 1809, at a village six miles from Warsaw, his mother being Justine Krzyanowska, from whom he derived his peculiar sensitive Slavonic temperament, which he ever retained. In 1818 he was able to play a concerto in public, and he had a sound musical education, especially under Joseph Elsner, a devoted student of Bach. At the age of eighteen he started for England, but stopped at Paris. Here, at the instigation of his friend Liszt, he became acquainted with Madame Dudevant (or George Sand). She took him to Majorca in 1838, nursed him during a severe illness, and, after eight years of sentimental bickerings, left him to his cough and his piano. Excepting short visits to England and Scotland just before his death in 1849, he lived, at Paris, a retired but not quiet life, giving lessons, practising and composing at intervals, the spoilt child of a circle of sympathising admirers, the most eminent persons of the day. His style of playing was described as veiled, graduated, accentuated, and evanescent; the harmonic notes vaguely blending, yet the transitions of chords being clearly traceable, such as no single instrument, except the piano, can produce, and that only by the skilful use of the pedals. Upon these Mr. Dannreuther specially dilated, pointing out that Chopin's pianoforte pieces are more subtle in rhythmic and melodic accent, and more refined in the shades of harmonic colour, than anything preceding them. Chopin's figure was slim and well proportioned, his head oval, with pronounced yet delicate features and dreamy hazel eyes, and long flowing flaxen hair; his complexion pale and transparent, and his wrists and fingers slender and supple. He was self-absorbed, shy, and retiring, his mind being much tinged with the strange social twilight of the Paris of Balzac, from 1830 to 1845. Chopin read only for amusement, his favourite authors being Rousseau and George Sand; and he remained throughout his life devoted to Polish literature. He studiously avoided everything likely to disturb his equanimity, yet he was not cold. His emotional nature was volcanic, but music absorbed his power, and he set the best part of himself to music. After pointing out Chopin's superiority to Hummel, especially in regard to the extreme originality of his compositions, Mr. Dannreuther gave a series of characteristic pieces upon the pianoforte, including a scherzo, nocturne, ballade, several mazurkas, a larghetto, and a valse, concluding with a grand polonaise.

Dr. John Rae, on Friday next, the 27th inst., will give a discourse on Arctic Life; the discourse of Lieutenant-General R. Strachey, on the Physical Causes of Indian Famines, being deferred to May 18.

The Austrian Government has placed £100 at the disposal of the Board of Trade, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the island of St. Kilda, in recognition of their kindness to the Austrian crew recently shipwrecked on the island.

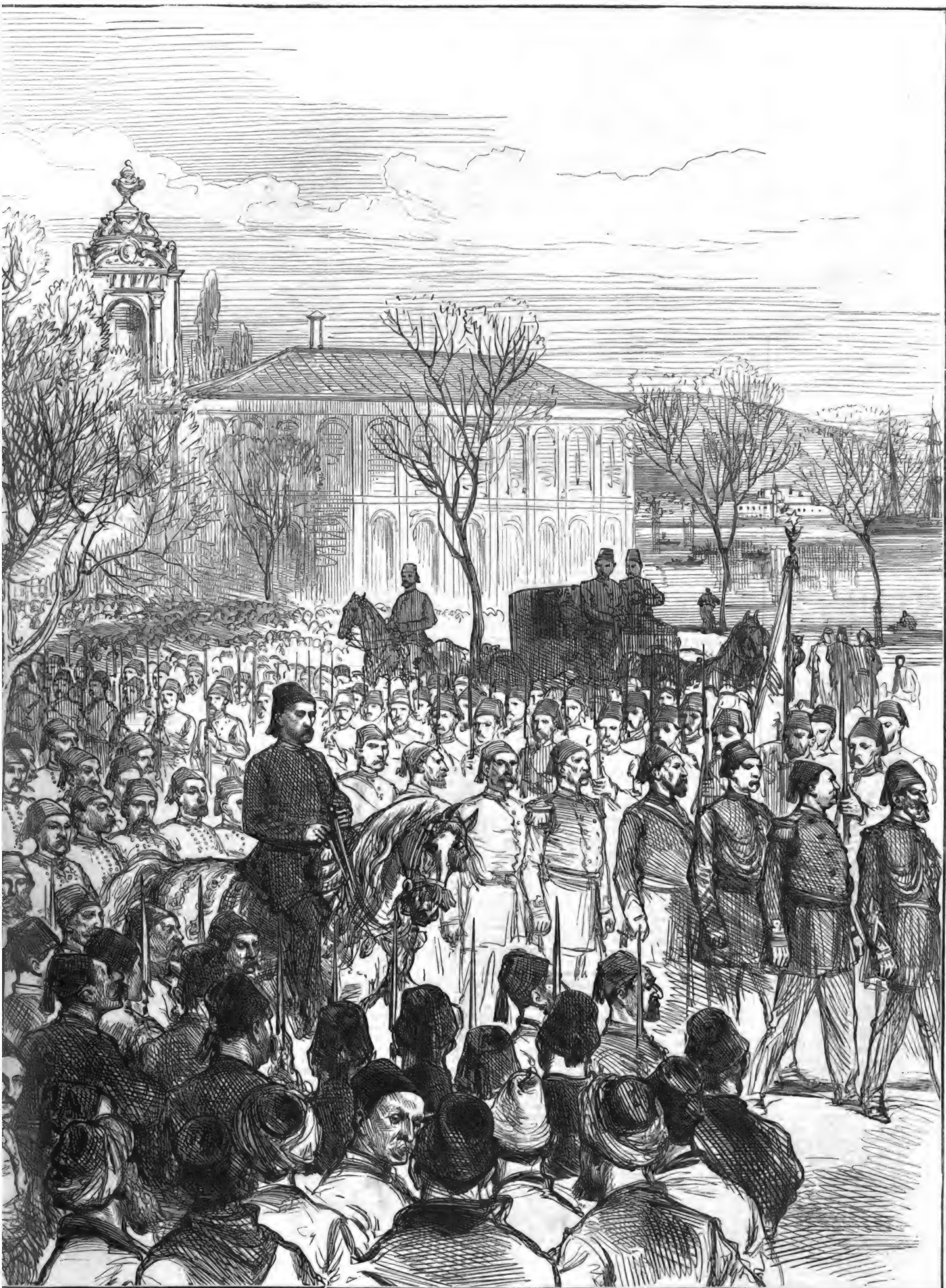
Mr. J. W. Malcolm, captain of the "Scottish Eight," has named the following gentlemen to represent Scotland in the ensuing international rifle-match at Wimbledon, Messrs. Boyd, Clews, Dunlop, Ferguson, M'Vittie, Mitchell, E. Ross, and Whitelaw.

The Irish Church Synod has passed a bill modernising the language of the Marriage Service, and has carried over the second reading other bills defining the doctrines of the Eucharist and Ordination, in what the Bishop of Meath called a Protestant, Catholic, and tolerant sense.

The subject of a lecture given to the Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts on the 12th inst., by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, the hon. musical director of this society, was Franz Schubert. The lecturer prefaced his remarks by alluding to the sterling qualities of the artist, and afterwards gave vocal and instrumental illustrations from his works—Madame Gilbert and other artists of note assisting him. Last Thursday Mr. J. T. Wood, F.S.A., was the lecturer.



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY LEAVING



HIS PALACE TO GO TO THE MOSQUE.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Lord Derby made a brief but pregnant statement respecting the critical state of affairs in the East on the reassembling of the House yesterday week, after the Easter recess. The Foreign Secretary, in answer to Earl Granville, said, with characteristic directness, that the reply of the Porte to the Protocol "does not appear to me to be a very satisfactory one, nor does it hold out any assurance that there is a prospect of a peaceful solution of the question." This important expression of opinion, Earl Granville's announcement of an amendment adverse to the Burials Bill of the Government, and the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, were the only noteworthy occurrences of the sitting.

On Monday yet another debate on the Eastern Question took place, after the Duke of Richmond had postponed the second reading of the Burials Bill to Thursday next. Earl Granville called attention to the meagreness of the information given by the voluminous Parliamentary papers on Turkey, minutely criticised the Government policy, which he insisted was inconsistent, and defended the action of the Opposition. "The noble Earl laid stress on the fact that 'whereas the noble Marquis at Constantinople insisted on certain guarantees for reform, those guarantees have entirely disappeared from this Protocol.'" Earl Granville urged this further objection to the late negotiations, that, "Even if Turkey were most anxious to receive the Protocol and to receive the declaration of Russia, her Majesty Government did give a hint by this declaration that it rested entirely with Turkey to break up the whole understanding of Europe on this matter." Concluding with a defence of the course recommended by the Opposition, he said "I believe that anything like a serious and firm attitude, which it may now be too late to assume, would have prevented the state of matters we must all now deplore." Lord Derby was entirely retrospective in his reply, and explained that the Government had yielded to the request of Russia and signed the London Protocol in order to preserve the peace of Europe. He would have no objection to produce the original draught of the Protocol, but the Russian Ambassador thought his Government would not favour the idea of presenting it to Parliament. Moreover, the original draught had been altered so many times that there were probably five or more draughts in existence. As for there being no mention of guarantees in the Protocol, the noble Earl argued that the fact of Turkey not having been favourable to its recommendations, mild as they were, sufficiently justified the omission. His Lordship, answering another criticism, said the Protocol had no resemblance to the Berlin Memorandum, which the Government had refused to sanction because its "effacious measures" doubtless meant a military occupation of the disturbed districts of Turkey. Finally, the noble Earl justified the declaration which he had added to the Protocol, and said,

We were bound, when the Russian Government came and told us that they wanted an excuse for disarmament, to an expression of opinion, and it was obviously our duty to help them by removing any obstacles in the way of peace. If, on the other hand—I put it forward as an hypothesis—if, from the beginning, there had been no *casus belli* against Turkey, then I say on that hypothesis our best course was to do that which we did, because in the event of our refusing to take that course it is quite certain that the whole responsibility would have been laid upon this country.

The debate was continued by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Dudley (both of whom censured the policy of the Government), and then collapsed.

Drier matter occupied the attention of the Lords on Tuesday. The scandals which are not uncommon in the Bankruptcy Court may be said to have justified Lord Hatherley in pointing out a defect of the Bankruptcy Bill, which was, nevertheless, allowed to pass through Committee pro forma. The second reading of the Inns of Court Bill enabled the law Lords to air their eloquence; the General School of Law Bill was likewise read the second time; and the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill the third time and passed.

On Thursday Lord Stratheden drew attention to the recent circumstances of the Eastern Question, and asked for copies of all Imperial decrees, capitulations, and conventions of any kind which entitle Great Britain to intervene against abuses in the Government of the Porte, and in favour of the races subject to it, without reference to the treaties formed after the Crimean War for upholding the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. While recognising the elements of war, he thought that peace ought not to be despaired of, and that the influence of Great Britain and St. Petersburg ought to be used to avert the calamity. If, however, war should break out, it was very desirable that there should be no ambiguity with regard to the obligation of this country. The Earl of Rosebery wished to know the views of the Government with regard to the obligations of the Tripartite Treaty, and whether there had been any arrangement to free the country from engagements which appeared to be a most absolute guarantee by the Three Powers of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Lord Houghton declared that Turkey had never been unwilling to permit the interference of the Christian Powers, except where Russia was concerned, from whom she was in continual fear of aggression. Lord Waverley suggested that, in the event of the commerce of the Mediterranean being threatened, England should call upon the other maritime Powers to assist her in its protection. The Earl of Derby stated that care was taken to frame the Protocol in such a manner that it should not require the signature or consent of the Porte, in order to avoid controversial correspondence, and he considered it unfortunate that the Ottoman Government had not contented itself with passing it over or simply protesting against it. As to the views of the Government regarding the Treaty of April, 1856, no obligations were incurred towards the Porte by that instrument, and there was not the slightest probability of the French or Austrian Governments calling upon us to fulfil our obligations under that treaty. Treaties were framed with reference to existing circumstances, and nothing was more common than to recognise, without any imputation of bad faith, that, by the course of certain circumstances, treaties had become obsolete. He did not like to encourage sanguine expectations, and he spoke under the gravest sense of responsibility when he assured their Lordships that, if the Government saw any prospect or any hope that diplomatic intervention might still be successful in averting war, no effort would be spared to secure that result. The opinion, however, of those throughout Europe best acquainted with the diplomatic situation was not such as to justify the indulgence of any sanguine hope that it would be possible to avert that great European calamity. Their Lordships would not expect him to make a declaration as to what the Government would do in the event of war. He had repeatedly warned the Porte that it must not count upon material assistance from England; but, while the Government did not desire to interfere in this unhappy war—if war it were to be—they reserved to themselves, as they were bound to do, the right of protecting British interests, if they considered those interests imperilled. The motion was then withdrawn.

COMMONS.

The Marquis of Hartington, rising into earnestness at times, but almost sinking into incoherence at others, yesterday

week delivered a speech which from its severity might have served to introduce a motion censuring the Ministry for their Eastern policy. He complained, with characteristic gravity, of the scant information afforded by the "voluminous" papers with which the House had been "deluged;" he censured the Government roundly for not maintaining the position taken up by Lord Salisbury in Constantinople, and said the Protocol either implied ultimate coercion of the Porte or it meant nothing; he was of opinion that there was only one way to save the honour of Russia and Turkey, and that was to make the Eastern Question a European Question—and the noble Lord moved for further papers to elucidate the history of the Protocol. The House was full, and members on both sides were excited; and the animated scene was plainly a source of interest to Prince Christian and the Chinese Ambassadors, who were conspicuous in the gallery. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who, from the rapidity of his utterance and the bellicose nature of his post, may not inaptly be termed the mitrailleuse of the Treasury Bench, rattled out a vigorous defence of the Government, his short, sharp sentences being frequently greeted with volleys of lusty "Hear, hears!" from Conservative members, who were in a mood to be to the faults of Turkey a little blind, and to its virtues very kind. Perhaps the one statement of Mr. Hardy which gave the House most satisfaction was that "even yet the last word has not been spoken." Sir William Harcourt sent hon. members to dinner with an elephantine oration, which became quite sepulchral at its close; and the thread of the discourse was taken up by Mr. Ashley and Sir W. Fraser, who elicited sympathetic cheers from the Conservative benches when he intoned these lines as a tribute to the courage of Turkey:—

If we must perish, we thy will obey;
But let us perish in the face of day.

Dr. Kenealy, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Hanbury supported the Government; but Sir Charles Dilke considered the Ministry merited a vote of censure. Mr. Butler-Johnstone delivered himself of a spasmodic valedictory address, preparatory to taking his departure for Turkey, where Sir Charles Dilke hoped he might be chosen Grand Vizier; and when Mr. Goschen had, amid much interruption, relieved himself of his ideas on the East, the Chancellor of the Exchequer summed up the case for the Government, and challenged the Opposition to divide. This the Marquis of Hartington declined to do, and the discussion closed.

On Monday, questions of various kinds having been disposed of, the Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill passed through Committee, in spite of Mr. Parnell's obstructions; Sir Stafford Northcote, in opposing Captain Nolan's fruitless motion for exemptions in the income tax, fell into error in asserting that to balance an egg upon its end was "an impossible thing;" Mr. Dillwyn's endeavour to reduce the vote for game-preserving in Richmond Park by £155 was defeated; and the settled Estates Bill and other measures were advanced certain stages.

On Tuesday hon. members were agog in the expectation that the usual monotony of Parliamentary proceedings would be relieved by the latest eccentricity of the one-ideaed persons who share Mr. Whalley's delusion that Arthur Orton is Sir Roger Tichborne. But a Mr. De Morgan, who was to have come down to the House with battalions of Tichborneites, "a hundred thousand strong," to demand the release of the "Claimant," appeared in the lobby with only a few supporters, and they became the guests of Mr. Whalley in the tea-room. The hon. member for Peterborough had previously inflicted on the House a further series of his well-worn comments on the Tichborne Case. But the principal subject of discussion at Tuesday's sitting was Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's motion praying that the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Railway Passenger Duty should receive the early attention of the Government. Opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (radiant from his daughter's wedding breakfast), the motion and a verbal amendment by Earl Percy were withdrawn. Mr. Meldon took up the cudgels, or, rather, vainly wielded the shillelagh on behalf of the pensioners of the Irish Constabulary; and the hon. member was equally unsuccessful in advocating the cause of Irish national teachers. Mr. Cross brought in a bill to lighten the punishments which magistrates have it in their power to inflict, and one or two Irish and Scotch measures were advanced a stage before the House adjourned.

The Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Bill, introduced by Mr. Gorst on Wednesday, proposed to give full powers for the administration of justice in any case of dispute happening within the three-mile belt of sea surrounding any of her Majesty's dominions. Necessity for legislation on the subject arose, Mr. Gorst said, from the fact that, although the captain of the German ship *Franconia* was found guilty of manslaughter, and so made responsible for the life lost in the running down of the *Strathclyde* a couple of miles from Dover, yet he escaped scot-free because the Court of Crown Cases Reserved decided, by a majority of one, that the Central Criminal Court had not jurisdiction in the matter. Members generally thought it was a case which the Government ought to deal with; and, on the Attorney-General stating that the point was under the consideration of the Ministry, Mr. Gorst withdrew his motion. Mr. Anderson's bill for giving married women in Scotland greater power over their private property was read the second time; and a few bills were advanced a stage.

On Thursday Mr. Whalley presented a petition from Mr. De Morgan praying to be heard at the bar of the House on behalf of the man yclept Orton, stating that he is the real Tichborne, and that in his case there has been a cruel miscarriage of justice. He also gave notice that on Friday he would call attention to the said petition, and ask the Government for a return of all the public moneys expended upon and in connection with the prosecution of the Claimant. In answer to a question from Mr. D. Jenkins, Mr. Bourke stated that there were treaties by which, in the event of war in the Black Sea between Turkey and Russia, protection would be secured to British subjects. By the Treaty of Paris two light-vessels were stationed in the Danube in connection with the Danubian Commission. One of them has been sent to Constantinople recently, but he was not aware whether it had yet returned. By the Treaty of 1841 a light-armed despatch vessel could be sent up to Constantinople. The same hon. gentleman informed Mr. Richards that a despatch on the condition of the Armenian subjects of the Porte had been received from the Consul at Erzeroum, and it would be laid on the table. Mr. Gladstone interrogated the Government as to the precise time they intended to submit their resolution respecting the cattle plague. He did not object to the appointment of the Committee on the subject, but he thought that to extend the inquiry to the probable effect of the importation of live cattle might raise an important discussion as being likely to interfere with one of the first Free Trade measures of Sir R. Peel as early as 1812. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government were extremely anxious to submit their resolution to the House as soon as possible, but in consequence of the pressure of urgent business he was not as yet able to fix a day for the consideration of the subject. The two Mutiny Bills occupied the remainder of the evening.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It cannot be said that the Newmarket Craven Meeting commenced very auspiciously on Tuesday last, and there does not appear much prospect of any sensational race before the conclusion of the fixture. With upwards of a thousand horses in training on the spot, every meeting ought to produce really good sport, even without the assistance of a single "stranger;" but we suppose that the Newmarket trainers know too much of each others' animals, and the consequence is that scarcely a day passes without one or more walks over. Old Ecosais, who has lately quite fulfilled his great two-year-old promise, commenced proceedings on Tuesday by running away from the useful Cannon Ball over five furlongs, and he appears likely to be "Prince of the T.Y.C." during the present season. King Clovis, in spite of being a bad roarer, just managed to compass the easy Ditch Mile successfully in a Post Sweepstakes; and then Polly Perkins, who did not seem to have grown or improved in the smallest degree since last season, won the Bushes Handicap, over the same course. The Newmarket Biennial, always an interesting contest, brought out a far larger field than usual, no less than a dozen facing the starter. Silvio and Warren Hastings were the only ones supported with any spirit; but both were beaten at the Bushes, and the finish was fought out between a pair of dark horses—The Grey Friar, by Blue Mantle—Recluse, and Masaniello, by Macaroni—Reginella, the former winning rather cleverly by half a length. The result was a genuine surprise, for Silvio had won a good trial from several of Lord Falmouth's cracks; and Warren Hastings has been backed for so much money for the City and Suburban that it was only fair to presume that he had wintered well. As, however, the long price of 50 to 1 was offered against The Grey Friar for the Derby, even after his success, it is evident that people generally do not believe the race to be a truly run one. Cœruleus (9 st. 6 lb.), who won the Bretby Plate last year, again essayed success in the same race. His heavy weight, however, stopped him halfway up the hill, and Breechloader (8 st.) just got home in front of Kaleidoscope.

One of the few items of interest on Wednesday was the meeting of Coomassie and Sugarloaf across the flat. The mare attempted to concede 24 lb., and at one time appeared likely to succeed in doing so; but she is not yet quite up to the mark, and, tiring dreadfully at the hill, was beaten by a neck. Mr. Sanford secured a T.Y.C. Plate with Donna, a grand-looking filly by Baywood—Dot, and we trust that a prosperous season is in store for the plucky American. The absence of Plunger from the Sale Stakes was a great disappointment to many who had come to Newmarket solely to see the big colt do a gallop, and it left the race at the mercy of Hidalgo, who followed up his victory by securing the Newmarket Handicap with 5 st. 11 lb. on his back. Cheetah (5 st. 10 lb.) was second, and naturally receded in the City and Suburban quotations, for which race, however, his prospects must not be considered to be altogether extinguished, as Hidalgo may be a far better colt than is generally imagined.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club on Wednesday Mr. Alexander's motion for the reduction of the minimum weight in handicaps from 5 st. 7 lb. to 4 st. 7 lb. was passed.

"WAITING AN ANSWER."

This youth, whom Mr. Dicksee has cleverly depicted standing in a rather impatient attitude beside the open window of a Tudor hall, seems to be the "pretty page" of some knight or nobleman in the England of the sixteenth century, and has probably been sent with a letter of devoted homage from his master to the lady inhabiting this stately mansion. It is never amiss to think of an example from Shakespeare in contemplating subjects of the kind; and we are soon reminded of a scene in the comedy of "Twelfth Night," which might naturally follow the present "Waiting for an Answer." For let us suppose, as we may if we please, that the Lady Olivia, instead of writing a letter in reply to the one delivered, summons the bearer to her tapestry bower or to her summer seat in the garden. Seeing him there, to all appearance a gentle and well-educated boy, like many pages then maintained by persons of rank, the son of parents in no mean or vulgar condition, and trained in the fashionable courtesies of that age, it is conceivable that she may treat him more kindly than she would his master; and the following dialogue will, perhaps, be overheard between them:—

Lady. Give me your hand, Sir!
Page. My duty, Madam, and most humble service.
Lady. What is your name?
Page. Cesario is your servant's name, fair princess.
Lady. Cesario is your servant's name, fair princess.
Page. My servant, Sir? 'Twas never merry world, Since lowly feigning was called compliment.
You are servant to the Count Orsino, youth.
Page. And he is yours, and his must needs be yours;
Your servant's servant is your servant, Madam.
Lady. For him, I think not of him; for his thoughts, Would they were blank, rather than filled with me!
Page. Madam, I come to wet your gentle thoughts On his behalf—
Lady. Oh, by your leave, I pray you— I bade you never speak of him again.

But we need not, in the instance here before us, proceed to note down the Lady Olivia's rash confession of a sudden fond fancy, which the sight of the so-called young Cesario has stirred within her bosom. Nor shall we pursue the train of Shakespeare's plot to the fantastic notion of supposing this pretty page to be a girl in disguise, a young person whose proper name is Viola, and who has been parted from her brother in a shipwreck on the coast of Illyria. The young gentleman in Mr. Dicksee's picture, though scarcely in his sixteenth year, already shows promise of manhood. He is bravely dressed, as such privileged minions of chivalry were apt to be, in an embroidered vest and mantle of rich velvet, silken hose with lace ruffles at the knees, rosettes in his shoes, and a feather in his broad hat, altogether looking smart and gay. This picture was in the last exhibition at Mr. Wallis's French Gallery in Pall-mall.

Mr. Newton H. Nixon, on the staff of the School Board for London, has been appointed secretary of University College Hospital. There were 184 candidates.

An ironclad man of war for Japan, built by Messrs. Samuda, at Poplar, from the designs of Mr. Reed, M.P., was launched last Saturday. The Japanese Minister was present, and the ship was named, by Madame Wooyeno, his wife, the *Foo-So*, after the well-known mountain of Japan. The vessel, which has nine inches of armour and a ram, is 220 ft. in length, and will, it is estimated, have a speed of thirteen knots an hour. The Chinese Minister was present, and he proposed the toast of "Success to the Navy of Japan," adding that he hoped it would never fire a shot except as an ally of China.—The composite corvette *Kongo*, for the Japanese Government, was launched on Tuesday by Earle's Shipbuilding Company at Hull, the Japanese Ambassador and others being present. She is about 2000 tons and 2500-horse power. She will carry nine Krupp guns, and have other armaments. A sister ship is being built by the Milford Haven Shipbuilding Company.

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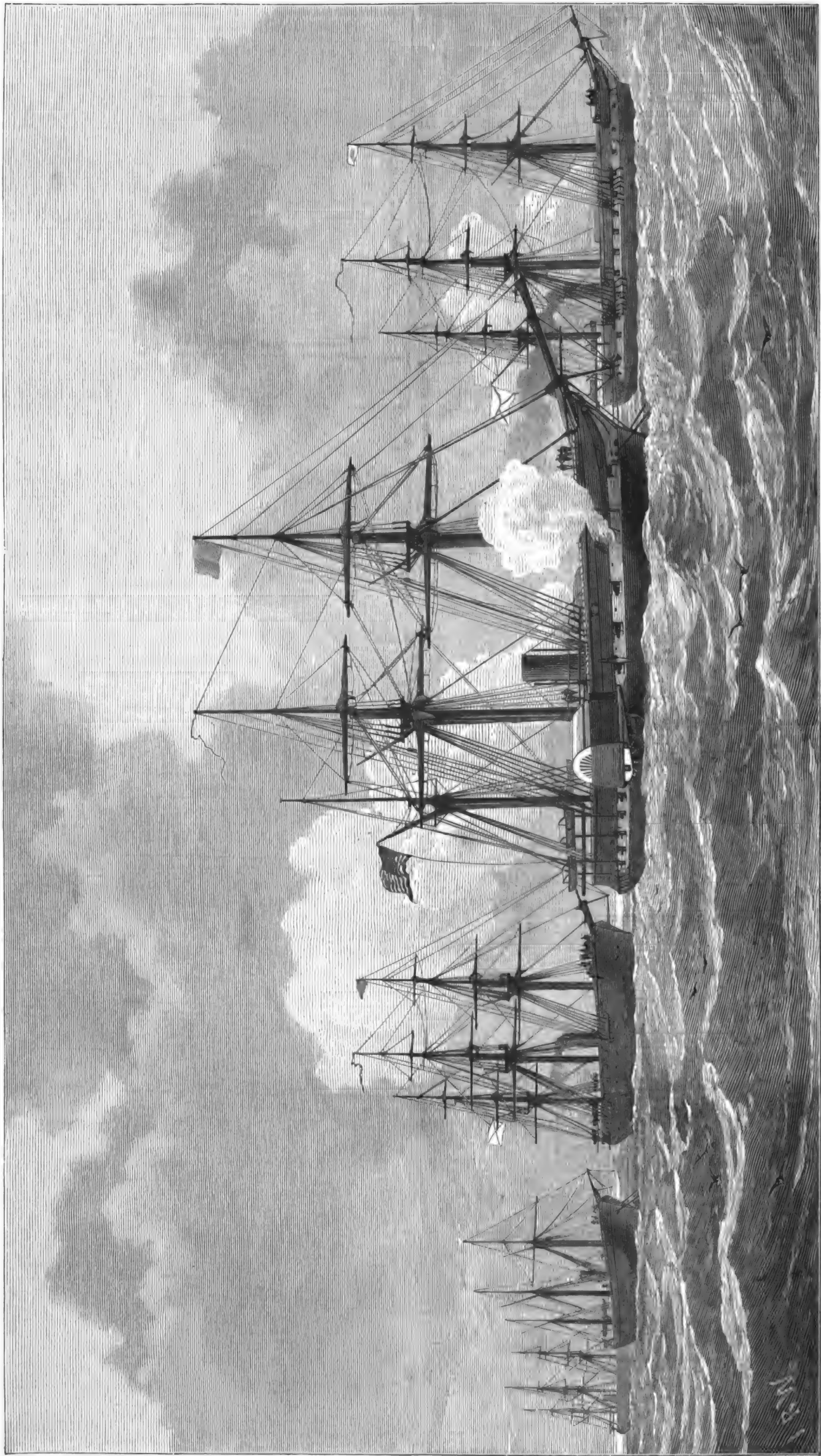
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"WAITING AN ANSWER." BY J. DICKSEE.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT NEW YORK.

A squadron or part of the Russian fleet, sent to winter on the coast of the United States, put in at Norfolk, Virginia, several weeks ago, but left that port on March 20 for New York, and reached Sandy Hook early on the morning of the 23rd. We give an illustration of its arrival, on that day, in New York harbour. At half-past eleven o'clock the vessels crossed the bar and passed up the bay, saluting Castle William and Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and the United States steamer Powhattan, to which Vice-Admiral Rowan's flag had been transferred. The frigate *Svetlana*, of which the Grand Duke Alexis is captain, led the squadron, and was followed by the corvettes *Aakold*, *Captain Tyrtow*, and *Bogatir*, Captain Schaffron. All the salutes were returned as the vessels passed up the North River, the flagship casting anchor at Twenty-third street, the *Bogatir* further up, near the New York shore, and the *Askold* further down, abreast of Castle Point, Hoboken. This squadron is under the command of Rear-Admiral Boutakoff. Owing to a death in the family of the Czarewitch, it is thought the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine will not appear so much in New York society as when the former paid his first visit to that city.

THE LATE MR. ANDREW HALLIDAY.

We have mentioned the death of this well-known essayist and dramatist, which took place at his residence in London on Tuesday week. His full name was Andrew Halliday Duff; he was a son of the Rev. William Duff, of Grange, Banffshire, in Scotland, and was born in 1830.



THE LATE MR. ANDREW HALLIDAY.

Having been educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, he came to London in his nineteenth year, and found employment on the *Morning Chronicle*. Sixteen years ago he became a member of the active literary staff Mr. Charles Dickens collected round him for his weekly publication *All the Year Round*, and the essays Mr. Halliday contributed to that periodical have since been extensively reprinted. In connection with the late Mr. Frederick Lawrence, Mr. Halliday produced the burlesque called "*Kenilworth*," which was brought out at the Strand Theatre in December, 1858. Conjointly with the late Mr. William Brough, he wrote a number of popular farces for the Adelphi, among which may be named "*The Area Belle*," "*The Pretty Horsebreaker*," and "*The Mudborough Election*." Mr. Halliday's drama of "*The Great City*," produced at Drury Lane on Easter Monday, 1867, ran more than one hundred nights; and since then, besides a series of adaptations for the stage of the novels of Scott, Dickens, Victor Hugo, and Harrison Ainsworth, he has written several original dramas. His last dramatic work was an adaptation of "*Nicholas Nickleby*," brought out at the Adelphi Theatre in March, 1875. Mr. Halliday has left a widow, but no family.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

At a meeting of the committee formed at Kidderminster to erect a memorial in memory of Sir Rowland Hill, the introducer of the penny postage system, it was announced that a gentleman living in the locality had offered £1000 towards the purchase of the site. The fund now amounts to £1700.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCUMBENTS' SUBSTITUTION FUND.—A PUBLIC MEETING in BEHALF of this FUND will (by kind permission) be held in the Large Room at the NATIONAL SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, at Three o'clock.

The Lord Archbishop of YORK will preside.

The Marquis of Lorne, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Bishop of Exeter, Lord Selborne, the Prolocutor (Dean of Lichfield), Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and others are expected to address the Meeting. No tickets required.

No. 4, Dean's-yard, S.W., April 12, 1877.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—The SECOND TERM will begin on MONDAY, MAY 7.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 77a, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

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SPA PYRMONT.—Station of the Hanover-Altenbecker Railway. Season from May 15 to Oct. 10. Pyrmont is the only watering-place where rich saline springs are found, besides world-renowned ferruginous waters, moor, pine-needle, and vapour baths. Wherry Arrangements perfect and comfortable in every respect, charming environs, hunting, fishing, rusecourse; concerts in the morning, afternoon, and evening; theatre, &c. Frequented in 1876 by 12,965 visitors. THE KUR-VEREIN.

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Fountain John Hartley, Esq., Adle-street, E.C. (Hon. Secretary London Sunday School Union). **William Smith, Esq.,** Oak Lawn, Benah-hill, Upper Norwood. **Robert Parker, Esq.,** Adelaide-place, London Bridge. (Director Lambeth Baths and Wash-House Company). **Edward Bean Underhill, Esq.,** L.L.D., Hampstead (Hon. Sec. Baptist Missionary Society).

Thomas White, Esq., Upper Thames-street, E.C. **Solicitor.**—**Henry Gayer, Esq.,** 40, King William-street, E.C. **Secretary.**—**W. H. Baden, Esq.,** 92, Cannon-street, E.C. **Auditors.**—**John Thomas Beilford, Esq.,** 12, King street, Snow-hill, and Mecklenburgh-square (Chairman West Ham Park Committee); **James Clarke, Esq.,** 1, Cedar-road, Clapham, and 15, Fleet-street, E.C. (Editor and Proprietor of "The Christian World"); **Charles Kemp Dyer, Esq.,** J.P., St. Albans, Hertford, and Lloyd's.

BANKERS.—London and Westminster Bank, Lombard-street. 1. The first issue of 400 fully paid-up shares of £25 each has been allotted.

2. Applications are now being received for the second issue of 4000 shares at £1 per share premium, 2800 of which have been already allotted.

3. Sixty estates have been purchased, at a cost of £122,708, and other purchases are in course of negotiation.

4. After making a full allowance for rates, repairs, loss of rent, and diminution of term in case of leaseholds, the income from the estate already purchased is expected to amount to nearly 4 per cent, besides profit on re-sales.

5. Shareholders, in addition to 5 per cent interest, will participate in the periodical bonuses, which, it is expected, will be declared by the Company from time to time.

6. Owners of eligible House Property, wishing to sell at a moderate price, should send particulars to the secretary.

7. As the estate purchased will give a good profit revenue, it will have to be considered at what premium the third issue shall be offered to the public, so as to protect the interest of existing shareholders.

For full information apply to W. H. Baden, Secretary, of whom may be obtained approving notices of the press and an explanatory pamphlet, entitled "Another Five Minutes' Talk about the House Property and Investment Company (Limited), prospectus, and share application forms.

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Fenders, Dining-room	0 17	1 4	1 10	1 16	2 0	2 6	2 12	2 18	3 0
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 Prices varying according to height.
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 Descriptive Circular with valuable information (worth all
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AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so
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DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?
 Then use **HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES**
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 restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after
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 Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials
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TOOTH-PASTE (Registered) has during 20 years been
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 and, when once tried, will always be used. It gives a pearly
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PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
 For the Toilet, The Nursery, and for Shaving.
 "Is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and
 one of the most refreshing and agreeable of balms to the skin."
MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.
 Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

DRESSES, GLOVES, FURNITURE,
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 Oil, Fat, or Paint by using **BENZIN'S COLAS** without injury
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HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn,
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 Sent post-free, carefully packed, for 44 stamps, by Alex. Ross.

THE COAL-TAR SOAP.
WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS
 DETERGENT.—Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant.
 The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in
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 roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and
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 "In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."
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 In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.
 Caution.—Beware of Spurious Imitations.

**KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-
 DESTROYING POWDER.**—Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles,
 and all other insects are destroyed by this Powder, which is quite
 harmless to domestic animals. Sold in Tins, 1s. and 2s. 6d., by
THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, and all
Chemists.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

As a HEALTH-GIVING, RE-
 FRESHING, COOLING, and IN-
 VIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as
 a GENTLE LAXATIVE and TONIC
 in the VARIOUS FORMS OF INDI-
 GESTION, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

(prepared from Sound Ripe Fruit).

It is the best preventive and cure
 for all FUNCTIONAL DERANGE-
 MENTS of the LIVER, TEM-
 PORARY CONGESTION arising
 from ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES,
 BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEAD-
 ACHES, SKIN ERUPTIONS, IM-
 PURE BLOOD, PIMPLES ON
 THE FACE, GIDDINESS, FEVER-
 FISHES, or FEVERISH COLDS,
 MENTAL DEPRESSION, WANT
 OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION,
 VOMITING, SEA SICKNESS,
 THIRST, &c., and to remove the
 Effects of ERRORS of EATING
 and DRINKING; also, GOUTY or
 RHEUMATIC POISONS from the
 BLOOD, the neglect of which often
 results in Apoplexy, Heart Disease,
 and Sudden Death.

Notwithstanding its medicinal val-
 ue, the FRUIT SALT must be looked
 upon as essential as breathing fresh
 air, or as a simple and safe beverage
 under all circumstances, and may be
 taken as a sparkling and refreshing
 draught in the same way as lemon-
 ade, soda-water, potash-water, &c.,
 only it is much cheaper and better
 in every sense of the term, to an un-
 limited extent. Being a genuine
 product of nature, it is a true or
 natural way of restoring or pre-
 serving health.

On that account it is impossible to
 overstate its value; and, if its great
 value in keeping the body in health
 were universally known, no family
 would be without it.

TO EUROPEANS who propose visiting or
 residing in HOT CLIMATES, I consider the
 FRUIT SALT to be an indispensable necessary,
 for by its use the system is relieved of all poi-
 sonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the
 same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a
 colder country, while so much heat-making food
 is not required in the warm climate. By keep-
 ing the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away
 the groundwork of malarious diseases and all
 liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous mat-
 ter. Out of a large number of Testimonials, we
 select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
 A Gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain, if
 your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the
 COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited
 to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY
 MILLIONS. India alone would use more than
 all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
 A M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C.,
 London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your
 Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your
 theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having
 nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College,
 being the only one out of sixteen who recovered,
 I mean to go in well for purifying the blood.
 Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least
 doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
 A gentleman states:—"In cases of bilious head-
 aches, followed by severe attacks of fever, Eno's
 Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other
 treatment failed. The day is not distant when a
 neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases result-
 ing from poisoned blood will be considered as
 criminal." See "The Stomach and its Trials"
 (Tenth Edition), for fourteen stamps, post-free
J. C. ENO, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
 A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or
 food, ceased to act properly for at least three
 months before I commenced taking it: the little
 food I could take generally punished me or re-
 turned. My life was one of great suffering, so that
 I must have succumbed before long. To me and
 our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I
 feel I cannot say too much for it. The least I can
 do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known
 to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly,
 and expect to totally recover, after spending
 hundreds of pounds and travelling about for
 twelve years."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
 Messrs. GIBSON and SON, Chemists, of Hexham,
 say:—"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt at
 Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards
 of 1000 bottles, and it gives general satisfaction,
 as customers who get it almost always recommend
 it to their friends. We have had numerous
 instances of its great efficacy in the cure of bilious
 headaches, indigestion, or stomach complaints,
 &c."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
 "18, Rue de la Paix, Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.

"A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a
 constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has
 taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended
 him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and
 received great benefit. He says he never knew
 what it was to be without pain until he tried
 your Salt, and for the future shall never be with-
 out it in the house."
M. BERAL.

With each Bottle of FRUIT SALT is wrapped a LARGE ILLU-
 STRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out
 infectious diseases, Fevers, and BLOOD POISONS, &c. If this
 INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many
 forms of disease now producing such havoc would cease to exist,
 as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has
 become known.

Prepared only by **J. C. ENO, Fruit-Salt Works,**
 Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sold by all Chemists.

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 CALCUTTA, Batigata and Co.; AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND,
 Kimbrough, Prosser, and Co.; DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND,
 Kimbrough, Prosser, and Co.; MELBOURNE, Felton, Grimwale,
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 Pitt-street; MONTREAL, Kerry, Watson, and Co.; CAPE OF GOOD
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TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked
 success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and
 universally prescribed by the Faculty, for constipation, head-
 ache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.—Base imitations containing drastic
 irritants are being foisted on the public. The genuine op-
 eration bears the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER.
 As there are now many spurious imitations of this celebrated
 Water, consumers are requested to see that every bottle bears
 labels with Name and Trade-Mark—"A FOUNTAIN."

KOUMISS, the celebrated nourishing,
 effervescent Milk-Wine, is now widely recommended by
 the Faculty as a specific remedy for Consumption, Dyspepsia,
 Heart Liver, and other Affections, &c. Medical Testimonials
 of the highest order at **CHAPMAN and CO.'S**, 10, Duke-street,
 Portland-place, W. Dose: 2 Quarts, 2s.; Pints, 1s. The Extract,
 2s., for Export.

TO CIGARETTE SMOKERS.—The
 celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Messrs. J. F. ALLEN
 and CO., of Richmond, Virginia, for whom we are Agents, are
 manufactured from the choicest VIRGINIA NATURAL LEAF,
 and are entirely free from stems, dust, flavouring, or adulter-
 ation of any kind. Their improved manner of curing largely
 reduces the percentage of nicotine, so they can be smoked with-
 out fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the
 tongue which so frequently follows the use of tobacco flavoured
 with essential oils, tongue beans, or chemical substances and
 other adulterations.

Their purity, aroma, natural flavour, and taste recommend
 them to Cigarette smokers as the choicest and purest Tobacco
 that can be used. It is from the various grades of the delicately
 flavoured Virginia Gold Leaf and Sun-Cured Tobacco our
 Cigarettes are produced. Their delightful aroma and rare
 fragrance have made them prime favourites. In their manu-
 facture the tasteless French rice-paper only is used. To facilitate
 their introduction in this country, 50 and upwards
 will be supplied upon wholesale terms if sent direct to us.
 A Sample Package of 20 CIGARETTES will be sent free per
 post on receipt of one shilling in stamps. Circular and Price-
 List upon request. Address, **J. M. RICHARDS and CO.,** Great
 Russell-street-buildings (corner of Charlotte and Great Russell
 Streets), London, W.C.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES

Manufactured from the Salts extracted from the Mineral
 Waters.

The Vichy Lozenges should be taken by those persons whose
 digestion is difficult, painful, or laborious.
 In cases of slow or difficult digestion, a few of the Lozenges
 should be taken before each repast.

The Lozenges are flavoured with peppermint, lemon, vanilla,
 rose, orange-flowers, or anisette.
 In Boxes, at 1s. and 2s. each.
VICHY SALTS FOR BATHS.
 In Packages for One Bath, 1s. 6d. each.
VICHY BAKLEY-SUGAR.
 An excellent Digestive Bonbon.
 In Boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.

All these preparations are guaranteed by the French
 Government.
 Sold by all respectable Chemists.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

This excellent Family Medicine is the most effective remedy
 for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, loss of appetite,
 drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach
 and bowels; or where an aperient is required nothing can be better
 adapted.

For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing the
 distressing headache so very prevalent, depression of spirits,
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 lowness of the skin, and give a healthy bloom to the com-
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Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 6d. per Box.

LAXORA.—The most pleasant Remedy for

Constipation.
 Sold
 One Shilling and Three Halfpence,
 by all Chemists and Druggists.

LAXORA.—Does not purge. It is a mild

Laxative.
 Sold
 One Shilling and Three Halfpence
 by all Chemists and Druggists.

LAXORA, the most agreeable Remedy to
 cure Constipation. Recommended by eminent Physicians.
 When you purchase, please see that you get the real Laxora
 Lozenges. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 6d. each.
 Special Agents in Foreign Countries:—Paris: A. Brunel, 93,
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Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street, London.

DR. LELIEVRE'S ICELAND MOSS
POULTICE (Patented) is exempt from all the incon-
 veniences inseparable from Poultices made with Linseed or
 Bread. These apply the linen, bedding, &c., dry up on the edge,
 rapidly ferment, giving a most unpleasant odour; and no de-
 pendence can be placed on the quality and freshness

NEW MUSIC.

the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middle
by GEORGE C. LAMBERTON, 188, Strand, aforesaid.—SATUR
APRIL 27, 1877.

CONSTANTINOPLE

AS IT IS

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 21, 1877.



DISCUSSING "WAR OR PEACE" IN A CAFÉ AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE AS IT IS.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

On the Seventh of October, 1802, two adventurous Englishmen, whose names, unfortunately, have not been preserved in any history of aerostation that I have read, ascended in a balloon from the plain of Dolma-Baghtché, literally the "filled up garden," the second of the many beautiful villages (the first being Fondookly) which sparkle like a rosary of rare gems on the European shore of the Bosphorus. Dolma-Baghtché is at present the site of the Winter Palace of the Sultan; and it was there, on a memorable Sunday afternoon last December, that the Commander of the Faithful granted his first audience to the Marquis of Salisbury and the *personnel* of the Extraordinary Embassy accredited to the Sublime Porte in the vain hope of unravelling a web in comparison with which the Gordian Knot was a mere "Dundreary" necktie. But, seventy-five years ago, Dolma-Baghtché was a very quiet and unfrequented hamlet indeed, whose inhabitants mainly devoted themselves to the cultivation of broad beans. The two unhappily anonymous Britons made but a very brief aerial voyage. They opened the valve of their balloon too soon, and allowed too much gas to escape; thus, after some twenty minutes' stay in the Empyrean, they were fain to descend in the suburb of Galata, the *faubourg* immediately adjoining Tophané, even as Tophané immediately adjoins Fondookly. The simple-minded Turks were, however, thrown into a state of intense excitement by the exploit of the two Giaours, although this was not the first balloon ascent which had taken place at Constantinople. So far back as 1786—only three years, indeed, after the discovery of aerostation by the Brothers Montgolfier, when the Ottoman throne was occupied by the unfortunate Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid (I hope that his namesake, the existing A. H., will have better luck with the "Moscovs" than his predecessor had), a balloon ascent had been made in the City of the Sultan, not from the outskirts thereof, but from the august Stamboul itself. The aeronaut was a Persian physician. Of his name I am ignorant; but if it did not begin with "Mirza" and end with "Khan"—the *prænomena* and *cognomina* of nine out of every ten Persians that I ever met with—I retract and apologise. The physician took with him a couple of *bostangis* as ballast—heavers and valve-string-pullers; and, making his ascent from the gardens of the Old Seraglio, he sailed boldly across the mouth of the Bosphorus to Scutari, on the Asiatic side; and, the wind carrying the balloon whither it—the wind—listed, a descent was ultimately made on the plains of Haider Pasha, a few miles inland. The expedition did not end happily; for, although the aerial travellers reached the earth in safety, and the two *bostangis* were able a few days afterwards, in a somewhat dilapidated condition, to make their way back to Stamboul, nothing was ever subsequently heard of the Persian physician. Perhaps he returned to his own country by the way of Kars and Erzeroum. Possibly he was knocked on the head by the villagers around Haider Pasha, who were orthodox Mussulmans; whereas the Persian was a schismatic of the sect of Ali. It is certain, at any rate, that the orthodox rustics tore the physician's balloon to shreds; and for aught the historian can tell the aeronaut shared the fate of his machine.

The two adventurous Britons of the year 1802 experienced a better fortune. Galata, a suburb which at present closely resembles our own Wapping, was, even three generations since, almost as densely peopled with Europeans as Pera; and the Turks of Galata forbore from maltreating the Giaours who had been courageous enough to emulate the aerial equipose ascribed by the traditions of Islam to the coffin of the Prophet. The reigning Sultan was then Selim III., a very amiable Sovereign, actuated by the best intentions, and who was virtually the first of Turkish reformers. He tried hard during his troubled reign to develop the fine arts among his subjects. He set up several printing presses in the capital; he established cloth factories and cotton-mills, and he laboured assiduously to persuade his Janissaries to wear tight trousers, *à la Franque*, in lieu of the baggy galligaskins which had been the traditional garb of the "children of Hadji-Bektach" ever since the days of the sanctified dervish their founder. We all know what the end of Sultan Selim was. The Old Turkish or True-Blue Conservative party first deposed and then strangled him. It is a way they have on the Propontis. In 1802, however, Sultan Selim had six more years of life before him. He sent for the two adventurous Englishmen, congratulated them on the bravery which they had displayed, and was inquisitive to know what impression their trip through the sky had made upon them. It is said that their reply was to the effect that never before had they beheld so ravishing a spectacle, and that "Constantinople was the most heavenly looking city on the face of the earth." I am entirely of the opinion of these two anonymous Britons. Constantinople is undeniably, from afar off, the most enchantingly beautiful city in the world; but the farther off you are from it the lovelier it looks. The modern Greeks have a saying, "*Oraia alla kaki*." The same qualification may be applied to Constantinople. She does not improve upon close acquaintance. She is Beautiful but Bad.

Can there be any circumstances, I wonder, in which an author is justified in publicly quoting from his own works? I have done in my time so many things which the severer among literary critics would qualify as unjustifiable that the question I have asked may be deemed, in my own particular case, practically superfluous. "Prepare for rhyme:—I'll publish right or wrong;" thus did Byron confidently conclude his exordium to "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." Fools were his Lordship's theme, and satire was appropriately his song; but my theme is only CONSTANTINOPLE AS IT IS; and the quotation on which, without more apology, I am about to venture, will be couched in the very baldest prose:—

"I don't exactly envy, but I sigh for the lot of those who possess imagination, for I have none. If I had I should be contented with the ideal and imaginative garments of a city, without meddling with those coarser, plainer habiliments,

which to dull realist eyes they wear. I should be content with the cities that poets sing, that painters limn, that rapturous tourists describe, but for this infusion of realism in the nectar of ideality, which shows them to be very different and changed.

"Let me take a city—Constantinople. What a holiday dress she wears in Mr. Thomas Allom's pictures, in the pages of Byron and Hope, in Mr. Lewis's lithographs, in the eyes even of the expectant tourist on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, who, disappointed with Naples, Malta, and Athens, opens wide his eyes with wonder, admiration, and delight when he first surveys the City of the Sultan from the Golden Horn, when he sees glittering against the blue sky the thousand minarets, the fairy-like kiosques, the solemn dome of Saint Sophia, the shining cupola of the Mosque of Achmet, the Seraglio, the arsenal, the palaces of the pashas, the grove of masts of all nations, the sparkling shoals of caiques, with the gaily-dressed boatmen. Let us enter into the tourist for a moment. He is a native, we will say, of Clapham; Stockwell was his *alma mater*; Camberwell resounds with the fame of his erudition. He is well read in that curious repertory of books that go to make up in England the usual course of reading of a young man in the middle classes of society. He is decidedly imaginative, passably prejudiced and opinionated, after the manner of freeborn Englishmen, and is the hope and joy of a wholesale house in the Manchester line, and in Bread-street, Cheapside. We will call him Moole.

"A few moments," cries Mr. Moole, 'a few trifling formalities at the Custom House, and I shall land in the city of Constantine, the Stamboul of the Muslim, the Istambol to which the noble Childe fled, leaving behind him at Athens his heart and soul in the care of the Maid of Athens—now Mrs. Black. I shall pass by the gates of the Seraglio, where the heads of rebellious pashas scorch in the noontide sun; where fierce eunuchs guard the sacred approaches: but all their glittering blades will not prevent me from revelling in imagination amidst the fragrant gardens of the Seraglio, in the soul-entrancing glances of the gazelle-eyed Gulbeyaz, Dudus, Gulnares, and other lights of the harem. I shall listen to the dulcet notes of the mandolin, hear the pattering fall of perfumed waters, catch heavenly glimpses of dark-eyed beauties behind lattices, puffing lazily at the aromatic chibouque, or perchance become an unwilling witness of some dark and terrible tragedy—the impalement of a Grand Vizier, or the sack-and-salt-watering of some inconstant houri of the Padiasha. A few moments,' this enthusiast from the Surrey Hills continues, 'and I shall pace by the sacred mosques; and, entering them, gaze at the fretted roofs, and the outspread carpets checkered with worshippers, with their faces turned towards Mecca. I shall see the stately Moslem career by on his Arab Barb, wrapped in his furred pelisse, his brows bound with his snow-white turban, his glittering *handjar* by his side, his embroidered *papouches* on his feet. I shall stroll through the crowded Bezesteen, where the rich and varied wares of the Oriental world are displayed. Courtly Armenian merchants, with coal-black beards, will invite me into their cushioned warerooms, present me with coffee and pipes, and show me gorgeous wares and intoxicating perfumes. Anon, the clamour of military music heralds the passage of a legion of Janissaries, clad in 'barbaric pearl and gold.' Anon, I stroll into a coffee-house, where a Greek storyteller is relating the legend of the 'Fisherman and the Geni' to the Capitan Basha, the Kislar Aga, the Bostangi-bashi, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Now, a horde of dancing dervishes whirl fiercely by; now, a band of Almé dancers remind me, in their graceful poses, of Herodias, Esmeralda, and Mdlle. Cerrito. Now, a black slave invites me to the splendid mansion of a venerable Barmecide close by, who—after making believe to eat, pretending to wash his hands, and to get drunk with visionary wine—entertains me with a banquet of pilaffs, and stewed kid, stuffed with pistachio nuts, washed down by wine of Cyprus, and sherbet, cooled with snow. And now, oh! joy of joys, I espy a pair of black eyes circled with henna, fixed on me with a glance of tender meaning, through the folds of a silken veil. I see a little fairy foot peeping from loose Turkish trousers: the vision disappears—but an old woman (the universal messenger of love in the East) accosts me mysteriously, and presents me with a bouquet composed of dandelions, bachelors' buttons, and the fragrant flower known as 'cherry pie,' all of which say as plainly as the language of flowers (known at Stamboul as at Stockwell) can speak: 'Meet me at eight this evening at the secret gate opposite the third kiosque past Seraglio point.' What tales I shall have to tell when I get back to Clapham.

"Land, if you like, at Pera, the European suburb. Plenty of plain clothes here. A mangy hill spotted with leprous houses and infested by scurvy dogs. The English Embassy, looking like an hospital; the Russian ditto, looking like a gaol. A circus for horse-riders, and one or two ramshackle hotels, claiming decided kindred, in the way of accommodation and general aspect, with the fifteenth-rate foreign houses in the back settlements of Leicester-square; and in respect to prices, with the Clarendon or Mivart's. A population strongly resembling that of London, when Doctor Johnson affirmed it to be the "common sewer of Paris and of Rome." Dirt, dead dogs, oyster-shells, dust; no pavement, no lamps, no gutters, no sewers. Houses that would have rejoiced the heart of that Chinese sage who invented roast pig, for they are delightfully easy to be burnt down, and are being burnt continually. Such are the plain clothes of Pera. Land at Galata, Mr. Moole; you come across more dogs, live and dead, more dirt, oyster-shells, dust, and leprous houses. Land at Scutari, and ask for sewers, lamps, or gutters, and you shall find none. Instead of them you shall find unwholesome streets; or, rather, alleys resembling the worst parts of Church-lane, St. Giles's, dovetailed on to the Rue aux Fèves in Paris, and the Coom in Dublin. Ask for horrible smells, infected hovels—where the great adjuster of the population, the plague, hides from year to year, every now and then leaping from his hole to take the census with a sword: ask for these and they will start up by hundreds. Ask for the stately Moslem, and you shall

be shown a fat man with a sleepy expression of countenance, and looking remarkably uncomfortable in an ill-made European coat and a red skull-cap. Ask for the Bezesteen, and you shall elbow your way through a labyrinth of covered lanes, giving not a bad idea of Rag Fair, the Temple in Paris, and the Soho Bazaar, squeezed into Newgate Market. Ask for the dancing Dervishes, you shall see a set of dirty old ragamuffins executing lewd gambadoes for copper paras. Ask for Saint Sophia, and you will be enabled to speculate on the whitewashed mosaics, and the tawdry gimcrack lamps and carpets, and eggs strung on strings. Ask for the lights of the harem, and you shall meet a succession of black silk pillow-cases, capped with white ditto, shod with yellow shoes down at heel, shuffling through the lanes, or jolting about in crazy carts drawn by bullocks. Ask for the Janissaries, and you will be told that they were all massacred on the plain of the Atmeidan more than thirty years ago, and in their stead are slouching louts of peasants in uncouth and mongrel European costume. Peep slyly into a harem (which you will not succeed in doing, my friend), and you will see fat women, with coarse features, lolling wearily on carpets, in rooms with bare walls, and the principal furniture of which is composed of French clocks. Ask for Stamboul the romantic, the beautiful, the glorious, the Constantinople of the last of the Paleologi, the Byzantium of the Greeks, the Istambol of Bejazet and Mohammed the Conqueror, and you shall be told that this dirty, swarming, break-neck city is Stamboul. You are a young man of a strongly imaginative temperament, Mr. Moole, I therefore advise you to go on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer again as fast as you can; from whose deck you may again survey the enchanting and superb prospect of the city, and solace yourself with engravings after Messrs. Allom and Lewis. These will be a great consolation to you when you are frying in quarantine on your road home, and you may conjure up quite a splendid court-suit for Constantinople, and forget all about its plain clothes."

It has not been, believe me, through any paucity of materials for the task before me, or through any desire to save myself trouble, that I have disinterred from an old volume of my perpetration the preceding sketch of the City of the Sultan, which forms part of an essay called "Cities in Plain Clothes," one of a series of papers bearing the title of "Looking at Life." This particular essay originally appeared in *Household Words*, just five-and-twenty years ago; and its solitary claim to resuscitation, now, lies in the fact that in the year 1852 I had never set eyes upon Constantinople. I hoped to go there some day; but the days, and the months, and the years rolled on without my being able to fulfil my desire, until in the second week of November, 1876, I was dispatched at six hours' notice to Stamboul, via St. Petersburg and Odessa. I abode during two most exciting but most unpleasant months in the metropolis of the Ottoman Empire; and I assure you, in all seriousness and all sincerity, that I can perceive but very little material difference between the Constantinople which I saw in my mind's eye a quarter of a century since and the Constantinople which I beheld with my own corporeal organs of vision last winter. Substitute typhus and cholera for the plague, eliminate the allusions to the annoyances of quarantine, and modify the acerbity of the remarks touching the ramshackle hotels and the dogs (which last I found on intimate acquaintance to be very good fellows), and the imaginary picture which I limned in '52 might be almost convertible for the real draught which I am striving to make in '77. Perhaps it had been my fate in a previous and forgotten state of existence to flounder, for my sins, in the mud of Pera, to be bitten by the fleas of Galata, to be cozened by the hack-drivers of Scutari, and to encounter the smells of Stamboul. Perhaps, always for my sins, Fate sent me back again, after the evolution of innumerable ages, to the same mud, the same hungry insects, the same extortioners, and the same evil odours.

It is necessary for your proper comprehension, esteemed reader, of the wondrous city panoramically unfolded before you that I should be briefly historical and topographical touching Constantinople, which was founded A.D. 330 by Constantine the Great, partly on the site of the ancient Byzantium. The astonishing metropolis awakens, with the single exception of Rome, more interesting associations than does any other city on the surface of the globe. She dominates three seas: the Euxine, the Propontis, and the Mediterranean—for mariners make no account of the *Ægean* or the Sea of Marmora, and in a strictly nautical sense the southern side of the promontory on which Constantinople proper stands is washed by the waters of the *Mægoeios*. The City has three names—Byzantium, Constantinople, and Stamboul—names conferred by the Greeks, the Romans, and the Turks respectively, and it has three distinct and startling histories. That of the antique Byzantium is, it may be frankly confessed, sufficiently mythical. Antiquity, so I believe a certain Livy has cogently remarked, has always been desirous to blend the affairs of mortals with the actions of the gods, in order to give an appearance more venerable and more august to the origins of Empires. Thus fables and legends—that is to say, fables—may enter very largely into the early history of Byzantium; but I suppose that, from a gazetteer's point of view, it may be allowable to assume that the city was founded B.C. 656, by a Megarian colony, led by a certain Byzas, who having been, in American parlance, "prospecting for an eligible location" round about Greece, consulted the oracle of Delphi on the subject. The priestess of Apollo was good enough (doubtless for a consideration) to inform Byzas that Fate had decreed that he should build him a city on the shore over against the "Country of the Blind Men." The "tip" was not a very "straight" one; but to the mind of the mythical Byzas it seemed clear enough that the "Country of the Blind Men" was Chalcedon, once an important city on the Asiatic shore, but now a miserable little hamlet called Kadikoi or Cadi-keuy (the village of the Judge), to the south of the suburb of Scutari. The Chalcedonians had been derisively dubbed blind men by the Pythoness because they had not had the discernment to perceive that, not Chal-

cedon, but the triangular promontory, with its base resting on Europe, with its apex facing Asia, and its sides bounded to the North by the Golden Horn, and to the South by the Sea of Marmora, was precisely and above all others where a city which was to play a great part in the world's history should be built. That promontory, dotted, like Rome, with Seven Hills of no great altitude, is now Stamboul, the home of the Sublime Porte and the seat of government; but, unless I have been grossly misinformed, there are just now quite as many Blind Men in the triangle whose base rests on Europe as there were in the Chalcedon of old. The Golden Horn, that *cul de sac sublime*, as the enthusiast French tourist called it, plays the same part with regard to Constantinople as the East River plays to New York; while the Bosphorus, with no great peril in tracing the parallel, may be compared with the Hudson. Indeed, I scarcely know which is the most enchanting:—the canal of the sea once threaded by Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece—there is a legendary reminiscence of his expedition in the mythical city of Chrysopolis, the opposite neighbour of Byzantium—or the sparkling stream immortalised by memories of Dolph Heyliger and Rip Van Winkle. Nor, perhaps, should I quarrel with an American who, on the whole, preferred a residence at Kaatakill or West Point to one at Therapia or Buyukderé.

The Golden Horn (*chrysokeras*: cornucopia) is a creek which forms the port of Constantinople, and one of the most picturesque harbours in the world. Its waters, of course, are salt; but the Cydaris, the Lycus, and other fresh-water streams flow into it, thus attracting shoals of fish, for the most part small in size, but in their succulence fully bearing out the proverb that "Little fishes eat sweet." It seems to be the "thing" for a well-to-do Mussulman to walk about the lanes of Stamboul just before sunset with a bundle of freshly-caught fish, no bigger than sprats, hanging by a string to one of his wrists. It impresses his neighbours with the conviction that he is going to have something nice for supper after evening prayers; and, for aught we can tell, Jason and his Argonauts may have acted in a similar manner in the mythical ages some centuries before the arrival of Byzas and his Megarians. It was at Anadolu Hisar, I believe, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, that Pollux administered that historic thrashing to Amycus, King of Bithynia; and it was also on this side of the sea canal that King Phineas lived—the guilty yet unfortunate Phineas who was so fearfully tormented by the Harpies. During the months of December and January last I met innumerable Harpies both on the European and the Asiatic banks of the Bosphorus; but they were of the male sex. They wore fez caps and black frock coats with stand-up collars, and some of them were called Pashas and others Beys. They were perpetually demanding what in the Harpy language is termed *bakshiah*. Before I take a final farewell of the mythical Byzas I may just mention the tradition that ere he could establish his infant settlement his territorial rights were contested by a Barbarian chief whose name was—well, I cannot precisely remember it; but it was neither Romanof nor Ignatief. The Barbarian was a Scythian, who with his savage hordes had crossed the Danube to see what he could find in the way of "loot" in Macedonia and Thrace; and so, you see, the celebrated Eastern Question is not by any means an affair of the day before yesterday. Last November, while inspecting the marvels of the Palace of the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, I was shown, in the museum of precious rarities brought from Kertch in the Crimea, a wondrous vase in gold repoussé work, found in the sepulchre of the ancient Kings of Scythia. In the bas-reliefs covering the surface of this vase there were numerous little figures of bearded Scythian warriors plundering, burning, destroying, and cutting peoples' throats in the liveliest possible manner. Where, I wondered, had I last seen the twin brethren, as it seemed, of those bearded warriors. Why, in the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and in the log huts of Russian villages. The Scythian warrior shaved, washed—not very much washed—and tightly girt and strapped up in a military uniform, presents no marked dissimilarity to any other soldier on the continent of Europe; but suffer him to grow his beard again, allow him to resume his fur cap and his sheepskin *touloupe*, and he once more becomes the twin brother to the warrior on the vase in the Kertch museum. Touching the legend, I think that it runs to the effect that Byzas encountered the Scythian Chief in single combat, and slew him: a good omen for the Osmanli in the struggle which politicians declare to be impending; only omens, save when they occur after the event, have a sad knack of disappointing people.

I decline (in the interests of my readers) to say anything more about Byzas, or about the designs of Philip of Macedon on the Dardanelles and the Hellespont, or even about the siege of Byzantium by Septimius Severus A.D. 196. Nor will you be able, I should say, to suppress a soft sigh of satisfaction when I hint that, my business being with Constantinople as it is, I have not the slightest intention to enter into any discussions concerning the Emperor Justinian or the Empress Theodora, or to irritate you with any allusions to Leo the Isaurian or Isaac Comnenus. I have Ducange on my shelves; I have got the fourteen mighty volumes of the learned Von Hammer; and a walk of two minutes and a half would take me to Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where, in the Museum reading-room, I could consult Le Beau's enormous "History of the Lower Empire," Tillemont's colossal compilations, and, indeed, whole Pelions upon Ossas of dryasdust literature pertaining to the history of Constantinople. I mean to spare you these inflections; nay, so tender am I of your patience that I commenced as I intend to terminate this task, without any resort to Murray's admirable and generally accurate Guide-Book. I may at the same time be permitted incidentally to notice an historical curiosity of the oddest kind in connection with the city on which I am discoursing—namely, that it was through the merest

accident that Constantine the Great when he had determined to remove the seat of Empire from the shores of the Tiber fixed upon Constantinople as the new capital of Rome and of the world. In Rome itself twenty Emperors had been assassinated in less than fourscore years. Constantine was of opinion that the list of victims might appropriately close with Probus, and had no ambition to be the twenty-first. Where was the younger and innocent sister of old and blood-stained Rome to be found? Byzantium was suggested to his Majesty; but Constantine, a very long-headed Prince, would not, in the first instance, hear of Byzas' old colony on the Propontis, which was then, as it still is, in a chronic state of peril of being attacked by the Dacians and the Pannonians (they at present reside in Moldavia and Wallachia), by the Sarmatians and the Scythians (their modern address is in Russia and Poland), by the Visigoths and the Vandals, who were hanging about the shores of the Black Sea, by the Goths, who held the peninsula of the Chersonese, and by the Herulæ, who were getting somewhat tired of damp quarters in the marshes surrounding Lake Mæotis; to say nothing of the Bulgarians, who were quite as troublesome in 330 as they are in 1877. To tell truth, there was beginning to blow from the Thracian Bosphorus that very ugly sirocco of Barbaric invasion which ere long was destined to burst into an uncontrollable tempest of invasion against the moles of Tarentum, of Brindisi, and of Ostia, and to carry the whirlwind of desolation to the very gates of Rome herself. Constantine dismissed the notion of Byzantium from his imperial mind, and fixed as his future capital on the rich and smiling city of Arles in Narbonne Gaul. Arles seemed in the outset to be everything that could be wished. Situated on two beautiful rivers, with a delta like that of the Nile, communicating, by means of the Rhône, with the sea, and with the provinces of the interior as far as Lyons and the country of the Allobroges, and even with the far-distant district whose vineyards are bathed by the Arar, the calm and limpid river so still in its loveliness that Tacitus remarks of it *nesciunt unde fluit*—Arles, with its fertile champaign and its exquisite climate, and with the stately cities of Nîmes and Orange in its near neighbourhood, would have made a magnificent Rome the Second. The Emperor marked down the Provençal city at once for his new capital; and the architects and sculptors who had built and decorated—not in the very best taste, it must be owned—the Arch of Constantine at Rome were dispatched post-haste to Arles to fit it for the occupation of the Master of the World. Temples, basilicæ, amphitheatres, circuses, quays, were rising on every side, and the Emperor undertook in the year 329 a trip to Arles to see how the works which he had decreed were progressing. Unhappily for the immediate prosperity of the Arlesians and the future peace of the world, it was in the month of March that Cæsar paid his decisive visit to the Narbonne. Hitherto he had only been in this part of Gaul in midwinter; and those of my readers who have spent the cruel months of November, December, and January in genial Cannes, in sunny Nice, or in mellow Mentone, know what winter in the south of France is like. Now, Arles in March is, to a foreigner, next door to uninhabitable. There blows wellnigh without cessation a dreadful north-west wind, ten times more terrific than the *mistral* of the Riviera di Levante. That eminent geographer Strabo had visited Arles before the time of Constantine, and had placed on record some horrifying stories relative to this north-west wind, which he named the *Bis*. He accused the *Bis* of uprooting trees, of sending chariots and horses flying through the air and blowing foot-passengers into the Rhine, of tearing the teeth from the gums of elderly senators and fluttering in a most unmannerly manner the *stole* of the ladies. I have heard in my time that eminent geographers are not always exempt from a weakness for exaggeration; and Strabo was a Greek, one of a people notorious from time immemorial for their addictiveness to amplifying things. The modern Greeks devote no less than seven lines in their standard lexicon to the definition of the *ezupodeterion*, which is merely a bootjack. Thus, Strabo may have painted the *Bis* in somewhat too gloomy hues; but at the same time it is certain that Constantine was so unmercifully treated by a nor' wester during his stay at Arles that he abandoned the idea of elevating the city to the rank of a metropolis. How he found the winds on the Yorkshire wolds history has not told us. Eventually he reverted to the Thracian Bosphorus project, and Byzantium became Constantinople. It is, I have always thought, a sad pity that this Roman Yorkshireman did not fix on York itself, or on London, as the site for his capital. Had he done so the Roman Empire might have remained extant to this day; a sensible Roman sedility would have maintained through the ages, the embankment of both shores of the Thames, and Lambeth and Battersea would not be flooded at each recurring spring tide. Roman good taste would have prevented the erection of such architectural monstrosities as the National Gallery and the Duke of York's Column; and, to crown all the advantages accruing from the shifting of the Imperial scene from the Bosphorus to the Thames, there would never have been a city of Constantinople—Byzantium would probably have been comfortably knocked to pieces by the barbarians as Antioch and Alexandria had been, and there would never, consequently, have been an Eastern Question. How much rapine and bloodshed, how many dreary Parliamentary debates and tortuous diplomatic despatches, how many windy leading articles and gushing special correspondents' letters the world might have been spared, if Constantine the Great had remained in England, or had the North-Western *Bis* blown with a little less asperity at Arles.

Looked at on the map, the promontory on which Stamboul proper stands at once strikes the spectator as bearing a curiously close resemblance to the head of an ox. There is no need to enter into the vexed question of the etymology of Bosphorus, but there, with his head pointing to the channel between the two seas, is *Bos* or *Bons* sure enough, in sharply

angular profile. The animal's muzzle is obviously at the kiosque, of marble, just below Seraglio Point; the gardens of the Winter Harem forms the nostril; the eye is at the mosque of Selim I.; the ear is at Egri Kapu, by the ancient palace of the Blachernæ; the curve of the mouth terminates with the gardens of Vianga Bostani; and the point of the dewlap is at the ruinous mole of Jedd Kule Burun. Deem not the simile which I have traced to be farfetched. If Stamboul be not shaped like the head of an ox, the Italian peninsula is not shaped like a boot.

On the principle hinted at by Shakespeare of clouds which are dragonish, and of vapours which assume the forms of bears or lions, it would be easy to liken the outline of the Asian shore, opposite Stamboul, to the profile of the countenance of a somewhat chubby female with a sharp nose and a double chin, and wearing a precious diadem on her hair in the shape of the suburb of Scutari. And in like manner, Pera, with the plain of Cassim Pasha uppermost, and Galata at the rounded point, will present an unmistakable similitude to a heart. These topographical accidents will scarcely fail to be impressed on your attention should you have the good fortune to be enabled to survey the city of the Sultan from the car of a balloon. There are, it is true, half-a-dozen points of vantage in the capital whence you may obtain views of a more or less bird's-eye nature. Conspicuous among these is the gallery at the top of the Genoese Tower at Galata. The summit of the Tower of the Serrakierat, or War Office, in Stamboul is another very excellent point of espial; and the best distant prospect of the city and its surroundings is undeniably from the Hill of Boogoorloo, which crowns the heights behind Scutari, and whence a wondrous panorama is stretched out, embracing not only Stamboul and Pera, with both shores of the Bosphorus, but likewise the Sea of Marmora, to the spectator's left, and the Black Sea to his right. You must take the statement as to the Euxine upon trust. I am very short-sighted; and when I surveyed Constantinople from the Hill of Boogoorloo I confess that I could no more distinguish the Black Sea in the extreme distance than when I am in England I can see Stoke Pogis churchyard from the Paddington terminus. But Costi Fenerli, my very honest, intelligent, and faithful Greek dragoman (you may hear of him at the Hotel de Byzance, in the Grande Rue de Pera) assured me that the Black Sea was visible to the naked eye *là giù*—"over there;" and so I daresay that it was, somewhere in the *ewigkeit*.

But the Balloon is, after all, the thing. Believe the expert. The only difficulty lies in procuring an eligible aerial machine from which to inspect the marvels of the Ottoman metropolis. An indiarubber bath, a camera obscura and portable dark room, and an harmonium are, nowadays, by no means uncommon items in the *impedimenta* of a tourist; but a balloon, even when uninflated, is perhaps somewhat too bulky an article to be carried about as personal baggage; while, on the other hand, there is no Aeronautical Society in Stamboul, and the city is rarely visited by wandering Nadars or Coxwells. An ingenious traveller might, at a pinch, perhaps, construct an aerial makeshift by sewing some waterproof sheets together to form the bag, and using his bath as the car of an improvised balloon; but, pending the completion of such an arrangement, we must be content with an imaginary "Nassau" or "Cremorne." From the car, then, of this ideal machine, look down upon the peerless city, or rather on the three cities of Stamboul, Pera (with Galata), and Scutari, separated from each other by the blue Propontis and the glittering Chrysokeras. Look down upon the history of a world—a history full of wars, seditions, insurrections, rebellions, conflagrations, massacres: so many of the last, indeed, that I should not wonder if, in the end, the dazed eyes of your memory "saw red," even as the "Fille Elisa" saw red in M. de Goncourt's latest and most hideous novel, and if, to your mind the blue Propontis and the glittering Golden Horn seemed to be running only gore, of a dull purple. And for all its dreadful record the Beautiful, Bad old place—as fair as Theodora and as wicked—looks so peaceful and smiles so innocently in the midst of her gardens full of cypresses and almond trees! She seems to be calmly conscious that, naughty and even depraved as she has been, the world cannot do without her yet awhile. Still she remains the Caravanserai of the East, and the object of the envious greed of the Northern and the Western nations. Every European Power would like to possess Constantinople. Every Power is equally aware that the exclusive possession of the city is an impossibility; and so the Powers content themselves with mutually snarling and showing their teeth, and in saying to each other, "You shan't have it." Not long since, in Constantinople itself, the gist of the entire Eastern Question was, to my thinking, compressed within the compass of a nutshell by an intelligent American gentleman with whom I was conversing. "You have seen"—thus he put it—"three or four dogs fighting together for a bone." I replied that I had more than once beheld such a spectacle. "Did you ever see the bone fight?" he continued. I answered that the phenomenon of a pugnacious bone was unknown to me. "Well," he concluded, "*Turkey's a bone that fights*."

Look down from your balloon and acknowledge that in comparison with this Empress City Palmyra, Ephesus, Nineveh, Babylon even, were but very "one-horse" places, and that Venice herself—all Queen of the Adriatic as she is proudly hailed—is, side by side with Byzantium, only to be ranked as some pert little chambermaid in one of Goldoni's comedies by the side of Ristori, grandiose and terrible in Medea. Look towards the Propontis from the Tower of Belisarius to the Kiosque of Seraglio Point. Between the boundaries formed by that angle you shall behold, bristling with minarets and studded with cupolas, the mosques of Mahomet II., of Soliman the Magnificent, of Achmet, and of that Bayazid whom we call Bajazet. You shall behold the ancient Hippodrome, now the Turkish At-Meidan, where, what with the slaughter in the seditions between the green and blue factions of the circus under the Lower Empire—

CONSTANTINOPLE AS IT IS.



BASKET & BROOM SELLER.



TURKISH JEW.



SEDAN CHAIR & MEN.



PORTER.



NIGHT GUARDIAN.



CHESTNUT MERCHANT.



TURKISH LADIES



DERVISH



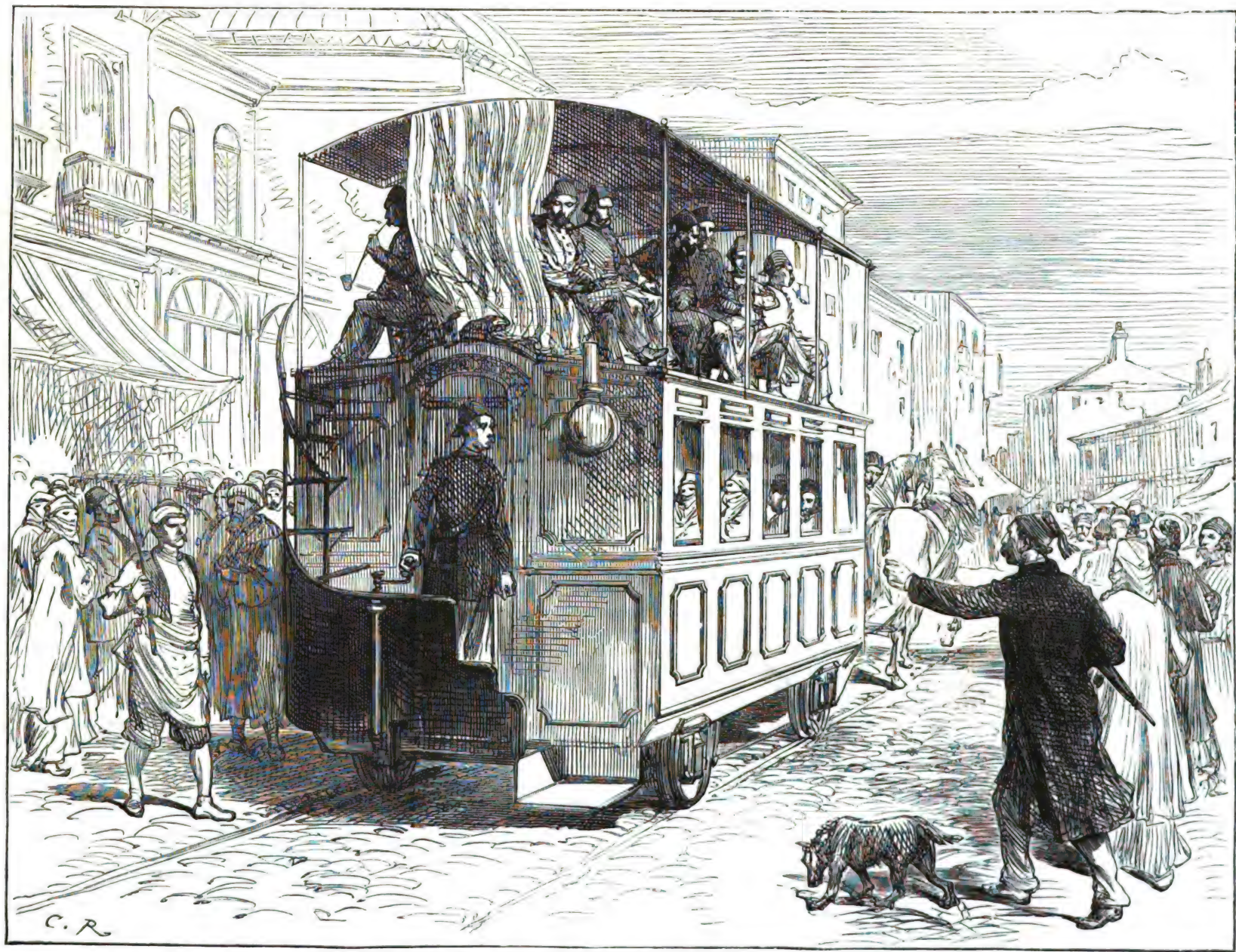
A SOFTA.

SKETCHES OF THE PEOPLE.

C O N S T A N T I N O P L E A S I T I S .



HIRING A CAIQUE.



TRAM-CAR.

what with religious tumults and the periodical insurrections and ultimate extermination of the Janissaries, enough human blood has been shed to float ten times the number of ironclads that Hobart Paasha is manoeuvring just now in the Euxine. Look, there is the Agia Sofia, the erst Christian fane, the now Turkish mosque, hard by the Palace of the Cæsars. Irony of fate! The Palace of the Cæsars has become the Old Seraglio, which you see yonder, with its sombre courtyards, its jealously-latticed pavilions, its gardens thick planted with mysterious thickets and gloomy groves of cypress, and its huge gaps and desert places caused by terrific conflagrations, the ruins caused by which have never been removed by the apathetic Osmanlis. The Old Seraglio, they reason, perchance, will last their time. Meanwhile, peering down on the dusky domes once tenanted by the Grand Turk, his splendid Court, and his innumerable sultanas, but now mainly deserted, and on the masses of crumbling ruins, given up to be "a habitation for bats and dragons," you may, if your fancy take a gloomy turn, picture to yourself all these cupolas and pavilions as hung around with impaled human bodies, as being corniced with severed human heads. Could your eye dive into the old halls of audience you might imagine the cushioned divans to be covered with the skins of slain Grand Viziers and stuffed with the ensanguined tresses of murdered Odalques. You might hear agonised lamentations and shrieks in vain for mercy among the tufted cypresses and the bushy thickets of roses and almonds. Don't think that I am launching into fine writing. Nor our Smithfield nor our Tower-hill, nor the Champ de Mars nor the Place de la Concorde in Paris, can match with the old Seraglio as a human *abattoir*. It has been the grandest, the most historical, and the most horrible slaughter-house in Europe. The modern Turk is, no doubt, the nicest of nice gentlemen. He roars as mildly as a sucking dove; he has abolished decapitation, the bowstring, the pale, and the bastinado; and it was from a balcony of one of the bureaux of the Sublime Porte, looking towards the gardens of the old Seraglio, and the blackened ruins of the last conflagration, which took place in Abdul Medjid's time, that I heard, one pouring wet afternoon last January, the Grand Vizier, Midhat Paasha, proclaim, with all imaginable pomp and ceremony, a brand new and essentially liberal Constitution for the Ottoman Empire. It was the Old Turk who was a barbarian and a butcher. The new or Constitutional Turk is a very sweet youth—so sweet, indeed, as to make me fearful that he will melt, some of these fine mornings, in Somebody's mouth.

From Seraglio Point your eye should follow the long curve of the glittering Golden Horn, fringed on the Stamboul side by mosques and palaces, and on the opposite shore by the prodigious premises of the dockyard and arsenal, by the Naval Hospital and the Buildings of the Admiralty, by the village of Haakeny, and which extends to the rounded summit of the creek where, a little inland, stands the Mosque of Eyoub or Job, where each new Sultan is girt with the sword of Othman, and access to which is rigorously forbidden to Giaours. The Jewish quarter of Constantinople is on the dockyard side; the old Greek quarter, the famous Phanar, sometimes called Fanal, is on the Stamboul shore. There remains still the palace of the Greek Patriarch; and here, over against the palace aforesaid, Gregory the Greek Patriarch was hanged by order of Sultan Mahmoud II., more than fifty years ago. During the troublous time of the Hellenic struggle for independence, many thousands of the Phanariote Greeks were murdered by the Turks; and the Phanar has been since that period rather a deserted and ghostly-looking quarter, the richer Greeks now preferring to live in Pera and to have their country houses on the Bosphorus. I should say that house-rent in the dim lanes of the haunted Phanar was cheap. In every other quarter of Constantinople it is extortionately dear. Behind the mosque of Eyoub you can make out green hills, cemeteries thickly planted with cypresses, amid the deep masses of which gleam the white marble headstones of defunct True Believers—headstones the tops of which are carved into the images of pumpkin-shaped turbans. Then allow your eye (not yet wearied, I trust) to pursue the dockyard line of the Golden Horn until it reaches the swarming and noisy maritime suburb of Galata. Ere you reach this, you have passed the Port of War, where there are training-ships, and barracks, and cadet schools, and where lie the Sultan's splendid fleet of ironclads, when they are not at anchorage in the Bosphorus or cruising in the Black Sea. You have passed the Port of Commerce—a forest of masts and funnels—full of merchant-ships and steamers from any harbour upon earth, and the crews of which (somewhat too apt, as they are, to land at Galata, and to get tipsy at the thousand-and-one grog-shops of that unsavoury suburb) sometimes give the consular courts of their respective nations a vast amount of trouble. For it is one of the anomalies with which, as thick as pease, Constantinople—and, indeed, all Turkey—is sown, that Franks or Europeans, not being Ottoman subjects, are amenable, in virtue of certain medieval treaties known as the "Capitulations," not to the laws of Turkey, but to those of the country of which they are natives. We maintain, for example, a British Consular Court and a Consular Judge at Constantinople, exercising, under Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council, wellnigh plenary powers. The Judge of this tribunal, which is situated at Galata, deals with civil as well as criminal cases. You can get a divorce or a judicial separation, you can have a will proved or a company wound up, and you may go through the purifying process of bankruptcy in this most accommodating court; and moreover, if you be a sailor who has taken too much *raki*, his Honour the Judge is empowered to reprimand or to fine you. If you have deserted your ship, he can send you to gaol—the Consular prison is conveniently close at hand—nay, in graver cases, say of burglary, or forgery, or murder, he can sentence you to a long term of penal servitude, and even to death. The first-named punishment may be undergone in the Consular gaol, a carefully and humanely conducted place of confinement, but badly constructed, and in winter-time cruelly cold. I have seen a forger working at the crank there; but capital sentences on British subjects are not

carried out at Constantinople. The culprit is sent to Malta to be hanged.

Rounding the point of heart-shaped Galata, in the rear of which loom the heights of Pera, you come to the colossal Artillery barracks and Ordnance establishment of Tophané, the buildings of which follow the east curve of the peninsula, where the Bosphorus begins. There is an enormous cannon foundry at Tophané, several yards for caïque or boat-building, a pipe-bowl manufactory, and several other objects of interest. Here, too, should you prefer a lightly dancing and elegant but somewhat "risky" caïque to a crowded, malodorous, but tolerably safe steamer, you may hire a barque to convey you to Scutari, the Chrysopolis or Golden City of the ancients. It is somewhat irritating, if one happens to be a holder of "Turks," to be reminded of the number of places in and about Constantinople that bear an auriferous sound. There is the Golden City or Chrysopolis; there is the Golden Horn or Chrysokeras; there are the Dardanelles or Hellespont, which the fair Hellè is supposed to have forded on her golden-fleeced ram; and at the northern *embouchure* of the Bosphorus there are the Symplegades or Cyanean rocks, among which Admiral Jason, cruising in search of profitable adventures, was so nearly coming to grief. There are Golden Gates and Golden Towers galore in Stamboul; but, alack! all the precious metal in its substantial form seems to belong to the mythical age. Turkish *caimis* or "shin-plasters" are a very poor substitute for King Croesus's shining dross.

Leander's Tower stands, like a sentinel, in front of Scutari, which has been poetically called the "Peristyle of Asia," for from here the Government Tartars or couriers journeying into Persia are accustomed to start, and here the Sultans of old used to hold a final review of their troops ere they commenced their expeditions to the Euphrates or the Taurus. Sultans, in old times, went very far indeed from home. There is, at the same time, something very fascinating to the imagination in the contemplation of this suburb of Scutari, which possesses, moreover, a melancholy interest to all Britons as being the site of the English burial-ground, a beautifully planted and admirably kept cemetery, close to that hospital made famous to all time by the labours of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, and which has been celebrated in Longfellow's exquisite verses. Few can read, I think, with dry eyes the noble couplets telling of the "Lady with the Lamp" who will stand in the Great History of the Land, and of the sick and wounded Soldiers who raised themselves on their pallets to kiss her shadow on the wall as she passed. The bodies of some eight thousand Englishmen moulder peacefully in this graveyard. I fancy that the remembrance of their deaths might moderate the frenzy of the politicians who seem bent on hounding England on to a fresh war with Russia. Surely those politicians must be mainly young men, or they must have very short memories. I remember the episodes of the Crimean War as though they had happened yesterday, for then, as now, I was earning my daily bread by literature and journalism; and the war brought me every day fresh materials for my pen. I was within an ace in 1856 of going to Sebastopol; but I went to Russia instead. Can you not recall, you who are middle aged, and whose memories are good, those two miserable years between the fight at the Alma and the fall of the Malakoff? Do you remember the Ghost's Derby Day of 1855? Do you remember when, on the Cliff at Brighton and the Marina at St. Leonard's, you could scarcely walk ten paces without meeting groups of ladies and children clad in deepest mourning for their fathers, husbands, brothers, sweethearts, slain in that wretched Chersonese, or who had sickened and died in the cheerless wards of the Scutari Hospital? Are we to have those years of private agony and bereavement, of public blundering and mismanagement, over again? I suppose so. Glory is a very fine thing. I am only a *pékin*, a civilian, and I know nothing about Glory; but I confess that my blood runs cold, and that my heart sickens, when I hear politicians pertly prating about the "arbitrament of the sword," and "war clearing the atmosphere," and so forth. I never met Glory yet, and I don't know what he or she is like; but I have met War face to face half a dozen times in as many countries. I have looked into the whites, or rather the crimsons, of his eyes, and I have gazed upon the Sisters who follow him wheresoever he goes. They are Three Sisters, and their names are Rapine, and Disease, and Death. This is, of course, a miserably craven and spiritless way of looking at War. I cannot help it. I have seen only War's madness and wickedness, its foulness and squalor. To me it has represented nothing but robbery and profligacy, but famine and slaughter; and I can but think that if the warlike politicians were to witness just half an hour of actual warfare as I have witnessed it, in America, in Italy, in Mexico, in France, in Spain, their martial ardour would cool down a little, and they would not be quite so prompt to blow the bellicose trumpet. It is pleasant, meanwhile, for me to consider Scutari as the "Peristyle of Asia." From it branch many roads well known, you may rest assured, to the Tartar couriers. Whither tend those roads? To places the names of which should make your ears tingle with delight. To Bagdad and Ispahan, to Damascus and to Bassora. Scutari is something more than the peristyle of Asia. It is the threshold to the palace of the Good Caliph Haroun Alraachid. It is the opening page of the Arabian Nights.

But it is time that we descended from our balloon to the firm earth again. Assuming that you have made the descent in safety, say on the plain of Cassim Pasha, and that no orthodox villagers have manifested a desire to tear either you or your balloon to pieces, it were best, perhaps, ere you commenced a round of sight-seeing, to muster a few facts bearing on the constitution of Constantinople as it is, and how the Turks and the Franks contrive to live in pretty close neighbourhood with one another, and in tolerable peace and amity. This desirable consummation is principally due to the circumstances, first, that the Turks, when not maddened by political or religious excitement, are an exceedingly placable

and easy-going people, mild in their manners and courteous in their demeanour, and apt to look upon the Giaours just as they look upon the vagrant dogs in the streets, as unclean but harmless animals, who are accursed, but who must be treated with kindness by the followers of the Prophet; and next, that Moslems and Franks do, to all intents and purposes, inhabit two distinct quarters of Constantinople separated from each other by the Golden Horn, which is spanned by two bridges, one at Galata, a rotten old structure of planks laid on boats, the other, much further up the Horn, a comelier and more commodious bridge, supported by iron pontoons. A third bridge, wholly of iron, and very elegant in appearance, was erected long since close to the Galata crossing; but there have been a succession of difficulties supervening to prevent the opening of the *Pont de Fer* to traffic. It exhibits a huge chasm in the middle, due, so they say, to a Turkish man-of-war having knocked her head against the bridge one dark night; and since then the Government have never been able to come to terms for its repair with the English company to whom the iron bridge belongs. For the passage of the timber one a toll of a few paras is demanded, and as much as a quarter of a Medjidié for a wheeled vehicle; and I have heard that so much as five hundred Turkish pounds a day (a Turkish pound is worth about eighteen shillings) are taken in tolls on the wooden bridge, which is much the more frequented of the two which cross the Horn. There is a dismally tragical story connected with this bridge. At the beginning of the year 1837 there was a desperate agitation in Stamboul, caused by the reforms carried with so high a hand by Mahmoud II., the Sultan who had exterminated the Janissaries. In January Riza Effendi, the Director of the Imperial Mint, was stabbed in the Mosque of St. Sophia by one of his own slaves, who, while driving his dagger into his master's breast, reproached him with his "impious love for the innovations of Frangistan." A month afterwards, Sultan Mahmoud, surrounded by his body-guards, was crossing on horseback the Galata bridge, when he was publicly apostrophised in the most insulting manner by an old dervish much venerated in consequence of his reputed piety, his rage, and his dirt, named Sheikh Satchli, or "the Hairy." "Giaour Padishah," cried the Hairy One, "art thou not yet satiated with abominations? Thou shalt give an account to Allah for thy impiety. Thou hast destroyed the institutions of thy forefathers. Islamism is crumbling to pieces before thee; and on our heads and thine the vengeance of the Prophet will fall." The Sultan, with affected indifference, remarked that the dervish was mad; but, as he continued to yell and to prophesy uncomfortable things, the body-guard were fain to take him into custody, and Sheikh Satchli got strangled in the process. His remains were forthwith committed to earth; but Orthodox Conservatives declared that for some weeks following his demise a particularly bright light was seen flashing by night over the Hairy One's grave.

Pera, as is almost universally known, is the European suburb of Constantinople. It adjoins and is in the rear of Galata. Formerly the only communication between the two suburbs was by means of a series of street staircases somewhat resembling "Nix Mangiare Stairs" at Malta, or the "Caeina" lanes at Genoa, horribly muddy in winter, and desperately uncomfortable at all times. Of late years, however, a more commodious road has been made, in the shape of a railway running through a tunnel which, starting from an angle of the Grand Rue de Pera just where that Grande Rue turns to descend the Hill of Galata, pierces a disused graveyard, called by the Perotes the *Petit Champ des Morts*, and finds a lowermost terminus in the High-street of Galata, a thoroughfare which presents a queer mixture of Turkish and European costumes, manners, and vices. It is full of cafés, dramshops, low music-halls, ship chandlers, ship broker's counting-houses, bakers, butchers, and slopellers. It is densely crowded throughout the day and during most part of the night by soldiers, sailors—the uniform of a British marine from some gun-boat in harbour being by no means a rarity—cake, fruit, sweetstuff, and sour-cream sellers, beggars, merchants, clerks, and pickpockets. In the small hours more dangerous robbers prowl about Galata—ruffians who would prefer to murder as well as rob you, if both courses of procedure could be indulged in with impunity; and it is as well, if you are belated in Galata, to walk in the middle of the roadway, with a revolver at full cock in one hand, if you wish to avoid a blow from a knuckleduster or a stiletto from a gentleman lurking up a dark entry, and to whom you have not previously been formally introduced. Galata High-street may without injustice be described as being a little dirtier and a little more drunken than our own Ratcliffe-highway; but from the tumble-down condition of its houses and the diversified costumes of its population it presents a wondrously picturesque appearance. It is getting civilised, however; and is traversed by a tramway, the cars on which will convey you to Dolma-Baghtché if you have a mind to inspect the exterior of the Sultan's Winter Palace, a splendid but tawdry edifice in the Italian Renaissance style.

There is no word, so I am informed, in Turkish for a railway tunnel; and even the modern Greeks have been compelled to manufacture a term defining so eminently a modern contrivance. They call a tunnel *upozeios diados*—literally, an underground passage. The Turkish term is much more poetical and much more expressive. They have named the Pera and Galata tunnel "The Mouse's Hole." Up trains and down trains run from early in the morning until late at night through this subterranean passage, which debouches, at its western extremity, hard by the Galata Branch of the Maritime and Commercial Club, a handsomely appointed and admirably conducted establishment, where strangers from Europe, properly introduced, are treated with great courtesy and hospitality. The Club has another mansion in the Grande Rue de Pera, where there is yet another club, the Cercle du Sport Oriental, principally frequented by wealthy Greeks and with a by no means inconsiderable proportion of Turkish Beys and Effendis among its members. High play is the rule here; while there is a good deal of whist and

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire College of Science, at Leeds, on Monday, Lord F. Cavendish, M.P. commended the study of literature and the classics, and pointed out that, if the college was to maintain its position against such rivals as Owens in Manchester, it would be necessary to add these subjects to its curriculum. It was subsequently resolved to appoint a professor of literature and the classics. Donations amounting to over £51,000 have been promised. The Clothworkers' Company of London have made the college a grant of £10,000 for the textile department.

branches at Swansea, Bristol, Exeter, and Plymouth, on the 7th inst. within a few weeks of his 91st year.

The will, dated Oct. 20, 1862, of Mr. Edward Thomas Whitaker, late of No. 12, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of Hinton Lodge, Hurst, Berks, who died on Feb. 6 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Francis Whitaker, Edward Thomas Whitaker, and Alfred Whitaker, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

Robert Morris, Esq., formerly of Batavia, island of Java, merchant, for over forty years agent of the Bank of England branches at Swansea, Bristol, Exeter, and Plymouth, on the 7th inst., within a few weeks of his 91st year.

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What gives the hair a charming gloss, And makes it look as soft as down? What gives luxuriance to each tress? Why, all the world with truth confess That nothing really restores the hair, And ranks so justly and so high, As **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!**

What gives the hair an impulse great, And brings it from each known retreat? Why **GALLUP'S FAMED RENEWER** stands, And universal praise commands; Whilst all acknowledge with delight That nothing makes it half so bright As **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!**

All other preparations made It sinks into oblivion's shade; It has the praise of thousands gained, Celebrity likewise obtained; And, what is of importance more, It will the Human Hair restore! **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!**

The natural colour, by its use, Like magic does its powers produce. 'Tis harmless, and of compounds rare, Selected with especial care. And thus it is so ranks so high, Whilst one and all may now rely On **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!**

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spot, and then permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to advantage, keeping the head cool, and free from dandruff, which causes new hairs to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER** makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent direct from our receipt of 4s. 11d. in stamps. HENRY C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 483, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

WHAT ADDS A CHARM TO FEMALE BEAUTY?

What adds a charm to beauty rare, And what's a crown of glory? Why, 'tis a splendid head of hair, As we have read in story. And all who would its growth promote, Why, nothing can be truer Than this—it is accomplished by **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

What adds a charm to beauty rare? Why, bright and lovely tresses; For nothing makes them look so well, Nor leads to such successes. The hair's a crowning point with all, There's nothing can be truer; And hence it is that all admire **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

What adds a charm to beauty rare? Why, hair of bright appearance; This famed renewer keeps it clean—Of dandruff gives a clearance; And if it's faded—grey or white—And hairs grow short and fewer, What will restore its colour and colour of **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

What adds a charm to beauty rare, When in the hall-room whirling? Why, ringlets light, both free and bright, In graceful curls curling. What makes them fresh and beautiful, And what says each reviewer? Why, nothing can compare with this, **THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

RENEWER are a Trade Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the Bottle, and the name H. C. GALLUP is blown in the bottle. The Mexican Hair Renewer. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish. Prepared by H. C. Gallup, 483, Oxford-street, London.

May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world:—M. Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingston, Malta; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta; B. G. Lennon, Port Elizabeth; Cape of Good Hope; H. C. Kingston, Jamaica; T. Plimmer, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; Rowe and Co., Rangoon; Treas and Co., Bombay; J. Vandervelde, 40, Rue de la Klotz, Brussels; G. Baker, Chemist, Geneva; Blackford and Sons, Adelaide; J. Elton, Grimshaw, and Co., Melbourne; Elliott Brothers, Sydney; Hazdon and Lewis, Lannocaton, Tasmania; J. O. Sharland, Auckland, New Zealand; and Chemists everywhere.

WHY DO OUR TEETH DECAY?—Who

has ever travelled among the Indians of North America that has not been struck with the superior whiteness and soundness of the Indians' teeth? Many have wondered how those dusky savages could preserve such a full row of ivory, even to the greatest age, whilst the teeth of the whites decay with the rule with the whites. What once was a mystery is no longer one. The extracts from plants which the Indians have for ages chewed have been concentrated into a liquid called **FRAGRANT FLORILINE**, a few drops of which on a wet toothbrush cause a sort of foam in the month, which penetrates every crevice, and cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, and prevents tartar. The "Fragrant Floriline" should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organization. It beautifies the teeth and gums. It arrests the decay of the teeth. It acts as a detergent after smoking. It renders the gums hard and healthy. It neutralises the offensive secretions of the month. It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant. Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 483, Oxford-st., London.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air, With its perfume rich and rare; Sweet as violets at the morning dew, Which the emerald nooks adorn; Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth, From the richly-laden earth, Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white, So pure and lovely to the sight; And from the gums it drives away Tartar, and all its train of woe. The breath is sweet as violets blue; While scented as the flowers of May, Which cast their sweetness from each spray, Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand Cast around its mystic wand, And from the airy's bowers Scented perfumes from each flower; For in this liquid gem we trace—All that can beauty add and grace—Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world, it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirit of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as sherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 483, Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world at 2s. 6d. per bottle. "Floriline" Powder, put up in large glass jars, price 1s.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day, That the reason that teeth do decay Is traced to some objects that form in the gums, And eat them in time quite away. Animalcules, they say, are engendered—'tis true, If the mouth is not wholesome and clean; And I also have heard to preserve them the best Is the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

Oh, yes! it is true that secretions will cause Living objects to form on your teeth, And certainly and certainly they gnaw on In cavities made underneath. But a certain preservative GALLUP has found, To keep your mouth wholesome and clean; And you're perfectly right, for your teeth to preserve, There's nothing like the sweet "FLORILINE!"

'Tis nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use, And no danger it can attend; For clever physicians and dentists as well Their uniform praise now blend. They say it's the best preparation that's known, And evident proofs have they seen. That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may or may not be generally known that microscopic examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 28, 1871:—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised, that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the FRAGRANT FLORILINE has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

The Fragrant Floriline is put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, and is perfectly preserved in its original purity. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 483, Oxford-street.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

What charm does FLORILINE possess, That it should rank so high, And round the globe that magic name Like lightning swiftly fly? What is it? Why its excellence, Which day by day is seen, And now no toilet is complete Without there's FLORILINE.

What charm does FLORILINE possess? The breath it renders sweet; The teeth it makes as white as snow, With pearly tint complete. The mouth it makes so fresh and pure, And healthy, too, and clean; And those are charms which all admit Arise from FLORILINE.

What charm does FLORILINE possess? It cleanses well the mouth, And makes it as ambrosial as; Preservatives of pearly teeth, From tartar keeps them clean; And thus it has a special charm, The fragrant FLORILINE.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

The "Christian World," of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. Bakell, the celebrated dentist, 14, York-place, Portman-square, London, writes as follows:—"April 15, 1871.—I have tried your Floriline, and find it not only a great assistance in my practice in cleansing the teeth and sweetening the breath, but it gives entire satisfaction. I recommend it to all my patients, and I believe hundreds of them. I have tried it, and find it would be much benefited by the use of your Floriline."

May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world:—M. Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingston, Malta; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta; B. G. Lennon, Port Elizabeth; Cape of Good Hope; H. C. Kingston, Jamaica; T. Plimmer, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; Rowe and Co., Rangoon; Treas and Co., Bombay; J. Vandervelde, 40, Rue de la Klotz, Brussels; G. Baker, Chemist, Geneva; Blackford and Sons, Adelaide; J. Elton, Grimshaw, and Co., Melbourne; Elliott Brothers, Sydney; Hazdon and Lewis, Lannocaton, Tasmania; J. O. Sharland, Auckland, New Zealand; and Chemists everywhere.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

AMONG THE CULTIVATED AND REFINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS RENOWNED PREPARATION IS THE ACKNOWLEDGED FAVOURITE WITH BOTH SEXES.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE

GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTER, AND FALLS OUT, IT IMPERIOUSLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT. NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require. These preparations have a world-wide reputation. Enormous and increasing sale through forty years. Every Chemist and Dealer in Toilet Articles has both preparations.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING

OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES. THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. ZYLO-BALSAMUM MAY BE USED BY THE MOST YOUTHFUL AND THE MOST ELDERLY, NEVER FAILING TO ESTABLISH ITSELF IN GREAT FAVOUR WITH EACH. IT WILL NOT CHANGE THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR, BUT BY EARLY USE IT WILL PREVENT THE HAIR FROM TURNING GREY OR FALLING OUT. IT CLEANSSES THE HAIR, GIVES TO IT A HEALTHY VIGOUR AND GROWTH, REMOVES ALL DANDRUFF, AND IMPARTS A MOST DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE. USE NO OIL OR POMADE.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GLYCERINE JELLY.—PIESSE and LUBIN.—A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civility. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell, in the "Bridge-water Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute. Be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body, but of the mind." Too much cannot be said in favour of Glycerine Jelly for rendering the face white, soft, and fair. Sold in Jars, 2s. 6d., New Bond-street, W.

TOM-BOY!—PIESSE and LUBIN'S

NEW PERFUME.—A New Bond-street. "Tom-Boy! Girls will be boys!"—Punch. Kiss her gently, but be shy. Kiss her when there's no one by. Steal your kiss, for then 'tis sweetest—Stolen kisses are the sweetest. Sold in Flasks, 2s. 6d., 3s.; Cut Bottles, 2s. Copyright.

TURKISH PASTILS.—PIESSE and LUBIN.

LUBIN.—"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghile at Stombeau. After smoking, a sweet, aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these beautiful lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE & LUBIN'S shop in New Bond-street."—Lady W. Montague. In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 3s. 6d.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET

PERFUME, fresh as morning-glories, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 157, New Bond-street, W.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY

TOOTH PASTE gives a beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearly-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per pot.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

has been proved, by its unparalleled success of fifty years, to be the best Dentifrice for preserving the White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being perfectly free from all deleterious and acid compounds, which give a temporary whiteness to the teeth, but ultimately ruin the enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Price 2s. 6d. Take no Odonto but Rowlands'.

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS,

BALDNESS.—Renale's World-famed WHISKERINE produces Hair in rapid bushy luxuriance, quick, clean, harmless. Never disappoints, as over 50,000 in Army, Constabulary, Clerks, Workmen, &c., gratefully testify. Full Packets, ready for use, 12 stamps, post-free. Test one. Marvellously successful in obstinate cases.

TO DESTROY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

on Face, Arms, &c., without injuring skin.—Renale's World-famed DESTRUCTOINE instantly effectual. One Lady writes:—"I am enthusiastic in recommending it; it always succeeds." Full Packets, plain envelope, post-free 12 stamps. J. RENNIE, Laboratory, 12, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

TAYLOR'S WHITE FULLER'S EARTH

is the only reliable and thoroughly harmless Skin Powder. Recommended by the most eminent dermatologists, and prepared by an experienced chemist. It is the best dusting powder for infants. Used in the nurseries of the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Teck, and most of the aristocracy. Recommended by the Faculty. Post-free, send 10 or 21 stamps. The eminent Physician Dr. South says:—"I feel I cannot too highly recommend it." Prepared only by JOHN TAYLOR, Chemist, 13, Baker-street, London, W.

JEWELLERY.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

MR. STREETER, LONDON, W. The only house in England for Standard 15-carat Gold Jewellery

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1972.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6d.



THE TROEDYRHIW COLLIERY ACCIDENT: RESCUED! SCENE AT THE PIT'S MOUTH.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at Benwell, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of Thomas Hodgkin, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at Cheltenham, the wife of R. Crawford, Esq., C.E., of a son.
On the 20th ult., at Mian Mir, Punjab, the wife of Captain Buchanan, 26th Punjab Infantry, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at Dorchester House, the Countess of Morley, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Paul's Church, Whiteley, by the Rev. R. F. Wheeler, Oscar Eugen, son of Andrew W. Andersen, Copenhagen, to Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of John Elliott, Monkseaton House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
On the 5th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Rev. G. W. Hill, Rector, Alfred Gilpin Jones, Esq., M.P., to Emma, daughter of Edward Albro, Esq.
On the 23rd inst., at St. Mary's, Cadogan-terrace, Henry Vincent Higgins, Esq., 1st Life Guards, to Lady Hilda Finch Hatton, youngest daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., Charles Mayhew, Esq., of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 68.
On the 21st inst., the Rev. J. G. N. Molesworth, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale, aged 67.
On the 20th inst., at his residence, 25, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W., John Sanger, of 150, Oxford-street, aged 68.
On the 24th inst., at Sycamore Lodge, Anerley, Henry Darlot Cochran, fourth son of James Cochran, Esq., of Wedgiewa, Riverina, Australia, aged 12 years.
On the 23rd inst., at Broome Hill, Hereford, Ada Grace Clara de Grealley, eldest daughter of Emma Grace and the late G. W. Hill, Esq., of Carnarvon, N.W., aged 25 years.
On the 23rd inst., at Versailles, Sophia, Marquise de Croismare, and daughter of the late Sir W. Syer, the first Recorder of Bombay, aged 75.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

Fourth Sunday after Easter. Alexander II., Czar of Russia, born, 1818. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore; 3.15 p.m.; Rev. Canon Dr. Liddon; 7 p.m.; Rev. F. C. Cook, Chaplain of Lock Hospital, Harrow-road.
Westminster Abbey, 7 p.m.; Rev. Canon Duckworth.
St. James's, noon, Rev. J. J. Lewellyn Davies.
Whitehall, 11 a.m.; Rev. F. E. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m.; Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Savoy, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m.; Rev. Francis J. Holland, Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m.; Rev. Alfred Anger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m.; the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Missionary Church of England.
Christian Evidence Society, St. Stephen's, South Kensington, 4 p.m. (Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes the Christian Scriptures a Standing Monument and Evidence of the Divine Mission of Jesus Christ).

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

National Temperance League, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.
Wesleyan Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.
Home and Colonial School Society, 1.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Colvin on Greek and Roman Art).
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 2.30.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

St. Philip and St. James, Apostles. The Duke of Connaught born, 1850. The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Church Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.
Judaism and Christianity: Rev. Canon Cook, St. George's Hall, 3 p.m.
Graham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics), and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on street railways).
Jews' Infant School Ball, Willis's Rooms.
Musical Union, matinee, 3.15 p.m. Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m. Grosvenor Gallery opens. British Museum closed for a week.
Royal Institution, anniversary, 2 p.m. Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

Missionary Conference at Oxford (two days).
British and Foreign Bible Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.
London City Mission, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.; exhibition of choice flowers, visit of the Queen.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Quekett Lecture, Sir John Lubbock on the Anatomy of Ants).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Tyler on Continuous Breaks for Railwaymen).
East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, opening by the Duchess of Teck, 2.30 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Redwood on Spectrum Analysis).

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
Church Pastoral Aid Society, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).
Annual Conference on Health of Towns (at Society of Arts), 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (two days).
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

Incorporated Society for Building Churches, annual court, 2.30 p.m.
Governments' Benevolent Institution, general court, Willis's Rooms, noon.
Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Religious Tract Society, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. H. Sayce on Accadian Phonology, and Professor Cassal on French Genders).
Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 (Mr. W. Taylor on the Wonders of Trees).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. H. Dallinger on Minute and Low Forms of Life).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Manchester International Horse Show (five days).

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

Moon's last quarter, 11.19 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. A. H. Sayce on Babylonian Literature).
Newspaper Press Fund, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Re-ometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum. Read at 10 p.m.	Minimum. Read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.	
18	59.9	38.8	31.8	78	10	42.8	37.8	NE. NNE.	481	0.015
19	59.1	42.8	32.4	69	5	49.5	39.5	NNE. NE.	442	.000
20	58.7	43.8	38.5	83	7	56.3	32.9	NE. SSW.	118	.210
21	58.3	45.6	45.0	98	9	50.2	42.7	SSW. S.	210	.080
22	58.3	49.4	42.6	79	—	58.2	42.5	W. SW.	195	.180
23	58.2	48.6	35.5	75	6	52.9	40.1	WSW. W. SW.	154	.010
24	58.2	41.7	36.0	74	5	56.0	34.8	SW. N. E.	168	.010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.77	29.87	30.22	29.90	29.57	29.51	29.66
Temperature of Air	40.2	43.5	44.4	46.5	52.2	46.0	48.6
Temperature of Evaporation	37.0	38.0	41.4	45.0	48.5	41.5	43.4
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NE.	NNE.	NE.	W.	WSW.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 40	3 0	3 18	3 28	3 36	3 43	3 50
4 30	4 18	4 36	4 46	4 53	5 00	5 07
6 20	6 8	6 26	6 36	6 43	6 50	6 57
8 10	7 58	7 14	7 24	7 31	7 38	7 45
10 0	9 48	9 4	9 14	9 21	9 28	9 35
11 50	11 38	11 4	11 14	11 21	11 28	11 35
1 40	1 28	1 34	1 44	1 51	1 58	2 05
3 30	3 18	3 24	3 34	3 41	3 48	3 55
5 20	5 8	5 14	5 24	5 31	5 38	5 45
7 10	6 58	7 4	7 14	7 21	7 28	7 35
9 0	8 48	8 54	9 14	9 21	9 28	9 35
10 50	10 38	10 44	10 14	10 21	10 28	10 35
12 40	12 28	12 34	12 14	12 21	12 28	12 35

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Seventy-Second and Last Time but Twelve of SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isobel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven. Music by R. Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by THE LOTTERY TICKET. A Morning Performance will be given Every Saturday at Two p.m. On Saturday Morning next, May 5, "King Richard III."

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING at 7.15. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT. Fautouille, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till Six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE and BURGESS Easter Burlesque on THE MARVELLOUS GIBBARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT.
Vide extract from the "Morning Post," April 3:—
"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Gibbards,' Messrs. T. Sully, James Moore, and Rene emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known Gibbards with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 1, at Three o'clock, an Extra Day Performance will be given by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS in aid of the FUNDS of the ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE, when a programme of the most attractive character will be presented. The co-operation and support of the public is most earnestly entreated on this occasion, as funds are sorely needed for the support of the inmates of this admirable institution. The whole of the proceeds of this entertainment will be handed over to the treasurer of the Royal Dramatic College. Tickets and places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, or of any of the attendants in the hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Beckett. Last Week of FIVE O'CLOCK TEA, and A NIGHT SURPRISE, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of Handel's MESSIAH, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, Eight o'clock. Mrs. Osmond, Miss Butterworth, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Principal Violin, Mr. T. W. G. Cusins. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s. and 2s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. MONDAY, APRIL 30, Half-past Eight. ST. JAMES'S HALL. Piano-forte, Mr. Beesley; Violoncello, Herr Hausmann. Symphony (M.S.) by Süss, 5s., and 2s. 6d.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 1.—Quarter past Three. Quartet, No. 1 in G. Mozart; Trio, B flat, Rubinstein; Quintet, B flat, Mendelssohn. Solo, Piano-forte, various. Pianist, Breitner (pupil of Rubinstein). With Pepini, Hollander, Wafelghem, Haven, and Lasserre. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co., and Olivier, Bond-street; and at St. James's Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL, MAY 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelm, Leader of Orchestra. Danneberg, Rehearsal. Conductors, Materna, Hill, Unger, and other singers from Bayreuth. Prices of Admission to each Concert.—Private Boxes, from 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Stalls, 1s.; Balcony (first three rows), 1s.; other rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Organ Gallery, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. (1st gallery, and all information may now be had at the Royal Albert Hall; of the usual Agents; and of HODGE and ESKIN, Directors. Chief Ticket-Office, 6 and 7, Abchurch-lane, Regent-street, London, W.

RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.
Record of the Series, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.—Madame Rose Horree, Miss Liss, Madame Enriquez, Signor Garcia. Grand Orchestra, Chorus, and the Band of the Scud Guarini. One Hundred Performers. Conductor, M. Riviere.—ROYAL AQUARIUM.

RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.
Third of the Series, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 5.—Vocalists—Madame Antichette Sterling, Madame Osman Goldste, and Mr. McGuckin.—Malama ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Admission, One shilling.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street. WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, APRIL 28: REOPENING on WEDNESDAY, MAY 2 till MAY 5, with a rearrangement, when pictures purchased during the exhibition will be ready for removal. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Free to Art-Union Prizeholders.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.
The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till dusk, each day till 22nd, with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DOBE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to six. 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE, with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works—NOW OPEN, BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each by 22 ft. with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DOBE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to six. 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

All uncertainty is now at an end. The die is cast. The Czar of Russia, after having reviewed his troops destined for the Danubian campaign, has issued a Manifesto concluding with an order to cross the Turkish Frontier. The Russian Embassy has left Constantinople, and a Circular Note has been addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian Ambassadors in Berlin, Paris, London, and Rome, referring to the fact and indicating its necessity. He has also addressed a Note to Taufek Bey, the Turkish Chargé-d'Affaires, announcing to him the rupture of the diplomatic relations of the two countries and informing him that Ottoman subjects living in Russia will, if desirous, be at liberty to leave the country unmolested, while those who prefer to remain may feel themselves assured of the full protection of the laws. The Russian advanced guard crossed the Pruth at various points early on Tuesday. The troops of Roumania, after formally protesting against the invasion of that Province, fell back, in order to avoid any conflict with an overwhelmingly superior military force. War, therefore, it may be said, between Russia and Turkey has virtually begun. The "insoluble problem" of which Lord Derby spoke in the House of Peers on Tuesday afternoon has been moved beyond the reach of pacific negotiations, and will now have to be determined by the sword.

Not since Waterloo, it has been justly said, has a

more momentous era opened for Europe. The War just begun is one likely to become the most destructive of the present century. It is partly a struggle of races who entertain profound reciprocal antipathies. It is partly also one animated by religious fanaticism on both sides. Irreconcilable forces are arrayed one against another, and it is impossible to foresee over what extent of territory the fierce antagonism will be carried. The instruments of modern warfare will render the shock of armies very different from what it used to be between Eastern and Western civilisation. The War is undertaken by Russia ostensibly on behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte, who have been systematically maltreated, robbed, and outraged by the Osmanli Government and population for a long period of time, but who, like the Jews in Egypt, have multiplied under oppression, and are now regarded as superior in numbers, as well as in intelligence, to the conquering race. The Emperor Alexander in his Manifesto declares that during the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria, the object, above all, of his Government was to effect an amelioration of the position of the Christians in the East by means of pacific negotiations, and in concert with the great European Powers. Those efforts have been defeated, he tells the world, "by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte." We could wish that the Manifesto of the Czar and the Circular Note of his Chancellor had been more emphatic in declaring the better government of the Christian populations subject to Turkey to be the sole end aimed at by Russia in the declaration of war against the Ottoman Empire. So much no doubt is implied by the general tenour of these respective documents, and perhaps the relations of each of the great Powers to Russia and to Turkey will greatly limit the peril of any enlargement of the professed scope of his designs by the invader. But Europe would have been better pleased if all ambitious intentions relating to the conquest of territory had been again disclaimed. The honour of Russia may be said to be already bound to confine her operations to the work which she has undertaken to perform, and she may think that too repeated protestations of her sincerity would be incompatible with her dignity. But it is open to consideration whether the slightest suspicion on this head may not largely increase the difficulty of localising the war, and inflame over a large portion of the globe religious passions which the eventualities of actual conflict in Turkey may render uncontrollable.

How far the war will benefit the present generation of Christians in Turkey, especially in the provinces about to be occupied by Foreign Troops, it would be rash indeed to predict. It is never very safe to come between the hammer and the anvil. Those parts of Turkey that will constitute the area of active hostilities between the two Empires will in all likelihood be devastated, while no security for life, much less for liberty, will be obtained. Europe seems to have gone back to a state of opinion which it was once supposed had been erased from her maxims of public action. There is less disposition to wait the issue of natural causes than prematurely to try that of violent ones. The solecism of Turkish misrule may prove to be as incurable by arms as it has been by diplomacy. We seldom better fit men for self-government by anticipating on their behalf the time when they have proved themselves qualified for it. It may chance, therefore, that the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia may lead to crises quite unforeseen and anything but desirable. These topics, however, are now put beyond the range of serious speculation. The Pruth has been crossed. The war will go on. Blood will be poured upon the ground like water. All the kindly impulses of humanity will be trampled under foot. The wildest and direst passions will have comparatively free license to indulge themselves, and, perhaps, the very end sought to be achieved by Russian impetuosity will be rather retarded than advanced by the blow she is aiming at her antagonist.

Possibly the war may take a very different turn to that which Europe seems to expect. It is not at all certain that Turkey, should she meet with early reverses, will not speedily give way. It may even prove to her easier to restrict Mohammedan fanaticism by letting it feel the blows of its adversary than by running in the teeth of its pride. Opportunities for offering mediation will not be wanting in a contest of this kind; and England, we hope, will be vigilant to seize them, and prompt to make the offer. For the present, and perhaps for some time to come, English interests are not likely to be formidably menaced, and she will be free to interpose her good offices at any available stage of the struggle. But it will be generally admitted that, war once begun, it may be impolitic to patch up an insincere peace. The Ottoman Empire must be placed upon a totally different footing from that which it now occupies. The régime of the Pashas is utterly incompatible with even the barest elements of righteous government. Europe must not be exposed to another twenty years of uncertainty on account of the misgovernment of Turkey. Diplomacy will have to go to the root of the question, and perhaps the hostilities now about to ensue may force affairs sooner than has been expected into a position which will admit of the consummation so devoutly to be wished—a final settlement of the long unfathomable Eastern Question.

THE COURT.

The Queen gave audience to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Osborne House on Thursday week; the Duke, with Captain Frank Thompson, commanding the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove the next day to Newport.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Osborne on Saturday last for Windsor Castle. Princess Christian visited the Queen. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

Prince Albert and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen on Monday. The Duchess of Sutherland, Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.O.B., and Lady Seymour and Count Seckendorff dined with her Majesty. Princess Christian visited the Queen on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Edinburgh, with Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie and Victoria Melita of Edinburgh, arrived at the castle at eleven p.m., on her return from Malta. Colonel Wynedoch Gardiner (Esquerry in Waiting) received the Duchess at Folkestone and attended her Royal Highness to Windsor. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold met the Duchess at the railway station in Windsor, and accompanied her to the castle. The Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Duchess at the entrance of the castle.

Wednesday was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain).

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Marchioness Dowager of Ely as Lady in Waiting. The Marchioness remained at the castle. The Hon. Flora Macdonald has arrived at and the Hon. Harriet Phipps has left the castle. Lord Bagot and Mr. Donald Cameron of Lochiel have succeeded Lord Elphinstone and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday and on Thursday next.—N.B. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawing-room on May 1, being a collar day. Her Majesty will visit the gardens of the Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on Thursday next, to inspect "The First Great Summer Show, 1877." This will be the first public visit of the Queen since the death of the Prince Consort.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levies at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, May 7, and Tuesday, June 5, instead of Saturday, June 2, as previously announced.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, June 2.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit on Saturday last to Villefranche, on his way to embark in the Sultan. The inhabitants assembled en masse to await his arrival. Salutes were fired and the rigging manned as the Prince went aboard. He was then visited by Admiral Jaureguiberry and Rear-Admiral Warden, of the American Squadron, and their visits were returned by the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Admirals, with the principal authorities of Nice, were entertained at a dinner on board the Sultan. The Prince arrived at Naples on board the Sultan on Tuesday, and went on shore, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, to visit Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita. Prince Humbert afterwards went on board the Sultan to return the visit. The Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to Caserta on Wednesday, and were entertained by the Prince and Princess of Piedmont at luncheon, to which the Prussian Princes were invited. Their Royal Highnesses leave Naples to-day (Saturday).

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, inspected the exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, previous to its being opened to the public on Monday last. The Princess and the Marquis attended a service on Monday night, at St. George's Church, Campden-hill, held in commemoration of the patron saint of England, when Mendelssohn's "Fest-Gesang" was sung. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis dined with the Secretary of State for War and Mrs. Gathorne Hardy on Wednesday, and were present at Mrs. Hardy's reception.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Vincent Higgins (1st Life Guards) with Lady Hilda Jane Sophia Finch-Hatton, youngest daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, was solemnised, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at St. Mary's, Cadogan-terrace, on Monday. The bridegroom was accompanied, as best man, by Captain John E. P. Spicer (1st Life Guards). The bride was given away by her father. The Rev. Canon Macmullen, B.D., officiated. None but the immediate relatives of both families were present. The breakfast was at the Earl and Countess of Winchelsea's residence in Victoria-street, after which Mr. and Lady Hilda Higgins left for Apethorpe Hall, the Earl of Westmorland's seat in Northamptonshire, where they pass the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. Ralph William Payne-Gallwey, eldest son of Sir William Payne-Gallwey, Bart., M.P., and Lady Payne-Gallwey, of Thirkley Park, Yorkshire, with Edith Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, of Clifton, Blackrock, in the county of Cork, took place on Wednesday, at St. Andrew's Church, Westminster. The rite was performed by the Right Rev. Robert Gregg, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, assisted by the Rev. Canon Lloyd and the Rev. Henry Salway, M.A., Incumbent. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a princess dress of white satin, trimmed with point d'Alençon, wreath of orange-blossoms, and lace veil. Her ornaments were diamonds and rubies, the gift of Sir William and Lady Payne-Gallwey. The bridesmaids were the two Misses Payne-Gallwey, Misses Florence and Edith Moore, and Miss Margaret Osborne. They wore dresses of ivory silk and cashmere, trimmed with cardinal, and ivory silk caps trimmed with the same colour. Each wore a locket with the monograms of the bride and bridegroom, presented by the bridegroom. Mr. Llewellyn Wynne was best man. The wedding breakfast was given at the Buckingham Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, by Mr. and Mrs. Osborne. The bride and bridegroom left for Folkestone, en route for the Continent. The wedding presents, which were numerous and costly, included a pair of massive silver candlesticks and centrepiece, the gift of the tenantry on the Thirkley Park estate, and a piece of plate from the cottagers.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Alexander Cosby Jackson (late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers) and the Hon. Susan Frances Hotham, only sister of John, fifth Lord Hotham, and daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. George Frederic and Lady Susan M. Hotham.

THE RESCUE OF THE WELSH COLLIERS.

The release, finally effected yesterday week, of the five survivors, four men and a boy, who had remained nine whole days and nights entombed alive, with no food but a little candle-grease, in the recesses of a flooded coal-pit, has been hailed all over the country with equal wonder and gratification. Some account of this extraordinary affair, though its happy result in their complete deliverance could only be anticipated, was given in the last Number of our Journal. The illustrations now furnished by our Special Artist, and by one of the medical gentlemen in attendance at the colliery, Dr. E. W. S. Davis, will be acceptable for the sake of the warm sympathy that is felt with those Welsh colliers, both the rescued party and their brave deliverers. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to intimate her intention of bestowing the Albert Medal, which was instituted for the reward of "acts of gallantry in saving life at sea," upon these humble men who hazarded their own lives in cutting through the coal to extricate their starving comrades.

The Tynewydd Pit belongs to the Troedyrhiw Colliery, in the Rhondda Valley, near Pontypridd, Glamorganshire. The Troedyrhiw Colliery is owned by a Company of that unpronounceable name. It was here that an irruption of water from an old working near at hand occurred on the night of Wednesday, the 11th inst. The day's work was over, and the men were already beginning to make their way towards the shaft to be raised to the surface, when a loud roar as of rushing water was heard. The narrow roadways of the pit had suddenly become roaring streams, the water surging in, as one of the escaped men has said, like a rough sea dashing on a stony beach. Many of the men had to force their way to the bottom of the shaft through this flood, which seems to have come upon them from all sides at once. When they had been raised to the surface, and the muster roll told, it was found that fourteen persons, men and boys, had failed to find their way to the shaft. An exploring party immediately descended, and found that, though the shaft itself was clear, all the workings round it were full. Every roadway leading from that central point to the remotest parts of the pit was full of water to the crown of the arch. It was at once concluded that all those who had not escaped were drowned; but while the exploring party were consulting as to the course to be taken to clear the pit and recover the dead, some faint knockings were heard, and it was conjectured that the men, who were thus proved to be alive, were behind a wall of coal some thirty feet thick. A vigorous effort was at once begun to cut through the wall, and was seconded by the imprisoned men themselves. The work was energetically continued all night, and early in the morning the two parties were near enough to hear each other's voices. A hole was made into the stall or heading in which the men had been shut up. The men inside were eagerly pressing forward; but such was the density of the air in their prison, forced in as it was by the pressure of the water behind, that as soon as the rock was pierced it broke out with an explosion, thrusting one of the men, William Morgan, into the hole through which he was about to escape, and inflicting such injuries that he died. The other four men were speedily rescued and brought to bank; but there were still nine missing besides the one killed.

The rescue of these men naturally suggested the hope that the others might have been preserved in the same manner, by the water imprisoning with them the air they could breathe. Anxious search and listening, however, revealed no sign of them till the afternoon of the second day, when a faint knocking was heard. This knocking was at a much greater distance than that heard the first day, and it was estimated that between the immured colliers and the farthest point which it was possible for the explorers to reach there were three hundred yards of narrow archway filled with water to the crown. In a direct line, through the solid, it was about forty yards; but nothing was done at first to cut through this barrier, because it was known that these men were, as the first five were, shut up in a sort of diving bell; a headway in which the air kept out the water which was pressing it with great force from beneath and behind. The first effort made was therefore to pump out the water, and powerful engines were set to work both in the Tynewydd pit and in an old neighbouring pit out of which the flood had come. Pumping for several days, though one of the engines raised some 13,000 gallons a day, had but little effect on the water. An attempt was then made to reach the poor fellows by divers; but the long distance they had to go under water seems to have frustrated their efforts, and it is difficult to say what they could have done, except to keep up the spirits of the men or convey them some slight refreshment, had they been able to reach the spot where the poor fellows were shut up. The resolution to cut through the coal was taken on the Monday afternoon. A number of picked men then began working their way through the intervening coal, and accomplished about a yard in an hour. The danger then was that the imprisoned air might be forced out and injure the rescuers, while the water rushed in and overwhelmed those whom they were endeavouring to save. Happily, it has been proved in this case, as in so many before it, that English workmen do not regard their own safety when they are working for the rescue of their fellows. The work of cutting through the coal was continued till Friday afternoon, when the two brave men who were the last to cut the coal were Abraham Todd ("Happy Todd") and Isaac Pride. The latter actually struck the hole through the last blow by which the poor men were liberated. Todd, without hesitation, jumped in, and, the size of the hole having been increased, Pride got in and joined his comrade. Their account of the release of the five men is interesting and pathetic. Three of the famishing men were standing, but the two others, John Thomas and David Jenkins, were sitting on some coal. Todd first called out, saying he was coming, so that, as he added, he should not frighten them by his sudden entrance. George Jenkins, he says, replied, "All right, Todd." To give the narrative in his own words:—

"Then I asked them, 'Where are you?' for I had no light, the managers having refused to give us lamps. George Jenkins then came on to me and caught hold of me, and I then felt his arms around my neck, and he kissed me repeatedly. When he left me, Moses Powell did the same. I asked where the other men were, and they replied, 'Behind.' I then called my buddy, Isaac Pride, to come in, which he did. I then went to where John Thomas was, and I caught hold of him. He was sitting down on a lump of coal, apparently lifeless, with his head hanging down. I said to him, 'John, don't you know me?' and he said 'Yes;' and that was all I heard them speak."

In answer to questions put to them by medical gentlemen, the imprisoned men said that all they had during their long incarceration was a small quantity of dirty water, and a little grease which dropped from a box containing the candles. As may be imagined, the poor fellows had not exactly measured the time they had been in their dreary solitude: one said they had only been in the place seven days. Upon the little boy being got out, the first thing he asked was whether his father and brother were alive, and he was informed that they were all right. This however, was a kindly deception, as both were among the victims of the sad accident.

The five persons rescued from the pit on Friday week, the ninth day of their dismal captivity, were George Jenkins, a widower with three children, David Jenkins, who has a wife and one child, Moses Powell and John Thomas, single men, and the boy, David Hughes. They are all recovering, under most attentive medical care, from the bodily prostration to which they had been reduced. A subscription has been opened, for the twofold purpose of providing for them and their families and of rewarding the men who toiled so hard, and risked their own lives so bravely, to effect the rescue. The Lord Mayor of London receives contributions at the Mansion House. It was among the members of the House of Commons, at its sitting on the Friday evening, that the subscription began, immediately upon the arrival of news that the men had been safely got out. The news was posted up by the Home Secretary at the door of the House. Her Majesty the Queen had telegraphed from Osborne a special message of anxious inquiry, which was read by Mr. Wales, the Inspector of Collieries, to the assembled multitude at the pit's mouth, just when the last of the rescued colliers was brought up.

The physicians and surgeons who were several days in attendance at the colliery, waiting and preparing for the opportunity of administering to the poor fellows in their extreme state of exhaustion, were Dr. Henry Naunton Davies, of Cymmer; his brother, Dr. B. Davies, of Mountain Ash; Dr. Edward W. S. Davis; Dr. Hopkins, of Pontypridd; Drs. Jones and Pritchard, of Pand; Dr. Lloyd, of Caestella; and Dr. Parry, of Ferndale. One of these gentlemen, Dr. E. W. S. Davis, who descended into the pit, has furnished the sketches for the engravings which fill our Extra Supplement. The other sketches were taken by our Special Artist. We are indebted to the special correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Mr. Michael Boyton, for a Plan of the interior of the Tynewydd Pit, with its three different "levels," situated nearly parallel to one another in the inclined stratum of coal. This Plan shows the exact place where the poor fellows were confined from Wednesday, the 11th, to Friday, the 20th, and the space, filled with solid coal, which was cut through for their release. It also shows where Morgan and the four others were shut up during many hours of the first and second day, and where Morgan was killed. The last deaths ascertained were those of a man and a boy, Edward Williams and Robert Rogers, who were found on Saturday in one of the lower workings, crushed beneath large masses of stone, which had been covered by the water. An inquest has been held on their bodies.

The sketches by our Special Artist comprise a view of the colliery head-quarters at Pontypridd; a scene near the mouth of the Tynewydd Pit, where crowds of anxious lookers-on had assembled; the bringing up of "one of the rescued," and lifting him from the cage at the top of the shaft; and the hut in which they were at first laid for restorative treatment. Dr. E. W. S. Davis's sketches, in our Extra Supplement, show parts of the interior of the coal-mine, with the apparatus used for condensing air, and the holes through which men had to creep; he gives also portraits of the medical gentlemen there.

THE PALACE AND GARDENS, ATHENS.

The Royal Palace at Athens, which is a comparatively new building, stands on the high ground of the ridge between the Acropolis and Lycabettus. It overlooks the modern town, and has a splendid view away to the Piræus and over the Gulf of Ægina, with Salamis and the mountains of Argolis in the distance. The view given in our Illustration represents the southern side of the palace, which has most architectural pretensions, and here are the rooms occupied by the Royal family. This side looks to the south over the gardens, and commands a fine view of the Acropolis. From the windows some very interesting points connected with Old Athens can be seen. The fine Corinthian columns of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius appear not far beyond the garden inclosure; the Arch of Hadrian is also seen; and over the Ilissus is the hollow of the Old Stadium. Away to the left is Hymettus, and in the distant south is the open Mediterranean, with some of the Isles of Greece visible in the blue haze of the horizon. Such are among the objects which the Princess of Wales can look out upon from her windows while she remains in the capital of Ancient Attica and of Modern Greece. Just now the climate is delightful in that part of the world; the fields are bright green with the young crops, and the ground is covered everywhere with a multitude of flowers, making the drives to the places around very enjoyable.

Viscount Anson has been gazetted as a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Stafford.

At a meeting in the City Hall, Glasgow, yesterday week, the Rev. Josiah Henson, "Uncle Tom," was presented with £750 and a gold watch and chain.

The patients of Dr. William Barr Brown, of Ascot, have presented him with a thousand guineas, as an expression of their esteem and regard for him.

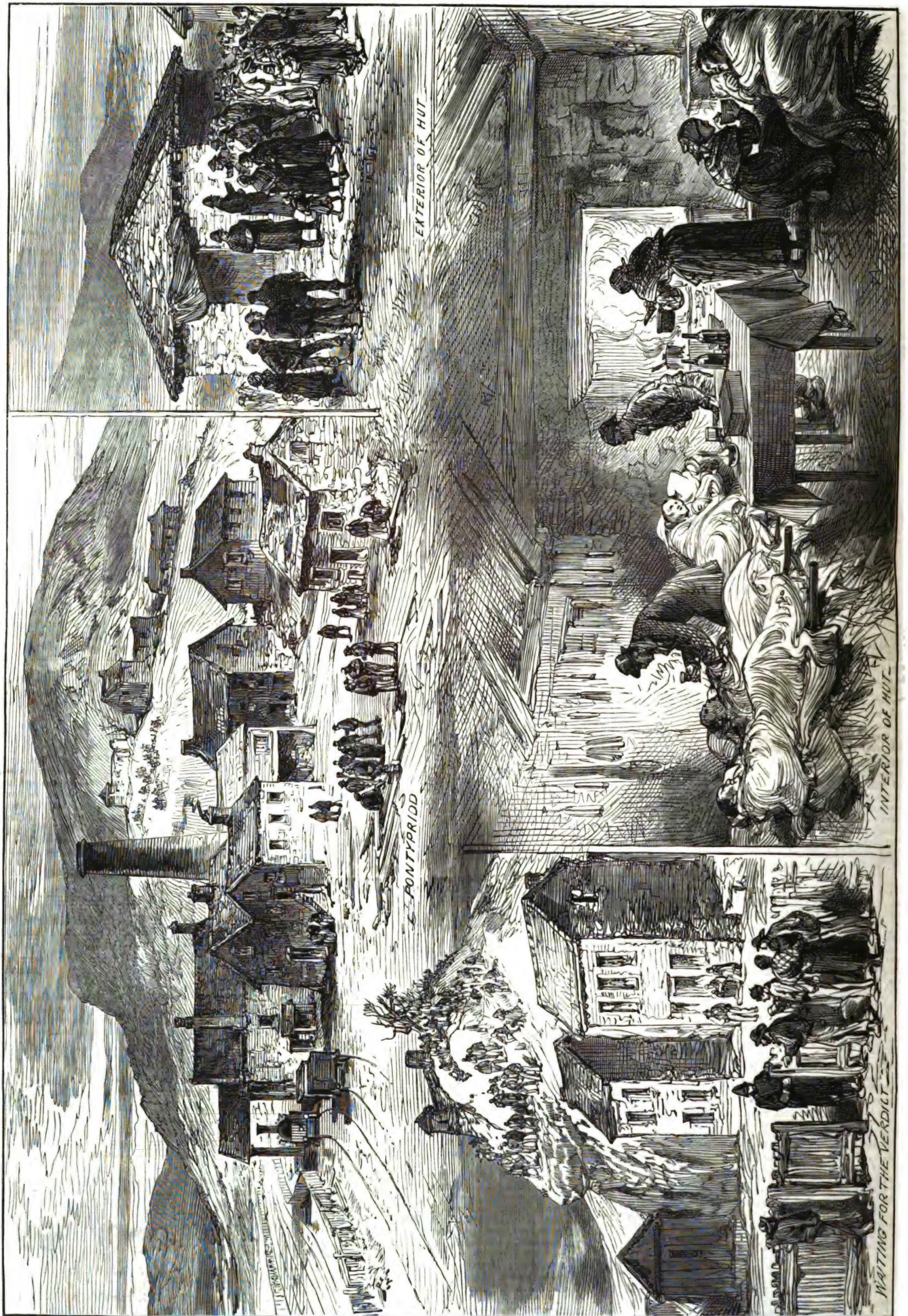
Several Reviews of Books, Notices of the Exhibitions of the Society and the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Reports of Royal Institution Lectures, a column of Curious Wills, and other articles, are unavoidably deferred.

The Conservatives have retained the seat for Salford. The result of the poll on the 19th was as follows:—Colonel Walker (Conservative), 8642; Mr. Kay, Q.C. (Liberal), 8372. The number of votes polled was unusually large, being 17,145 out of a total on the register of 22,000.

The charter for the incorporation of the borough of Taunton was received by the acting Town Clerk on the 19th inst. Provision is made for the election of six aldermen, eighteen councillors, and a mayor. The first election is fixed for June 10, and the first meeting of the new council for the 26th.

In the general synod of the Irish Church yesterday week a bill providing that the clergy might read a portion of the burial service over the bodies of unbaptised infants was discussed. One hundred and ninety-five laity voted for the bill and fifteen against it, one hundred clergymen voted for it and fifty-six against it; but, as this came short of a two-thirds majority of both orders, the bill was rejected. Dr. Alexander, the Bishop of Derry, has withdrawn for the present from the synod with a solemn protest against its doctrinal decisions. On Tuesday a bill was carried in repudiation of auricular confession and priestly absolution.

A handsome gold lever watch, a gift from the Emperor of Germany, has been presented by the Liverpool Local Marine Board to Captain Robert Ramsey, formerly chief officer of the English steamer Rubens. The present was a recognition of services on the part of Captain Ramsey in commanding a boat of the Rubens during a terrific gale in December, 1875, and rescuing fourteen of the crew of the German barque Heron. Some money presents were to be awarded to the crew of the steamer; but these could not be found, and his Majesty directed that 300 marks should be given to the National Life-Boat Institution instead. The captain of the rescuing steamer had previously received a gift for his services.



THE COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE TRONDYRNIW COLLIERY.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT ATHENS: THE PALACE AND GARDENS, THE ACROPOLIS IN THE DISTANCE.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

When we speak of "the Russian people" we are apt to forget that there are almost, if not quite, as many varieties of race and religion among the subjects of the Czar as among those under the rule of our own Sovereign. In selecting any particular set of people, therefore, for the purpose of illustrating the customs or the costumes of the Russian peasantry, we must bear in mind that we leave out of account a vast number of other folk whose modes and manners are wholly different, yet who have as much right to be called Russians. We have only to look through the pages of a pictorial volume published in the early part of this century to see what a wonderful "fancy dress ball," so to speak, is formed by the collective "Costumes of the Russian Empire." Indeed, those in search of something novel and picturesque to "go in" to a "bal masqué" might do worse than employ an ingenious costumier to transform them into the semblance, so far as apparel is concerned, of a Tcheremissian, a Tchouvashian, a Mordvine, a Yakouti, an Aleutian, or a Koriak. Impersonating any one of these strangely named people, the masquerader would look very little like a Russian as conventionally represented, yet would be dressed as a Russian all the same. In respect to quaintness of design, brilliancy of colour, and the lavish use of ornament, with strict adherence to good taste, the dresses of these "outlandish" races will hold their own against the costumes of any nation on the face of the earth. The Russian proper—that is, the native usually to be met with by those travellers who do not go out of the beaten track—is not nearly so picturesque as his more remote fellow-subjects. Nevertheless, even he is not without his enthusiastic admirers. For instance, "The Englishwoman in Russia" writes in her lively volume, published some years ago, "There is something quite classic in the Russian dress. The straight, half-moon shaped head-dress of the girls is almost a copy of that on Diana's brow; the narrow band confining the hair of the men could find its counterpart on many antique heads; the closely-setting folds of the women's 'sarafane' are very like those in Greek paintings and on Etruscan vases; the loose shirts, tied round the waist, worn by the men, look very like the figures on the friezes of the Athenian temples." But with the ordinary attire of the Russian peasant or "moujik" we are almost as familiar as with the frieze coat of the Irishman, or the kilt of the Highlander. Every traveller must know that heavy, stolid-looking boor, with the bushy beard, the long hair cut straight across the forehead, and equally straight round the neck; with his coarse calico shirt, or sheepskin—"the woolly side in," as "Brian O'Lynn" used to wear it, and the loose baggy trousers tucked into the big boots reaching up to the calf. Occasionally his attire is varied by the substitution of leggings and shoes, tied round and across like those of the Italian "pifferari," in place of the high boots, and thus swaddled, he seems to be perpetually suffering from gout in both feet. As for the women, it is difficult to distinguish them from the men in winter, for they, too, then wear the warm but malodorous sheepskin, or "tooloop," while their nether garments, being of a very similar character to those of their male friends, would not raise a blush even on the cheek of the most particular Lord Chamberlain. In summer, however, the female Russian peasants are much more sightly objects. The "sarafane," or "katsavaykas," their principal garment, is, indeed, a very graceful and becoming robe; and their head-dresses are remarkable for their showiness and fantastic forms. But the prevailing defect of Russian fashion is the habit which the women have of jealously concealing their hair. Covered with gaudy turbans or handkerchiefs, not the least part of their treasures is allowed to be seen. In this respect they seem to resemble the negroes of Cuba, who hide their hair in public, believing the exposure of their woolly locks to be an indication of their enslaved condition. Possibly, the Russian fashion we have alluded to may be traceable to a like motive, and may be a relic of the serfdom now abolished. Young girls, however, wear their hair sometimes in long plaited tails, called "kossas," like the Swiss and some German nations. In the matter of shoes and stockings the Russian peasant-woman is not particular. She has none of the care of the French-woman for being "bien chaussée." In point of fact, when the severity of winter does not compel her to wear masculine boots, she does not at all object to go barefoot. As for the costume of her children, there is very little to be said about it, as there is very little of it. Take a Russian child, and put him or her into a coarse calico shirt or chemise, and he or she is "dressed" for all practical purposes.

With regard to house accommodation, the ideas of Russians in the agricultural districts are singularly unanimous and by no means exacting. You very rarely find any scattered homesteads or farms in Russia, as in other countries; but the people crowd together in closely-built villages, as though for warmth; and as they build their own dwellings they are, no doubt, well satisfied with their quarters. Yet the Russian peasant's "isba," or cottage, is an exceedingly primitive affair. It is constructed almost entirely of wood. Its foundations consist of four large stones, or as many roots of trees. On these are superimposed layers of deal logs, laid one over the other horizontally, and firmly secured at the corners, where the timbers cross, the interstices being filled up with moss, clay, or tow. These huts are roofed with boards, guttered tiles, sheet iron or thatch; but the last is most in vogue. There is usually an open space all round the floor of the cottage, which lets in ventilation in summer; but in the winter the peasants close this aperture—earthing themselves up, as it were, like celery. The windows are usually cut into the walls after the house is finished. Not much attempt at architectural decoration is made, though the superior class of peasants sometimes border their roofs with open woodwork of an ornamental kind, like that to be seen on Swiss chalets, and some of them "go in" for pretty balconies. Inside the cottage one apartment usually suffices for "parlour, kitchen, and hall," and bed-room as well. In summer, and when the weather is fine, the peasant throws himself down and sleeps simply "anywhere," even in the open air; but in winter the common roosting-place of the whole family is on the top of the "peech," or stove, which warms the whole house, and is kept burning day and night. As we have already said, the Russian peasants build their own dwellings; and, indeed, the Moujik is a marvellously self-helping fellow. With the hatchet, which he invariably carries at his waist-belt, he can make almost anything; and not only his log-hut, but his tables and chairs, and all the rest of his scanty furniture, owe their birth to that handy implement. Similarly the people are made to depend on themselves for many other things. Their water-supply is simply furnished by obtaining the precious fluid from wells or streams and carrying it to the house in buckets attached to poles. Such buckets are among the articles which every householder is bound by law to provide himself with in the event of fire; and, indeed, upon each cottage is to be seen a rough painting of some implement which the owner of the dwelling is expected to have ready for such a contingency, one bearing the sign of an axe, another of a ladder, a third of a long pole with a hook attached, wherewith to pull down burning thatch, and so forth. A vast deal more might be written about the domestic economy of the Russian agricultural class, but we have said enough to show how primitive the mode of

life of these people still remains, notwithstanding the abolition of serfdom among them. One of these days, when Russia has a Parliament and local railways, we may find the Moujik exchanging his caftan for a "chimney-pot" hat, putting a stucco front to his log hut, and becoming generally discontented with his lot, to which he seems at present most stupidly resigned.

Our illustrations of the figures of some of the Russian peasantry were drawn by Mr. Walter Goodman, to whom we are indebted also for the preceding descriptive remarks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Paris on the 19th inst. The Marquis d'Absac, representing the President of the Republic, received them. They are occupying the largest set of apartments in the Grand Hôtel. The Emperor shortly after his arrival visited the President of the Republic at the Elysée. The Prince de Joinville called on the Emperor in the afternoon.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the regulations for an exhibition of national portraits to take place at the Palace in the Champ de Mars in 1878. It is to be placed in the first of the grand galleries devoted to the fine arts.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, the Bonapartist writer, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000*fr.* for publishing articles in the *Pays* newspaper exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government.

A new railway and steam-packet station was opened on the Quai Bonaparte, Boulogne, on Monday.

ITALY.

There was a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies last Tuesday upon the attitude of Italy towards the Eastern Question. The replies made by the Prime Minister and the Minister of War were couched in cautious terms. Both assured the Chamber, however, that the Government meant to preserve neutrality, and that they do not foresee any necessity for military measures.

Cardinal Howard took his titular throne in the Church of St. John and St. Paul, on the Coelian Hill, on Sunday. After a speech in Italian, he delivered an address in English, which lasted a quarter of an hour. Cardinal Vannicelli Casoni died last Saturday, at the age of seventy-seven.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso opened the Cortes on Wednesday. His Majesty referred with satisfaction to the country being at peace, and promised the speedy pacification of Cuba. There was an enormous deficiency, owing to the war expenses, and it was necessary to reorganise the finances.

An official notification has been published granting an amnesty to all soldiers and officers of every grade who have served the Carlist or Cantonalist cause if they surrender to the authorities within thirty days from Saturday last.

HOLLAND.

A bill was yesterday week introduced by the Government in the Chamber of Deputies for reclaiming the southern portion of the Zuyder Sea to the extent of 15,700 hectares, at the expense of the State. The estimated cost of the undertaking is given as 116,000,000 *fl.*, which the Government proposes to cover by loans. It is intended also to construct a canal to unite Amsterdam with the Rhenish Provinces.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Berlin last Saturday evening for Wiesbaden. He is expected at Strasburg on May 1. The Crown Prince, Crown Princess, and Prince William of Prussia have arrived at Kiel. Prince Henry of Prussia, the second son of the Crown Prince, has joined his Majesty's ship Niobe at Kiel, as a cadet.

Count Moltke took part in a debate in the German Parliament on Tuesday respecting the War Estimates, which he defended on the ground that the circumstances of the time did not permit him to hope for a long period of peace. He expressed great distrust of France, and alleged that unusually large masses of troops were at present placed between Paris and the German frontier. The arguments of the Count seem, by a division which was taken on a motion to establish a number of new captaincies, to have had much weight with the deputies. Speaking in the Reichstag on Thursday, however, he spoke of the good relations at present existing between Germany and France.

Yesterday week his Excellency Singo Aoki, the Japanese Minister at the German Court, was married in a Protestant church at Bremen to Fraulein von Rhaden. The Envoy is a Buddhist who has had the education of a German gentleman.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Bills relating to the compromise with Austria were on Monday introduced in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, when the President of the Council stated that, while the compromise effected might be expected to produce a substantial improvement in the financial position of Hungary, the rights of Hungary had not in any way been surrendered.

SWEDEN.

The Government bill relative to the organisation of the army has been approved by the First Chamber of the Riksdag as modified by the committee, but it has been rejected by the Second Chamber.

AMERICA.

It having been decided by the President to withdraw the troops from the Louisiana State House, the Republican Legislature broke up quietly last Saturday and went over to Mr. Nicholls, the Democratic Governor. The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says that the removal of the troops has caused general rejoicing in New Orleans, and also generally throughout the South. Mr. Packard surrendered the State House to Mr. Nicholls on Wednesday.

The South Carolina Senate, which previously supported Mr. Chamberlain, the Republican claimant to the governorship, has accepted Mr. Simpson, the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor as its presiding officer, thus completing the political settlement in South Carolina.

The American war-steamers Despatch was to sail this week for Constantinople to reinforce the American Fleet. She will be under the immediate orders of the American Minister at Constantinople. The Declaration of War leaves several Russian merchant-vessels in the harbours of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore unable to obtain charters.

Mr. George A. Schneider, Chicago, has been appointed Chargé-d'Affaires in Switzerland.

CANADA.

In a sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on the 20th inst. several members objected to the discontinuance of the grant for the defrayal of the expenses of the Canadian rifle team to Wimbledon. Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier, replied that the Government would further consider the question of continuing the grant. On the 25th inst. a resolution declaring that the House disapproves of the policy and course of the

Government respecting the Canada and Pacific Railway was defeated by 105 votes to 59.

Navigation to Quebec has been opened.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In a summary of Cape Town news to March 27 we read that the despatch from Lord Carnarvon notifying the appointment of Sir Bartle Frere as Governor of the Cape had been published in the colony. Lord Carnarvon expresses his personal satisfaction at conveying to Sir Henry Barkly the thanks of her Majesty's Government for the ability which has characterised his administration at the Cape, as well as in other parts of the empire. Sir Henry and Lady Barkly were to be entertained at a public banquet on April 3, and to leave for England on the following day.

By later intelligence from Cape Town we learn that Sir Bartle Frere, the new Governor of Cape Colony, arrived out on March 31. The Hon. J. C. Molteno, the Colonial Secretary, and his Ministerial colleagues boarded the steamer on her arrival and cordially welcomed his Excellency, afterwards escorting him to Government House, where the new Governor took the oaths of office.

Secoceni has reopened hostilities in the Lydenburg district, and the volunteers have been driven back by the natives.

THE WAR.

The Emperor of Russia has declared war against Turkey, and his armies have entered Roumania and Armenia. His Majesty, as was anticipated in our last week's notice of these affairs, came to the military headquarters at Kischineff, in Bessarabia, accompanied by the Czarevitch. He reviewed some of the troops on Sunday, and others on Tuesday, before their departure to cross the frontier. He told them, "if they should encounter the enemy," to show themselves brave soldiers, but did not mention that they were to fight the Turks. On the second occasion, the Emperor said:—"I felt grief at sending you to the field of battle, and therefore delayed action as long as possible, hesitating to shed your blood. But, now that the honour of Russia is attacked, I am convinced that you will all, to the last man, know how to vindicate it. May God be with you! I wish you complete success. Farewell until your return!" Still, in these speeches of his Majesty, there was not a word of his intended attack upon Turkey. But at St. Petersburg, on Tuesday, his Imperial proclamation was issued, declaring that he is obliged to go to war because the Turkish Government has refused to adhere to the international resolutions of the Protocol, and has rejected the conclusions of the late Conference at Constantinople, still refusing to give any effective guarantee for the security of its Christian subjects. The Emperor's manifesto, bearing date at Kischineff, April 12 (old style), which is the 23rd inst. of our Calendar, concludes as follows:—"The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe. Having exhausted our pacific efforts, we are compelled by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte to proceed to more decisive acts. A feeling of equity and of our own dignity enjoins it. By her refusal Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms. Profoundly convinced of the justice of our cause, and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen when we pronounced words to which all Russia responded with such complete unanimity has now arrived. We expressed the intention to act independently when we deemed it necessary, and when Russia's honour should demand it. In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies, we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier.—ALEXANDER."

A diplomatic circular has also been issued by Prince Gortchakoff, the Russian Prime Minister or Chancellor of State, expounding the motives of Russia in going to war. The Turkish Government has replied to this with a document of similar form, imputing to Russia all the blame for the conflict about to begin; and especially pointing out that, by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, if any one of the Powers has a dispute with the Porte upon these questions it ought to invoke the mediation of the other Powers.

On Tuesday, however, the Russian troops crossed the frontier at three points—namely, Ungheni, Betschman, and Betschamak, opposite Kubej. The same evening they reached Jassy, Leow, and Galatz, and occupied the Barboza bridge on the Seret, which flows into the Danube above Galatz. They have also crossed the Asiatic frontier at five points. The Grand Duke Nicholas commands the Russian army in Roumania, while the Grand Duke Michael is commander of the army in Georgia, which has marched to invade the Turkish province of Armenia, and to besiege Kars and Erzeroum.

The Turks, on their part, have made great preparations to oppose the Russian passage of the Danube. The Turks themselves are said to have crossed that river on Wednesday last, and occupied Kalafat, just opposite their own fortress of Widdin.

Mr. Layard, the new British Ambassador at Constantinople, has had interviews with the Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs; he is reported to have censured the terms of Turkey's reply to the Protocol, and to have given the Porte to understand that it must not count on receiving any support from England.

The Roumanian Chambers were opened on Thursday. Prince Charles in the Speech from the Throne said, as the Powers declined to guarantee the neutrality of Roumania or to assist her, they could only rely upon themselves and upon their own exertions to prevent Roumanian territory being made the theatre of war. For this purpose the nation would make every sacrifice. The Prince concluded his speech by saying that he would put himself at the head of the army.

Satisfactory news has been received of the survey of Palestine from Lieutenant Kitchener, in command.

A revolution has broken out in Paraguay, and the President and his brother have been assassinated.

The English cricketers in Australia played a drawn match against the Adelaide team on the 18th inst.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, the new Governor of Hong-Kong, landed there on Sunday last.

A telegram from Teheran states that the plague is spreading, and that sanitary measures are being taken.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria reports that news has been received there that her Majesty's ship Fawn stopped a dhow near Massowah, and, finding slaves on board, seized the captain and took away the slaves, entering them on the ship's books.

The Newfoundland Legislature has passed a tariff bill imposing a 20 per cent duty on ready-made clothing manufactured of wool, and an ad valorem duty of 13 per cent on articles generally not subject to a specific duty. A 5 per cent bounty is allowed on the original cost of hemp, flax, cotton, and wool when imported in the form of manufactured merchandise.

FINE ARTS.

The collection of works, 289 in number, forming the eighty-eighth exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, was opened to the public on Monday last. The gallery, as a whole, though not presenting many instances of exceptional excellence, well maintains the general high average attaching to the gatherings of this body of artists, in the numerous and characteristic examples now shown of the aim and style of its respective members, all of whom, with the exception of Messrs. Bartholomew, W. Evans, Holman Hunt, and Nash, appear as contributors. Detailed criticism is unavoidably reserved until next week.—A notice of the Institute's exhibition, numbering 231 works, is also deferred.

The sale of the first portion of the Shandon collection was concluded yesterday week by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, and the total amount received during the nine days over which the proceedings extended was £31,342. The second portion of this collection will be sold in May, commencing on the 14th, and will occupy five days. The third and fourth portions will be sold in June.

A gallery of historical portraits of rather unusual interest, belonging to the late Mr. Robert Vernon, whose name is so well known as the liberal donor of the many modern pictures in the National Gallery, was sold last Saturday by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. There were, besides twenty miniatures of various historical personages, about one hundred portraits, most of which were life size. These, with some paintings, realised £7095.

One of the most important picture sales of the season is that fixed for Friday and Saturday this week at the gallery of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. The paintings to be submitted to public competition are those collected by Mr. Albert Grant for the decoration of Kensington House.

In connection with art-sales it may be noticed that Messrs. Agnew have opened handsome galleries in Old Bond-street, having removed there from the premises in Waterloo-place.

Miss Thompson's new picture, "The Return from Inker-mann," is on view at the galleries of the Fine-Art Society, 148, New Bond-street; where also are to be seen the artist's other works, "The Roll Call," "Quatre Bras," and "Balacava."

Last Saturday evening the sixty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund took place at the Freemasons' Tavern—Viscount Bury in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £600, including 100 guineas from the Queen.

A proposal for the institution of a comprehensive gallery of casts of Greek sculpture, to illustrate the complete development of Greek art, is expounded in the *Spectator* of last week by Dr. W. C. Perry, who has devoted several months of study, in the principal museums and galleries of Europe, to the furtherance of this object. It seems well deserving of public consideration.

Lord Houghton presided at the annual meeting of the Art-Union of London on Tuesday. The report showed that the annual subscriptions had amounted to £15,586. The sum allotted for prizes last year was £7810. The prizes next year will consist of 182 works of the value of £10 and upwards, five of £100, three of £150, and two of £200. To these prizes will be added bronze and porcelain statuettes, china tazas, paintings in pottery, &c. Mr. Godwin seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was unanimously carried. On the motion of Mr. Bennoch, seconded by Sir W. Stirling, votes of thanks were passed to the secretaries, Mr. Lewis Pocock, Mr. E. Antrobus, and Mr. Watson. The following are some of the principal prize-winners:—C. W. Garrod (Wells), painting, "Joseph and Mary," valued at £400; Thomas Young (South Australia), prize valued at £200; and J. Long (Colchester), prize valued at £200.

Artists, as a rule, are not celebrated for taking much care of the future. They are too apt to let to-morrow take care of itself, satisfied with the Bohemian enjoyment of to-day. Occasionally, however, efforts have been made to lay by a provision for a rainy day, and it is a thousand pities success should not crown such efforts when they are made. There is a society called the Artists' Amicable Fund, which has been in existence about half a century. It has hitherto held on its course, sustained by the subscriptions of its members alone; but the majority of them are now growing old, and it is found that the outgoings are more than the income. The object of the society is to ensure an allowance to its members in case of their being incapacitated by sickness from following their profession, or a sum of money in case of death; but the premium was originally fixed at too low a rate, and the claims on the society have become so heavy that it is threatened with dissolution unless help is obtained. In compliance with the new Friendly Societies' Act, a valuation of the liabilities of the Artists' Amicable Fund has been made by an eminent actuary, and it is found that the society is worse off by several thousand pounds than it ought to be. This it is impossible for the members to make up from their narrow incomes; and if the society be dissolved a large number of deserving artists will be brought in their old age to misery and want, while they have for many years been laying by, as they thought, a sufficient provision for the time when they could no longer work. This state of things is in no way the result of mismanagement, but has been brought about solely by the premiums having been fixed at too low a rate, according to the calculations of modern actuaries. It is proposed to raise a guarantee fund to avert the dissolution of the society; and subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Ransome, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

There is not much to notice in our present record of the proceedings at this establishment. The reappearance of Mdlle. Marimon, postponed to Thursday week, has been again deferred, and was to take place on Thursday last, in "Don Pasquale." The performances of Thursday week and Saturday consisted respectively of repetitions of "Les Huguenots" and "Guglielmo Tell," cast as recently noticed, except the transference of the part of Mathilde, in the last-named opera, to Mdlle. Smereschi. On Monday "Faust" was given, and was to have included the reappearance of M. Maurel as Méphistophele. The indisposition of the singer, however, caused the substitution of Signor Bagagiolo in the part; the cast in other respects also having been as on former occasions. On Tuesday "Les Huguenots" was repeated. This (Saturday) evening Mdlle. Albani is to make her first appearance this season, as Elvira, in "I Puritani."

As previously announced, Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, is to open this (Saturday) evening, under the leadership of Mr. Mapleson. "Norma" is to be given on the occasion, with Mdlle. Titiens in the principal character.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was entirely appropriated to the performance of a selection from the works of

Anton Rubinstein, who was present, and co-operated in the double capacity of conductor and pianist. The selection opened with the symphony entitled "Ocean," the second, and perhaps the finest, of the composer's five works in that form. It had already been heard in London, at one of a series of concerts given some years ago at the Hanover-square Rooms, Herr Klindworth having conducted the performance. It now consists of an "Allegro maestoso," an "Adagio," an "Allegro," an "Adagio non tanto," a "Scherzo," and an "Allegro con fuoco," preceded by an introductory "Adagio." The "Adagio" which follows the first movement and the "Scherzo" are recent additions. In each division of the symphony there is much characteristic writing, with less of those inequalities and that tendency to diffuseness of treatment that are observable in most of Herr Rubinstein's larger compositions. The work altogether produced a marked effect, particularly the "Scherzo." The symphony was followed by an arioso and duet (finale to the second act of the opera of "The Maccabees"). So far as could be judged in the absence of the requisite accessories of scenic action there is much dramatic power in this music. Miss Thekla Friedländer and Miss Helene Armin were the vocalists. Herr Rubinstein's rare powers as a pianist were displayed in the execution of his second concerto (in F), the great difficulties of which were executed with that facility and energy which are among his well-known characteristics. The pianist's other performances were in three unaccompanied pieces—"Nocturne," "Scherzo" (from Sonata No. 3), and "Caprice." A declamatory song, entitled "Tragodie," was effectively rendered by Miss Friedländer. The selection concluded with the overture to Herr Rubinstein's Russian opera, "Dimitri Donskoi," which has already been noticed in reference to its performance at a previous Crystal Palace concert. The concerto was conducted by Mr. Manns, Herr Rubinstein having directed the other pieces in which the orchestra was concerned.

A series of four promenade concerts was begun on Saturday last at the Royal Aquarium, under the direction of M. Rivière, who conducted the performances. Various orchestral pieces were given with great effect by a capital band of about seventy instrumentalists, occasionally reinforced by the band of the Scots Guards. Vocal music was interspersed by Madame Antoinette Sterling, Signor Foli, and others. There was a very large audience.

Herr Richter, the conductor of last year's Bayreuth festival, has arrived in London from Vienna, and conducted a full rehearsal last week at the Albert Hall, which was in every respect satisfactory. The excellent quality of the orchestra was cordially recognised by Herr Richter, who, at the conclusion of the rehearsal, was much applauded by the performers.

The second concert (and last this season) of the Bach choir took place this week, the programme having included, among other interesting features, Bach's motet "Ein feste Burg," and Gade's cantata "Comala." Of the performances we must speak next week.

Mr. James Francis, of the Mohawk Minstrels, had his fifth annual benefit at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday. There was a good programme provided.

The second pianoforte recital of Miss Madelena Cronin, the eminent pianist, was given in the new concert-room, Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, on Thursday evening.

A notice of the Sacred Harmonic Society's performance on Friday of "Eli," the first of the two grand oratorios composed by the conductor of the society's concerts, Sir Michael Costa, must be deferred till next week.

Herr Rubinstein's series of pianoforte recitals is to begin at St. James's Hall next Monday afternoon.

Herr Heinrich Leopold's first evening concert will be held next Wednesday at the Royal Academy of Music.

The Italian journalists speak highly of an operetta performed at the Teatro Nuovo of Naples, entitled "La Suocera," or "The Mother-in-law," of which both words and music were composed by an English lady, Mrs. Steward. She is a sister of Mr. J. Hilary Skinner, the well-known Special War Correspondent of the *Daily News*; and her genius as a musical composer has been commended by Verdi in the highest terms.

THEATRES.

A change has become expedient at the Haymarket. The little comedy of "Fame" has given way to Mr. Gilbert's two fairy dramas of "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "The Palace of Truth." The latter was represented on Saturday, and is announced for a continuance. The part of King Phanor is sustained by Mr. Buckstone with that abundance of humour which he has always at command. Mr. Howe, as Aristæus, the bluff courtier who condemns so unpromisingly his monarch's poetry, performed with force and discrimination. The vain Philamir was discreetly characterised by Mr. W. Herbert. The ladies did their parts charmingly. Mrs. Chippendale as Queen Altire, Miss Caroline Hill as Mirza, and Miss Marion Terry as Zeolide were careful and elegant exponents of their rôles.

At the Adelphi, a revival also was successfully performed. The popularity of "Peep o' Day" is undiminished, and on Saturday attracted a very large audience. Mr. Falconer himself played Barney O'Toole with his usual felicity, and Mr. H. Sinclair in Harry Kavanagh found a character exactly adapted to his talents. Stephen Purcell fell to the lot of Mr. J. G. Shore, who gave to the part its requisite emphasis. Mr. Emery was suited with that of the Rev. W. O'Cleary, and Mr. W. McIntyre impersonated Black Mullens with skill and power. Miss E. Stuart as Kathleen, Miss Hudspeth as Mary Grace, and Mrs. J. Lovell as Shelah, were all suitably employed. The other parts were equally well sustained. The children's pantomime satisfactorily concluded the evening's entertainment.

Owing to the great demand for seats for the amateur dramatic performance to be held at Bridgewater House on May 14, for the benefit of the Convalescent Home in connection with King's College Hospital, a second performance will be given on the following evening, Tuesday, May 15. Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy of "Cyril's Success" will be represented, the characters being sustained by the Hon. Lady Sebright, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, Miss M. Helmore, Mrs. Monckton, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. A. Erskine, Captain Fitz-George, Captain Gooch, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. Francis W. Maclean, Mr. Dundas Gardener, Mr. Barrington Foote, and others. Tickets may be obtained at the secretary's office, King's College Hospital.

Prosperity does not damp the ardour of the management of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's agreeable Entertainment at St. George's Hall. Two alterations in the programme are announced for the 7th of next month. Mr. Corney Grain withdraws his new edition of "Five o'Clock Tea" for a musical sketch called "Edwin and Angelina;" and a new second part, of a very humorous character, under the quaint title of "No. 204," by Mr. F. C. Burnand, with the music by Mr. German Reed, will also be produced.

The members of the Artisans' Institute, which is estab-

lished in Castle-street, St. Martin's-lane, are to give an amateur performance at St. George's Hall this evening (Saturday), under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. The play to be represented is a new one, "Gonzaga," by the Rev. Henry Solly, secretary to the Artisans' Institute. Its subject is an incident of Florentine history in the fourteenth century. Mr. Edgar, late of the Lyceum Theatre, lends his assistance as stage manager, and Miss Jessie Warner takes the leading female part.

The annual Shakespeare Festival of the Urban Club was held on Monday evening—Dr. Westland Marston in the chair. Mr. Fawcett and Dr. Schliemann were among the speakers.

The first stone of the Shakespeare Memorial Building at Stratford-on-Avon was laid on Monday, with full Masonic ceremonial, by Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant and Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, in conjunction with Lieutenant-Colonel J. Machen, Deputy Provincial Grand Master. The memorial embraces a theatre, a library, and a picture-gallery. About 500 Freemasons took part in the ceremony. They walked in procession to the site of the memorial, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation and the chairman and council of the Memorial Association. Lord Leigh and Mr. Creswick, the actor, spoke briefly, pleading earnestly for national support to such a school of art. After the ceremony a luncheon took place, presided over by the Mayor. About eighteen hundred persons were present; and speeches were made by Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart., M.P., Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Theodore Martin, and others.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Thursday at Newmarket last week should always be remembered as "Archer's day," for the favourite jockey performed the extraordinary feat of winning six races out of seven, and, in the seventh, he had no mount. This remarkable performance was about the only feature of the afternoon, as the sport was of a very uninteresting nature, though Skylark showed himself possessed of unsuspected stamina by twice successfully compassing the severe D.I. Neither Coltness nor Twine the Plaiden could fairly extend him, and, as he has always been a very consistent performer, he will prove invaluable in trying Lord Falmouth's three-year-olds. On the Friday, Chamant had a walk-over for the Benington Stakes, and the only race of the day which produced a really good field was the Newmarket International Handicap, for which ten ran. Tassel (6 st. 10 lb.) has so often disappointed his admirers that, on this occasion, he had very few friends, and, as so often happens in similar cases, he won very easily indeed.

The recent Epsom Spring Meeting was, perhaps, the most successful ever held; and the summer-like weather on Tuesday tempted an immense number of people to the Downs, the ring especially presenting quite a Derby Day appearance. When the whole of the ten coloured on the card started for the Trial Stakes it was evident that, as usual, large fields would be the order of the meeting. Hellenist secured an easy win, as even an easy mile is quite beyond the compass of such a bad roarer as Farnese; and The Grey Friar, despite his Biennial victory last week, could not be expected to defeat Sir George Chetwynd's horse at only 6 lb. for the year. Birdie, an own sister to Polly Perkins, and, like her, a small but very smart and speedy filly, had no trouble in crediting Lord Lonsdale with the Maiden Plate; and then came the great race, for which there were twenty-eight runners. The rumour of the scratching of Julius Caesar (7 st. 10 lb.), which gained such universal credence on the previous day, proved to be a disgraceful hoax, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrators of it may be discovered and punished, and also that some more stringent rule may be adopted with regard to the declaration of scratchings. Up to the fall of the flag Touchet (6 st.) maintained the position of first favourite, though there was little to choose in the quotations between him, Balbriggan (6 st. 7 lb.), Julius Caesar, and Chaplet (7 st. 13 lb.). After about a dozen false starts, which caused a delay of nearly half an hour at the post, they got away pretty well together, Julius Caesar being right in front, while Balbriggan and The Cheeta (5 st. 10 lb.) had the worst of it. Tassel (7 st. 4 lb.), who made most of the running, was done with before getting into the straight, and, rounding Tattenham Corner, Touchet and The Snail (7 st. 11 lb.) were carrying Lord Rosebery's colours well to the fore. About three hundred yards from the finish, Hesper (7 st. 10 lb.) looked very formidable; but, directly Archer called upon Julius Caesar, he shot away from the rest, and won in a canter by half a dozen lengths. Touchet defeated Balbriggan by nearly a length for second place, and then, close up, came The Snail, Hesper, and John Day, in the order named. Julius Caesar, though he had not won a race for exactly two years, was a most consistent performer last season, invariably obtaining a place in the great three-year-old contests; still, unless he has made wonderful improvement, he cannot be regarded as a first-class colt; and it is clear that none of the three-year-olds which finished behind him can have the smallest chance for the Derby. Hudibras, the winner of the Althorp Park Stakes at Northampton, cut up very badly in the Westminster Stakes, for which Birdie again ran well, but was beaten by Grace, a fine half-sister to Actæon, by Scottish Chief—Virtue.

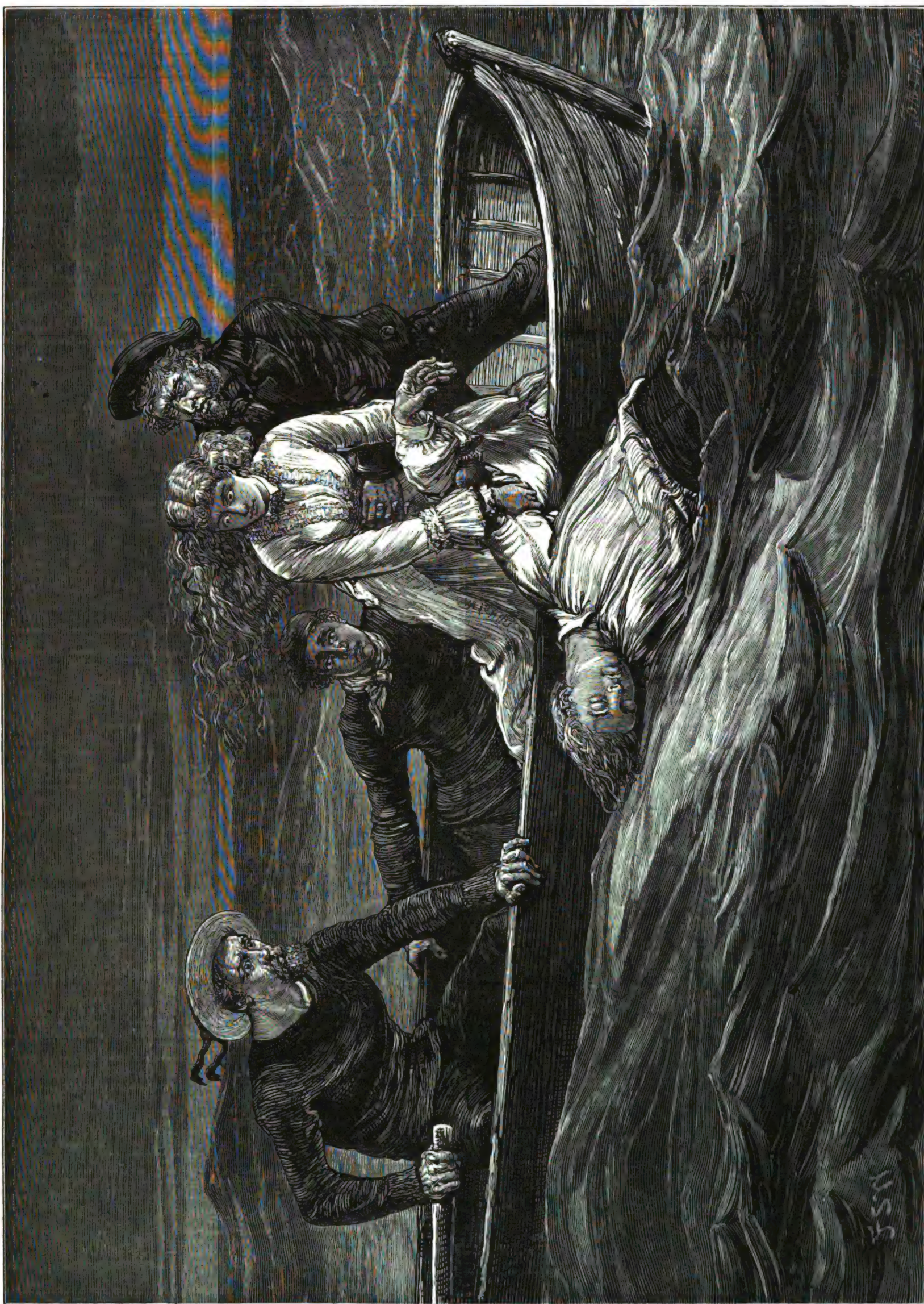
An unfavourable change in the weather did not prevent a very large attendance on Wednesday, when the racing was again of an interesting nature, and very large fields contested almost every event. The Great Metropolitan proved an exception to the rule, as there were only six runners, of whom the wonderful old Lilian (7 st. 12 lb.) looked so well that she was made a hot favourite. In company with John Day (7 st. 5 lb.) she made most of the running, but was beaten at the distance, and left the latter to defeat Norwich (5 st. 7 lb.), who was far too much for his jockey, by a couple of lengths. The scratching of Julius Caesar, who met with a slight accident in the City and Suburban, left the Prince of Wales's Stakes at the mercy of Balbriggan (7 st. 2 lb.); and Peck, whose stable was quite irresistible during the meeting, won the Hyde Park Plate with La Merveille, a daughter of Blair Athol and Cauldron.

A MONTENEGRIN.

This characteristic figure of a chieftain of the warlike foes of Islam, on the north-west frontier of the Sultan's Empire, in the highlands that rise abruptly from the Adriatic shore, has just now a certain political importance. It is the failure of the peace negotiations between the Turkish Government and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, that has combined, with the rejection of the diplomatic Protocol, or joint resolution of the European Powers, to give the Emperor of Russia a pretext for declaring war against Turkey. But we have, during the past year and a half, found much occasion for discussing or describing the situation of Montenegro, as well as of the adjacent provinces, Herzegovina and Bosnia, which are still under Turkish rule. The picture represented by our Engraving is one which Mr. Carl Haag contributed to the last Winter Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.



"A MONTENEGRIN." BY CARL HAAG.
FROM THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



SCENE FROM "THE SCUTTLED SHIP," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Czar's declaration of war against Turkey and the collateral issues of the Eastern Difficulty have absorbed the attention of the Upper House. The reinstatement of Hobart Pasha, Lord High Admiral of the Turkish fleet, on the retired list of the British Navy, was yesterday week censured by the Earl of Camperdown and Earl Granville, but defended by Lord Derby, on the ground that Captain Hobart had received sufficient punishment in having his name suspended from the Navy List for seven years, and because there were the precedents to guide the Government in the course they had adopted. Lord Derby, answering Earl Granville on Monday, said Mr. Layard had telegraphed that the Russian Chargé-d'Affaires at Constantinople had received instructions to bring the diplomatic relations of Russia with Turkey to an end, and that Colonel Mansfield had telegraphed from Bucharest the arrival there of four Russian detachments on Monday morning. The same evening the Earl of Carnarvon obtained the second reading of the South African Bill, which is essentially a permissive measure, giving the framework of a future constitution for a confederation of the South African States, leaving the details to be settled by the Imperial and local Governments.

The Foreign Secretary volunteered on Tuesday the grave information that he had that afternoon learnt that 17,000 Russian troops had crossed the frontier at Bolgrad and Jassy, and that the Roumanian forces had left Galatz. His Lordship added that he had also "received from the Russian Ambassador the Circular of the Russian Government, in which it is stated that orders have been given to the troops to cross the frontier." Replying to Earl Grey, who thought that a Turkish protocol published in the *Daily Telegraph* contained precisely the arrangement that ought to have been adopted, Lord Derby knew nothing of the protocol in question, though he paid a marked compliment to the *Pera* correspondent who telegraphed it. The noble Earl further said that the Government had done everything in their power to bring about an understanding between Russia and Turkey, but believed that in their endeavours to maintain peace between the two countries under the conditions which actually existed they were engaged in the solution of an impossible problem.

Their Lordships had an unusually long sitting on Thursday evening, the second reading of the Burials Acts Consolidation Bill being the grave subject of their deliberations. Lord Granville initiated the discussion by proposing a resolution to the effect that no amendment of the law will be satisfactory which does not enable the relatives or friends having charge of the funeral of any deceased person to conduct such funeral in any churchyard in which the deceased had a right of interment with such Christian and orderly religious observances as to them may seem fit.

COMMONS.

Two waves of excitement have swept through the Lower House. The first was caused by the simple notice affixed by the Home Secretary in a conspicuous place, informing hon. members of the rescue of the imprisoned colliers from the Tynewydd Pit, and impelling them forthwith to subscribe a good sum for the reward of the rescuers and the relief of the rescued. But this appalling mining disaster, and all home topics, indeed, have been cast into the shade by the engrossing and eventful news of Russia's Declaration of War against Turkey.

A few words will suffice for the speeches made on domestic affairs; and the reticence judiciously observed with regard to the Eastern Imbroglio leaves little to be recorded on that point beyond what has been stated by the Foreign Secretary in the Upper House. Oblivious of the fact that the doctrine of the survival of the fittest applies to Parliamentary speeches as well as to mankind, some hon. members, at the instance of Mr. Hanbury Tracy, showed a disposition yesterday week to express dissatisfaction with the small amount of space devoted to their utterances in the daily press, but the speakers generally justly complimented the gentlemen of the press who at no small labour report their speeches whilst cribbed, cabined, and confined in a small gallery. Mr. Tracy's motion was for a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing official reports of the debates. The idea met with approval from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, and the Marquis of Hartington; but was stoutly opposed by Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gathorne Hardy; and the motion was rejected by 152 to 128 votes.

Replying to Mr. Forster, Mr. Bourke made a statement on Monday similar to the one made by Lord Derby as to the Russian Chargé-d'Affaires at Constantinople and the Russian troops at Bucharest. Then ensued an attack by Mr. Childers on the Budget, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer vigorously defended, saying it was an honest Budget, and calling on the Opposition to pass it, unless they had a better one to propose. The Public Works Loan Bill was next read the second time after some discussion, Mr. Selater-Booth explaining that the result of the measure would be to place four millions at the disposal of the Public Works Loan Commission.

On Tuesday, apropos of the alleged murders and outrages by the Turks in Ohievo, Mr. Bourke showed Mr. E. Jenkins that the British Consuls in Bosnia are kept duly informed of these reports, and that they have proceeded personally to investigate the truth of the statements. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs also told Sir W. Harcourt that the Foreign Office knew nothing of the Turkish protocol published in the *Telegraph*. Home Rule for Ireland was then seriously discussed, on the motion of Mr. Shaw for a Select Committee "to inquire into and report upon the nature, extent, and grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament, with power to control the internal affairs of that country." Mr. King-Harman seconded the motion of the hon. member for Cork; but it was opposed in a long and able speech by Mr. Forster, and in a terse address by Mr. Fawcett, who denounced in spirited terms the threats of coercion used by the Home Rulers towards the Liberal Party if they did not espouse their cause. Among the many Irish members who relieved themselves of their views on what is to them an all-important question, Mr. Butt, as the leader of the Home Rulers, and perhaps the most moderate of them, commanded attention as he explained how, in his opinion, an Irish Parliament might work hand-in-hand with the Imperial Parliament. But he was answered by Sir M. H. Beach, on the part of the Government, the Irish Secretary making a point at the end of his speech by alluding to "two distinguished members of the great party opposite" (Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright), "whose special function it appears to be to write characters for Liberals out of seats." This was a hit at the right hon. members for Greenwich and Birmingham for having written letters in support of the Liberal candidate for Salford. But (after the Marquis of Hartington had dissented from "proposals which we believe to be injurious to that unity which is essential to the great interests of the British empire"), Mr. Gladstone explained that his letter had been written prior to the Salford election, and that therefore

Sir M. H. Beach's taunt was uncalled for as far as he was concerned. The debate was carried on to the small hours by Mr. Fay, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Shaw, whose motion was rejected by 417 to 67.

Wednesday was mostly taken up with the animated discussion of Mr. Hopwood's bill to render the administration of the criminal law in summary matters more merciful, and the tribunal more effective. The simple measure gave great offence on the Ministerial side of the House; and though Mr. Cross confessed that some alteration of the law was necessary, as was shown in the resolve of the Government to introduce a bill on the subject, the motion for the adjournment of the debate was first defeated by 219 to 165, and Mr. Hopwood's bill itself was then thrown out by 228 to 164 votes.

The chief business considered by the House on Thursday was the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill. On the order for its recommitment, Lord F. Harvey moved a resolution declaring it to be "undesirable largely to increase the Professorial or to open offices in the University unconnected with the tuition and the expenses of the colleges." A long debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Grant-Duff, Mr. Mowbray, and many other members favoured the House with their experiences as University students and their opinions as to University reform. At the time dedicated to inquiries and their results, Mr. Bourke, in reply to the question of Mr. Collins, stated that no information has reached her Majesty's Government that it is the intention of either of the belligerent Powers to blockade any ports; and therefore there is no necessity to enter into any arrangements such as those suggested in the question of the hon. member. Of course, the matter will be borne in mind when the question arises. Responding to a question of Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Egerton stated that Hobart Pasha is still at this moment on the retired list of our navy; but an intimation had been given to him that he cannot remain on that list if he continues to hold his command in the Turkish navy. To a question put by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bourke replied as follows:—"In answer to the question of the hon. member for Glasgow, I have to state that Lord Augustus Loftus is not going to leave St. Petersburg, nor has Count Schouvaloff intimated his intention to leave London. It may be probable that Count Schouvaloff may be obliged to absent himself for a short time; in such case, our communications will be carried on as usual with the Russian Chargé-d'Affaires."

THE CHURCH.

The *City Press* says that about £800 is wanted to prepare the tower for the peal of bells for St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Kinard B. Edwards, of Burlage Hall, Leicestershire, has offered to restore the interior of the parish church of Burbage.

Both houses of Canterbury Convocation have been sitting this week. A resolution supporting the Burials Bill was carried on Wednesday by 48 votes against 14.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament concluded yesterday week their first revision and their sixty-ninth session. They have also finished the second revision of the version of the Gospels.

A conference of clergy, over which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, was held on Monday, in the library of Lambeth Palace, to consider the best means of effecting a reform in the administration of charitable relief.

The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, opened on Wednesday, in the Bow and Bromley Institute, a bazaar, got up under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck, in aid of the building fund for the proposed new church of St. Paul, Old Ford.

A tea and coffee service in silver, from the residents of Richmond, Yorkshire, a silver salver from the parents of boys under his charge, a gold locket set with pearls, for his wife, and a gold telescope pencil-case from his boys, have been presented to the Rev. C. T. Hales, on his leaving the preparatory school in that town for his new school at Aysgarth, Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Lorne presided on Wednesday at a public meeting in Westminster on behalf of the Church of England Incumbents' Sustentation Fund, which owes its origin to Princess Louise and the noble Marquis, and the object of which is to raise every incumbency below £200 up to that amount. The Bishop of Exeter and the Dean of Lichfield were among the speakers.

On Wednesday morning, the Feast of St. Mark, the consecration of Dr. Benson as Bishop of Truro took place in St. Paul's Cathedral. There was a large congregation, including Lady Rolle, by whose liberality the new bishopric was finally established. The Primate officiated, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Llandaff, Lincoln, Hereford, Exeter, Ely, Nottingham, and Dover.

At a meeting last Saturday in the library of Canterbury Cathedral, presided over by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., a resolution was passed approving of a design of restoration submitted by Mr. Gilbert Scott and pledging those assembled to further the object in view. The amount already promised is £5000, and the sum required to carry out the work decided on is about £15,000.

The oldest established church in Newfoundland was presented to the inhabitants of Placentia (formerly the capital) by William the Fourth, when Duke of Clarence, on the occasion of his visit there. It has now fallen into decay for want of funds to repair it. Strenuous efforts are being made by the few Protestant inhabitants to restore it, but they are generally very poor. Subscriptions for the purpose will be received at the National Provincial Bank of England, 53, Baker-street.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—Archbishop Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building a new church at New Clee, near Grimsby, and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Bwlch Gwyn, near Wrexham; Carlton Scroop, near Grantham; Kerrington, near Ashford, Kent; Llanwenarth-Citra, near Abergavenny; Mawdesley, near Ormskirk; Milbourne St. Andrew, near Blandford; and Tonbridge, Kent. Grants were also made from the Special School Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Giant's Grave and Briton Ferry, Glamorgan, and Grampound-road, Cornwall. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for St. Peter's Church, Leighton-cum-Minshull, Chester. Next Friday the annual general court of this society will be held at the National Society's house, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.

Mr. Fry, Q.C., Bench of Lincoln's Inn, has been appointed the new Judge. He is the author of a well-known work on "Specific Performance."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The banquet at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Judges is arranged to be given on June 6; and to the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy on June 20.

The annual dinner in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund has been fixed to take place at Willis's Rooms next Saturday—the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., in the chair.

On Sunday afternoon the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Jews' College, and to the pupils of the Jews' College School, took place at the Quebec Institute.

The president and council of the Royal Society held their annual conversazione on Wednesday night at the society's apartments at Burlington House, Piccadilly.

The certificates awarded to the most successful students in the Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering were given away last Saturday.

The first spring meeting of the London Athletic Club is to be held this afternoon, when the new grounds of the company, at Stamford-bridge, will be opened by the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress.

The new large out-door cages at the back of the lion-house in the Zoological Society's Gardens were brought into use on Monday morning for the first time, and seem likely to answer their purpose very well.

The Duke of Cambridge presided over the thirty-second anniversary dinner of the German Hospital at Dalston, which took place on the 19th inst. at Willis's Rooms. Donations amounting to £3780 were announced.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was celebrated on the 19th inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the Sheriffs. The subscriptions amounted to about £2600.

About a hundred ladies and gentlemen dined together yesterday week at Willis's Rooms, to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the Boys' Home, Copenhagen-street, Islington. Mr. A. F. Kinnaird, jun., presided. Subscriptions and donations amounting to about £1000 were announced.

We are informed that the Alexandra Palace will be opened for the season on May 10, when a concert will be given in the central hall, under the conductorship of Mr. H. Weiss Hill, in which the most eminent artists will take part. In the evening there is to be a display of fireworks.

On Wednesday evening the opening of the Victoria Hall, a new building in connection with the Victoria Park Congregational Chapel, was celebrated by a dinner, presided over by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.; Sir Charles Reed, Sir John Bennett, and Mr. J. Holms, M.P., being amongst the speakers.

There were 2475 births and 1532 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 31 above and the latter 46 below the average numbers. Sixty-eight persons died from smallpox, 41 from measles, 25 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea.

Last Saturday the Columbia Meat Company (Limited), which is formed to carry out the views of Baroness Burdett-Coutts for the sale of American meat to the poor of the East-End, began its operations. There was a great supply, and the demand was brisk. A collation was provided, all the meat on the tables being American. Mr. Sheridan, M.P., presided.

Sir James M. Hogg gave his annual dinner on Saturday at Willis's Rooms, to the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works and their principal officers. Among the visitors present were the Duke of Teck and a large number of members of Parliament; and among the speakers were the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Hardy.

Captain the Hon. Francis Maude presided yesterday week at the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, when it was reported that 10,386 widows, orphans, and shipwrecked persons had been relieved during the year, at a cost of £19,839, and that 1965 widows received annual grants, for which purpose the dividends of the funded property are set apart.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society last week several cases of distinguished gallantry in saving life were brought under the notice of the committee and rewarded. A special meeting of the committee has been called to take into consideration the gallantry of the Welsh miners who went to the rescue of their buried comrades, with a view to vote them the society's honorary rewards.

The Grand Lodge of English Freemasons was held on Wednesday night at Freemasons' Hall. It was announced that the Prince of Wales, grand master, had appointed the Earl of Carnarvon pro-grand master; Lord Skelmersdale, deputy grand master; the Duke of Connaught, senior grand warden; and Prince Leopold, junior grand warden. A banquet afterwards took place.

A dinner to the bankers and merchants of the city of London was given on Tuesday evening by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The guests numbered about 250, and included the Earl of Jersey, Viscount Middleton, Mr. Goschen, M.P., and Mr. Childers, M.P. The toast of the Houses of Parliament was responded to by Mr. Goschen, who made some remarks on the present aspect of the Eastern Question.

Their Excellencies the Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors visited Highbury New Park College on Tuesday. The Chinese Ambassador visited the Court of Appeal at Lincoln's Inn on Thursday. The Judges (the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices James and Baggallay) shook hands with the Ambassador and his attendants, who were invited to take seats upon the bench, where they remained for some time while a trade-mark appeal was being heard.

The trial of the five men concerned in the fraud upon Madame de Goncourt, having occupied ten days, came to a close on Monday evening. In the course of the summing up, Mr. Baron Huddleston stated that the prisoners had succeeded in obtaining £12,500, of which £11,300 had been recovered. Four of the prisoners were found guilty of forgery, and one, Murray, of being accessory after the fact. Benson, the chief actor in the conspiracy, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude; the two Kerrs and Bale to ten years' each; and Murray to eighteen months' imprisonment.

A suit which has occupied one of the Chancery Courts for several weeks came to a close on Wednesday. It was a case in which the collieries and ironworks company in Staffordshire, known as John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), sought to recover a sum of £85,000 which they alleged had been improperly received by the defendants as promotion money. The defendants were Mr. James Carlton, of Manchester, who received £12,500; Mr. Albert Grant, to whom Mr. Carlton paid £65,000; and the chairman and secretary of the company, Messrs. Richardson, between whom £7500 was divided. Vice-Chancellor Bacon ordered all these sums to be refunded.

SCENE FROM "THE SCUTTLED SHIP."

The audience night, after night, at the Olympic Theatre, continues to feel a sympathising interest aroused by the representation of Mr. Charles Reade's new play, in the fortunes of Robert Penfold and Helen Rolleston. It will be remembered, from our notice of the first performance at Easter, that this hero and heroine of modern domestic romance are on board the ship *Proserpine*, bound from Tasmania to England; and that Robert, an innocent and virtuous man who has suffered penal transportation under a false accusation of forgery, is devotedly in love with Helen. The owner of the ship, a prosperous villain who was really the forger and author of Mr. Penfold's ruin, and to whom Miss Rolleston is unhappily engaged, has conspired with the captain and mates to destroy his own vessel and defraud the insurers. The *Proserpine* is in the open sea, but Helen and Robert, with a few others, are saved; and the scene we have illustrated is that of their rescue in the same boat. They are finally made as happy together as heart could wish.

STREET SKETCHES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The readers of our last week's Supplement, which was mainly filled with Mr. Sala's entertaining account of "Constantinople As It Is," will certainly be glad to see a few additional sketches of the costumes, habits, and petty trades or industries of different classes of people, in that motley capital of the Eastern world. The "mad dervishes" are, of course, peculiar to a Mohammedan city, though bearing some resemblance to the Hindoo religious devotees, or vernal adepts of an ostentatious fanaticism, whose performances may be seen at Benares, and elsewhere in the Empress of India's dominion, several thousand miles farther to the East. For the other groups and single figures, represented on the same page, their occupations are not quite unknown to the townsfolk of Western Europe. Dancing bears were formerly a popular exhibition, which many of us have witnessed in our youth, for the amusement of our own countrymen; but we do not know whether the Turks have yet accepted our fanciful notion of regarding that formidable and ungainly beast as an emblem of the Russian foe, or whether they are likely to cherish a special antipathy to Bruin on that account. The various dealers in soup, eggs, and sweetmeats, the seller of brooms, and the laborious "hamal" or street porter, who bears a load of nearly 5 cwt. on his back, will attract passing observation. Most of these industrious people are not Turks, but either Bulgarians or Armenians, who do, in fact, perform the largest share of all daily work in the city.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Our Special Artist at Yokohama, Mr. C. Wigram, furnishes another illustration of the departure of military forces sent from that port by the Mikado's Government to put down the rebellion in the province of Satsuma, which was described in his letter of Feb. 27. His last communication, dated March 12, speaks of the embarkation of 1500 troops on the Saturday before, and this is the scene presented in his sketch engraved for the Number of the current week. It would appear, from the later intelligence received by telegraph, that the rebels have been signally defeated at Kumamoto, where an Imperial army of 12,000 troops was assembled six weeks ago. Our Artist, who has resided twenty years in Japan, hopes the insurrection will be speedily and finally suppressed; and then, he says, "this country will enjoy years of peace."

A MARRIAGE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The wedding, on Tuesday week, of Miss Northcote, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Mr. Reginald M'Leod, of an ancient Highland Scottish family, was described in our last chronicle of the Court and Fashion. It took place at Westminster Abbey, with a choral service, and with such accessories of proper ceremonial as make it worthy of an illustration in our Journal. The officiating clergy were Dean Stanley, the Rev. Flood Jones, Minor Canon, and the Hon. and Rev. F. Pelham. They are shown walking in advance of the bride and bridegroom; these are followed by the six bridesmaids; and Sir Stafford Northcote, with Mr. Balfour, M.P., as the bridegroom's friend, is seen in the rear of the nuptial procession.

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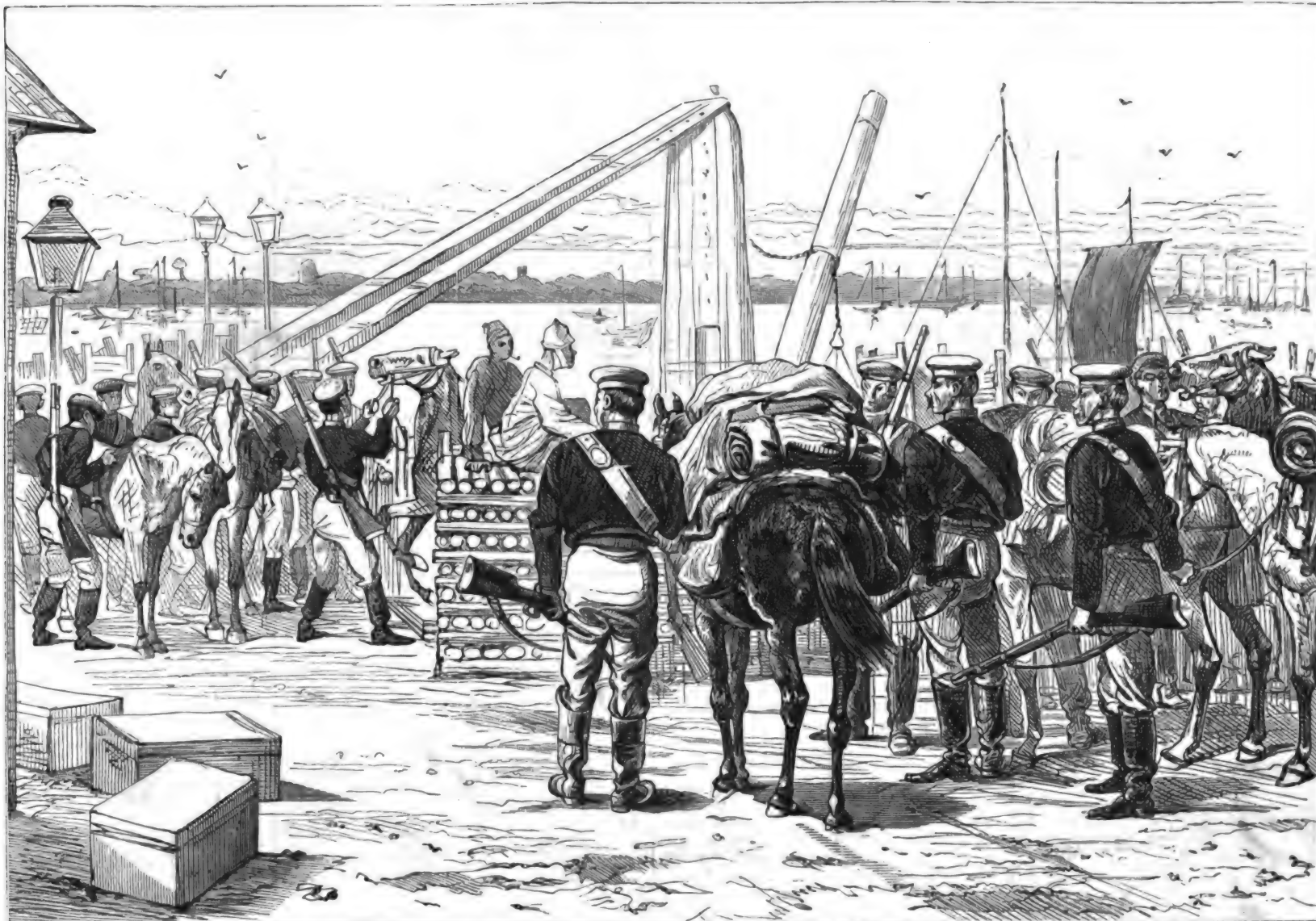


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WHY DO OUR TEETH DECAY?—Who

Has ever travelled among the Indians of North America, and seen the "Indians' teeth?" Many have wondered how these dusky savages could preserve such a full row of ivory, even to the greatest age, while premature decay of the teeth was the rule with the whites. What once was a mystery is no longer one. The extracts from plants which the Indians have for ages chewed have been concentrated into a liquid called FRAGRANT FLORILINE, a few drops of which on a wet toothbrush cause a sort of foam in the mouth, which penetrates every crevice, and cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, and prevents the decay of the teeth. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties of the most sensitive and delicate organisation. It beautifies the teeth and gums. It arrests the decay of the teeth. It acts as a detergent after smoking. It renders the gums hard and healthy. It neutralises the offensive secretions of the mouth. It imparts to the breath a fragrant, purely aromatic and pleasant.

Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-case, or in small bottles, for sale by Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford-st., London.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

The buds and blossoms now appear
On every verdant plain;
The winter, with its snowy wreath,
Has left us once again.
The birds awake with cheerful notes,
And "twinkle the wild woods sing."
Whist nature dons its emerald hue,
To welcome glorious spring.

To cull from FLORA's sweet retreats,
The essence of each flower,
And use them for the public good,
Has GALLUP shown his power.
He has the richest perfume brought
From FLORA—lovely Queen,
And introduced this liquid gem,
The FRAGRANT FLORILINE.

Fragrant with each scented flower
This preparation stands;
And now a toilet requisite
It is famed through many lands.
The mouth is made a font of sweets;
The teeth like flakes of snow;
The gums it strengthens and improves,
And brightens Beauty's brow.

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For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world. It thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them perfectly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. The FRAGRANT FLORILINE removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicate to the taste and as harmless as cherry. The taste is so pleasing that instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

"Floriline" powder, put up in large glass jars, price 1s.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

WHAT DO THE LADIES SAY ABOUT IT?

What say the ladies? Why, they speak
In raptures of its use;
And for a toilet requisite
Their praise is all profuse.
All powders now are thrown aside,
And nothing else is seen
For cleaning well the teeth and gums
But FRAGRANT FLORILINE!

What say the ladies? Why, they say
It makes the breath as sweet
As flowers scented fresh and fair,
Which all the fair ones greet.
They say it does improve the teeth,
The gums, the breath, and skin;
And wonderful in its effects
Is FRAGRANT FLORILINE!

They say discoloured teeth look bad
(And that's a fact we know);
But Floriline soon changes them,
And makes them white as snow.
The breath of men is also bad,
When smoking they have been;
But changed it is to sweetness soon
By FRAGRANT FLORILINE.

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

It may or may not be generally known that microscopical examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially-decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to remove the teeth from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums.

Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 26, 1871:—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being costly and extensive, and which, in fact, make it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new FRAGRANT FLORILINE. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and the properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been introduced, and which are sold in every shop, none are so good as this FRAGRANT FLORILINE. It is a pleasant preparation, considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums."

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FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

WHAT DO GENTLEMEN SAY ABOUT IT?

They say it is a luxury,
And like a spell has broke
The sad annoyance incurred
By having just a smoke.
But now we can enjoy our weed,
Then join each festive scene,
For every trace of smoke is lost
In FRAGRANT FLORILINE!

They say it is a luxury,
The teeth it keeps as white
As blossoms on the lovely May,
When all is fresh and bright;
Discolourations all give place,
However long they've been,
And fresh and healthy is the mouth
With FRAGRANT FLORILINE!

They say it is a luxury,
Adds perfume to the breath,
And makes it quite as perfumed as
The violet-scented wreath.
The gums it gives a rosy hue,
The mouth makes fresh and clean,
And gentlemen and ladies too
Like FRAGRANT FLORILINE!

FLORILINE.

For the TEETH and BREATH.

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline:—"Floriline bids fair to become a household word in England, and one of the most pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up."

Mr. Eakell, the celebrated dentist, 14, York-place, Portman-square, London, writes as follows:—"On April 13, 1871, I have tried your Floriline, and find it not only a great aid in my practice in cleansing the teeth and sweetening the breath, but it gives entire satisfaction. I recommend it to all my patients, and I believe hundreds that would never visit a dentist would be much benefited by the use of your Floriline."

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A large delivery of New Patterns, at 7d. per yard.
A New Fabric in washing materials, Osborne Lawe,
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A RICH DIAMOND LUSTRE,
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This elegant and useful material can be had in
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A SPECIAL NOVELTY IN SIXTY-TWO COLOURS.
CACHEMIRE DE PARIS (Registered).
This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft,
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Black Silks; at 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and
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BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 28, 1877.



THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. DRIVING IN THE NEVSKI PROSPECT AT ST. PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ST. PETERSBURG AS IT IS.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

It takes at least a century, so social economists tell me, to make a London market popular; and if there be anything in this theory we may expect that, in about nine decades or so, the *post nati* will find that Columbia Market has become a decided commercial success. But, on the other hand, it may be asked: How much time is required for the making of a city? Only a very few years, our transatlantic cousins may confidently assert, as they point triumphantly to Chicago and Cincinnati, to San Francisco and Sacramento, and (a little less cheerfully, perchance) to the city of the Great Salt Lake. One might instance, too, in England itself, such towns as Brighton and Barrow-in-Furness as examples of phenomenally rapid development; but the city I have in my mind's eye must be a great European capital—a metropolis, in short. Can such a city be "made" in less than a thousand years? That would be, I should say, as a rule, the *minimum* period required. Venice began to be known about the middle of the fifth century. A thousand years later she was at the height of her splendour and prosperity. London required ten hundred years to grow from a mere group of mud and wattled hovels inhabited by wood-stained ancient Britons, to be the busy and thriving town to whose Bishop and Portreeve the Conqueror granted his first municipal charter; and by A.D. 2000 London, I should imagine, will be a very surprising city indeed: Fate and the devastating hordes of the Muscovite (who may invade us, via Bombay, the Suez Canal, and Brindisi) permitting. Julian the Apostate found Lutetia Parisiorum only a very poor place; but a thousand years afterwards it had become the superb mediæval city which Victor Hugo has painted in "Notre Dame de Paris." It is difficult, indeed, to recall the name of a capital on this side the Atlantic which has attained, in less than ten centuries, the dimensions, the magnificence, and the social importance of a metropolis. There is Berlin, to be sure, and there is Madrid, the political capitals of Germany and of Spain; but both, from a social point of view, must be considered failures. The typical Teutonic capital will always be Vienna, which, politically speaking, is no longer in Germany at all; while the genuine capital of Spain is assuredly not in gloomy, austere, and arid Castile, but in sunny, genial, and picturesque Andalusia. It is on the banks of the Guadalquivir, and not on those of the Manzanares. Its name is not Madrid, but Seville.

It is now, not without some fear and trembling, that I am about to submit to travellers and philosophers that which I hold, myself, to be a moot point. The proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* have asked me to write a description of St. Petersburg as it is; and, as in duty bound, I have at once acceded to their request. I happen to be sufficiently familiar with the city on the shores of the Neva; and I might almost paraphrase concerning it that which the Roman gentleman in Juvenal says of "the grove of Mars" and the "Cave of Vulcan neighbouring on the Æolian rocks," seeing that I lived in St. Petersburg for many months twenty years ago. I fell desperately in love while I was there; and a man (I think) never forgets the minutest features of the place in which he first experienced the "tender passion." It is only the person with whom you were in love that you are apt to forget. I went back to Petropolis last November; and, albeit my stay was necessarily but a hurried one, I renewed my acquaintance with all the well-remembered *cari luoghi*. The old Russian phrases which I thought had been utterly erased from my memory came back to me like old coins which had long lain in a drawer of which the key had been mislaid. But the key once found, the drawer once opened, the rusty half-crowns and shillings only needed a little rubbing up to be once more bright and shining, and as current coin as ever they were. I made good use of my time, and a most exciting time it was; for Lord Beaconsfield had just spoken his memorable after-dinner speech at Guildhall, and the Emperor Alexander had just uttered his equally memorable allocution in St. George's Hall, Moscow. Talk was rife of an imminently impending war between Russia and England; and I heard a deafening amount of war-talk at the Foreign Embassies, at opera houses and theatres, in private society, and in newspaper offices. With all this I was unable, and I am still to certain extent incapable of making up my mind as to whether St. Petersburg should be considered the veritable and legitimate capital of the Russian empire. It is the seat of Government, but is it the capital? Frenchmen are not accustomed to tell you that the real metropolis of France is not at Paris but at Lyons, or Marseilles, or Bordeaux; nor has Manchester or Liverpool, or even ancient and Imperial York yet put forward a claim to social superiority to London. The case is different in Russia. There is one section of Panславists who gravely inform you that St. Petersburg is only a capital *de circonstance*, that it is at the best only a bad imitation of Berlin, and that the genuine centre of Russian manners, wealth, and intelligence is Moscow. Another section as firmly maintain that the Holy City of Kiew is the proper capital of the orthodox Russ; while a third party—they are, it is true, the "party of the future"—vehemently maintain that the only possible metropolis of the colossal empire is situated on the shores of the Bosphorus, the Golden Horn, and the Sea of Marmora. I have seen Russian maps, prepared from this last-named point of view, in which Constantinople is called "Tzaregrad"—the City of the Czar—a feat of premature nomenclature which reminds me of the fabulous hunter who sold the skin of the bear before he had shot him.

But if St. Petersburg be, indeed, the real capital of the dominions of the Emperor Alexander Nicolaievich, that fact would at once render null and void all that I have advanced respecting the thousand years requirement. Petersburg was "created" (humanly speaking) wellnigh in the twinkling of an eye. It is, in a metropolitan sense, the newest city in Europe; a monstrously big and handsome bantling, but a baby for all that; and some inkling of this truth may have

been running in the mind of the Empress Catherine II. when she commissioned Sir Joshua Reynolds to paint that magnificent picture still in the palace of the Hermitage, but which is slowly going, I am sorry to say, to irretrievable rack and ruin—the picture in which St. Petersburg is typified as the infant Hercules strangling the serpents. Let me justify that remark about the city having been created in the twinkling of an eye. I mean that the place was founded, erected, decorated, stocked, peopled, and furnished, with wellnigh inconceivable rapidity by the indomitable will and under the unremitting personal superintendence of one of the most intelligent and the most ruthless despots that the world has ever seen—the Czar Peter Veliké, sometime called Peter the Great. The actual population of the city is close upon 700,000. In the first year of the eighteenth century it would have been very easy to compute the population of the site now covered by St. Petersburg, as easy indeed as it proved to the traveller to write that chapter concerning snakes in Iceland (or Ireland?). There was nobody in St. Petersburg at all; nobody who was not nomadic at least between Lake Ladoga, where the Neva rises, and the Gulf of Finland, into which the river falls. But, A.D. 1703, Peter, having finished his shipwright's apprenticeship in Holland, having visited England (where he drank amazing quantities of brandy, and where he made himself a sore burden to worthy Mr. John Evelyn, whose house at Sayes Court, Deptford, he tenanted, and through whose trim hedges the Czar and his tipsy boyards used to drive wheelbarrows) decreed that he would have "a window looking out into Europe;" and the window was built with a celerity in comparison with which the progress of the works at Mr. Beckford's architectural caprice at Fonthill was slow even to laggardliness. It was a pity that the casement constructed by Peter Veliké was set up in 59 deg. 57 min. north latitude, meteorological conditions which, during nearly six months of the year, lead to the window-panes being either blocked up with snow or thickly rimed with hoar frost. But the Great Czar was physically, as well as morally, a giant; he had plenty of warm fur coats and caps, and so did not mind the cold a bit; being an Emperor, he naturally did not care if the many millions of his subjects who were destitute of fur coats and caps shivered and shook until they nearly chattered their miserable teeth out of their heads in a horribly inhospitable climate; and, finally, his Imperial Majesty was notoriously subject to intermitting fits of madness. Nobody but an occasional maniac, I should imagine, would have thought of building a city on such a spot.

It was to be built nevertheless. Peter had so willed it; and that gigantic drunken savage of genius was one of those personages who once in a century or so come into the world apparently for the purpose of having their own way, and who have it with a vengeance. He brought many thousands of peasants from every part of Russia, and from Finland, and set them to work, in true Egyptian taskmaster-fashion, on his new city. Forty thousand was the annual contingent of *mozjiks* "conscripted" for this purpose, the Czar dwelling among them in one of those log cabins of which he was so fond, and personally superintending the progress of the works. He was not unprovided, you may be sure, with a big stick wherewith to accelerate the movements of the masons and carpenters. People who have their own way usually carry a big stick, and are accustomed to lay it about them lustily. Peter's staff of command—and correction—is still preserved in the strange museum of personal relics of the mighty Czar, which forms one of the attractions of the Hermitage. The Imperial cane is nearly four feet high, and I should say that its percussion on any part of the human anatomy would be painful to the "percussed."

St. Petersburg began on the north side of the Neva; and in 1705 the broad, handsome street called the Millionaya, at the extremity of which is the Hermitage, was built. The large island between the Great and Little Neva was colonised by the serfs of the famous favourite Menschikoff; but he did not give his name to the quarter granted to him. The island was called and is still known as Vasili Ostrow, or Basil's Island, from one Major Vasil or Basil, who was placed in command of a block-house at the eastern point thereof. The first brick tenement in Petersburg was built in 1710, by Chancellor Count Golovkin; and in 1711 the construction of the Admiralty was begun, in brick. The difficulties in the way of building were simply tremendous. They equalled the obstacles which lay in the way of the founders of Venice. They surpassed the problems which puzzled the architects of Amsterdam. It had pleased Peter to order that his metropolis should be built in the midst of a morass; and into this sloppy marsh it was necessary to drive millions upon millions of wooden piles before the foundations proper of the houses could be laid. I wish that Mr. Ruskin, who has written so eloquently on the stones of Venice, had deigned to say something about the piles of Petropolis; and I should like to know how many thousands of wretched "conscripted" *mozjiks* succumbed to bronchitis, pleurisy, and ague before the "sea stories" of the magnificent city were completed. As it is, St. Petersburg, splendidly embanked as is the Neva throughout the whole length of the town, is in chronic danger of inundation, especially after a thaw, and at the period of the spring tides; and it is considered not at all unlikely that some day or another it may be swept away altogether, as Earl Godwin's village on the Kentish quicksand was. The knowledge of such a liability does not add appreciably to your comfort while you are sojourning at St. Petersburg; and I well remember the cold shiver which came over me one early summer day during my first visit, when, watching the workmen mending the pavement on the Bolshoi Moraskia, one of the handsomest thoroughfares in the city, I found that after digging a very few feet, and removing a tier of rotten timbers on which the soil supporting the pavement was laid, they had struck not "ile," but the black waters of the stagnant morass beneath. Travellers whose ambition it is to be funny have sometimes remarked that Russia need never be in want of ready money, since the Czar has always a large "floating capital" at his

command. There is nothing funny, however, in the idea of being floated out of your bed some gusty morning and washed down the Neva into the harbour of Cronstadt; and, timber-piles and granite quays notwithstanding, there have been eight terrible inundations of the Neva within the last hundred and fifty years. The last was in '73. A stiff sou'-wester is the gale most favourable to a Petropolitan flood, and most likely to bring about the conversion of the inhabitants into so many drowned rats. Whenever this gale begins to blow "attention" is the word on the banks of the Neva. When the river begins to rise warning guns are fired from the Krepost, or fortress; and on the waters attaining a certain altitude the cannon thunder at more frequent intervals. Then the dwellers in cellars and basements hasten to take refuge in the upper storeys, and barges manned by sailors from the fleet and by the police begin to ply in the streets, which have by this time flooded into the similitude of so many canals. On the principle of the cobbler's children being rarely well shod, of pastrycooks' young ladies detesting sweetstuff, and of workmen in gunpowder factories being much addicted to carrying lucifer-matches loose in their pockets, it is not astonishing to learn that the humbler quarters of St. Petersburg abound with underground cellars, and that the lower class of the people are very fond of living in them. On the whole, the marsh in which Petersburg stands is, geographically, about as well suited for the site of an Imperial city as the bottom of a coalpit would be for the establishment of an astronomical observatory, or the summit of Mont Blanc for the construction of a Consumption Hospital. But Peter said he would have his "window" here, in the midst of marshy Ingria, and he had it.

One thing in St. Petersburg the Autocrat was powerless to do. He could not make his city healthy. Setting aside the normal asperity of the climate—the merciless rigour of the long winter and the scorching heat of the brief summer, with a soaking spring and a foggy autumn of yet shorter duration, the quaking bog on which the city is built makes it the abode at most times of a number of distressing maladies. Catarrh, rheumatism, bronchial affections, and asthma are the prevailing diseases of the winter; while ague and dysentery are the chief ailments of the summer in St. Petersburg. When I first sojourned there Asiatic cholera was chronic in the lower quarters of the town; but sanitary matters have much mended within the last twenty years, and cases of cholera are but rarely heard of in the St. Petersburg of the present day.

The enlargement and the embellishment of the city of the Czar have been wellnigh unremittingly pursued from the very first moment of its inception to the times in which we live. In the course of a century and a half it was but natural to expect that some slums and rookeries should grow up; and where such disfigurements to the stateliness of the city have been found to exist, they must be ascribed first to the circumstance that the dwellings of the peasants who were draughted into the service of building St. Petersburg were hastily run up, and almost invariably constructed of the perishable material, wood, and next to the habits and mode of life of the humbler classes of the population, which even in this enlightened age are far from cleanly, but which in bygone days were indescribably unsavoury. The slums and the rookeries—situated as they principally are in the remotest outskirts of the town—are rapidly disappearing; and the substitution of brick for rough-hewn logs as a building material has grown to be wellnigh universal. The masses, again, are at present able to earn more money for themselves than was the case in the days of their serfdom—*then* they toiled in order that their roubles and kopecks might swell the revenues of their lords and masters. The Petersburg *mozjik* of 1877 is, materially speaking, by no means badly off; and he is, consequently, becoming less and less habituated to residing in a pigstye. He is learning to read, too, and to write, and to take some interest in politics; he has (since he is no longer beaten by his master or by the police) all but abandoned the practice of thrashing his wife—a recreation of which he was formerly extremely fond; and, if he were not so grossly superstitious and so fervently addicted to getting tipsy whenever he has a chance of obtaining *vodka*, the *mozjik* might be contrasted, certainly not greatly to his disadvantage, with the working man of any other European capital. The Government, unfortunately, both directly and indirectly encourages the superstition of the common people, fanaticism being usually found a most valuable aid to the preservation of Russian High Toryism: it is the brine which keeps the old carcase of despotism from putrefying; but the supreme authority has, to its honour, done of late years everything in its power to diminish the drunkenness of the people. The municipality of St. Petersburg have recently closed at least a third of the low brandy shops which formerly swarmed in the more densely populated quarters, while, on the other hand, breweries are actively fostered; and a light and wholesome beer is now made, to which the people seem to be taking very kindly. They are likewise tremendous tea drinkers; and, on the whole, the tourist sees nowadays far fewer tipsy people in the streets of Petersburg than at Moscow. The encouragement given to temperance reflects the greatest credit on the Government, when it is remembered that the Imperial revenue is accustomed to benefit wellnigh as largely from the excise on home-manufactured *vodka*, as our own revenue does (to our national shame and destruction) from the duties on imported spirits. Another and very characteristic cause has likewise tended to diminish the number of the St. Petersburg rookeries. Formerly fires were as rife at St. Petersburg as they are still rife at Pera, in which last interesting suburb of Constantinople the average number of conflagrations is two and a half per day, from about ten to fifty houses usually "burning up," as the Americans phrase it, at each fire. Fires in Stamboul are numerically rarer, but the average is in the long-run comfortably adjusted by the larger number of dwellings which are consumed in a single casualty. Five streets, or, say, two hundred and fifty houses, consumed to ashes, constitute in

Stamboul a "first-class blaze." These catastrophes used to be to the full as frequent in St. Petersburg, and many a night in the long syne have I been awakened by the hoarse cry of "Ogon!"—"Fire!"—by the rattling of the clumsy engines through the stony street, and the tramping of the large bodies of troops who were always marched at the double quick to the scene of disaster. The Czar Nicholas used to say that a St. Petersburg fire on a large scale nearly equalled a review in the opportunities it afforded for testing the capabilities and exhibiting the mettle of his Imperial Guard. If the fire was a "first-class blaze," the Grand Dukes, and even the Emperor himself, attended the conflagration in person; but this system was not unattended by disadvantages. The St. Petersburg Fire Corps is essentially a military organisation; and military etiquette demanded that the officer who was highest in rank should take the command of all the troops on the ground; and, as Russian Emperors and Grand Dukes even in modern times are personages who usually insist upon having their own way, the Captain Shaws of the St. Petersburg Fire Brigade found with sad frequency that their operations were sadly hampered and impeded by Grand Ducal or by Imperial interference. The plenitude of wooden houses, and overheated stoves, and a careless population, much given to going to bed in a state of *vodka*, and putting lighted candles underneath their pillows, were among the commonest causes of the fires which used to devastate St. Petersburg by the whole quarter at a time. These catastrophes are at present of far less frequent occurrence; the Fire Corps is much better drilled, and is somewhat more independent in action than of yore; and fires are, in general, easily extinguished. The most stringent precautions continue, however, to be taken against the Fire Demon; and the city is dotted with tall wooden towers, in the topmost galleries of which watchmen are stationed, both by day and by night, to look out for a redness in the sky. The extensive fires of bygone times are not (save when they were accompanied by loss of life) to be regretted. They burned the rookeries down, and the rookeries have not been rebuilt. The most repulsive quarters of St. Petersburg as it is comprise at present very few log cabins; but they abound in dirty, squalid brick edifices very closely resembling the "tenement houses" of the lower districts of New York. In these houses, which sometimes shelter as many as a hundred families, lurk the dangerous classes of the Russian capital—if St. Petersburg be the capital of Russia. The tenement houses are General Trepoff's rabbit-warren. Thither come the agents of the terrible chief of the Petropolitan police (General Trepoff's name, if it be uttered aloud, is generally pronounced in a whisper, so intense is the terror which this formidable personage inspires). In these tenements do the police find the assassins, the burglars, the bank-note forgers, the swindlers and vagrants of whom they are in quest. But when political conspirators, Socialists, Nihilists, Polish patriots, and what not, are "wanted" it is much further afield, and to far different quarters of the city that Trepoff's detectives are fain to go. The conspirators have to be pounced upon in Vasil Ostrow, in the neighbourhood of the University, and sometimes in the most fashionable quarters of the city.

I will not ask you to survey the city of the Czar from the car of a balloon, as, in imagination, we surveyed Byzantium. It is in winter time that Petersburg assumes its grandest and most striking aspect; and if we made an ascent, say from the Admiralty-square, in an aerial machine it would be necessary for the aeronauts to take a stove with them, if they wished to avoid being frozen to death. And fire-balloons are perilous things.

Mr. T. Michell, sometime Second Secretary to H.B.M. Embassy and Consul at St. Petersburg, the latest editor of Murray's admirable guide-book to Russia, Poland, and Finland, and who, in addition to being a facile and well-informed writer, is one of the most accomplished Russian scholars of the age, advises the tourist, or at least endorses the advice given to that tourist by Murray's original editor, to ascend the dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral if he wishes to obtain an accurate knowledge of the topography of the city. Thence, looking north, he will behold the island of Vasil Ostrow, with the Exchange, the University, the Academy of Sciences, and the Military School. To the left is the Kreput, or Citadel, and beyond, north and west, are the islands of Aptekarski, Kamennoi, Petrofski, Krestofski, and Elaghinski. In some of these islands the great nobles and wealthy bankers of Petersburg have their splendid villas; and at Aptekarski is the College of Surgeons. The islands of the Neva are in summer-time delightful places of resort, and Krestofski is, in particular, the special rendezvous for the German colony. I daresay there altogether are a hundred thousand Teutons in St. Petersburg. At Krestofski, in summer, take place picnics lasting from midnight until morn; there is light enough to read small print the whole night through, and the sun never seems to set—it only dips across the horizon, and is born again before it dies. I remember going to one of these German picnics at Krestofski, on St. John's Day, I think, in the summer of 1857. The "jinks" were very high jinks indeed for this subdued and police nightmared city; but I do not know what St. John could have had to do with the festival, the saint most intimately connected with it being, seemingly, St. Hans Breitmann. There was a good deal of "souse and browse" going about, and much "bianoblayin," and oceans of lager beer were imbibed by the Deutchers, among whom one of my companions, an officer in the Chevalier Guards, declared that there were at least fifteen hundred German tailors, and as many bootmakers. They did not, however, "gif a cheer" when "de shpicket" was knocked out from a fresh cask of lager. "Matilda Yane" was innocently romped and flirted with from time to time; but I did not see that damsel "schlog" anybody "on de kop;" still less did I notice that "de gombany vought mit de taple lecks till the polishman made 'em shlop." The truth was that the "gombany" at Krestofski were afraid of the police, and behaved themselves with a

degree of gravity approaching the melancholy in its decorum. We came home very tired, but not very much amused: the officer in the Chevalier Guards—he was a subaltern then, with "looks crull," as the son of the Knight's was in the "Canterbury Tales"—another young Russian who was a cadet in the Imperial Corps des Pages, a Professor of Natural History in the University, and your humble servant. I daresay that the Chevalier Guardsman is by this time a General. He is with the Czar, perhaps, at Kizmenew. Why will Mr. Renter's agents persist in translating the Slavonic Kizmenew into the Teuton Kischeneff? The ex-cadet of the Corps des Pages has become, I have heard, a diplomatist, and is somewhere in South America; and last November, being at a scientific and journalistic tea-party in St. Petersburg, I heard news of my old friend the Professor of Natural History. He had recently travelled in the pursuit of knowledge far into Central Asia. The natives of those parts, to whom he had not brought letters of introduction, objected to his photographic apparatus, to his sketch and notebooks, to his tall black hat and his gold-rimmed spectacles, and to himself personally. They tripped him up and beat him badly. They stretched him across a log and tried to scrape him to death with cactus-leaves. They gave him a fearful scalp wound, so that a flap of skin hung down and obscured the sight of one eye; and then somebody in authority (I think he was a Khan) alighted a rope round the Professor's neck, and so dragged him at his (the Khan's) saddle-bow as he spurred his horse at full gallop through a jungle of brambles and prickly pear. "I the more regretted the indelicacy of these proceedings," subsequently wrote from Samarcand the happily-rescued Professor, "since, owing to the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed, I was unable to make duly detailed notes on the *Fauna* and *Flora* of a most interesting region."

Devotion to science is a wonderful thing. I cannot help this digression, into which I was seduced by the remembrance of the German High Jinks at Krestofski. Not everything, O tuneful Hans Breitmann, goes away into the *ewigkeit*, with the "gloud on de mountain's prow," the *himmelstrahlendestern*, and the lager beer. If they do vanish, they return; and who will not join in the pious old orison, "Keep my memory green"? And it is while surveying the Neva that there comes back to me the memory of a mighty Russian nobleman (long since dead, I should say), who was wont twenty years since to hold high state in his sumptuous country house on one of these islands. This was Count Strogonoff, formerly Ambassador of Russia at the Court of St. James's. He was, when I saw him, an aged and most venerable gentleman; but in England his name, perchance, only dwells in the memory as serving to eke out a most irreverent rhyme in Tom Ingoldsbey's inimitable burlesque poem on the Coronation. The bard is describing the banquet which took place in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, after her Majesty's investiture, and mentions that

Count von Strogonoff
Sure he got prog enough,
The sky old devil underneath the stairs.

These irreverent rhymes have their value, however. If you will turn to Southey's clever, malicious ballad of the "March to Moscow"—one of the deftest pieces of "patter" ever penned—you will find a list of Russian names, many of which may turn up again, ere many weeks are over, among the Generals waging war against the Turks. The grandfathers of those Generals may have been among those who worsted the great Napoleon in Russia. How fond we were in 1813 of Russian Generals; and how we lionised the Hetman Platoff.

Reverting to that imaginary eyrie at the summit of St. Isaac's golden dome, it is to be noted that to the East of the Great Neva, and on the north bank of the Neva, stretch long ranges of barracks, factories, and Government establishments. The outer walls of all public buildings, not being churches or palaces, are invariably painted with one "administrative" hue—a dull yellow ochre; and the effect produced thereby on the eye is the reverse of pleasant. The communication between the mainland and the islands is by four bridges, the Nicolaiefski Most, so called after the Czar Nicolas; a stately structure of granite piers with graceful arches; the Dvortsoi or Palace Bridge, which is of boats, between the Exchange and the Winter Palace; the Troitski or Trinity Bridge, between the fortress and the Champ de Mars, and nearly opposite that British Embassy, where his Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus dispenses such splendid and such courteous hospitality; and, finally, the Liteiny, likewise a floating bridge of lighters. When the ice of the Neva begins to "pack," as it was just beginning to do when I arrived last November, the floating bridges are removed; but so soon as the river is well frozen over the bridges are restored to their places. There is a general sensation of relief when the winter has thus begun in real earnest. The Russians prefer a sound, solid, inflexibly hard frost to the mere dallying and shilly-shallying of alternate frost and thaw, which mark the first fortnight in November, and sometimes the whole of that month. When the ice on the bosom of the Neva has solidified to a proper wintry degree of thickness people know that the Worst has come, and they prepare, with Spartan fortitude to "grin and bear it." To a foreigner, at least, the inconvenience lies in the fact that the "Worst" of which I have spoken lasts for four, and very often for five, mortal months. The good people of Petersburg endeavour meanwhile to make themselves as comfortable as they can under the circumstances. Everybody who possesses a *schoub*, or fur-lined pelisse, enwraps himself in that commodious although clumsy-looking garment, the skirts of which descend to his heels, while the huge fur cuffs nearly cover his fingertips and the huger fur collar protects his ears and ascends to the tip of his nose. You cannot buy, in Petersburg at least, a *schoub* of even the most inferior kind of fur for less than fifteen pounds, and you may, if you are rich enough, give as much as a hundred, or even two hundred and fifty, guineas for one of the superb sable mantles sold by the aristocratic furriers of the Nevski, the Bolschoi Morskala, or the Gostinnoi-Dvor.

At Moscow furs are even dearer than at Petersburg, and more expensive, perhaps, than they are in England; but they can be purchased at comparatively moderate prices in Germany. Leipzig and Koenigsberg are the two best German towns for buying furs cheap. Twenty years ago I should have recommended Berlin; but since the imposing city on the Spree has become (politically) the capital of the German Empire everything has grown dearer there. Even sausages and sauerkraut have "gone up."

The Neva being thus satisfactorily frozen as hard as the nether millstone, or the heart of a politician (the similes are convertible ones), the shovels of an army of *moujiks*, amicably aided by the strong blast blowing from the Lake of Ladoga, smooth away the roughnesses of the frozen field, and soon the whole face of the stream gleams with glassy brightness. Wells are dug at stated intervals in the thick ice to supplement the water supply by draughts from the rapid current which flows beneath. A broad road is swept and garnished leading from above the city right down to Cronstadt. This road is prettily bordered with dwarf evergreens, with larch and birch trees, and makes a capital promenade. Sleigh-driving sets in with amazing dash and vigour; and the streets of Petersburg (which is at most times rather a silent city) resound throughout the day and late into the night to the incessant jingling of the sleigh-bells. The tintinnabulation is not entirely of an ornamental or festive character. The jingling is intended to save foot-passengers from being run over, for the runners of the sledges glide so gently and yet with such rapidity over the snow as to be wellnigh inaudible until the horses' hoofs are within a few inches of you. All the city noises are indeed muffled by the snow which wraps Petersburg in jewellers' cotton, so to speak, so that she may come out again very bright and shining next summer. It is not safe to walk in the snow unless you are provided with high boots lined with fur or lambewool, or unless (as the general custom is) you wear indiarubber goloshes. When you pay a visit you remove your overshoes—which are furnished with little rudimentary spurs in the heel, so as to be easily kicked off—in the hall of the house, and when your visit is at an end you resume your goloshes again. If you are awkward in donning or doffing these flexible *sabots*, the *dvornik* or the *moujik* in attendance downstairs is always ready to assist you, and you reward him with a few kopecks for his pains. I used to calculate my expenditure on goloshes at about a rouble (which should be worth three shillings, but which is just now at a sad discount), and the cost of sleighing at five roubles a day; for, although you may walk in mid-winter and with tolerable ease and comfort in the Nevski, the two Morskais, the Millionais, and in the principal "linie" of Vasil Ostrow, the distances to be traversed seem to be so enormous when you have many letters of introduction to deliver and many sights to see, that you hail an *ischvoostchik* and bestow yourself in a sledge as naturally and as often as does in London a barrister in good practice who lives in the Temple, but fluctuates between the courts of Westminster and those at Guildhall. The common one-horse sledges which ply for hire in St. Petersburg are not comfortable. There is scarcely room on the seat behind the driver for a single passenger, especially if the passenger be, like some with whom I have been acquainted for many years past, rapidly approaching that degree of obesity which has been immortalised by Washington Irving in his sketch of the Stout Gentleman who entered the stage-coach on the wet day. If you (being stout) happen to have a *valet de place* with you, the situation becomes, to use a Gallicism, one of extreme tension. The bulwarks of the sledge are but frail. It is supported on runners without springs; and, if you don't trim the boat—or sledge—with extreme care, the probabilities are disagreeably in favour of the entire concern tipping over. The *ischvoostchik* is used to these little casualties. He has not far to fall, and he has a way of rolling himself over and over in the snow, and then of coming up again, smiling, like a frozen miller. The horse, too, seems to be used to occasional tumbles, and rather to like a recumbent position in the soft snow; but the case of the passenger is far different, especially if he have a companion who falls on the top of him, while the heavy runners of the sledge fall atop of both. The *ischvoostchik*, or drivers, are civil fellows enough, clad, in summer time, in caftans of blue cloth and low-crowned hats with curly brims; and, in winter time, in turban-shaped fur caps, and flowing robes lined with imitation astracan or some cheap fur. Their waists are girt with sashes of brilliant hues—once brilliant hues would, perhaps, be the most appropriate expression. The majority of these drivers are tawny, brawny, flowing-bearded peasants of the unmistakeable Slavonic type, but among them there is a considerable proportion of mere striplings, seemingly of not more than fifteen or sixteen. I never met with a Tartar *ischvoostchik* in St. Petersburg. I have done so occasionally in Moscow; but, on the other hand, the waiters in the hotels and restaurants in both capitals are nearly always Tartars. The landlords prefer a Tartar to a Slav, because the former is a Mohammedan, who drinks no fermented liquors and disdains to steal anything save horseflesh. The honestest Tartar, they say, cannot occasionally resist the temptation of illegally turning a horse to his own use and profit; and it is for this reason, perhaps, that there are no Tartar drivers of hackney carriages in St. Petersburg. The cab-masters may be nervous lest a Calmuck driver should run away some morning, horse and all, and never come back again. In summer time, of course, the sledge with its runners is replaced by a *droschky*—a kind of shabby Victoria—on wheels. This vehicle is a little roomier than the winter-time sledge, and still leaves a good deal to be desired.

Official tariff of fares there is none; the driver is entitled to charge as much as he likes; but no one but a lunatic would think, after he had been a couple of days in St. Petersburg, of engaging a *droschky* or a sledge without making a preliminary bargain with the charioteer thereof. As a rule, the demand made by the driver

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.—DRAWN BY MR. WALTER GOODMAN.



MAN AND WIFE.



THE GIRLS.



WOMAN AND CHILD.



A MOUJIK.



SKETCHES AT ST. PETERSBURG, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

is not extortionate, and the bargain is easily struck, and rigidly adhered to by the Russian Jehu. If you present him with a trifle of copper money as a gratuity over and above his fare he will shed tears of joy—it is when he has been drinking too much *vodka* that he weeps most plentifully—still, if you give him nothing beyond the sum stipulated to be paid he does not upbraid you; far less does he strew over you the flowers of a Slavonic Billingsgate, as some London cabmen are rather too prone to do. A rouble will about cover the longest journey you could undertake in the streets of St. Petersburg; while for a short course so moderate a fee as twenty kopecks (about sevenpence) will often be cheerfully accepted. Fancy a sevenpenny cab fare in our own dear metropolis! If, however, you go out much at night to theatres, balls, or clubs, you had best hire a closed carriage with two horses by the evening, or, better still, by the week. It should not cost you more than twelve shillings *per noctem*, and the charge will be less if you hire it by the week. The drivers of these carriages—and those also who steer the private equipages of the Russian nobility and gentry—seem to be men of iron, wholly impervious to the effects of cold; and your coachman will take you to the opera, thence to three or four parties, thence to a couple of clubs, or wait cheerfully for you in the frigid courtyard of some great mansion, or on one of the bleak and wind-swept quays of the Neva, until four or five on a December morning. In the vicinity of the great theatres and the Imperial palaces there are permanent circular braziers of iron roofed in, and in which roaring fires of logs are lit on wintry nights. The watchmen gather round these jovial bivouacs, clap their fur-gloved hands together, warm their poor chilled noses, and are happy.

Reverting to your fancied station, perched on the topmost cupola of St. Isaac's, you will easily descry the great edifice of the Admiralty with its graceful gilded spire. Southward the great bulk of the city—the portion inhabited by the Court, the nobility, the corps diplomatique, and the principal bankers, merchants, and shopkeepers—stretches in thickly-serial lines and blocks, the Neva pursuing for nearly four miles a south-westerly course. The districts on this side the river are divided into three semicircular regions by as many canals, the Moika, the Ekaterina and the Fontanka. It is well worth while to bear this topographical arrangement in mind, since it closely and curiously resembles the lines on which the city of Amsterdam is built. It would seem as though the shipwright of Saardam had never been able to efface the remembrance of Holland from his mind; as though he had consciously or unconsciously adopted the Dutch capital, the arrangement of whose streets and canals has been compared to the section of half an onion, as a model for his autocratically-planned metropolis. Another Dutch town, Rotterdam, was called long ago a "vulgar Venice." Waterside St. Petersburg might from more than one point of view be qualified as a sublime Rotterdam.

The three principal streets of the city radiate from the Admiralty Place, and throughout the whole length of these streets the Admiralty spire is visible, closing the vista towards the river. They are all as straight as darts and as wide as church doors; while the houses surrounding them are generally as tall as maypoles or as deep as wells, according to the precise figure of speech which you may elect to use. These three thoroughfares are the world-renowned Nevski Prospekt, or "Perspective of the Neva"; the Gorokhovaya-Oulitsa, or "Pease-street"; and the Vosnesenski-Prospekt, or "Ascension Perspective." The other principal streets are the Bolschoi and Mala (great and little) Morskais, the Millionaia, the Kazanskais, or Street of Kazan, and the Sadovaya, or Garden-street. All these streets are strictly rectilinear, and are crossed by the smaller thoroughfares at right angles. For administrative purposes the streets are divided into three classes—first, Perspectives, which might be likened to Boulevards; next, Oulitzas, or ordinary streets; and, thirdly, Pereouls, or minor cross streets. When I first went to Petersburg the city was very imperfectly lit; in many of the streets there were only oil lamps, and in many more no lamps at all; while the state of the pavement, both on the roadway and on the side-walks, was indescribably execrable. When I went back last year—I travelled via Berlin, and it was nearly midnight before we reached the terminus—I found the gaslighting of the city to be thorough and brilliant. The roads were, it is true, too thickly covered with snow to enable me to affirm or to reverse in 1877 the judgment which I had presumed to form in 1857 upon "the Czar's Highway." This judgment was contained in a book long since out of print, called "A Journey Due North," a work full of crude and hasty notions, and which was so justly, impartially, and mercilessly slaughtered in the *Saturday Review* that it forthwith went into a second edition. Then it was abused in the *Times* as a "bundle of impertinences," and the second edition was, in consequence, swiftly exhausted; a fact upon which I and my worthy publisher, the late Mr. Richard Bentley, both heartily congratulated. I never yet published a book without finding it subjected to unmitigated abuse; and the abuse never failed to do me a large amount of moral and material good. I am about, shortly, to bring out another work about the land of the Sultan and the Czar; and if the reviewers, in addition to saying that I am an idiot and an ignoramus, will only be kind enough to hint that my uncle was transported for stealing a gasometer, and that I know more than I ought to do about the murder of Eliza Grimwood and the Waterloo Bridge mystery, I shall consider my fortune to be substantially made. *Tempus abire*; and one cannot go on grinding in the Philistines' mills for ever.

There is an immense amount of sight-seeing, in the true guide-book student and Cook's Tourist's sense, to be accomplished at St. Petersburg; more, perhaps, than in any European capital, save Paris. I will briefly enumerate a few of the principal shows, and will take them in groups. First, you must see the colossal cathedral of St. Isaac, a

basilica which is only surpassed in magnificence by St. Peter's at Rome. Next in size and splendour to this sumptuous fane is the Kazan Cathedral; and the ecclesiastical edifice next in interest is the vast Monastery of St. Alexander Nevski. After these you must view the Winter Palace and the Crown Jewels, the Alexander Monolith, with the Imperial Library and the Agricultural Museum. Next will follow an inspection of the glorious picture-galleries of the Hermitage, the museum of Imperial carriages, and the Naval Museum. Then cross the Neva and visit earnestly and attentively the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, with its garrison cathedral containing the sepulchres of all the Czars and Czarinas from Peter the Great and Catherine I. to Nicolas I. Close to the Fortress are the Artillery Museum and the consecrated building in which is enshrined the cottage in which Peter Veliké dwelt during the building of Petersburg, and the boat which with his own hands he fashioned. There remain the Academy of Sciences with its museum, the Imperial School of Mines, and the Smolni church to be seen; and you cannot give less than a day to the exploration of the Gostinnoi and Apraxin Dvors, the great bazaars of St. Petersburg. You should witness a review, also—say of 50,000 to 75,000 men—if the Emperor happens to be in town. If your visit happens to be during the fashionable season—that is to say, between December and January—you must needs go to the Bolschoi Theatre, or Italian Opera House, a truly superb house, nearly equalling in size and handsomeness the Great Theatre at Barcelona. If Patti or if Albani happens to be singing at the Opera House you will probably have to pay as much as five guineas for a stall; but on the "off" nights the prices are more moderate, and on Sundays in particular there is usually given, for the delectation of the families of the innumerable race of *Tchinnoviks*, or Government *employés*, a very grand ballet, rivaling in beauty of decoration the most elaborate choreographic spectacles of La Scala or of the Paris Académie de Musique. The *corps de ballet* are numerous, and excellently drilled—the sylphides being mainly drawn from the Imperial Terpsichorean School, a Governmental institution which adopts indigent female children and trains them for their capering calling. The ranks of the Terpsichorean School are extensively recruited from the St. Petersburg Foundling Hospital; and the same is the case in Moscow, where there is another splendid theatre for the performance of Italian opera, and which appeared to me to be even larger and handsomer than the Bolschoi Theatre at Petersburg. My appreciation of the beauty of the Moscow house may, perhaps, have been enhanced by the fact that through the kindness of Mr. Leslie, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Moscow (and brother of Mr. Henry Leslie of choral fame), who, as managing director of the Moscow Gasworks, supervises the lighting of the Imperial theatres, I had the opportunity (very rarely enjoyed by a foreigner) of going behind the scenes of the Opera House, between the acts of the performance, and inspecting the whole enormous edifice from garrets to cellar when all the departments were in full working order.

In addition to the Petersburg Opera, there is the Marie Theatre, a very large establishment, devoted to the performance of opera and drama in the native vernacular. There you may witness the masterpieces of such Russian *maestri* as Alexis Lvoff (who wrote the Russian National Anthem), of Glinka (the composer of the opera called "Life for the Czar"), and of Vertofsky, the Jacques Offenbach (*longo intervallo*) of Russia. The Marie Theatre is supported by the Government and managed by Government officials. At the Alexander Theatre you may sometimes be fortunate enough to hear Griboïdoff's comedy, "Sorrow Comes from Wit," and Gogol's famous satirical drama of the "Revisor." At the Michael Theatre French plays are performed; and during the winter season the most distinguished artists of the leading Parisian theatres play Sardou and Alexander Dumas, Scribe and Alfred de Musset, to say nothing of the productions of the minor *vaudeuvillistes* of the day, to the intense delight of the Imperial family and of the cream of St. Petersburg society. The performers (the ladies in particular), are munificently paid, and return to France laden not only with roubles (or the equivalent in gold, for if they be wise they will change their bank-notes into specie before crossing the frontier), but with "pearls and diamonds and jewels rare," homages to their genius respectfully offered to them by Russian Princes and Counts. A French actress, if she be pretty and good-looking, or thinks herself to be so, which amounts to pretty nearly the same thing, always looks forward to an engagement at St. Petersburg as the ultimate goal of her ambition. Not every *comédienne* can expect to become a *Sociétaire* of the august and awful Théâtre Français; but the periest little *soubrette* of the Palais Royal and the sauciest little heroine of an *opéra-bouffe* may hope some day to earn a couple of thousand pounds by a six months' engagement in Russia, and to bring home a pocket full of diamonds into the bargain. With respect to presents of jewellery made to artists by the Emperor, a very droll yet business-like arrangement exists. The singer or dancer may keep the glittering baubles if he or she chooses; but if preference is given to solid pudding over shining stone, the trinkets may be taken confidentially to the Treasury of the Hermitage, where the jewels are exchanged for cash, a moderate commission being charged for the transaction.

The hotels of St. Petersburg are numerous, fairly comfortable, but ruinously dear in their charges. Excellent fare is provided at the table d'hôtes, and, as many military officers dine there, the dinner itself is reasonable. The prices charged for foreign wines are simply monstrous in their extravagance; and if you ask for Crimean vintages, which are very good and should be cheap, you will be told that there are none in store. So the officers drink beer—home-brewed beer, be it well understood; for Allsopp's Pale Ale and Guinness's Stout are charged for at the rate of a rouble a bottle. As for the travelling Frenchman or Englishman, he is gloomily content to pay from five to six shillings for a bottle of very inferior Bordeaux. Havana cigars of the very finest brands may be obtained at

such places as Ten Cate's (the *Magasin Hollandais*), on the Nevski, and at the principal restaurants; and, indeed, I remember being told many years since at Havana by Señor Anselmo del Valle, the respected head of the world-famous house of Cabafia, that, after Great Britain and the State of California, Russia ranked highest as a consumer of Havana cigars of first-rate quality. The smoker of choice "weeds," therefore, may enjoy his desire to the full while residing in Petropolis, but he must be a smoker with plenty of money in his pocket. A moderately-sized Regalia Britannica will cost him eighteen pence; the modestest London or Henry Clay is not procurable under ninepence, and Regalias Imperiales (it is true that they are only smoked by Grand Dukes and American cartridge and smallarms contractors) cost three and sixpence a piece. Analogously inflated prices rule with respect to any other article of luxury. A Paris bonnet will cost six guineas; a lady's ball-dress would be cheap at thirty. Silk mantles are all but unattainable, save by Princesses, Ambassadors, and French actresses. A dinner for four at Dusaux' or Borel's, a luncheon at Wolf's or Donon's, a supper at Dominique's or Auguste's (all the best restaurants are close to the Admiralty end of the Nevski or in or about the Two Morskais and the Millionaia) will make an irretrievable hole in a ten-pound note: even without the champagne, which, if you have a fancy for Heideseeck, or Pommery and Greno, or, above all, Clicquot, will "stand you in" from a guinea to thirty shillings a bottle. Wearing apparel, linen, and hosiery, gloves, and knick-knacks are all equally expensive; and, in fact, I know of scarcely anything in St. Petersburg that can be called cheap save the rye bread, the reeking cabbage soup, the half-pickled cucumber, and the sour *quass* on which the moujiks, the soldiery, and, I am afraid, a large proportion of the poorly-paid Government *employés* mainly live. Let me just hint, "in this connection," that the Russians, with all their faults (and they have a good many both public and private), are by no means destitute of the domestic virtues. They abound in children, and the men of the lower and middle classes are most fond fathers and (since they have given up thrashing their wives) most excellent husbands. Old Russians, indeed, are wont to declare that the Slavonic Benedicts were quite as attached spouses when they did castigate their Beatrices; and that a Russian lady, whose husband was so inattentive to her welfare as to keep his hands off her, was sometimes fain to declare that, like the Irishman's wife, she was "growing mouldy for want of a bating." For the rest, blows and stripes have faded out altogether (they say) from among Muscovite usages. "En Russie," wrote the Marquis de Custine some forty years since, "tout le monde donne des coups!" The observation has lost its significance. The Knout and the Pleiti have long since been abolished as engines of criminal jurisprudence. Corporal punishment in the army has (they say) been totally abrogated; Russian schoolboys are never birched; and the beating or kicking of *moujiks* or peasants by irate nobles (a practice common enough when I first went to Russia) is prohibited under pain of fine and imprisonment. An insolent or spiteful *moujik* will sometimes do his best by abusive language to provoke a gentleman to strike him; but, woe to the gentleman should he venture to uplift his hand against Ivan Ivanovich. He will be summoned forthwith to the police office, subjected to innumerable interrogatories, and, on the whole, will have a bad time of it. Nobody in Russia now, a days seems to be liable to personal chastisement—excepting only the Uniat Greeks, who, when they exhibit stubborn reluctance to conform to the Orthodox Russo-Greek Church, are still led, by smart applications of the Cossack whip, to acknowledge the beauty of Religious Unity. The Russians are yet, it must be remembered, a very young people; and it is barely two centuries since we felt constrained, in this tolerant country, to scourge the Quakers.

In concluding this necessarily brief sketch of a very magnificent and very remarkable metropolis, permit me to remark that the traveller who is fond of pictures or of Greek and Egyptian antiquities, or of rare books and manuscripts, or of arms and armour, and who goes to St. Petersburg with a pocket-book well lined with letters of introduction from persons high in place at home to foreign ambassadors, consuls, generals, and statesmen in St. Petersburg, and with plenty of circular notes addressed to the correspondents of the Union or the London and Westminster Banks, will probably have in St. Petersburg what the Americans emphatically call "a good time." He will be received, in the first *salons* of the Russian capital, with exquisite politeness and lavish hospitality; he will have every week a great many more invitations to dinners, balls, and soirées than he is able to accept; he will be made an honorary member of one or more palatial clubs. There is no need for him to speak even half a dozen words of Russ, for everybody whom he meets with in "society" will be able to speak certainly French, and most probably English, with purity and fluency. The shopkeepers in the fashionable quarters speak French or German; and when the traveller goes shopping to the Gostinnoi Dvor he must take an interpreter with him whose services will not cost him more than three roubles a day. But, should he be a traveller, "remote, unfriended, melancholy slow," unprovided with letters of introduction, and with no more money in his purse than is sufficient to pay the ordinary cost and charges of locomotion and maintenance in a civilised country, I should most earnestly advise him to give St. Petersburg a very wide berth indeed. The asperity of the climate may tell upon his health; and the uncouth manners and incomprehensible speech of the seemingly barbarous folk with whom he comes in contact will give him the horrors. He will grow weary after awhile of the palaces and the picture galleries, and may feel, some gloomy winter morning, inclined to take a pickaxe and dig a hole in the ice of the Neva, and so definitively drown himself. I think that I could live, quite unknown and obscure, "the world forgetting," and "by the world forgot," at Seville or at Granada upon a pound a week; but I should not like to

lead a bachelor's life at St. Petersburg even on three hundred a year. One might just be raised above indigence on five hundred, and on eight hundred or a thousand a few of the little comforts of life might be secured. Leave St. Petersburg alone, then, tourist of moderate means. You won't like the city, and the citizens won't like you. "It is a cage," said to me a very charming American lady, whom I met in Petropolis in the course of my last expedition to Russia. "When the bars are gilt and there is always a lump of sugar between them the cage is barely tolerable; otherwise it becomes a horrible dungeon."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, BART.

Sir Alexander Bannerman, ninth Baronet, of Elsick, in the county of Kincardine, D.L., died on the 21st inst., at his residence in Grosvenor-place. He was born April 6, 1823, the only son of Sir Charles Bannerman, eighth Baronet, by Anne, his wife and cousin, daughter of Charles Bannerman, Esq., and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He succeeded to the baronetcy and representation of the old family of Bannerman of Elsick at the death of his father, June 18, 1851. He had previously been attached to the Legation at Florence. Sir Alexander married, first, 1860, Lady Arabella Diana, daughter of George John, fifth Earl Delawarr; and, second, Jan. 20, 1874, Lady Katherine, daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham, by the former of whom (who died Feb. 10, 1869) he leaves an only child, Ethel Mary Elizabeth. In default of male issue the baronetcy passes to the next male heir, Sir Alexander's cousin, now Sir George Bannerman, tenth Baronet.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR BURKE CUPPAGE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant R.A., died on the 19th inst. at 4, Cranley-place, South Kensington, in his eighty-third year. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1812, served in the Peninsula in 1814, and was present at Waterloo. From 1834 to 1849 he was Adjutant and Brigade-Major of the Royal Horse Artillery; from 1857 to 1863 he commanded the artillery in the south-eastern district; and from 1863 to 1868 he was Governor of Jersey. In the latter year he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and in 1875 he was made a K.C.B. Sir Burke married Emily Anne, daughter of the late Sir John Macleod, G.C.H.

SIR THOMAS TILSON.

Sir Thomas Tilson, Kt., J.P. and D.L., died at his residence, South-road House, Clapham Park, on the 9th inst., in his seventy-fourth year. He was the son of Thomas Tilson, Esq., of Brixton-hill, by Maria Matilda, his wife, daughter of Free-love Johnstone, Esq., and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School. For some time he was Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Surrey, and was a member of the General Assessment Sessions. From 1870 to 1872 he sat on the London School Board for the Lambeth Division. He received the honour of knighthood in 1868. Sir Thomas married, in 1827, Maria, daughter of William Shadbolt, Esq., J.P., of Stockwell.

The deaths are also announced of—

The Very Rev. Thomas Williams, M.A., Dean of Llandaff, on the 24th inst.

James Archer Butler, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for the county of Tipperary, on the 13th inst.

Captain Spencer, author of "Travels in European Turkey" and other works on the East, on the 17th inst.

The Hon. W. F. O. O'Callaghan, M.P. for the county of Tipperary, second son of Viscount Lismore, on the 20th inst., in his twenty-fifth year.

The Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D., Vicar of Rochdale, grandson of Major the Hon. E. Molesworth, fourth son of the first Viscount, on the 21st inst., aged eighty-seven.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

EXETER (Pursell).—We believe the first important chess-match by telegraph was played in 1861 between London and Bristol.

WOOLWICH CHESS CLUB.—We are surprised to find you at fault. There is no error in the diagram of No. 1727. See below.

E S (Jenkintown, Pa.).—We regret we are unable to comply with your request.

E H G (Bry).—Please inscribe your problems on diagrams.

D M T (Alexandria).—The problem is still under examination, and, if found correct, it shall be inserted in its turn.

S R (Macon, Ga.).—We are much obliged for the games, which are very interesting and shall receive due honour.

H G (Calcutta).—It is unsuitable, and in any case has been published before, both in St. Petersburg and London. The author was the celebrated Russian player, Petr II.

N S W (Temple).—Boden's Popular Introduction to Chess is a very valuable and interesting work. It contains a fine collection of endings of games from actual play.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1728 received from Woolwich Chess Club, H D, R S, Henry Wilson, W L R, and Simpsons.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1729 received from Tredunnock, W E Whitehead, Hostock, Titus, S W Russell, E P Valliamy, and Little J.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1730 received from Maggie Irwin, H B, L Nathan, Guya, Fitzroy Chess Club, Cant, W S B, C E, Coplaine, E L G, E Worsley, H Buggier, Only Jones, W Nelson, B Roughhead, O D, A G R, D H, W E Whitehead, Dolly Lianoy, Leonora and Leon, W Lee, S Western, Tippet, Harrobian, Gwick, B Lavy, De Goff, E Fran, W V G D, Paul's Roost, Americana, Little, R T King, Queen of Connaught, J S W, Black Knight, Simplex, J Williams, B R Stone, J Westons, Talloho, W Alston, L S R, A Wood, R H Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, E P Valliamy, Titus, J de Honsteyn, G H V, and M H H V.

PROBLEM No. 1727.—It will answer a large number of correspondents to point out that if in this problem White begins with K to Kt 3rd, Black's answer is B to K R sq or K R 2nd; 1. Kt to K R 3rd (ch) has an obvious answer in B takes Kt; and Q to B 4th met by Kt to K Kt 4th, exposing the White King to check on the following move.

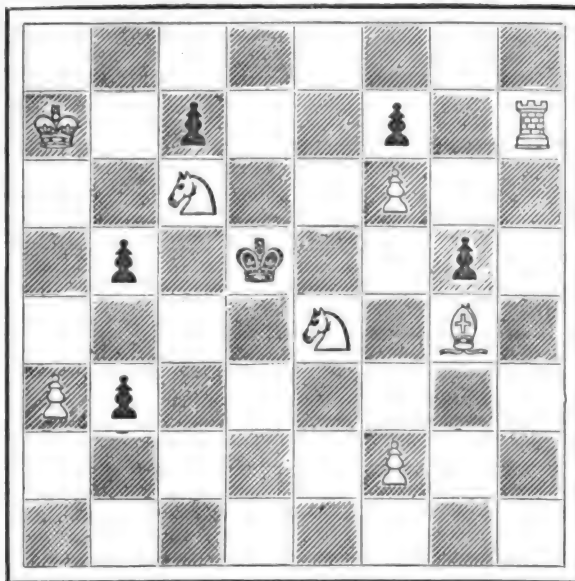
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1729.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 5th.	B takes R	3. R to K 4th.	
2. P to Kt 5th (ch)	K moves	Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1732.

By T. GUEST.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

On the 18th inst. Mr. Blackburne exhibited, at the City of London Chess Club his marvellous power of playing chess without sight of the boards and pieces. Although obviously in ill-health, he conducted eight games simultaneously against amateurs of considerable force, and succeeded in winning four games. The "blindfold" player lost two and two were drawn.

An important match was played on Saturday last in Manchester between the Manchester and Athenaeum Chess Clubs. Thirty players, fifteen on each side, engaged in the contest, which resulted in a decisive victory for the representatives of the Manchester Club, with a score of eleven to six, and eight drawn games.

The unusual pressure upon our space this week obliges us to defer the publication of the games.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Sept. 29, 1876, of Mr. Robert William Moore, late of Brixton-rise and of the Stock Exchange, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 13th inst. by Mrs. Seraphina Moore, the widow, William Edward Moore, the son, William Isaac Carr, the nephew, George Tunstall, and Herbert Dalton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £1000; to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the Colonial and Continental Church Society, £200 each; to the British Home for Incurables (Clapham-rise), the Idiot Asylum (Redhill), the National Benevolent Society (Southampton-street, Bloomsbury), and the Prayer-Book and Homily Society (Salisbury-square), £100 each; to the Brixton National Schools, Church-road, in connection with Brixton church, £50; to his wife, his furniture, plate, pictures, horses, carriages, and household effects, a pecuniary legacy of £3000, and the income of two sums of £23,000 and £65,000 for life, with a special power of appointment over the former sum among children on her death; upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Watson, in addition to the amount settled on her at her marriage, £13,000; upon trust for each of his other daughters £28,000; and there are legacies to his executors, clerks in the employ of his firm, and others. The residue of all his property he leaves to his two sons, Robert Marshall Moore and William Edward Moore.

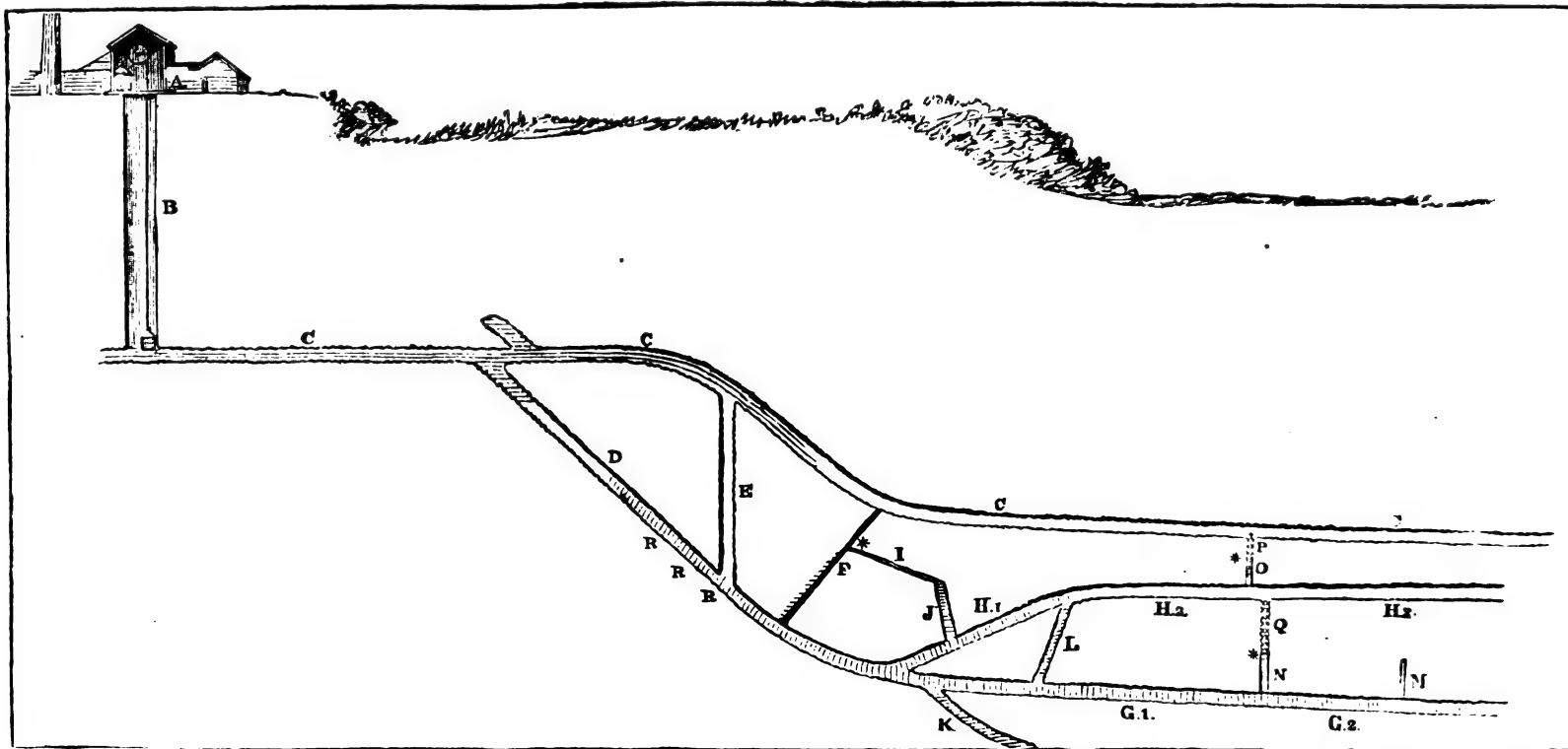
The will and codicil, dated March 25, 1875, and Aug. 28, 1876, of Admiral Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., C.B., R.N., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, late of Westfield House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and of Royal Court, House of Lords, who died on Feb. 8 last, were proved on the 18th inst. by Sir William John Cavendish Clifford, the son, Miss Isabella Georgiana Camilla Clifford, the daughter, and Sir Walter Rockliff Farquhar, Bart., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator settles his mansion-house, Westfield, and the residue of his property, under which settlement his eldest son takes the first life interest. Among the legacies may be mentioned £50,000 and a house in Eaton-square upon trust for his two daughters; £18,000 to his eldest son; and £10,000 to his son Colonel Robert Cavendish Spencer Clifford.

The will, dated May 31, 1876, of Mr. Thomas Mann Gladdish, late of Pettings Ash, near Wrotham, Kent, and of Belvedere-road, Lambeth, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 7th inst. by Edward Rosher, George Rosher, Frederick Rosher, and Alfred Rosher, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives legacies to his sister, nephews and nieces, clerks, bailiff, and servants. The remainder of his property is to be realised and divided into ten parts between his sister, nephews and nieces, and the widow and children of a deceased nephew.

The will, dated Feb. 10, 1871, of Mr. Edward Leigh Pemberton, formerly of Whitehall-place, and late of Eaton-place, and of Torry Hill, Kent, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 14th inst. by Edward Leigh Pemberton, M.P., and Loftus Leigh Pemberton, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives certain furniture, horses, carriages, plate, pictures, and articles of virtu to the person who shall succeed, at his death, to the Torry Hill estate, under the will of his brother, the late Lord Kingsdown. There are legacies to two of his servants; and the rest of his property is divided among all his children other than his eldest son, Edward, who is provided for by the will of Lord Kingsdown.

The will, dated Dec. 18, 1863, of Dr. Lawson Cape, late of No. 28, Curzon-street, Mayfair, who died on the 22nd ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Richard Pole Clerk, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives all his freehold, copyhold, leasehold, and personal property to his wife, Mrs. Barbara Cape, absolutely, subject only to the payment of his debts and other charges.

Mrs. Higgin, of Quarry Bank, West Derby, has bequeathed £24,200 to the Liverpool charities. The Seamen's Orphan Institution is benefited to the extent of £5000, five other institutions receive £2000 each, seven receive each £1000, four £500 each, and one £200. These amounts are exclusive of the sum of £10,000 distributed among the charities by Mrs. Higgin shortly after the death of her husband.



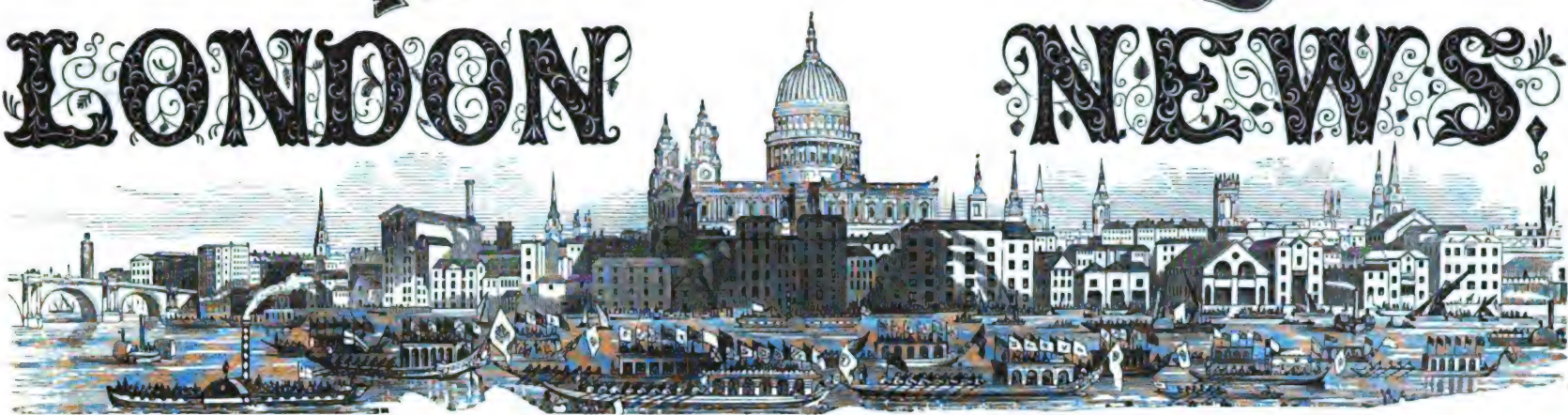
- A Mouth of Tynewydd Pit.
B Shaft descending perpendicularly 276 feet.
C Main Roadway Level, about 14,000 yards.
D Incline to Lower Level, called Charles's Heading.
E Edward Williams's Heading or Stall.
F Drift through which Divers attempted rescue (entering at *).
G 1 Main Lower Level Heading. G 2 George Jenkins's Heading.

- H 1 Glynog's Heading, leading to H 2 Middle Level Heading.
I Windway through which the first four rescued attempted to escape.
J Old stall connecting with dip by windway.
K John Hughes's stall, at which man and boy were working—killed in attempting to escape.
L Old stall.
M David Jenkins's stall, where the five men rescued were at work.

- N Thomas Morgan's stall, in which the five men took refuge—remained ten days and nine nights at point *.
O Morgan Morgan's Stall, in which the four men were imprisoned at point *: Scene of William Morgan's death.
P Cutting made through twelve yards solid coal to release the four men.
Q Cutting made through forty yards solid coal to release the five men.
RRR Supposed place of remaining two bodies.

PLAN OF THE TYNEWYDD PIT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1973.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



THE WAR: A RUSSIAN OUTPOST OF THE ADVANCED GUARD IN ROUMANIA.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Brownhill, Rochdale, the wife of E. A. N. Royle, of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Singapore, the wife of the Hon. John Douglas, Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, of a son.

On the 30th ult., at 30, Charles-street, St. James's-square, the Marchioness of Waterford, of twin daughters.

On the 26th ult., at 1, Clarendon Villas, Putney, the wife of Robert Walond, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Southborough, by the Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Bigsby, M.A., Vicar of St. Thomas's, Major-General E. A. Rowlett, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Geraldine, youngest daughter of the late Baron de Hochepied Larpent, of Holmwood House, Dorking, Surrey.

On the 26th ult., at St. James's Church, Southampton, by the Rev. C. D. Kebbel, William Lennard, of Middlesborough, to Rosa Lambie, of Southampton. No cards.

On Feb. 27, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Ward Maule, Wilson Bell, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway, to Ada Montfort, second daughter of the late E. F. S. G. Montfort Bromley, of Scotdale, Tasmania.

On the 26th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Horace Helyar, Esq., her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, eldest son of William Helyar, Esq., of Coker Court, Somersetshire, to Violet, only daughter of C. F. Webster-Wedderburn, Esq., of Hove, Brighton.

DEATHS.

On the 5th ult., at sea, on the homeward voyage from Natal, Arnott Browning, C.E., second son of the late Rev. David Cunningham Browning, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 38 years.

On the 25th ult., at Egham House, Staines, Eliza Henrietta, last surviving daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, 56th Regiment in her 89th year.

On the 24th ult., at Ewell, Surrey, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Jacob Maude, Esq., of Selaby Park, in the county of Durham, and widow of Vice-Admiral Constantine Richard Moorsom, eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom, K.C.B., in her 81st year.

* * * The charges for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12.

SUNDAY, May 6.

Evangelical Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dalton; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Ely.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., Rev. Sir Edmund Bayley.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Gordon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. F. J. Jayne; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry (first Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Augustus Francis Tollemache; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon William Walsham How.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear on the Missionary Church of England.
Welsh Church (St. Nicholas Cole Abbey), Queen Victoria-street, E.C., anniversary services at 2.30 and 6.30 p.m., Canon Griffiths, of Machynlleth.
Christian Evidence Society, St. Stephen's, South Kensington, 4 p.m., Rev. Professor Wace.

MONDAY, May 7.

Levée by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, Dean of Chichester, on Divinity), and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, jubilee, Willis's Rooms.
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Anniversaries: British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road, noon; Colonial and Continental Church Society, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m.; Christian Evidence Society, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m.; Haged School Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Colvin on Greek and Roman Art).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Academy Exhibition opens. Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.
Wagner Festival, Albert Hall, 8 p.m. Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m., annual oration. Musical Association, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 8.

Easter Term ends. British Museum reopens.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies).
Institute of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Street Trams; Sir W. G. Armstrong on Water Pressure Machinery).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Anniversaries: Church of England Temperance Society, Lambeth Palace, 3 p.m.; Home Missionary Society, Memorial Hall, 7 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. Medico-Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Half Quarter day.
Literary Fund, eighty-eighth anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms.
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, jubilee celebration, St. Paul's, 4 p.m., preacher, the Bishop of London.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Joseph Lucas on the Artesian System of the Thames Basin). Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Wagner Festival, Albert Hall, 8 p.m. National Health Society, 4.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 10.

Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. Alexandra Palace reopens.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Davis on a New Process for Production of Soda).
Anniversaries: London Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 10 a.m.; Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, 4.30 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Botanic Society Exhibition, 2 p.m. Historical Society, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 11.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace on the Intellectual Movements and Secret Societies of Russia, 9 p.m.).
United Service Institution, 8 p.m. Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 12.

Wagner Festival, Albert Hall, morning.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Pollock on Modern French Poetry).
Artists' General Benevolent Institution, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m.
Physical Society, 8 p.m. Botanic Society, 8.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount o Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.			
April	25	29.869	43.6	33.9	71	7	50.2	86.7	E. N.E. E.N.E.	Miles. 247	In. 0.000
	26	29.920	42.3	25.5	79	8	48.4	36.8	E. N.E.	314	0.000
	27	29.778	43.5	34.1	72	9	49.1	39.3	E.N.E.	563	0.050
	28	29.724	44.7	36.5	75	10	49.6	41.9	E.N.E. E. N.N.E.	348	0.000
	29	29.811	45.0	39.8	83	11	50.2	39.9	E. N.E.	218	1.100
	30	30.124	44.2	34.8	72	9	49.7	41.8	N.N.E.	321	0.000
May 1	30.354	41.2	28.7	64	10	45.7	36.3	N. N.E. E.N.E.	247	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.881	29.928	29.835	29.696	29.704	30.062	30.346
Temperature of Air	46.0	44.9	46.1	46.3	45.1	44.3	42.9
Temperature of Evaporation	42.3	41.7	40.9	41.9	42.0	41.4	37.5
Direction of Wind	E.	E.N.E.	E.	N.E.	N.N.E.	N.N.E.	N.N.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 50	8 27	9 13	10 10	11 17	12 43	1 31

H. R. H. the PRINCESS LOUISE (Marchioness of Lorne) has graciously consented to OPEN the GRAND FANCY SALE in AID of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 23 to 25, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, to be held, by kind permission of the Duke of Wellington, in his RIDING-SCHOOL, 25, ALBERT-PLACE, Knightsbridge, at Twelve o'clock on TUESDAY, MAY 15. The Band of the Royal Artillery will attend.

ADMISSION at the Door on TUESDAY, MAY 15, from Twelve till Two o'clock, 5s.; after Two o'clock, 2s. 6d. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MAY 16 and 17, open at Two o'clock. Admission, 1s.; children and their attendants half price.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS will be gladly welcomed. 43, Albany-street, Regent's Park, N.W. EDWARD H. CHANDLER, Hon. Sec.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Monday Evenings, May 7, May 14, Eight o'clock; Wednesday Evenings, May 9, May 16, Eight o'clock; Saturday Afternoons, May 12, May 19, Three o'clock. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelm, Leader of Orchestra. Richter and Dannreuther, Conductors of Chamber and Sinfonia, 500 voices, 100 instruments. Prices of Admission to each Concert: Private Boxes, from 5 guineas; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Stalls, 10s.; Balcony (first three rows), 15s.; other rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets, programmes, and all information may now be had at the Royal Albert Hall, of the usual Agents; and of HODGE and SON, Directors. Chief Ticket-Office, 6 and 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.

RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. Last but not One, THIS SATURDAY, EVENING, MAY 5.—Madame Antonette Sterling, Madame Osman Goldberg, Misses Cora and Marie Stuart, and Mr. McGuckin, Grand Orchestra, Chorus, and the Band of the Scots Guards. One Hundred and Fifty Performers. Conductor, M. Riviere. ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Admission, One Shilling.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 5s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for the formal dress, and at 7.00 for the informal dress. Extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE and BURGESS Easter Burlesque on THE MARVELLOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Vide extract from the "Morning Post," April 3:—"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Girards,' Messrs. T. Sully, James Moore, and Hene emulated the scenic gymnastics of the well-known 'Girards' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Beckett; EDWIN AND ANGELINA, by Mr. Corney (traveller); and "No. 24," by F. G. Burnand. EVERY EVENING, except Monday and Tuesday, Eight o'clock, Monday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit.

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Seventy-Eighth and Last Time but SIX of SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman; Henry Percy, Mr. H. C. Craven; Music by R. Stoepel. Proceeds, at Seven, by a Farce. On Saturday Morning next, May 12, "King Richard III." Saturday Night, Ten o'clock, "Queen Mary," for the benefit of Miss Bateman.

MISS COWEN'S DRAMATIC RECITATIONS, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 11, 1877, to commence at Three o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Balcony, 2s. 6d. Tickets may be had at St. George's Hall, of Messrs. Cassell and Co., 51, New Bond-street; and of Miss Cowen, 11, Warwick-circuit, Maida-hill, N.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE EIGHTY-THIRD EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE, with a number of fine ALPINE and SCOTTISH WATER-COLOURS, at the ELIJAH WALTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 83 by 24 in.; with "Descent of Christ's Wife," "Christ's Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 30, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to six. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1877.

Her Majesty's Proclamation announcing the firm and determined purpose of her Government to "maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the state of war unhappily existing" between the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey, marks a further stage, so far at least as this country is concerned, of the Eastern Question. It tells much, and it suggests even more. It is the end of a long series of efforts made by the Government of the United Kingdom, but made unsuccessfully, to preserve peace. We shall not discuss the political wisdom or unwisdom of the English Cabinet as it respects the past. Whether a more decided policy two years or even a twelvemonth ago would have been more likely to precipitate a European war, or to retard it, we must leave to the judgment of our readers. Certainly, the course which has been pursued has not served to accomplish the main object at which it aimed. War has come, though not in an indefinite form. It is not between the United Powers of Europe and the Porte, but simply between Russia on the one hand and the Ottoman Empire on the other. Russia, impelled, no doubt, by internal necessities, has unexpectedly taken upon herself the execution of the Resolutions arrived at by the Conference at Constantinople. She can, perhaps, plead an international justification of the act, though there may be something in the manner of it to which the other Signatory Powers may take objection. We take up an attitude of neutrality in regard to the contest, as do the other Powers. The question occurs whether we shall be able to maintain it to the end—in other words, will the War be localised, or is it likely to be extended? Will it be confined to the object proposed by Russia, or will the probable progress of Russian Arms rouse her ambition to turn to selfish account the victories she may chance to win? Will armed interference in the dispute be forced upon England by any probable issue of the contest? This is a question which the Royal Proclamation of neutrality immediately thrusts upon our consideration.

Reasonable hopes may be entertained that the policy of Great Britain may be kept disentangled from any international complications likely to arise from the pending struggle. In the first place, the disposition of the people of England is so decided to abstain from affording any material assistance to the Porte in its present conflict that no Government would feel itself justified in running counter to its manifestations. It may be able to command a majority of the House of Commons against the Resolutions to be proposed on Monday next by Mr. Gladstone, but even in that case it will not be authorised to interpret the will of the nation as favouring the position taken up by the Porte. The remedial policy of the right hon. gentleman may be condemned even by those who are unprepared to sympathise with or to protect the anarchical rule which for a long time past has prevailed in the insurgent Provinces of Turkey. There would seem to be no sufficient reason why what has been done before in similar instances should not be repeated, and that under the Suzerainty of the Sultan there should not be established by the success of Russian arms a degree of administrative self-government which will, at any rate, guarantee the Rayahs against the license of the Pashas. To some extent, it may be true that the influence of Russia in South-Eastern Europe will be increased by the part she is taking in the settlement of this question. It seems natural enough that it should be so. But this has not always been the case in similar enterprises, nor is it by any means certain that a more intimate acquaintance with the general style of Russian rule will tend to cement ties of fraternity between the Slavs of Turkey and those of Russia. At any rate, England has had her choice in the affair, and, perhaps, has chosen wisely. What she would not do herself, although recognising the expedience of being done, she has little right to protest against as being done by another.

But, quite independently of public opinion in this country, the localisation of this War appears to be more than probable. Russia has to do, it should be borne in mind, not with England only, but with other European Powers, in her conduct of hostilities and in the permanent end to which she may turn them to account. Even on the hypothesis that she finds herself able in a military sense to dispose of the difficulties with which she will have to grapple, there are empires as strong as herself with which she will have to reckon before she can appropriate to other purposes than those which she has publicly set forth the fruits of victory. She is acting, at present, with the acquiescence of Austria and Germany, to say nothing of France and Italy. So long as she restricts her military action to the internal reforms approved of by the Conference she may count upon their neutrality, "benevolent," or otherwise, as the case may be. But should she be tempted to seize Constantinople, or possess herself of the Mouths of the Danube, or annex to her territory the Bosphorus and its adjacent shores, she would unquestionably evoke from the European Powers we have already named a protest to which it would be madness in her to turn a deaf ear. As the *Times* has pertinently remarked, "Germany could not permit the Gates of the Bosphorus, and thus the freedom of the Danube, to be at the mercy of Russia. Austria would forbid such a conquest for reasons at least as peremptory as the motives which would guide this country. It could not be permitted by Powers which, like Italy and France, have a great naval stake in the Mediterranean. Ambitions as Russia may be, we cannot suppose that she would absolutely invite a disaster." Taken in conjunction with the known wishes of the English people, the interests of the European Powers on the Continent may well serve to calm down apprehensions, not otherwise unreasonable, perhaps, respecting the lengths to which Russia may carry the war she has commenced. Possibly, without any active concurrence of her own, it may eliminate Turkish rule, or at all events the rule of the present oligarchy of Pashas, from South-Eastern Europe. But at present there would appear to be no well-founded reason for believing that the neutrality of England cannot safely be maintained to the last. She is not likely to help the Porte. She will not be called upon, it is hoped, to measure her strength with Russia. The Czar's armies will find enough to do in carrying into effect the published programme of the Government at St. Petersburg. And, whatever may be their success, it is certain that their progress will be vigilantly—perhaps somewhat suspiciously—watched by the neutral Powers. Unlooked for occurrences may, of course, turn up to disturb the calculations of the political world; but men do not usually base their expectations of the future upon conclusions which cannot be reasonably sustained.

A number of appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George were gazetted on Tuesday night. Sir Henry Holland, M.P., Mr. Wellington Cairns, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. B. Maxse, and Mr. William FitzHerbert, agent for the colony of New Zealand, are appointed Knight Commanders.

The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke, on Wednesday opened the new East London Hospital for Children, which has been erected at Shadwell. A very cordial welcome was given to the illustrious visitors to the East-End by the inhabitants; and at the hospital Lord Enfield read an address thanking them and giving a brief history of the institution. A dejeuner followed, at which a list of subscriptions amounting to £2000 was read.

THE COURT.

The Queen was visited at Windsor Castle on Thursday week by King Francis of Naples and the Duke of Teck; they remained to luncheon. Commander Ruggiero de Besia was in attendance on King Francis. Her Majesty's dinner party the previous evening included the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Emma Osborne, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Lord Bagot.

The Bishop of Truro was introduced to the Queen at the castle yesterday week, and did homage on his appointment. Princess Beatrice was present at the ceremony. The Duchess of Edinburgh went to Cumberland Lodge, and lunched with Prince and Princess Christian. The Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond and Lady Drummond, and Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Campbell of Blythwood dined with her Majesty and the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh on Saturday last, and remained to luncheon. Sir Herbert Stanley Oakeley, Professor of Music in Edinburgh University, played on the organ in St. George's Hall in the afternoon, before the Queen, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. Princess Christian and Captain A. B. Haig, R.E., dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, D.D., Canon of Llandaff, Hulsean Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, officiated. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty. This being the birthday of the Emperor of Russia, the Duchess of Edinburgh went to London and attended Divine service at the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street. The Duchess dined with the Russian Ambassador, and returned to the castle in the evening.

The Queen held a Council on Monday, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. The Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of her Majesty. The Portuguese Minister, Chevalier D'Antes, was introduced to an audience of the Queen and presented his credentials. Mr. Justice Fry and Colonel Herbert Sandford, Royal Artillery, received the honour of knighthood.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, left the castle on Tuesday for London. The Royal party travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace. This was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. His Royal Highness, who had arrived at the palace early in the morning from Dublin, met the Queen on her arrival. Her Majesty held a Drawingroom. Prince Arthur, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone were included in the Queen's dinner party. The Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in the evening. Prince Leopold went to the Criterion Theatre.

The Queen, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Countess of Caledon, Lady Emma Osborne, and the equestrian in waiting, visited the exhibition of flowers held in the Conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on Wednesday. Her Majesty was received by Lord Aberdare (president) and the council of the Horticultural Society, who attended her round the exhibition. The boys of Christ's Hospital, of the Foundation of King Charles II., arrived at the palace to exhibit their drawings and charts to her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught, entered the Picture-Gallery at a quarter to three o'clock, when various gentlemen connected with the hospital were presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge, president; after which the Queen inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her by each boy separately. Her Majesty selected from amongst the drawings a water-colour drawing of her Majesty's ship *Thunderer*, by Frank D. Thomsett, of the Mathematical School. Subsequently the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Princess Louise of Lorne at Kensington Palace.

Her Majesty held a Drawingroom on Thursday.

The Queen's visit to the Camp at Aldershot has been fixed for Monday next.

Princess Beatrice inspected Miss Thompson's pictures at the gallery of the Fine-Art Society on Tuesday. Prince Leopold was present at the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Literature last week, of which his Royal Highness is a member.

The Hon. Evelyn Paget has succeeded the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Major-General H. Ponsonby has succeeded Colonel G. A. Maude as Equerry in Waiting, and Colonel Maude has arrived as second Equerry in Waiting.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM ON TUESDAY.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Christian were present. The customary state ceremony was observed. This being collar day, the knights of the several orders wore their respective collars.

The Queen wore a dress with a train of black brocaded silk, trimmed with passementerie and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of sapphires and diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooches, and earrings of sapphires and diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, St. Katherine of Russia, St. Isabella of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of pale pink silk, trimmed with Honiton lace and pale blue corn-flowers. Head-dress, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, St. Katherine of Russia, St. Isabella of Portugal, the Victoria and Albert order, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a petticoat of rich pale green and cream-colour poul-de-soie, trimmed with rich green fringe. Corage and train pale green satin, lined and trimmed with cream-colour. Head-dress, a ruby and diamond diadem, feather and veil; ornaments, necklace, brooch, and earrings of rubies and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, and St. Katherine of Russia.

The Court was very fully attended; various presentations in the diplomatic circle took place, and in the general circle about 180 presentations were made to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales reached Marseilles on Wednesday in the *Sultan*, and was saluted by a French man-of-war and by

the guns of the port, on landing. His Royal Highness, after receiving various dignitaries, landed at three p.m., and left by railway for Paris. The Prince has been again appointed Grand First Principal of the Royal Arch Freemasons of England.

The Duke of Connaught was present yesterday week at a ball given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Dublin.

The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, opened the East London Hospital for Children at Shadwell on Wednesday. The Duchess after inspecting the three wards named them "Princess Mary," "Enfield," and "Heckford," the last being the name of the founder. The Bishop of London took part in the ceremony. A guard of honour of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade was in attendance. The Duke and Duchess dined with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Petre on Tuesday in Berkeley-square.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Devonshire House from Chatsworth.

The Duke of Norfolk has arrived at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, from Arundel Castle.

The Duchess of Beaufort has arrived in town from Badminton.

The Duchess of Buccleuch and Lady Mary Scott have arrived at Montagu House, Whitehall, from Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster kept their Silver Wedding on Saturday. There were great rejoicings at Chester and other places in celebration of the event.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square, from Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds.

The Marchioness of Camden and Captain P. Green have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square from the Continent.

Countess Olga Münster, Lady in Waiting to the Empress of Germany, has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Berlin.

The coming of age of Mr. Llewellyn Nevill Vaughan Lloyd Mostyn, heir to the barony and extensive estates of Mostyn, was celebrated on Tuesday in Flintshire. The present heir, who attained his majority on April 7 last, is the son of the late Hon. T. E. Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, and grandson of the present Lord Mostyn.

On Wednesday Mrs. Ward Hunt held her first reception this season at the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall. The full band of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, conducted by the bandmaster, Mr. Kappey, was in attendance.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Algernon Robert Parker, M.A., third son of the Earl and Countess of Maeclesfield, with Emma Jane, only daughter of the Hon. Edward Kenyon, of Maesfen, Chester, took place at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, on Thursday week. Mr. Herbert J. Hope was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice M. Kenyon and Miss Georgina Dunbar, her cousins, and the Ladies Mary and Evelyn Parker, sisters of the bridegroom. The bride wore a white silk dress, trimmed with Brussels lace and small bunches of orange-flowers; wreath of orange-blossoms, and veil. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of ivory white silk, trimmed with rose-coloured ribbons, with toques hats to match. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, assisted by the Rev. James Fleming, B.D., the Vicar.

The marriage of Mr. Edmund Mallet Vaughan, of Lapley, Staffordshire, and Miss Mary Vaughan, youngest daughter of the Hon. George Vaughan, was celebrated on Thursday week at the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Mary, Cadogan-terrace. Mr. Francis Monckton, M.P., was best man; the bridesmaids were the Hon. Mary Gerard and the Hon. Catherine Gerard. Each wore a gold porte bonheur bracelet, with "Minnie" in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her father. The religious ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Canon Macmullen. The wedding breakfast was given at the residence of the Hon. George Vaughan, in Wilton-crescent.

The marriage of Lord Fermoy and the Hon. Cecilia O'Grady has been solemnized at Tullybrackey church, near Rock-barton, the bride's residence. A deputation from the tenantry presented the bride with an address.

The Lord Mayor has received from Mr. T. E. Wales, her Majesty's Inspector of Mines in Wales, an official statement of the different plans which were tried to effect the release of the imprisoned men in the Tynewydd Mine. Referring to the final plan adopted, he states that the engineers and officials knew that the water which was kept back by the compressed air was standing from four to five feet above the men, and when it was resolved to open out the three holes which had been bored through and plugged, and allow the air to escape from the imprisoned men till it was reduced to the same pressure as the air with them, it was seen that as the air was discharged the water would rise, and if the men were not extricated in sufficient time they would be drowned. On the other hand, the engineers knew they could not pump the water out for some two or three days, and the men had told them that they could not live much longer. As soon as the holes were opened and the air allowed to escape the water began to rise, and the men said that they would soon be drowned. For two hours the imprisoned men continued to call out in the most pitiful tones that they would soon be drowned; and they also tried to stop up the holes. At last, however, when the water had risen to within a few inches of their mouths it ceased to rise. The men were then informed that they were quite safe and would be relieved in a short time, and asked if they would have food sent through the holes, or wait until they were relieved. They replied they would wait, as they could live a little longer. Mr. Wales says that the conduct of all—mining engineers, medical men, and colliers—was far above any language to express; he also praises the bravery shown by the two divers from London. The Court of Common Council has voted 100 guineas towards the Mansion House Fund, which now amounts to over £1800. The five men rescued continue to go on favourably. The body of another of the drowned colliers has been recovered.—Tuesday's *Gazette* states that the Queen has extended the two decorations styled "The Albert Medal of the First Class" and "the Albert Medal of the Second Class" to cases of gallantry in saving life on land. This is done to enable her Majesty to confer that honour upon the rescuers of the entombed miners.—At a special meeting of the committee of the Royal Humane Society on Tuesday it was resolved that the honorary medal of the society be granted to the miners at Pontypridd who most distinguished themselves in rescuing their fellow-workmen from the colliery.—A special morning performance, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor, was given on Thursday at the Folly Theatre, Charing-cross, in aid of the rescued miners and their brave deliverers.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A very heavy week's racing was wound up at Sandown Park last Saturday, and, under the auspices of Messrs. Pratt and Barbrook, and the energetic management of Mr. Hwfa Williams, the most successful meeting that has ever taken place at Sandown was brought off. The Esher Stakes, with £500 added, was quite a second City and Suburban, and fell an easy prey to Ironstone (6st. 7lb.), who had a very light weight for a five-year-old. Balbriggan (7st. 13lb.) was strongly fancied, but failed to show to nearly such advantage as at Epsom. Woodcock (12st. 5lb.) well sustained his high character as a hurdle-racer by winning the Great Sandown Hurdle-Race, beating Scamp (12st. 7lb.) very easily indeed; and Grace, who displayed such smart form at Epsom, secured another rich two-year-old event for Mr. Peck. Last Saturday, which was devoted entirely to jumping events, made a grand conclusion to a brilliant meeting. Eight ran for the Grand International Steeplechase, which was carried off by Congress (12st. 7lb.), one of the most consistent steeplechasers of the day, who, though he does not know how to fall or refuse, has occupied the tantalising position of second on several occasions this season. A few strides from home it appeared as though he would once more take his old position, but Citizen (10st. 3lb.) swerved just at the finish, and suffered a neck defeat.

The Newmarket First Spring Meeting opened most tamely last Tuesday, and, with the exception of the Two Thousand Guineas, there was not a race that we need allude to on the first two days. The second victory of Skylark over Coltness, in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, naturally gave renewed confidence to the followers of Silvio for the great event, as the latter was said to be able to beat the four-year-old at 10 lb. Still the great rush was upon Morier, who was confidently reported to be a second Macgregor, and at last he fairly passed Chamant in the quotations, a shade under 2 to 1 being accepted about him. Great disappointment was felt that he was not saddled in the paddock, where Chamant certainly bore off the palm on the score of looks and condition, and everyone connected with him made no secret of their confidence, which did not appear to be in the least shaken by the moderate display made by Verneuil "across the water" last Sunday. Strachino, the other French representative, did not create a favourable impression; and, as he was said to have lately given evidence of the possession of a very bad temper, he receded several points in the betting. There was little delay at the post before Monachus, in the centre of the course, jumped off with a slight advantage, and, making running at his best pace, showed the way for Brown Prince on his left, with The Monk, Silvio, and Thunderstone all in a cluster close up with them on the Stand side. Following immediately on their heels came Chamant on the left. On the other side of the course were Kingsclere, Morier, and the Voltella colt, while stretching away from these were Silvio and Warren Hastings, with Strachino—who showed a deal of temper at the post—whipping in. Little change occurred in this order of running until half way across the flat, where Monachus still held possession of the lead; but Brown Prince had ceded his position to Thunderstone, who now came on in advance of the American, the pair being just in front of Silvio and Chamant, The Monk and Warren Hastings being most prominent of the remainder, of whom Morier was being hard ridden in order to live with the front rank. Coming over Bushes Hill Strachino made his effort, and, fairly running into his horses, looked like making a bid for victory; but he died away again immediately, and at the top of the hill Chamant romped to the front, with Silvio struggling on in his track, followed by Brown Prince, and thus they ran into the Abingdon Mile Bottom. As soon as the ascent was commenced for home Lord Falmouth's colt was in trouble, and gave way to Brown Prince, who made an ineffectual effort to overhaul Chamant, the latter easily holding his own to the end, and winning, without ever being fairly called upon, by a length. Ridden out to the end, Silvio obtained third place, three parts of a length behind Brown Prince. The Voltella colt, who came with a rush at last, was a moderate fourth, about a neck in advance of Monachus and The Monk, fifth and sixth respectively. Thunderstone and Strachino, close together, were the next pair, about a dozen lengths in front of Morier, who ran in trouble from the moment the flag fell, and Kingsclere was the absolute last. The surprises of the race were the forward position held by the American colt, Brown Prince, and the miserable exhibition of Morier. It is probable that the latter's running was far too bad to be true; indeed, he was slightly lame at the post, owing to an accident on the previous night; still, Chamant had the race so completely in hand from start to finish that he jumped at once to 2 to 1 for the Derby.

The Craven Hounds were sold by auction on Wednesday, and realised 1175 gs.

On Saturday last the new grounds of the London Athletic Club, situated at Stamford-bridge, Fulham, were formally opened by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; and on the following Monday W. Slade and J. Gibb ran a four-mile match there. The latter made the running at a great pace, and, as Slade's right leg most unfortunately gave way, he had to retire just before finishing two miles, which the leader covered in 9 min. 51 sec.

T. Taylor and Joseph Bennett played their third match this season, on a championship table, last Thursday week. Each of the previous games had fallen to Taylor, who won them by 27 and 21 points respectively, and, after another wonderfully close contest, he was again successful, this time by only 11 points.

An international contest of a peaceful nature is to come off on the Thames in the summer. The Thames International Regatta, which is warmly supported by Mr. Gulston and Mr. Hastie, the captains of the London and Thames Rowing Clubs, is fixed to take place on July 26, 27, and 28, and is expected to draw oarsmen from America, France, and Germany to compete with English amateurs and watermen for the valuable prizes to be offered on the occasion. Three hundred pounds will be presented as the first prize for the professional four-oared race; and entries should be made to Mr. J. Leith, secretary of the Thames International Regatta, 18, Bennet's-hill, London, E.C.

A new railway was opened on Wednesday, connecting the seaside village of Felixstowe with the Great Eastern system. The junction is at Waterfield, a few miles beyond Ipswich. The total length of the line, which has been made at the sole cost of Colonel Tomline, is fourteen miles and a half.

The inauguration of a training school for nurses in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital took place on Tuesday. A large block of buildings within the precincts of the hospital has been set apart and fitted up as a "Home" for the present nursing staff and the candidates for training. For the latter the period of training is fixed at twelve months, at the end of which time their proficiency will be thoroughly tested by a series of examinations, upon passing which they will be granted a certificate of proficiency, and will be free to remain in the hospital or to seek private engagements.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

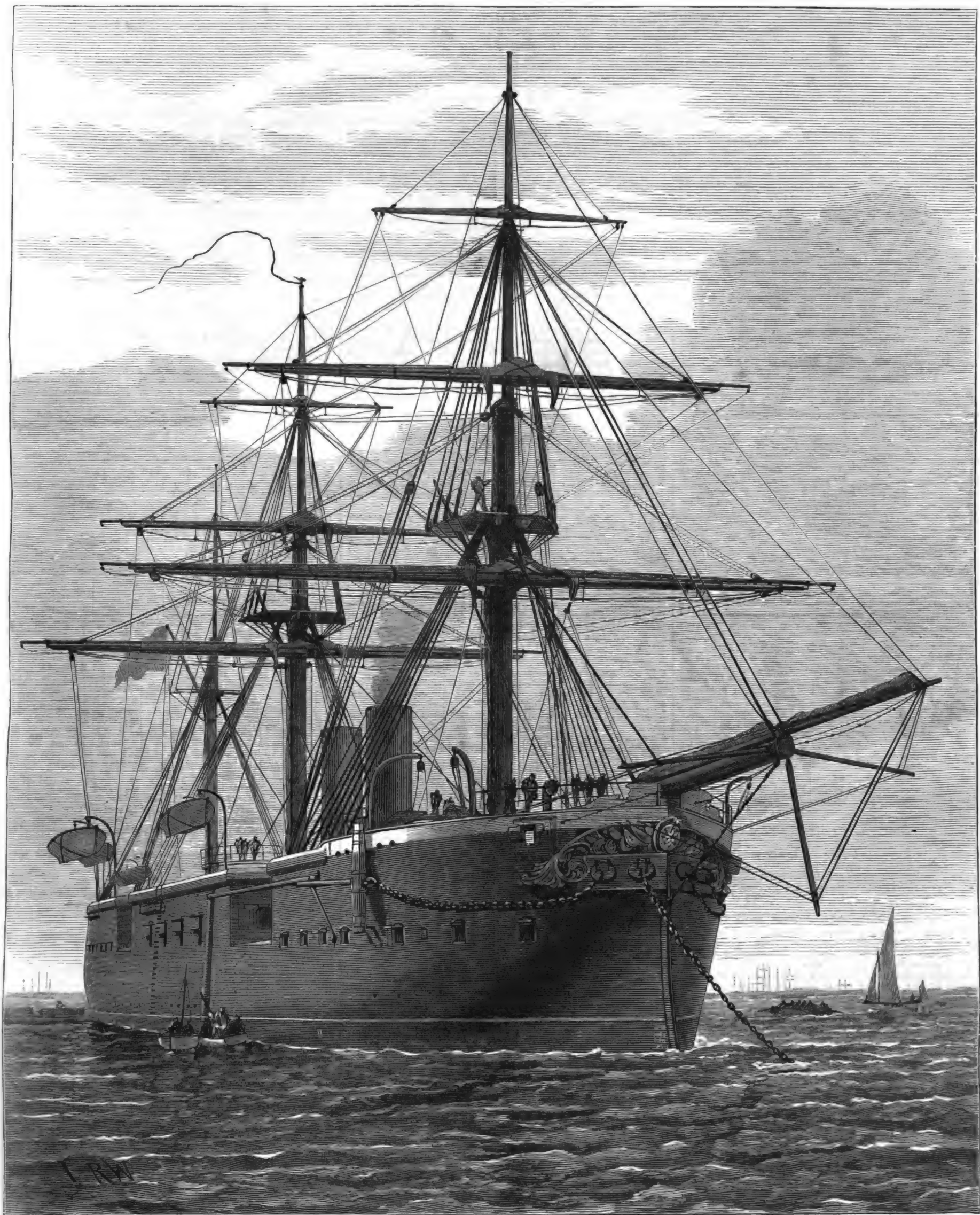
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



TURKISH SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH A VILLAGE.



ENCAMPMENT OF TURKISH CAVALRY.



THE TURKISH IRONCLAD HAMIDIEH.

THE WAR.

The Russian armies, both in Europe and in Asia, commanded respectively by the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, have made some progress in their advance to the invasion of Turkey, since the declaration of war at the beginning of last week. The geographical bearings of the campaign in Europe will be rendered more intelligible by the aid of our Panoramic View, which is given as an Extra Supplement to the present Number of this Journal, with the further assistance, in our ordinary Supplement, of a special Map of the Dobrukscha, and the Delta of the Danube, on the western shore of the Black Sea. The Dobrukscha or Dobruja, as most of our readers know, is the spacious alluvial plain almost inclosed by a great bend of the Lower Danube, flowing northward first to Braila (or Brailow) and to the commercial port of Galatz, but thence turning eastward, nearly at a right angle, to pass into the Black Sea by three several channels, which are the Kilia, the Sulina, and the St. George's mouth of the Danube. All the territory on this right bank of the Danube is under the immediate rule of the Sultan. The left part of Bulgaria; whilst the left bank of that river, with the lands formerly known as Wallachia and Moldavia, belongs to the Slav Principality of Roumania, over which Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has been called to reign. To the north-east of Roumania is the Russian province of Bessarabia, approaching the Danube as near as possible, but nowhere actually touching it. The river Pruth, a tributary of the Danube, marks the frontier between the Russian Empire and the province of Roumeria, which owes a modified allegiance to the Sultan; and the crossing of the Pruth by the Russian troops within a few hours of the declaration of war last week, must have been considered a positive act of hostility towards Turkey. It has been followed by the Russian occupation of Galatz, of the Barbochi bridge over the Sereth, of the neighbouring river Buceo, and of the town of Braila. But the passage of the Danube anywhere in those parts would be a difficult and dangerous attempt while the broad river is swollen by the late heavy rains, and the roads through the Dobrukscha are quite impassable from the mud and mire. Our Artist's view of the scenery at the confluence of the Pruth with the Danube, some miles below Galatz, has an impressive aspect of lonely desolation; with the mountains rising on the one hand, the reeds, and rushes, and other weeds, on the other, growing in the shallow part of the river, and harbouring a flock of pelicans, which will be disturbed only for a moment by the passing steam-boat. But it was in these quiet waters, no longer ago than last week, that the English naval commander of the Turkish fleet, Admiral Hobart Pasha, on board the Rethymo despatch-boat, ran the gauntlet of the enemy's fire, and made his way scatheless into the Black Sea.

Hobart Pasha arrived safely at Constantinople last Monday evening. The story of his adventurous feat has been reported to us by telegraph. It appears that while his vessel was lying near Rustchuk the Turkish authorities received intelligence of the arrival of the Russians at Galatz, and that they were placing torpedoes in the river. Hobart Pasha was advised to leave his steamer in the Danube and return to Constantinople by land through Varna; but, disdaining all such counsel, he declared that he would rather blow up his ship than desert her. Night approaching, he made everything ready for running into the Black Sea in opposition to all Russian hostile intentions, getting clear fires under the boilers of his craft, in order to avoid smoke from her funnel, and making other arrangements. When Hobart Pasha started on his daring expedition the Danube current was running at fully five knots an hour. Upon nearing Galatz he found that heavily-armed Russian batteries commanded the river, looking capable of sinking anything afloat, besides the torpedoes reported to be hidden beneath the waters. Immediately it was dark, the word was passed, "Lights out," and the Rethymo sped rapidly along. The batteries were soon reached, and the Russian lanterns, the heavy guns, and soldiers in great numbers were clearly visible to those who manned the saucy Rethymo, when suddenly a rocket was sent up from the Roumanian shore to apprise the Muscovite gunners of Hobart Pasha's coming. Other rockets followed in quick succession, then the hoarse word of command was distinctly heard, bugles sounded, and drums beat merrily, summoning the Russians to their posts. Hobart Pasha expected every moment to be blown out of the water by the fire of the heavy guns he was treating so cavalierly; but, being determined to make efforts in some degree proportionate to the great risk he was facing, he ran his vessel close in shore, not forty metres from the batteries themselves—indeed, so near that the Russian gunners were unable to compress their pieces sufficiently fast to get good aim. His boat went quickly by at twenty knots an hour, and soon all danger was over. When satisfied he had nothing to fear from his enemies, Hobart Pasha ordered the crew of the Rethymo, which carries one 40-pounder Armstrong gun, to throw one shell into the centre of the Russian camp, an order which was quickly obeyed—the missile bursting in the midst of the Muscovite tents. He reports the Russians in great force close to Galatz, making preparations apparently to cross the Danube and enter the Dobrukscha to move upon Varna. He also found that twelve small Russian gun-boats had been brought by rail across Roumania, and were ready for launching in the river.

The skilful coup-de-main which, fourteen hours after the beginning of the campaign, made the Russians masters of the bridge over the Sereth, near Barbochi, was executed by General Stobelieff, the well-known commander of Russo-Asiatic irregulars in Turkestan. This bridge, connecting the West Roumanian Railway with Galatz, will be a most important link in the Russian chain of communication during the entire campaign, and, being situated but a few hours' march from the Turkish frontier, might easily have been seized and blown up by Ottoman troops. While Stobelieff's flying column performed over 150 miles to seize the important bridge, the Turks from Matchin or some other point on the Danube might have reached Barbochi in eight hours. The advance of the Russian troops has already kindled the animosity of the Turks against the Christians in the villages opposite Braila and Galatz. Fugitives have crossed the Danube, flying from violence and robbery. Cossack patrols have been sent over to protect the Christians. About 6000 Russians of all arms are encamped on the heights above Galatz and at Barbochi, covering the bridge over the Sereth, where some earthworks constructed by the Roumanians are now mounted with Russian artillery. There are 8000 Russians at Ismail, and about a division camped in detachments between Ismail and Galatz, chiefly on the left bank of the Pruth. Prince Schokosheff, commanding the troops who crossed the Pruth, has issued peremptory orders that all ships at Galatz and Braila must depart. The Russian engineers were at once to commence laying torpedoes to cover both above and below the pontoon-bridge about to be constructed probably from a point on the Roumanian bank, opposite Isakia.

The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir, arrived at Odessa at two o'clock on Wednesday. After having inspected the troops and the Russian flotilla, his Majesty left for Kieff.

In the Roumanian Chamber the Minister for Foreign

Affairs has laid before the House a convention with Russia, dated the 18th inst., in accordance with which Roumania assures to the Russian troops free passage and the treatment due to a friendly army, and the Czar binds himself to respect the rights of the Principality. The Chamber, by seventy-nine votes to twenty-five, adopted the convention.

There is every indication that Turkey is in a position to make a strenuous defence upon the Danube and in the Balkans. In addition to the army properly so called, she possesses 200 battalions of territorial infantry on the Danube; and Sadyk Pasha, the late Ambassador at Paris, now Governor of this province, is displaying great activity. The places situated upon the banks of the river are intrenched and well provided with supplies, and some of them, such as Widdin and Varna, are very strong. The latter town has eight advanced forts and 200 siege pieces, a fourth of which are Krupp guns. The garrison is under the command of Blum Pasha, a Prussian; the officers of foreign origin comprise Poles, Hungarians, Englishmen, and even Americans. The Turkish fleet will assume the offensive in the Black Sea, where it disposes of sixteen large ironclads, as many vessels of lighter draught, a powerful artillery, and English engineers.

We learn by telegraph from Bucharest that there was fighting on the Danube last Thursday. At about ten o'clock in the morning fire was opened between the Russian batteries near Ibraila and three Turkish monitors. The Turkish vessels drew in nearer to the shore and commenced to bombard the town itself, but were compelled towards noon to withdraw before the Russian fire.

Hostilities against Turkey are announced from a fresh quarter, fighting having been resumed in Herzegovina, where the insurgents, who are being largely recruited, attacked the Turkish vanguard near Nevesinje, and killed fifteen men. The Turks, on the other hand, are reported to have completely overcome the Miridites, in the north of Albania.

The contradictory intelligence from the seat of war in Asia renders it difficult to trace the course of events in that quarter. It would appear that the Russians have developed two main lines of attack in Armenia. Their right column, starting from Akaltzik, in the neighbourhood of Batoum, may either have been intended for the capture of that important port, or for a circuitous march upon Erzeroum, masking Kars. The left or Alexandropol column has marched direct upon Kars, which lies about forty miles south-west of Alexandropol. It seems that the right column met with a reverse at Ardahan, although there may be some exaggeration in the Turkish estimate of the Russian losses. Better fortune appears to have befallen the Alexandropol column, which seized the heights of Moukhaater, half way to Kars, yesterday week, in spite of a resolute defence on the part of the Ottoman forces. While these operations have been taking place on land the Turkish fleet has bombarded Chevetil, St. Nicholas, and other places on the Russian coast. There was a report that Poti had been entirely destroyed by Turkish shells, and that the town was on fire for twelve hours. A Russian official despatch says, however, that the Turkish monitors approached Poti, but went away without doing any damage. During the bombardment of Fort St. Nicholas one Russian sub-officer was killed, and one of the inhabitants wounded. It is rumoured that an important battle on the road to Kars began last Sunday.

A telegram from Tiflis announces that the Russians have occupied Bayezid, a town in Armenia, not far from the Persian frontier, and 1500 miles south of Erzeroum. The place has a citadel and an arsenal. It seems that on the appearance of the Russian troops the Turkish garrison, numbering 1700 men, left the town, abandoning a large quantity of arms and ammunition. According to letters received in Constantinople, the Turkish forces in Armenia number 83,000 men, without counting the Circassians, Kurds, and militia, who have been called out. These would, if they all obeyed the summons, furnish 44,000 additional men.

From Egypt we have the text of a speech delivered by the Khedive at a sitting of the Assembly of Notables which he had summoned for the purpose of considering the advisability of sending troops to the Sultan. His Highness said that, notwithstanding its evident desire for peace, the Porte had been compelled by Russia to go to war. Egypt would, as before, send troops to Turkey, but their numbers must be determined by the means of the country. It was for this the Assembly had been convoked. The Khedive, in conclusion, said his son Hassan, being a soldier, would start for Turkey, to share the honour of defending "the just cause and sacred rights of the empire."

We hear from Constantinople that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are closed during the night, almost every light being extinguished. The Sultan has signed an Irade appointing Mr. Valentine Baker commander-in-chief of the gendarmerie, with full powers for the reorganisation of the police forces throughout the Ottoman provinces, sanctioning the engagement of English officers in posts of direction, superintendence, and inspection.

The British Mediterranean squadron, consisting of the ironclads Alexandra, Monarch, Swiftsure, Devastation, and Hotspur, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hornby, left Malta for Corfu on Saturday.

An extraordinary number of the *London Gazette* was published on Monday night containing a Royal Proclamation, in which the Queen enjoins all her subjects to observe strict neutrality in the war pending between Turkey and Russia on pain of her Majesty's high displeasure. The *Gazette* also publishes a letter from Lord Derby to the several Government departments on the same subject.

THE TURKISH IRONCLAD FLEET.

The ship of which an Illustration appears in this Number of our Journal belongs to the Imperial Navy of Turkey, but has not yet been enabled to join the fleet under the command of Admiral Hobart Pasha, which is expected to perform efficient service in the war that has just broken out. This vessel, which was originally called the Memdoudhiyeh, has been renamed the Hamidieh, in honour of the present Sultan Abdul Hamid II. She was built, along with a sister ship, the Mesoudiye, by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, from the design furnished by Ahmed Pasha, Chief Constructor of the Turkish navy, slightly modified by suggestions from the British Admiralty; and her building was superintended by Mr. Housom, appointed by the Admiralty for that purpose at the request of the Turkish Government. The dimensions of this ship are, length between perpendiculars, 332 ft.; extreme breadth, 59 ft.; depth, 19 ft.; burden, 5349 tons, builder's measurement; displacement, nearly 9000 tons. The hull is divided into seventy-one water-tight compartments. The whole ship is protected by a belt of armour-plate 12 in. thick, and the main-deck battery is fortified with plates 12 in. thick at the water-line and 10 in. above. The bow is yet more strongly defended, and is furnished with a powerful iron beak, to pierce an enemy's ship below its armour. The main deck is shell-proof in every part. The main-deck battery, arranged for a broadside fire, is 148 ft. long, containing twelve 18-ton guns; the four corner ports are so placed at an angle that their guns

may fire astern or ahead of the ship, as well as on the broadside. There are two 6-ton guns mounted on the fore-castle, and one in the poop. The engines, constructed by Messrs. Maudslays and Field, are of 1250 nominal horse power, and the ship is capable of a very high speed. The Hamidieh is now quite ready to go to sea, but has been detained some days in the Thames, owing to causes not yet explained. Her sister, the Mesoudiye, with several other ironclad frigates, is lying in the Bosphorus, and will shortly find employment in the Black Sea.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chambers reopened on Tuesday after the Easter recess. In both Houses the Duc Decazes made a statement, which was favourably received, respecting the policy of the Government in the present conflict. That policy, he said, would be based upon the most absolute neutrality. The Yellow-Book, which was distributed on the same day, comprises 530 pages, and is mainly occupied with Eastern affairs. The latest despatch, dated April 25, is a circular addressed by the Duc Decazes to the representatives of France abroad. It expresses regret that Turkey had rejected the Protocol, which provided her with an honourable means of solving the difficulties in a pacific manner.

The Salon opened on Tuesday. There are 2192 oil paintings. Gustave Doré has come out as a sculptor; he exhibits a plaster group—"La Parque et l'Amour."

There was a crowded and distinguished gathering at the Grand Opera yesterday week to see the long-promised opera, "Le Roi de Lahore." Marshal MacMahon and the Duchess of Magenta were among the early arrivals. The music is composed by M. Massenet, who has hitherto confined himself to smaller productions at the Opéra Comique, and the words are by M. Louis Gallet.

A brilliant audience assembled at the Comédie Française on Saturday evening to witness the first representation of "Jean Dacier," a drama of five acts, in verse, by M. Charles Lomon, a young writer of a well-known literary family.

SPAIN.

The King opened a wine exhibition at Madrid on Monday. The exhibition building comprises twelve halls, splendidly decorated from floor to roof with the products of the vine in casks. Fifty provinces are represented, the number of exhibitors being 8000.

Señor Posada Herrera has been elected President of the Congress by 265 votes to five. The members belonging to the Constitutional party did not take part in the voting. The Budget was submitted to the Cortes yesterday week. The estimated expenditure for 1877-8 amounts to a little above £29,000,000 being £3,000,000 more than of last year, and the probable income is also fixed at £29,000,000. Some new taxes are to be levied, and there is to be a fresh issue of Treasury Bonds for the consolidation of the public debt.

The Biscayan Juntas have been dissolved.

ITALY.

An official declaration has been issued proclaiming the neutrality of Italy.

The Treaty of Commerce concluded between Italy and Belgium on April 9, 1863, has been prolonged until the end of December, 1877.

The debate on the Clerical Abuses Bill has begun in the Senate.

The church erected by the Wesleyan Methodist Society in the Via della Scrofa, Rome, opposite the Palace of the Cardinal Vicar, was consecrated on Sunday morning.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor arrived at Strasburg on Tuesday afternoon. The bells of the churches were rung, and salvoes of artillery were fired. His Majesty is said to have been enthusiastically welcomed by large crowds which had assembled at the railway station and in the streets. All public buildings and many private houses were decorated. On Wednesday he witnessed a parade of the troops. The weather was fine, and a dense crowd thronged the streets. The Emperor, after the parade was over, visited the cathedral and university. His Majesty is reported to have been greeted everywhere with continuous cheering.

On Monday morning the colossal statue of Prince Bismarck, which was so much admired at the Munich and at the Philadelphia Exhibition, was unveiled at Kissingen. The site is close to where the attempt was made on the Chancellor's life. Herr Max Lion, the Chairman of the Berlin Committee, to which Kissingen is indebted for the statue, delivered the speech of the day, in which he extolled the Chancellor's merits, and thanked the King of Bavaria for permitting the first statue of Prince Bismarck on German soil to be erected in Bavaria.

In the German Parliament, yesterday week, the protectionist tendencies of the Government met with a serious check. The bill imposing compensatory or retaliatory duties on iron was rejected by a majority of one hundred.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Parliament has voted its thanks to the Sultan for his gift of the Corvinus antiquities, and the Government has been requested to forward an official expression thereof to the Sultan.

A congress of Austrian Roman Catholics was opened at Vienna on Monday. Numerous telegrams and letters sympathising with the objects of the congress were received from France, Italy, England, Spain, and Germany. Count Egbert Belcredi was elected president.

AMERICA.

In the case of proceedings by the owners of the Enns Silver Mining Company to recover 5,000,000 dols. a jury has returned a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Noyes, ex-Governor of Ohio, has accepted the post of United States Minister to France.

The grain supply of the United States is represented in a report issued from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington to fall short, as will the Californian of 1877.

Archbishop Wood and other Roman Catholic clergymen have started from Philadelphia to attend the Pope's Jubilee. They take an offering of 30,000 dols.; Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, takes 35,000 dols. Father Kearney, representing Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, sails with 50,000 dols. There have also been sent from Philadelphia 15,000 dols. of special contributions from the laity, collected by an organisation presided over by Mrs. Sherman, the General's wife. The estimated amount of the gifts sent to the Pope from the United States and Canada is over 300,000 dols.

An American inventor, Mr. Ross Winans, engineer, inventor, and millionaire, died on April 11, at Baltimore, in his eighty-first year.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been prorogued. Letters have been addressed to the newspapers by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the Premier, and Mr. John A. Macdonald, pointing out that on June 20 next her Majesty will have completed the fortieth year of her reign, and pre-

posing that the Canadians should manifest their national attachment to their Sovereign by requesting her Majesty to take the title of Empress of Canada.

An offer has been made to the Imperial Government by the Toronto field battery to go on active service if needed.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have intelligence from South Africa, by telegram from Madeira, to April 10.

The South African Exhibition, at Cape Town, was opened by Sir Bartle Frere on April 5. Great élat attended the opening ceremony, and the exhibition is regarded as a complete success.

From the Transvaal the latest news is of an indecisive character. The people were being urged by Paul Kruger, the candidate for the presidency, to abide by the new Constitution and pay the taxes, as the only means of preventing annexation by Great Britain.

AUSTRALIA.

It is announced that the Parliament of Victoria has been dissolved, and that the general election has been fixed for May 11. The Ministry have announced that they will adopt a policy in the direction of free trade. They propose to cover the deficit by the imposition of stamp and land taxes.

A despatch, dated Brisbane, March 9, says Dr. Hale, the Bishop of Brisbane, tendered his resignation recently in consequence of the inadequacy of the support rendered to the General Church Fund. At the request of the Bishop of Sydney, however, he has withdrawn the same for twelve months.

The rate for the conveyance of book-packets from London to British India has been reduced to 6d. per pound.

Sir Thomas Wade has forwarded to Lord Derby a report which he considers to be "both able and interesting," by Mr. Davenport, respecting the trading capabilities of the country traversed by the Yunnan Mission. The report is very long.

A famine is raging in the north of China, and people are dying by thousands of sheer starvation. The scenes of the chief distress are in the north and east, in the extreme north of Kiangsu, in Shantung, in Pechili, and in Shanse; and from Shantung especially the accounts are heartrending.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baylies, William Wyke, to be Rector of St. Michael's, Stone.
 Bell, Arthur L'Argent, to be Vicar of St. Mary's, Eling.
 Bellamy, Algonon Parker; Rector of Harford.
 Bennett, Robert Atkin; Vicar of Ninfeld.
 Bent, Robert Paul; Rector of Tickenote, Rutland.
 Brigstocke, F. H. J.; Hon. Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton.
 Broughton, Reginald; Rector of Mottetown-with-Shorwell.
 Browne, Henry Joy; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Barnet.
 Carpenter, William; Vicar of Guyhirne with Ring's End, Wisbeach.
 Chambers, John; Perpetual Curate of Woodhead, Cheshire.
 Chute, John; Vicar of St. Jude's, Hunslet.
 Clarke, W.; late Vicar of Wingham; Vicar of Hook, near Surbiton.
 Daniell, Reginald Percy; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Epton.
 Dixon, John Hulke, Curate of Leeds-cum-Bromfield; Vicar of Wye.
 Dobbin, A. J.; Curate of Ruddington; Vicar of Cropwell Bishop.
 Evans, Alfred; Vicar of Bidford.
 Fearon, Thomas H. Browne; Rector of Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire.
 Finch, T. R.; Vicar of Dorington, Salop.
 Gauntlett, John George; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Swansea.
 Gepp, Nicholas P.; Vicar of Sandon; Rector of St. James's, Colchester.
 Glover, Archdeacon; Vicar of Christ Church, Wolverhampton.
 Guest, Arthur; Perpetual Curate of Lower Peover, Cheshire.
 Hackman, Adolphus; Rector of Llyswen, Brecon.
 Hall, John William; Perpetual Curate of South Baddesley.
 Haythornthwaite, Richard; Vicar of Great Broughton, Cumberland.
 Healey, Robert M.; Organising Secretary to the Central African Mission.
 Herbert, David; Curate of Cwmaman.
 Hillis, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Reigate.
 Holland, Walter; Rector of Puttenham, Surrey.
 Hopkins, Frederick; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Holdenhurst.
 Hopton, Michael; Vicar of Canon-Frome with Munsley.
 Hughes, Richard; Rector of Llansadwrn.
 Jennings, Arthur Charles; Vicar of Whittleford.
 Johns, Thomas; Vicar of Llanwnda, Pembroke.
 Jones, Thomas; Curate of St. John's, Pembroke Dock.
 Ketchley, Walter Guy; Vicar of Kirby Moseley, with Gillmore.
 Knapp, John Oliph Charles; Rector of Suenley, Bucks.
 Laidman, Samuel Lancaster; Vicar of Christ Church, Barnston, Cheshire.
 Laycock, William; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Huddersfield, Cheshire.
 Lepard, S. C.; Rector of St. Andrew and St. Mary Brelman, Canterbury.
 Lewis L.; Curate of St. Michael's, Derby; Vicar of Ockbrook, near Derby.
 Macdure, Edward Craig; Vicar of Rochdale.
 Mantle, W.; Inspector in Religious Knowledge in the Diocese of Carlisle.
 Martin, William; Vicar of Bromyard.
 Matthews, W. A.; Rector of Skelton.
 Montath, R. R.; Chaplain of Sackford Hospital, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 Neville, Canon; Rector of Stow.
 Nixon, John Wannop; Vicar of Robert Town.
 Norrie, Thomas; Rector of Alexton.
 Paul, Henry Hugh Beams; Vicar of Upton, Shropshire.
 Phillipps, John; Perpetual Curate of Bisphopton, Warwick.
 Pilling, John Rushworth; Rector of Barby.
 Potter, Robert, Vicar of Bulkington; Rector of Corley, Coventry.
 Powell, James T.; Vicar of Llandilior fan with Llandinangel Nantbran.
 Prescott, John Eustace, Canon of Carlisle; Vicar of St. Mary's, Carlisle.
 Priestley, William; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Bowling.
 Roberts, Paul; Curate of Stockton.
 Robeson, Edmund; Vicar of Mildenhall; Vicar of Tewkesbury.
 Scott, John Anker; Perpetual Curate of Armthwaite, Cumberland.
 Seaton, John Abdiel; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Cleckheaton.
 Seed, John; Perpetual Curate of Mowcop, Staffordshire.
 Smith, Sidney Anderson; Vicar of Chatteris.
 Steele, Otto William; Vicar of Wolstanton.
 Stone, Charles Henry; Rector of Cheldon, Devonshire.
 Thompson, William Oswald; Vicar of Hemel Hempstead.
 Tomlinson, Edward Murray; Vicar of St. Trinity, Minorics.
 Trotter, H.; Vicar of Christ Church, Cambridge.
 Turner, C. H.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.
 Vincent, William Philip; Perpetual Curate of Salt.
 Watson, George Augustus Frederick; Vicar of Abbotaleys.
 Watts, R. E. R.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford.
 White, Joseph Henry; Vicar of Weybread, Suffolk.
 Whipple, Arthur; Rector of Belstone.
 Wilkinson, Henry Bliss, Curate of Sharnbrook, Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Bedfordshire; Vicar of Sharnbrook, Beds.
 Williams, Thomas; Minor Canon in Bangor Cathedral.
 Wright, Charles Howard; Chaplain of Hartley-Wintney Union.
 Youard, Henry George; Vicar of Whitegate, Cheshire.
 Young, N. B.; Rural Dean of Eaton Socon, northern portion.—*Guardian*.

It is stated that the Archdeacon of St. Asaph is about to resign the archdeaconry and canonry.

The *Western Mail* states that the vacant deanery of Llandaff has been accepted by the Ven. Archdeacon Blosse.

An iron church for Coley, a poor district of St. Mary's, Reading, has been opened by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Vicar of St. Pancras and Canon-Residentary of York Cathedral, will succeed Bishop Claughton in the see of Rochester.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* learns that Mrs. Samuel Parker, of Bromgrove, has undertaken the entire cost of erecting the south transept in the restored parish church of Sheffield.

An address has been sent to the Home Secretary, signed by BISHOPS, deans, archdeacons, and about 3500 clergymen of the Church of England, asking Mr. Cross to support the bill to make vivisection illegal.

The Bishop of Truro was enthroned on Tuesday in his cathedral church by the Bishop of Exeter. In the Townhall there was a large assemblage of persons to witness the preliminary proceedings.

Last Saturday afternoon the Countess of Wharncliffe laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Deepcar, near Sheffield. The Earl gave an address on the occasion, in which he warmly advocated the system of free sittings.

The *Bradford Chronicle* says that, in order to raise the sum of money required if Wakefield is chosen as the cathedral town for the new see, Mr. Benjamin Watson has offered to give £1000 if fourteen other gentlemen will give a like sum.

Canterbury Convocation again met yesterday week. The Clergy Discipline Bill was amongst the subjects discussed in the Upper House, while in the Lower the co-operation of laymen in spiritual work was a topic of consideration. Both Houses stand prorogued until July 3.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and troopers of the 2nd Life Guards have made a handsome offering to the Rev. Arthur Robins, Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, and Chaplain to the Household Brigade at Windsor, in aid of the new Church of the Saviour in that town.

In Cossall churchyard, near Nottingham, there has been erected a marble monument to the memory of Shaw, the Life-Guardsman, and his two Waterloo companions, Waplington of the Blues, and Wheatley of the 23rd Light Dragoons, all of whom came from the above-named village.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Guildford dedicated an additional chapel-of-ease for the district still attached to the mother parish of Battersea. The new building is called St. Matthew's, and is situated on Lavender-hill. The site was given by Mr. J. Westwood, of the Manor House, Dulwich. The architect is Mr. William White, F.S.A., and the chapel will accommodate between 500 and 600 persons.

A beautifully chased silver salver, with an inscription: Wordsworth's "Commentary on the Bible," handsomely bound; a travelling bag, writing case, and pocket-book, silver-mounted; and address, with many influential names appended, expressive of high respect and personal regard and regret at the loss of so good a neighbour, with sympathy upon his recovery from a long and dangerous illness; have been presented to the Rev. J. H. Wanklyn, upon his leaving Bourne-mouth, after residing there nearly twenty years. A handsome photographic album was presented to Mrs. Wanklyn.

Four memorial windows of richly-stained glass, by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, have been presented to the parish church of Illingworth, Yorkshire, which is now quite remarkable for its numerous beautiful windows. A large east window has been placed in Farn church, Montgomeryshire, to the memory of Mr. John Moore. Three memorial windows, by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, have been placed in the chancel of the Church of Teversal, Notts, in memory of the late Henrietta Anna, Countess of Carnarvon, by her tenantry and other friends, to record their gratitude for her unwearied beneficence and reverence for her Christian character.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Rev. Charles Henry Hamilton Wright, of Exeter College, and formerly of Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year. A Liberal Club was set on foot among the undergraduates last Tuesday, when Viscount Lymington, of Balliol, was elected to the first presidency.

Dr. Phear, Master of Emmanuel, Cambridge, has been elected Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics in the place of Dr. Cookson, deceased. The Esquire Bedellship has been carried off by Mr. A. P. Humphrey, of Trinity, who polled 200 votes, against 167 for Mr. Wace, of St. John's. H. W. Fulford, B.A., of Clare College (bracketed fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos of this year), has been elected to a fellowship at Clare.

Mr. H. A. Dalton, M.A., scholar of Corpus Christi, and senior student of Christ Church, Oxford, has been appointed to the head mastership of St. Edward's School, Oxford.

THE IRISH CHURCH SYNOD.

The revision preface of the Irish Church Prayer-Book was passed on Thursday week in the House of Bishops by a vote of five to four. Those voting were:—For including the preface, the Bishops of Killaloe, Meath, Cashel, Kilmore, and Ossory; against it, the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Down, and the Bishop of Derry.

Yesterday week Lord Plunket's motion was discussed, relieving the Archbishops and Bishops who dissent from the new Prayer-Book preface from the necessity to impose it upon candidates for orders. This led to a long discussion, at the close of which the Bishop of Meath stated that these Bishops would forego their objection to requiring subscription from candidates, and the motion dropped. Afterwards there was a fresh debate on the Athanasian Creed.

The General Synod concluded its session on Tuesday last. The debate was resumed on a motion made on a former day by the Dean of the Chapel Royal for the addition to the first Rubric in the order for the burial of the dead of words to authorise the reading certain psalms or lessons, the Lord's Prayer, and the Benediction over the graves of unbaptised issue the offspring of Christian parents, and who had not been withheld from baptism by wilful default or neglect, and of persons at the time of their death ready for baptism. The motion was adopted. Master Brooke moved the third reading of the bill fixing the "Time and Terms" for bringing the Revision Statute into operation, which was passed by a two-thirds majority—ninety-four clergy and 137 laity voting for, and ten clergy and three laity against it.

The Bishop of Meath announced a donation from Sir Joseph Napier of £1000 for the widows and orphans of the clergy of the diocese of Dublin.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for last week (the fourth week of April) again shows an increase compared with the corresponding week of last year. The total number of paupers at the end of the week was 83,006, of whom 38,278 were in workhouses and 44,725 received outdoor relief. This is an increase of 1283 compared with the corresponding week in 1876, but a decrease of 8102 and 17,604 respectively compared with 1875 and 1874. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 729, of whom 493 were men, 189 women, and 47 children under sixteen.

The jubilee festival or fiftieth anniversary of the British Orphan Asylum at Slough was celebrated yesterday week. The Earl of Dartmouth was chairman of the dinner at Willis's Rooms; and the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot and the Lord Mayor of London were present, with Mr. Woolton, Mr. Gilliat, and other gentlemen, the active and liberal supporters of this benevolent institution. The number of children now maintained and educated in the asylum is 114 boys and 97 girls. The subscriptions amounted to about £2600. Many of the former inmates have won for themselves a good social position; and some have shown their gratitude to the asylum by contributing largely to its funds.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained the members of the Municipal Council of Paris, who are on a visit here.

Mr. Newton H. Nixon has been appointed secretary of University College Hospital.

Professor Huxley presided on Tuesday at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Dental Hospital.

A festival in connection with the Children's Home, Victoria Park, took place on Tuesday; Mr. Forster, M.P., and the Dean of Westminster being amongst the speakers.

Mr. George Noon, solicitor, has been elected by the electors of Bishopsgate Without common councilman for that ward; and in the Tower ward Mr. J. C. Howell has been chosen.

The disused burial-ground in Drury-lane, belonging to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, has been laid out as a garden for the use of the poor people of the neighbourhood and their children; and it was opened for that purpose on Tuesday.

By order of the War Office, the first brigade field-day of the present season will be held to-day (Saturday) in Hyde Park, when, according to the regulations, at least half the enrolled strength of each of the regiments whose attendance has been ordered must be present.

There is an extensive library of books relating to Canada, comprising the statutes, law reports, bluebooks, maps, commercial and statistical publications, and all works of interest or utility having reference to the dominion, at the Canadian Government offices, 31, Queen Victoria-street.

A general meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society is to be held at Serjeant's-inn Hall, Chancery-lane (by permission of Mr. Serjeant Cox), to-day (Saturday), at half-past one o'clock. Lord Talbot de Malahide, president of the society, will preside.

Professor Tyndall presided last Saturday evening at the concluding lecture of Dr. Corfield's course on the Laws of Health, at the Society of Arts, and took occasion to express his decided conviction that there was no power of spontaneous generation of the germs of contagion.

The Fishmongers' Company have made a grant of £250 to the fund for rebuilding the Metropolitan Free Hospital; fifty guineas to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society; twenty-five guineas to the Artisans' Institute, St. Martin's-lane; and twenty guineas towards the Bricklayers' Technical Education Classes.

A public meeting, at which the claims of the Charity Organisation Society were placed before the citizens of London, was held at the Mansion House yesterday week. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., presided, and amongst the other speakers were Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. Goehen, M.P., Mr. Hubbard, M.P., and the Earl of Lichfield.

At a largely-attended public meeting held on Tuesday evening in Regent's Park Baptist Chapel, under the presidency of Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Justice Lush presented to the Rev. Dr. Landels (ex-President of the Baptist Union) an illuminated address, accompanied by £1000, in acknowledgment of his twenty-two years' services to the Baptist Church.

A handsome monument to perpetuate the memory of the great engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel has been erected on the Thames Embankment, on a site granted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, in the garden adjoining the Temple station. The full-length bronze figure of the engineer has been hoisted on its pedestal, but will not be uncovered until the masonry work is finished.

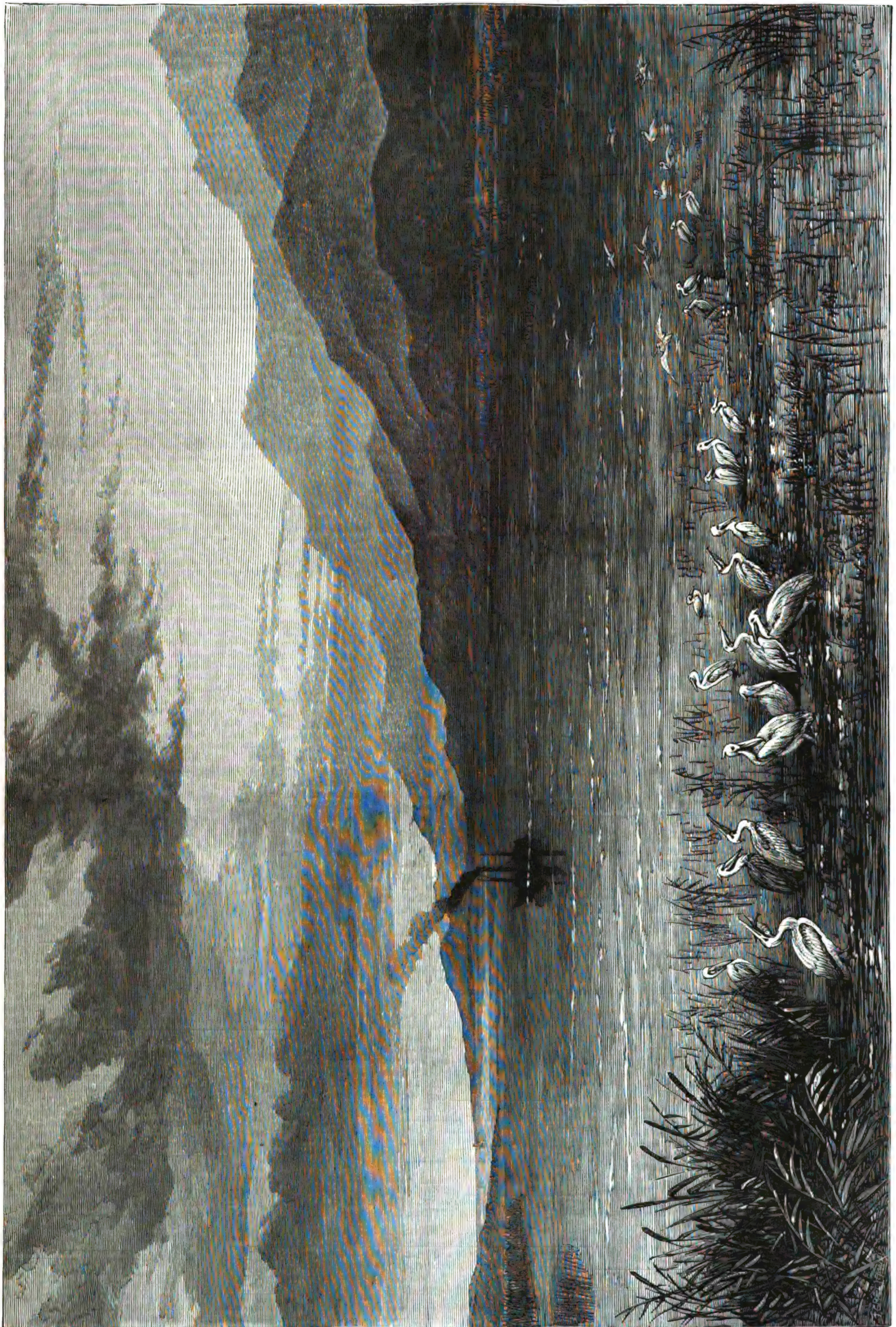
Last week 2535 births and 1557 deaths were registered in London. The deaths included 89 from smallpox, 47 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 30 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox rose last week to a higher number than had been returned in any week since the middle of March. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four previous weeks had declined from 645 to 343, were 349 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 60.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, held on Tuesday—Mr. William Pole in the chair—the annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1876, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the institution, was read, and adopted. The real and funded property now amounts to above £84,000, entirely derived from the contributions and donations of the members. Seventy-two new members paid their admission fees in 1876, and sixty-three lectures and nineteen evening discourses were delivered last year. The following officers were re-elected:—President, the Duke of Northumberland; treasurer, Mr. George Busk; secretary, Mr. William Spottiswoode; and also a new committee of manager and visitors.

The meetings of religious and benevolent societies for which May is noted are now in force, and we much regret not having space to devote to a detailed account of their important and interesting proceedings. At Willis's Rooms on Monday the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which employs 533 missionaries, besides 800 catechists, and has an income of £137,000. Several colonial Bishops described the operations of the society in their dioceses and in India. His Excellency Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., examined minutely the results of the work in China, and paid a high compliment to the Jesuits for the schools they had established. For success in the Chinese empire, men of intelligence and superior education were required. Illustrated papers, in his opinion, would be found the best means of paving the way to extended Christianity, as the Chinese were a curious people, and might be gradually led from such papers to the enlightenment characterising the nineteenth century in Europe. Mr. Waddy, M.P., presided at the Wesleyan missionary meeting at Exeter Hall in the morning; and the National Temperance League assembled at the same place in the evening. The seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Sunday School Union was held yesterday week—Sir Charles Reed in the chair. A favourable report was adopted, and several resolutions bearing on the interest of the union were passed. The Baptist Missionary Society have presented to their late secretary, Dr. Underhill, a testimonial in the form of a casket of fine gold, of the cinque-cento style, designed and manufactured by Mr. J. W. Benson. In the casket was an illuminated address. The principal meeting held on Tuesday was that of the Church Missionary Society, at which the Earl of Chichester and the Archbishop of Canterbury were the chief speakers. Among the anniversary meetings on Wednesday were the Bible Society, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury were the principal speakers; the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, which provides amusement, religious influences, and libraries for sailors; and the Curates' Augmentation Fund, which seeks to provide an average income of £200 to a curate who has fulfilled his duties for fifteen years. The Earl of Harrowby and Lord Hatherley were the chief speakers at the last-named meeting.



VISIT OF THE PRINCESSES OF WALES TO GREECE: STREET FLOWER-SELLERS OF ATHENS.



THE DANUBE, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE PRUTH.

PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

The international questions arising out of the war between Russia and Turkey have naturally overshadowed the domestic subjects brought before both Houses; but there have yet been a few debates and divisions on home legislation which command notice. Though Earl Granville was unsuccessful on Thursday week with his amendment to the second reading of the Government Burials Bill—141 to 102 voting against—his motion that no alteration in the law in question would be satisfactory that did not allow the relatives of a deceased person to hold any religious service which might please them over the grave—the noble Earl has given notice of his intention to persevere with his resolution in Committee. Questioned by Lord Stratheden and Campbell yesterday week as to what the Government thought of the statement in the Russian Circular that the Czar represented the views of Europe, the Earl of Derby (after Earl Granville had interjected the remark that such a query should hardly have been made without due notice) confined himself to the statement that—

We are in no way bound by the expression of opinion issued by the Russian Government, and as a matter of fact we do not accept or admit either the conclusions or arguments embodied in that document.

Lord Bury the same evening moved his resolution, apropos of the report of the Royal Commission on Railway Accidents, that direct legislative interference with the details of railway management tended rather to increase than diminish the danger of accident by dividing responsibility; but, the motion being opposed in a thoughtful speech by Lord Beaconsfield who said that, although legislation might be necessary, the subject demanded further consideration, Lord Bury ultimately withdrew the resolution. Monday's sitting only lasted twenty-five minutes, the proceedings of general import being Earl Granville's notice of his amendment in Committee on the Burials Bill, and the Earl of Carnarvon's statement, in reply to the noble Earl, that her Majesty's Proclamation of Neutrality would be issued that evening. Tuesday's sitting was of the same brief duration, and the only noteworthy matter was Lord Derby's assurance to Earl Granville that further papers on the East would be laid on the table on Thursday, and that the Government had sent an answer to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular.

Their Lordships gave up twenty minutes of their precious time on Thursday to the disposal of public business. Sir W. Knollys, the recently appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the place of Sir Augustus Clifford (deceased) was introduced. He was accompanied by Colonel Clifford. Starkie's Estate Bill was read the second time, the Dublin Central Tramways Bill was read the third time. The Judicial Proceedings (Rating) Bill was also read the third time and passed. Earl Cadogan informed their Lordships that it was the intention of the Government to place in the library a map of the seat of war in the East, and that some one would attend daily from the War Office to mark off the various changes in the position of the forces.

COMMONS.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions have been the chief topic in the Lower House, where some members of the Government have been called upon to fulfil the duties of special reporters, as it were, to those hon. gentlemen who are never happy unless they can fire off a series of questions at Ministers on the Treasury Bench. Nor are the members of the Government at all backward in replying. Indeed, it may be said that, as a rule, their answers are courteous and to the point. Markedly concise was Mr. A. Egerton, who, filling the great void (from a physical point of view) caused by the absence of Mr. Ward Hunt, informed Mr. W. Cartwright on Thursday week that Hobart Pasha was still a captain on the retired list of the Royal Navy, but that an intimation had been conveyed to him that he would not be allowed any longer to be at once an officer in her Majesty's service and an Admiral in command of a fleet engaged against a State with which the Queen was on friendly relations. The rest of the evening was mostly spent in a debate on the Universities Bill, Lord F. Harvey's motion, that it was undesirable to increase the professoriate largely, being made only to be withdrawn, and the consideration of clause 4 in Committee resulting in a series of divisions rather derogatory to the impartial judgment of the majority, inasmuch as such eminent men as Professors Huxley and Max Müller and Dr. Hooker were rejected for the Commission.

Mr. Bourke, on whom the chief burden of replying to Eastern questions has fallen, and who has invariably essayed to give ample and thorough answers, made known to the House yesterday week that neutral merchant-vessels entering Odessa were steered by Russian pilots and manned by Russian crews whilst navigating the channels in which torpedoes had been laid down. For the second time in one week a night was devoted to Ireland, and yet Home-Rulers were not happy! The O'Donoghue moved his resolution which implied that it was a corollary of the Irish Land Act that the exaction of exorbitant rents should be forbidden and evictions prevented. Several Irish members waxed eloquent in support of the motion, which was opposed, however, with equal fluency by Mr. Plunket, resisted by Mr. Gibson, the Marquis of Hartington, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and defeated by 189 to 65 votes.

Notice of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions was first given by Mr. Howard yesterday week, and on Monday last the right hon. gentleman himself asked the Government for an evening on which to move his five resolutions, the pith of which is embodied in the third:—

That, in the midst of the complications which exist and the war which has actually begun, this House desires the influence of the British Crown to be employed in the councils of Europe in the effectual development of local liberty and practical self-government in the disturbed districts of Turkey by putting an end to the oppression and misery that they now suffer without the intervention upon them of any other foreign dominion.

Sir Stafford Northcote promptly placed Monday evening next at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone, whose Resolutions did not appear to meet with anything like unanimous support from hon. members who correspond to the Whigs of a former day. Sir John Lubbock, indeed, at once announced that he should move the previous question when the Resolutions came to be introduced. Moreover, it may be mentioned, in passing, that on Thursday a morning paper had it that Mr. Gladstone's late colleagues, at a meeting held at Earl Granville's residence, had decided to withhold their support from the ex-Premier on this point; and that the Ministry had resolved to make the division one of a vote of confidence in the Government. To return to the sitting of Monday last. Mr. Bourke, satisfying Sir George Campbell's curiosity with regard to the Khedive had promised at this juncture, explained that the Khedive had promised to send what assistance he could to the Sultan, and that the Egyptian troops would be under the command of the Khedive's son, but that the extent of the aid he would be able to afford Turkey would greatly depend upon the "voluntary contributions" he might obtain. This dry little joke elicited laughter, and brought up Mr. Gladstone with a question as to how the payment of the Turkish Loan of 1854 would be affected, to which Mr. Bourke cautiously replied he had no reason to believe there would be any change in the ordinary arrangements. Hobart Pasha's name was again brought forward, this time by Captain Pim, who formulated

his query in such a fashion as to show he was of opinion that the Admiralty had not the power to interfere with Hobart Pasha's position on the retired list of the Navy. But Mr. Egerton soon enlightened the gallant captain, and asserted that the Admiralty decidedly had the power. The Marquis of Hartington had previously received an early copy of the Queen's Proclamation of neutrality from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir William Harcourt being an authority on international law, wished to know how the maritime commerce of England would be affected by the war; and Mr. Bourke, responding succinctly as usual, stated that the Russians had stopped the navigation of the Danube without giving notice, and had begun to place torpedoes on the river, that Mr. Layard had sent word home that the blockade of the Black Sea would soon be declared by Turkey, and that the Dardanelles and Bosphorus were closed to all ships from sunset to sunrise, and that the lighthouse on the Straits, with the exception of the great ones at the entrance of the Bosphorus, Black Sea, and two at the entrance of the Dardanelles were to be extinguished. Mr. Gladstone having placed it beyond doubt that he wrote the letter recommending Mr. Kay to the Liberals of Salford prior to the death of the late member, the House took up the thread of its discourse on the Universities Bill, various clauses of which were disputed, but, being ably supported by Mr. Hardy and the loyal majority at his back, the clauses were adopted with little amendment.

Mr. Biggar made himself conspicuous on Tuesday. As champion of Mr. John Clare, who has a grievance against the Admiralty, he read a long paper, in spite of the Speaker's objection that he was transgressing the rules. When Mr. M'Arthur's motion respecting ecclesiastical endowments in Ceylon (the worthy Alderman thought it a grievance that Hindoos and Buddhists should be mulcted to pay for Protestant services) had been negatived by 147 to 121 votes; when Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, and forty-seventh clauses of the Irish Land Act had been assented to, Mr. Biggar ventilating his opinions on the subject, in common with other Irish members; when Mr. Gregory had been granted a Select Committee on the Companies Acts; and after Mr. Cross had introduced his bill for creating four new Bishops—namely, a Bishop of Liverpool, a Bishop for Northumberland, a Bishop for Halifax or Wakefield, and a Bishop for Derby and Nottingham—at a salary of £3000 a year—Mr. Biggar became a bone of contention in connection with the Cattle Plague Committee. Mr. Butt and other Irish members persisted in proposing that he should be added to the Committee, and kept the House sitting till the small hours of the morning by repeated divisions without achieving their purpose.

On Wednesday Mr. Holt's Cruelty to Animals Bill, the object of which was to prohibit vivisection, was rejected by 222 votes to 83. Mr. O. Morgan withdrew his Burials Bill, but promised to reintroduce it in the form of an amendment to the Government Bill. Mr. W. Johnston's bill for improving the position of assistant county surveyors in Ireland was read the second time by 211 against 32 votes, and other measures were advanced a stage.

As usual, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had to discharge the most important function on Thursday of Ministerial informant, and, as heretofore, we have to complain of the sotto voce tone in which he communicated the valuable intelligence of which he was possessed. The strain which he imposes upon the reporters in the gallery to elucidate his statements is really painful, and repeatedly are they obliged to compare notes before they can venture to transcribe them for publication in the various journals which they represent. In reply to inquiries from Mr. Collins and Mr. Gourley as to the particular articles which constitute contraband of war, and from Mr. Stackpoole as to the obligations of the Khedive to the Sultan of Turkey, his Suzerain, Mr. Bourke stated that coal carried in neutral vessels had been held by certain Powers, under peculiar circumstances, to be contraband; but that, as well as many other articles, must be declared by the prize courts to come under the category before they could be recognised as such. Her Majesty's Government had no intention of calling upon the two belligerents to define the articles which they would deem contraband of war, but they would watch the decisions of the prize courts in order to observe whether any other substances than those usually considered to be such should be declared contraband of war. In reference to the reported destruction of a British vessel at Kertch, the hon. gentleman stated that no information upon that subject had reached the Government. The Khedive of Egypt was bound by the terms of a firman to place 30,000 troops at the service of the Sultan if required to do so; and that number might be increased in time of war if necessity demanded it. The payment of the Tribute by the Khedive was wholly independent of this supply of troops. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to a question from Mr. Muntz, said that her Majesty's Government could not assent to any arrangement under which all ships of war would be interdicted entering the Suez Canal, inasmuch as we should thus be debarred sending reliefs to, or receiving any from, India. They would use their best endeavours to protect the navigation of the Suez Canal. Mr. G. Hardy intimated that the most correct maps of the seat of war and the position of the respective armies would be placed in the library for the information of the members. Mr. O'Clary gave notice that, in the event of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions being adopted, he would move that Nos. 2 and 3 rebuking Turkey, her Majesty's ally, for the misgovernment of its Christian subjects, be likewise applied to her Majesty's ally, the Emperor of All the Russias, respecting the torture, oppression, and persecution of the Russian subjects of the Emperor of Russia in the Polish and other Christian States, which acts had been the subject of the opprobrium of Europe and a scandal to humanity and civilisation. The remainder of the evening was dedicated to the consideration of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill, on its recommittal.

Collections were made last Sunday in all the Roman Catholic places of worship in aid of the English offering to the Pope. The Duke of Norfolk contributed £500, the Marquis of Ripon £250, and the Earl of Denbigh £250 to the offering.

A Parliamentary return issued on Thursday shows that during the year 1876 there was an increase of 933 in the number of persons employed, and of £174,628 in the salaries, expenses, &c., of the public offices or departments. On the other hand, reductions were effected of 61 persons employed and of £36,140 in salaries and expenses.

In the United Kingdom the births of 298,435 children, and the deaths of 182,469 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending March 31. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 115,966. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending Dec. 31 was 146,260. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1877 is estimated at 33,444,419; that of England and Wales at 24,547,309, of Scotland at 3,560,715, and of Ireland at 5,336,395.

NEW BOOKS. REGIMENTAL.

Though we are not a military nation, we all of us take an interest in our gallant little Army and its valiant deeds, so that such works as *The History of the Rifle Brigade*, by Sir William H. Cope, Bart. (Chatto and Windus) appeal to national as well as to special and professional sympathies, and are not likely to appeal in vain. Different people, no doubt, are prompted by different motives in the attention they pay to our men of war; and, whilst some of those motives have a tinge of romance, others are of the most unsentimental description. Memory, for instance, calls to mind a scene depicted some years ago in our chief comic newspaper: an undersized taxpayer is staring with all his might and main at one of those huge warriors who display their noble proportions daily at the Horse Guards; and when the warrior, growing as uncomfortable under the fixed gaze as Hazael grew under that of the Jewish prophet, utters a mild remonstrance, he is met by the indignant rejoinder, "Why shouldn't I stare at yer? I pay for yer!" The taxpayer, in fact, was evidently anxious to assure himself that he was getting value for his money. But even on that head the taxpayer is likely to derive perfect satisfaction from a perusal of the bulky volume containing a record of the services performed, as well as of the various uniforms adopted and the transformations undergone, by the now fashionable Rifle Brigade. For that corps is nowadays undoubtedly a very fashionable one; though, such is the curious constitution of human nature, it is doubtful whether hard campaigns and gallant achievements would have won for it the amount of favouritism it suddenly attained under the distinguished patronage of the late Prince Consort. The changes made in the uniform are illustrated by some coloured engravings, which, however suggestive they may be of the cards hung up in tailors' shops, unquestionably serve to embellish the pages and to assist the imagination. There are also many useful and carefully-executed plates, exhibiting plans of the principal battles in which the brigade won the chief portion of its imperishable renown, from the action on the Coa, July 24, 1810, to that of Amoaful, Jan. 31, 1874. It appears that the origin of the Rifle Brigade is to be traced back to the formation, in 1800, of an experimental corps of riflemen, and that it has since that time been known by the style and title, successively, of Rifle Corps up to Dec. 25, 1802; then, of 95th Regiment up to Feb. 16, 1816; and, then, of Rifle Brigade to the present day. The record of its services includes many, not to say most, of those engagements which have shed lustre upon the British Army, and upon which civilians as well as military men are accustomed to look back with the greatest pride, although the glory is somewhat dimmed occasionally by dark deeds of blood and rapine and lust, which might be advantageously pondered upon by the humane but inconsiderate denouncers of atrocities committed by troops unacquainted with any but the most rudimentary forms of discipline, and as apt to be carried away by their passions in dealing with a rebellious country as the British soldiery were with a stubbornly-resisting Ciudad Rodrigo or Badajoz, not discriminating between combatants and non-combatants, and making the defenceless pay the price. The volume abounds with personal anecdotes of a very interesting description; they are, of course, too numerous to be recounted here in full, and it is difficult to make a selection where there is so little ground for preference. It is better to refer the reader to the book itself. It may be worth while, however, to briefly sum up the alterations which have taken place in the brigade's peculiar weapon: in November, 1839, the flint-lock Baker was replaced by the percussion Brunswick, which rifle "continued in use for nearly twenty years," though in 1846-7 the Lancaster came into partial use; the Minié was served out for the Crimea, and while in the Crimea the regiment "received the long Enfield and bayonet," subsequently "the short Enfield and the sword were substituted;" then there was a conversion into "breach-loaders on the Snider principle," followed by "the Snider proper, in 1867," though the fourth battalion "had received in 1864 Whitworth rifles, in place of the short Enfield;" and "the Snider was replaced by the Martini-Henry, which was issued to the several battalions towards the close of the year 1874."

Presumably there is more to come, whether in a larger or a smaller shape, to complete the tale begun and carried on in the two volumes entitled *History of the Organisation, Equipment, and War Services of the Regiment of Bengal Artillery*: by Francis W. Stubbs, Major, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery (Henry S. King and Co.), for these two volumes appear to be confined to "war services," and, even then, to bring matters down no nearer the present day than the year 1826. Yet, even in that case, it will be seen how great a work the author must have already accomplished by acting strictly up to the theory he propounds to the effect that "a history of the services of the Artillery is the military history of the country to which it belongs." As it is, indeed, he has achieved a most arduous and most laborious task, and in the most painstaking manner, with all the loving diligence with which his professional connection was sure to inspire him. To give a list of the mere maps, plans, &c., with which he has furnished and enriched his pages would alone require a farious amount of space; and to that list must be added various appendices and an index containing the names of a legion of artillery officers. We first make the acquaintance of the Bengal Artillery in the Black Hole of Calcutta, where, sad to relate, forty-five men, forming the greater portion of the first company of regular artillery ever established in Bengal, and established in 1749, perished on the night of June 20, 1756. Hard upon this supervened the battle of Plassey; and yet, strangely enough, although it was "almost entirely an artillery engagement," until "the final advance to storm the intrenchment," for that victory, "which laid the foundation of our Empire in India, the Bengal Artillery were omitted from the list of corps permitted to reckon it among their regimental decorations." Henceforth the author's business is to reproduce, as it were, the panorama of our career in India, from the point of view of the Bengal Artillery, since the siege of Masulipatam, in 1859, to that of Bhurtpore, 1825-6, including certain episodes, such as the expedition to Egypt in 1801-2, when troops were ordered on service from Bengal. Among the biographical memoirs at the end of the second volume there is none which a young officer could study to greater profit than that which tells how Sir John Horsford served for forty-five years in India, "spent in constant and unwearied devotion to his duty, never having, even in sickness, enjoyed the indulgence of one day's furlough or leave of absence from his professional labours." Not that his example is recommended, in its entirety, to weak brethren, who are not made of iron, and who hold sound opinions about "all work and no play;" but, with reasonable modification, such a model might be held up for the imitation of all young aspirants for glory and for promotion in the enervating climate of India, remembering that "a sound constitution and strict temperance enabled him to endure what our present nervous temperaments would shrink from," and reflecting upon the causes to which "our present nervous temperaments" are attributable.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The law of coincidence has decreed this year that the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition should be virtually simultaneous with such an exceptionally characteristic display of esoteric English art as is afforded by the collection in the Grosvenor Gallery, and with such a thoroughly representative collection of modern English pictures of established celebrity as those brought together by Mr. Albert Grant, to be dispersed, as was the case last week, by the ruthless hammer of the auctioneer. Thus brought into the closest juxtaposition with the rarities assembled by Sir Coutts Lindsay in New Bond-street and with the treasures so recently passed in review in King-street, St. James's, Burlington House, in the month of May, 1877, is placed exceptionally on its mettle, and challenges a degree of criticism which, if it be not invincible, can scarcely fail to be unusually stringent. Are the veteran Academicians up to the mark, not only of their illustrious predecessors, but to the standard of their own works of a bygone period—works which we have all long been gazing on with delight at Christie's? Do the more recently elected Academicians and Associates manifest marked symptoms of improvement, or have they even succeeded, with tolerable uniformity, in holding their own? And the younger men (and we may say likewise, with renewed gratification every year, the younger ladies), are they coming forward? Do they continue to show that they have neither been deterred by neglect from fresh efforts to excel, nor betrayed by indulgence and applause into mannerism, into carelessness, or into that stationary mediocrity which is often more fatal to the artist than absolute retrogression itself—since there is hope for a painter who transgresses, repents of his backsliding, and promises amendment; whereas the case of him who has too much common-sense to recede, but not sufficient genius or discernment to move onwards, is substantially desperate. When Art is without movement the commencement of decay cannot be far off.

It is eminently satisfactory to be able to record that on the whole the present exhibition of the Royal Academy is of a nature to endure the test of which fortuitous circumstances induce this year the application. It is true that we must not look to the saloons of Burlington House for any surprising examples of classical, devotional, or historical art on the grandest scale; still, we venture to think that the paucity in what is generically styled "High Art" is due, less to a falling off in the supply than in a growing absence of the demand. Art-patrons belong for the most part to "Society." The State continues to stand aloof from the encouragement of historical painters. The Church only patronises that section of sacred art which is decorative, Byzantine and bizarre; Classicism, either of the French or the Italian pattern, shocks our national sense of prudery; even the pure Hellenisms of Mr. Leighton, when they are executed on a large scale, find many admirers but few purchasers; and "Society," as a rule, prefers to acquire pictures which it can conveniently hang in its dining-rooms and its drawing-rooms—landscapes, moderately-sized specimens of historic *genre*, portraits, "conversation" pieces, portraits, flower pieces, and the like—works which demand no strained attention, and which provoke no unenvenomed controversy as to their style or their spirit—pictures which, in a word, may be considered "safe" not only as to their innocuousness upon our decorous susceptibilities, but as regards their likelihood of selling to advantage when, in the process of time, the *opus malit* of Christie, Manson, and Woods recurs. There is a very delightful variety of safe and sound work to be found in the present Royal Academy Exhibition. There is a singular absence of absolute dabs, and pictures that are simply simpering and silly are few and far between; while, on the other hand, the rooms are full of, without being overcrowded with, sensible, capable, well-meant, and well-executed work.

Mr. Millais, although not at his best, may be said to be adequately represented by a splendidly painted landscape, by a striking portrait, and by a characteristic "conversation" piece; Sir John Gilbert is as broad as rich, and as gravely magisterial as of yore in his excerpts from old English and from Venetian history; Mr. Elmore and Mr. Calderon show no signs of fading powers; Mr. Hodgson is Oriental; Mr. Erskine Nicol is Hibernically humorous; Mr. O'Neill is conscientiously, if not agreeably, true to himself; Mr. Ansell abates not one jot in the ingenious laboriousness which gained him long since substantial laurels; Mr. Leighton successfully commands our admiration, not only as a painter but as a sculptor; Mr. E. M. Ward returns pleasantly to his beloved reminiscences of the First Napoleon and the Third William; Mrs. E. M. Ward shows, in a delightful transcript from the child-life of the Princess Charlotte, that her accomplished pencil has lost nothing of its grace and of its *verve*. In portraiture Mr. W. W. Oulless is as forcibly life-like and intense, Mrs. G. F. Watts as thoughtful and nervous, and Mr. Baccani as truthfully refined, as ever. There are many grand and admirable landscapes and sea pieces from such masters as Virat Cole, as Brett, and as H. Moore—but where is Miss Clara Montalba? While Mr. J. O. Horsley, R.A., asks for our willingly-conceded suffrages for his approved examples of history and manners, his son, Mr. W. O. Horsley, makes a most brilliant first (or nearly first) appearance with a couple of contributions full of talent and fuller of promise; Mr. W. G. Orchardson shines with his usual brightness, and Mr. Pettie with unusual brilliance; Mr. A. Gow has been nobly ambitious, and, to some extent successful, in a scene from English Parliamentary history; Mr. Leslie, Mr. H. Stacy Marks, and Mr. Marcus Stone present us with works reflecting their own peculiar and pleasing idiosyncrasies; Mr. Herkomer—albeit not exceptionally strong—puts in a notable appearance; Mr. Fred Morgan has made a considerable advance, and Mr. Eyre Crowe (in the "Sanctuary") an amazing *pas en avant*, in artistic excellence; Mrs. Louise Jopling continues to do better; M. Fantin shows that he is as puissant in flower-painting as he has been in portraiture; Mr. Albert Moore, in his delicately imaginative *figurines*, still maintains his position as a prince among classically decorative artists; Mr. Armitage and Mr. Goodall adhere, and satisfactorily adhere, to the sternly dignified department in their vocation which they long ago elected to pursue; Mr. F. P. F. Poole proves that he has not yet lost his mastery over the mystically romantic in landscape and history; Mr. G. F. Boughton is still *facile princeps* in tender pastorals; and Herr Heinrich von Angeli, as the legitimate successor to Winterhalter, shows, in his superb portrait of the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany, that, in the genealogy of Court painters as well as of crowned heads, the maxim yet holds good—*Le Roi est mort; vive le Roi*.

We have said enough to make it clear that the visitor to Burlington House this year will be able to renew his acquaintance with a very large number of old familiar friends, whom he will find, for the most part, clad in their gayest attire, and who will welcome him with justifiably complacent smiles. He will discover but few veterans "lagging superfluous on the stage;" but, on the other hand, he will observe with much regret that Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., is altogether absent from the exhibition; that Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., is only represented by a modern portrait of a lady, and by

his small "deposit" picture of a Fortune Teller; that Mr. Faed, R.A., is certainly below his usual mark; that Mr. Luke Fildes has been content with a single and unimportant contribution; that there is nothing from Mr. Israels, and nothing from the foreign Honorary Academicians; and that a French painter of English battle scenes M. Philippoteaux, has been preferred by the Council to an English practitioner in the same class of subjects, Mr. T. Jones Barker.

It is manifestly a task of extreme difficulty, in an assemblage of more than fifteen hundred works of art, to select from so vast an aggregate, we will not say one or two, but a group even of half a dozen pictures which, taken from every point of view, may be qualified as the best performances in the entire collection. Such a selection, however, when the mass of the contents of an exhibition do not rise above a medium degree of capacity, it is imperatively unnecessary to make; and it is thus, with a full sense of the responsibilities of artistic criticism, that we assign the foremost rank in the Academy display of 1877 to Mr. Edwin Long, A.R.A., for his superb "Egyptian Feast;" to Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., for his "Music Lesson;" to Mr. Frank Dicksee for his "Harmony;" and to Mr. Alma Tadema for his "Four Seasons." Among the sculptors the palm must, we think, be divided among Mr. Leighton for his "Youth Struggling with a Python;" M. Dalou, for his "Boulognaise Nursing a Child;" and Lord Ronald Gower for his admirable lifesize picture in bronze, "La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas," and his exquisitely touching statue in marble of "Marie Antoinette Going to Execution."

Descending from generals to particulars, we must first take the "Egyptian Feast," a work of very large proportion and crowded with figures. Obviously, Mr. Long's masterpiece will recall Mr. Poynter's famous picture of "Israel in Egypt," and will be contrasted with that famous example of learning and labour; but to our mind the "Egyptian Feast" will rather gain than suffer by the comparison. Mr. Long's draughtsmanship is, perhaps, not so academically accurate as Mr. Poynter's (and, indeed, the undraped female figure in the left-hand corner of the "Feast" might have been advantageously banished from a composition to which it renders no assistance and in which it does not throw a satisfactory light on the painter's knowledge of anatomy); but Mr. Long has, nevertheless, as a designer, a most flowing, supple, and harmonious line. He models his forms better than does Mr. Poynter; he is a warmer and more genial colourist; and he is much more fully imbued than is the learned painter with whom we must perforce compare him with the sentiment of female beauty and with the power of infusing variety of expression into the countenances of his personages. Mr. Long has drawn his inspiration from the well-known anecdote recorded by Herodotus, that in social meetings among the wealthy Egyptians it was customary at the conclusion of the banquet for slaves to parade before the assembled guests a bier on which was placed the wooden image of a corpse displayed after the manner of a mummy—less, however, the commentators think, as a ghastly and terror-inspiring *memento mori* than "to teach men to love one another and to avoid those evils which tend to make them consider life too long, when it is in reality too short." Herodotus adds that as the simulated corpse was brought round an attendant was wont to say, "Gaze here! Drink and be merry; for when you die, such will you be." But in noting this tradition Sir Gardner Wilkinson has not omitted to point out that the ancient Egyptians were naturally a lively people; that their view of death was not a gloomy one, and that their notions of dissolution were mainly connected with the prospect of a happy union with Osiris. There can be little doubt that the merely melodramatic effect of Mr. Long's "Feast" might have been considerably enhanced had the spectator been given to understand that the image on the bier was a real and not an artificial emblem of mortality. The actual presence of a skeleton at a banquet would scarcely fail temporarily to appal the boldest of revellers; as it is, the Egyptian merry-makers take the matter very philosophically, and seem to consider the apparition of the mummy as rather a good joke than otherwise. The value and the charm of the whole picture lie, first, in the wealth of archaeological learning displayed, but not pedantically insisted upon, in the architecture, the costumes, and the accessories; next, in the amazing variety of attitude and expression in the *dramatis personæ*; and, lastly, in the powerful manner in which the work is handled, and the brilliant but not obtrusive colour with which it is suffused.

The "Seasons"—"Spring" (117), "Summer" (118), "Autumn" (119), and "Winter" (120) form a magnificent quartette of Græco-Roman compositions in the very highest decorative style; and the series is calculated largely to increase the well-earned renown of Mr. L. Alma Tadema. To imaginative powers the painter has never made any claim; yet in these Seasons his allegory, albeit direct, extends far beyond the bounds of mere realism, and trenches on the verge of poetry. The furious "Bacchante," for example, who personifies "Autumn," is much more than Anacreontic. She is Pindaric; and there is so much culture, so much thoughtfulness, so much suggestiveness in the "Winter," that those who assert that there is as close a connection between poetry and painting as, according to Mr. Whistler, there is between painting and music, might qualify the "Winter," and, in a relative degree, the bathing scene of "Summer," and the vernal floridness of "Spring" as so many Horatian Odes translated into form and colour. The architectural details and the technical execution of these four pictures are, it is almost needless to say, of surpassing excellence. We shall have, on a future occasion, again to recur to Mr. Alma Tadema's contributions to the Exhibition; but for the present it must suffice to call attention to the four productions which undeniably form this year his *capi d'opera*.

Deferring, until we have subjected the picture to renewed inspection, Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Harmony" (14)—a work so thoroughly beautiful that it can well afford to wait awhile for detailed appreciation—we turn to Mr. F. Leighton's "Music Lesson" (209). The story narrated in the picture is a delightfully simple one. The scene is the interior of an Eastern harem, and the persons represented are only two in number—an Odalisque of, say, seventeen or eighteen, giving a lesson on the mandolin to a blonde and blushing little beauty of thirteen or fourteen. It is notorious that Mr. Leighton could essay if he chose, and has essayed time and again, much grander and more heroic themes than the one here expounded; but the vast majority of his admirers will, we should say, be thoroughly satisfied, for the nonce at least, with the pretty and pathetic story of the "Music Lesson." We qualify it as pathetic for the reason that the painter has instilled into the narration of his drama an indefinite yet unmistakable impression of the loneliness and isolation of these two girls mewed up in a seraglio, and who, but for a little tinkling of the mandolin and a good deal of sweetmeat-eating and cigarette-smoking, would lead—their fine clothes and sparkling jewellery notwithstanding—the dreariest of lives. The drawing of the two figures is as near perfection as modern academic draughtsmanship trained in the very best schools can be. The silky and

gauzy textures of the draperies are marvellously executed; and the only fault that the most fastidious hypercriticism could find in Mr. Leighton's work might be that the flesh tints are somewhat "waxy" in general tone. But a warm complexion is by no means a phenomenon among ladies of the harem, who take little exercise, bathe continually, and sustain existence mainly on the fumes of Persian tobacco and lollipops.

If we have not ranked Mr. Millais among the very foremost of the contributors to this year's picture show at Burlington House, it has certainly not been for the reason that we have detected any surcease of industry or any decline in the capacity of an artist who, with all his faults (and they are numerous and flagrant), must be held as the most gifted, the most facile, and the most vigorous painter of the age. But Mr. Millais has, for reasons best known to him, determined that he shall not be represented this year, at Burlington House at least, by any performance for which undisputed rank as a masterpiece can be obtained. His "Effie Deans," of which report speaks so enthusiastically, is not in the Royal Academy, to the saloons of which his principal contribution is a brilliant land or rather water scape, "The Sound of many Waters" (273). It may at once and frankly be conceded that this magnificent transcript of natural scenery is full of meritorious qualities, and that the production of such a work would suffice to place its author—had he done nothing more than this—in the foremost rank of modern landscape-painters; but, excellent as is the "Sound of Many Waters," it cannot be held as exceptionally superior to what has been accomplished by our landscape-painters *pur sang*—by the Constables, and Lees, and Creswicks of the past; by the Vicat Coles, the Bretts, and the Peter Grahams of the present generation. Mr. Millais's present landscape is, moreover, destitute of those daring eccentricities and those dazzling caprices in which he has habitually taken delight. It would be unfair to judge it from an exceptional standpoint: it is sensibly, firmly, and unostentatiously painted; and thus, seeing that it is brought into direct competition with the works of other professors of a branch of art in the pursuit of which the English are acknowledged to surpass all other nations, we are unable to say more of the "Sound of Many Waters" than that it is a splendid specimen of ability in a department in which equally splendid results have been attained by at least half a score of living landscape painters. And again, when in "A Yeoman of the Guard" (52), and "Yes" (409), we have the old original Mr. Millais before us, and are not obliged to contrast him with any other painter, it is impossible to assign conspicuously shining merit to the clever, audaciously glowing portrait of an ancient Beefeater, or to the equally clever but slight and carelessly executed group representing a brawny young fellow in an Ulster coat holding the hands of an interesting but far from beautiful young lady in a black silk dress. "Yes" is a very large picture, and will doubtless command a very high price; but it must be obvious to the meanest comprehension that Mr. Millais has not bestowed one pennyworth of thought upon it; that it has been conceived as it has been executed, in the most haphazard of fashions, and that it does not demand extended or exhaustive criticism.

Next week we shall resume in detail the examination of the leading pictures in a certainly most interesting Academy Exhibition.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

The new Fine-Art Gallery, in New Bond-street, provided by the liberality and enterprise of Sir Coutts Lindsay, has this week been opened for the first public exhibition of pictures and sculpture. We here speak only of the building, which does much credit to the architect, Mr. W. T. Sams. The exterior presents an imposing façade of stone in the Italian Renaissance style, with a fine doorway which is an actual work of the famous Palladio, formerly belonging to the Church of Santa Lucia, at Venice. Through this doorway lies the entrance to a vestibule and corridor, flanked with green Genoa marble columns and Ionic pilasters, leading to a flight of steps 15 ft. wide, with pedestals for statues at each side. The principal gallery is 104 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and 36 ft. high, having a coved ceiling painted blue, and sprinkled with gold stars, and a lantern above. The walls are divided into large panels by sixteen Ionic pilasters, fluted and gilt, which came from the foyer of the old Italian Opera-House at Paris, supporting an elaborate frieze and cornice running round the gallery. The walls are entirely covered with rich deep-toned crimson silk damask, upon which the pictures are hung, with an ample interval of space between the frames. The floor is of parqueterie, the tone of the woods being dark and the pattern subdued, so as not to attract the eye. Adjoining the principal gallery, and entered from the side by a handsome doorway, is a smaller room, 60 ft. long and 28 ft. wide and 30 ft. high, in every way corresponding with the larger apartment. The light is modified by a valarium worked from the exterior of the building. A sculpture gallery is provided, having a good light, with a wagon-headed ceiling, and a cornice supported on columns, and at the sides alcoves suited for statues, which are lighted from above. The water-colour room leads out of this sculpture gallery, and is about 40 ft. long, with a somewhat narrow form, well adapted for exhibiting works of this kind. A most important requisite of all picture galleries is that they should be safe from fire and water. The whole construction of the Grosvenor Gallery is of iron girders and plates supporting the floors, which are made fireproof by concrete. Additional safety is obtained by a complete set of hydrants distributed throughout the building. Warmth is provided for by a complete system of hot-water pipes from a calefactory in the basement; and, by means of a steam-engine, fresh air is drawn from a high level, to be supplied to the galleries through perforated metal skirting. In very hot weather the air will be cooled by means of a spray of water made to fall in the chamber below, from which the current of air is furnished. The restaurant is on the ground floor beneath the great gallery. It is a splendid salle à manger, having a row of scagliola marble columns with gilt Ionic capitals on each side, dividing the apartment into spaces where tables can be placed, inclosed by draperies or screens if required. The kitchen and offices are replete with every requisite. A large and powerful lift is provided for raising statues and pictures up to the gallery floor. Our notice of the exhibition opened this week is deferred for want of space.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. V. W. Bromley, a young and promising artist. Mr. Bromley was an Associate of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and also a powerful oil painter. His untimely death is a great shock to a large circle of friends.

An important purchase for the nation has just been made (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) out of the Chancery Fund. It consists of Mr. Leighton's bronze group, about which the art-world is talking as the most admirable work of the approaching exhibition of the Royal Academy. The amount paid is said to have been £2000.



THE GROSVENOR GALLERY OF FINE ART, NEW BOND-STREET.



VISIT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO GREECE: IN THE PALACE GARDENS, ATHENS.



THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN: STREET SCENE AT YOKOHAMA.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES IN GREECE.

The visit of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to her brother, King George, at Athens, is an agreeable incident of these days, in the midst of war's alarms and diplomatic consternation. Our Special Artist, lately employed in Greece to furnish illustrations of the remarkable archaeological discoveries of Dr. Schliemann at Mycenae, has sent us one or two additional sketches of the Royal Palace and Gardens at Athens, with the Acropolis and its Parthenon, and the columns of the Temple of Zeus or Jupiter Olympius, conspicuously seen in the background. He contributes, also, the sketch of a lively scene of popular Greek life in the modern city of Athens—a street market-place frequented by men in the national costume selling flowers and bouquets to ladies and gentlemen whose personal taste and fancy, or their regard for an elegant fashion of Athenian polite society, may lead them to purchase these floral articles of trade. The wild and warlike dress of the Greek peasant, which bears some resemblance to that of a Scottish Highlander, looks rather odd upon a man so peacefully occupied in disposing of the prettiest and most innocent of nature's gifts. One would rather have expected this sort of petty commerce to have fallen into the hands of young women, as in Florence, Paris, and London. Another peculiarity, which has a very grotesque effect, is the arrangement of huge bouquets upon the branching extremities of a bough cut from a tree, or a pole with sticks fastened to it like branches, in such a manner as to suggest the notion that each bouquet is an enormous flower growing on its stem. This whimsical device is shown in our illustration of the bustling scene.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

Our Special Artist at Yokohama continues to sketch the unwonted incidents that have lately been occasioned in that commercial town, which is the residence of many Europeans, by the military expeditions sent forth to put down rebellion in the disturbed provinces of Japan. A detachment of the Imperial troops is seen in the native city, resting with piled arms and knapsacks in the common street, awaiting the hour for its embarkation on board the steamer, by which it will be conveyed to the seat of war. The ground is kept from intrusion by unarmed sentries, or policemen, whose long-skirted and wide-sleeved great coats, and their low-crowned caps, do not present a very martial appearance.

At the quarterly general court of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, held at their offices, Ludgate-hill, yesterday week, the secretary reported the establishment of the society's fire-escape station at Wells, Somerset, the appliances being placed under charge of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, numbering twenty members. A resolution of thanks, accompanied with a donation of ten guineas, was read from the Council of Wells. Letters were read from the authorities of Harrow, Ilfracombe, and Truro, requesting that the society would organise means for the saving of life from fire in these towns. Resolutions were agreed to granting escapes to the respective localities so soon as proper arrangements are made for the working of the machines. The rewards voted in cases of saving life comprised a testimonial with two guineas to Police-Constable Hodge, 148, L Division, for his praiseworthy endeavours to save the life of an aged woman at a fire in Prince's-road, Lambeth; testimonial with £5 to Charles Ward, in the service of the East India Dock Company, for his prompt and courageous conduct at a fire at Thomas-street, Limehouse, on Jan. 6 last, when, at much personal risk, he saved the life of Margaret McGregor.

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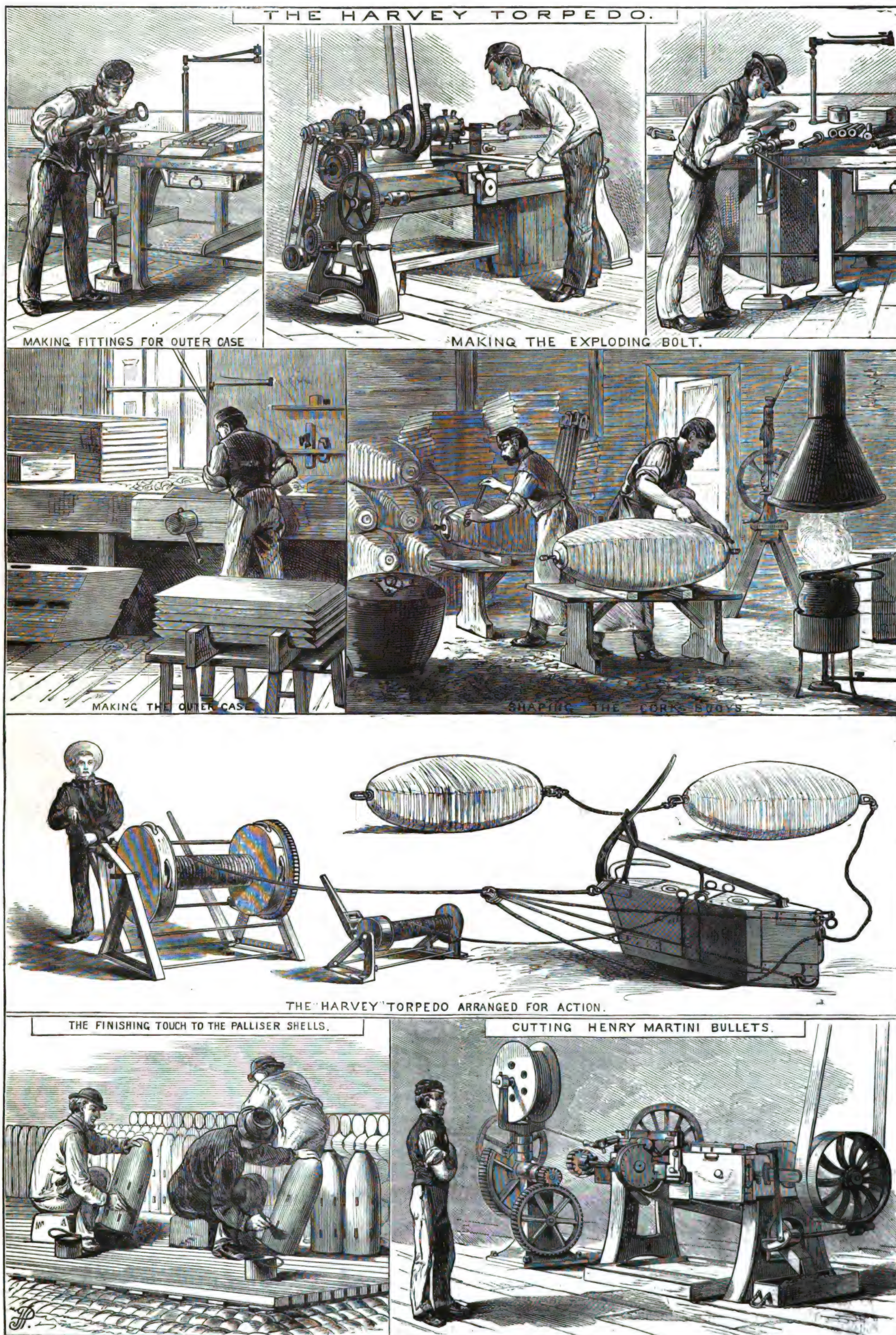
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MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIALS AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.

MANUFACTURE OF TORPEDOES.

The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, in which ten thousand hands are employed by her Majesty's Government to fabricate the artillery and ammunition for land and sea service, has lately been producing different kinds of torpedoes. The merits of the Whitehead torpedo were made, the other day, a topic of discussion in the House of Commons; and we had occasion to quote some observations thereupon its extraordinary destructive powers, when we gave an illustration of the new torpedo-vessel *Lightning*, which is to be armed with that most formidable weapon. The Harvey torpedo, the manufacture of which is shown in a series of Engravings presented this week, is designed for totally different purposes. It might be used with good effect, during the chase of one vessel by another of superior force, to give the former a chance of destroying its pursuer. The torpedo is encased in a wooden chest, which is buoyant, and can be set afloat by lowering it from the ship's deck with a windlass; after which, by the aid of a rope and one or two cork buoys, if required, it can be placed so as to drift or keep in the position for coming into contact with the enemy's ship. There is a lever projecting from the top of the chest at one end, which will descend immediately on being struck or pressed by the hull of the vessel to be destroyed; this lever sets in motion, at once, the mechanical apparatus attached to the "percussion bolt," which is charged with detonating powder. The torpedo charge of gunpowder is thereby ignited, and it is highly probable that a large hole will be made in the ship's side or bottom, causing her to sink without any more trouble. Our illustrations show only the processes which may be witnessed by ordinary visitors to the Laboratory Department of the Royal Arsenal. The interior construction of the torpedo, and the machinery connected with its percussion bolt, are not revealed to public inspection. Workmen are seen engaged in making the outer case and its fittings, the metal cylinder of the percussion bolt, and the cork buoys to serve in the practical application of this maritime weapon. The last-mentioned operation is also illustrated by one of our Engravings. The torpedo in question was invented by Commander Harvey, R.N. At the bottom of the same page we have introduced sketches representing particular stages in two other kinds of warlike ammunition, carried on likewise in the Laboratory Department of Woolwich Arsenal, for the supply of our Army and Navy. In the Rifle Shot and Shell Factory, annexed to this Department, but in a separate building with a furnace chimney 220 ft. high, the casting of Palliser shells is one of the most interesting kinds of work. The point of the shell is made intensely hard by a contrivance for its more rapid cooling than that of the iron in the body of the shell, which latter is made brittle, so that it may break up and scatter its pieces about when the shell has pierced the enemy's armour-plate. The final trimming, smoothing, and polishing must be done by huge grindstones, which are worked by steam; and the bronze studs, to fit into the grooves of the rifled guns, are lastly to be inserted in the side of each shell. Another subject of our illustrations is the manufacture of bullets, mixed lead and tin, for the Martini-Henry rifled small-arms. The metal, after leaving the furnace, is squirted forth in the shape of an endless rod, as thick as the intended bullets; these being not globular balls, but of an elongated conical form. The rod of soft metal passes very swiftly through a machine which cuts it up into short pieces, compresses one end of each piece into a cone, hollows the other end, and so produces the completed bullets with amazing rapidity. The rifles themselves are made in the Government Small-arms Factory at Enfield.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 2nd, near Mars on the morning hours of the 5th, near Saturn on the morning of the 8th; she is near Venus during the evening hours of the 13th, near Mercury on the 14th, and near Jupiter again during the early morning hours of the 29th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 5th	at 19 minutes after 11h	in the morning.
New Moon	" 13th	" 29 "	" morning.
First Quarter	" 20th	" 56 "	" morning.
Full Moon	" 27th	" 5 "	" morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 17th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 5th.

Mercury at the beginning of this month is the most favourably situated for observation during the year. He sets on the 1st at 9h. 33m. p.m., on the 2nd at 9h. 35m. p.m., on the 3rd at 9h. 36m. p.m., on the 4th at 9h. 38m. p.m., and on the 5th at 9h. 39m. p.m., or 2h. 12m. after sunset on each of these days; on the 6th at 9h. 38m. p.m., or 2h. 9m. after sunset. This interval gradually decreases to 1h. 54m. by the 11th, to 1h. 21m. by the 16th, to 41m. by the 21st; the planet setting on these days at 9h. 30m. p.m., 9h. 5m. p.m., and 8h. 32m. p.m. On the 25th the planet and Sun set nearly together; from May 26 to July 18 he sets in daylight. He rises at the same time as the Sun on the last day. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (20 deg. 56 min.) on the 3rd, near the Moon on the 14th, stationary among the stars on the 15th, in his descending node on the 20th, near Venus on the 23rd, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th, and in aphelion on the 30th.

Venus sets on the 9th at nearly the same time as the Sun; on the 21st at 8h. 12m. p.m., or 21m. after sunset; and on the last day at 8h. 39m. p.m., or 36m. after sunset. She is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 7th, near the Moon on the 13th, and in ascending node on the 25th. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 52m. a.m., and on the last day at 26m. p.m.

Mars is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 1h. 50m. a.m., on the 11th at 1h. 28m. a.m., on the 21st at 1h. 3m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 39m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 5th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 9m. a.m., on the 15th at 5h. 49m. a.m., and on the last day at 5h. 23m. a.m.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 11h. 38m. p.m., on the 10th at 11h. 1m. p.m., on the 20th at 10h. 19m. p.m., on the 30th at 9h. 36m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, and again on the 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 38m. a.m., on the 15th at 2h. 40m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 51m. a.m.

Saturn is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 3h. 10m. a.m., or 1h. 24m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 2h. 32m. a.m., or 1h. 45m. before sunrise; on the 21st at 1h. 53m. a.m., or 2h. 10m. before sunrise; and on the last day of the month at 1h. 16m. a.m., or 2h. 36m. before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 8th; due south on the 1st at 8h. 39m. a.m., on the 15th at 7h. 48m. a.m., and on the last day at 6h. 49m. a.m.

At a meeting of the University Extension Committee at Sheffield on Monday the results of the working of the system for three years were made known:—3566 tickets had been sold for the classes, the income amounting to £1586, and the expenditure to £1506. So successful has this scheme been that a magnificent building, in which lectures and classes will be held, is about to be erected at a cost of nearly £20,000. It is the gift of Mr. Mark Firth.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mr. Mapleson began his new season, according to previous announcement, on Saturday last, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket; this having been the first use made of the building for its destined purpose, since its erection on the site of the old theatre which was burnt down, in December, 1867. The season of Her Majesty's Opera in the year following was carried on by Mr. Mapleson at Drury-Lane Theatre, where that gentleman continued to direct the same establishment during each following season, except those of 1869 and 1870, until the present year. The two last-named years formed the period of the fusion of the two opera-houses, at Covent Garden Theatre, under the joint management of Mr. Gye, of the Royal Italian Opera, and Mr. Mapleson; Her Majesty's Opera, at Drury-Lane Theatre, having, in 1870, been carried on by Mr. George Wood.

This year's opening of Mr. Mapleson's season was an event of much interest, for it brought him back to the very ground which he had worthily occupied for several years, until the burning of the old theatre. During that period some grand and interesting works were brought forward. It was to Mr. Mapleson that we owed the first production in this country of Cherubini's "Medea," and of an Italian version of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris." The fine performance of Mdlle. Titiens as the heroine in each opera was a memorable feature. Mozart's "Seraglio" ("Die Entführung aus dem Serail") Weber's "Oberon," Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" ("Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor") were also finely rendered during that period.

It is gratifying to find that Mr. Mapleson in his prospectus (as already stated in our summary thereof) proposes this year to revive "Medea," in addition to producing Gluck's "Armida."

The theatre presents a brilliant aspect. The audience part is well shaped and proportioned, and the acoustic properties are good. The fittings and decorations—including bright amber-coloured drapery to the boxes—are in excellent taste, and the theatre is thoroughly well lighted only by the large chandelier in the centre of the ceiling. The footlights are lowered so as to cast a bright reflection on the stage without, as usual, interposing a glare to the eye of the spectator. The various entrance approaches afford easy access to the different parts of the house; these features, and a considerable enlargement and improvement of the stage, contrasting favourably with the construction and arrangements of the old theatre.

The opera with which Her Majesty's Theatre was opened on Saturday evening was "Norma," the cast of which was so nearly identical with that of many past performances that slight comment may now suffice. Again Mdlle. Titiens was the representative of the Druid priestess, her first entry having been greeted with an enthusiasm which showed how strong were the recollections of her many fine performances in the old theatre, and afterwards at Drury Lane. Again the grand declamation and tragic pathos of the artist were successfully displayed. Mdlle. Alwina Valleria was an excellent Adalgisa, Signor Fancelli sang with great effect as Pollione, Signor Brocolini was an efficient Orovoso, and the subordinate characters were filled by Mdlle. Filomena and Signor Rinaldini.

A strong association with the locality was offered by the appearance of Sir Michael Costa on that very spot where he officiated as conductor during many past seasons in the old building. The first appearance of the distinguished chief d'orchestra in the new theatre was hailed by a special greeting; and he, as well as the principal singers and Mr. Mapleson, were called before the curtain at the close of the opera. As usual on opening or on closing nights, the National Anthem preceded the performance.

On Tuesday "Il Trovatore" was given, with the first appearance of Signor Millet Cabero (as Manrico), and of Mdlle. Nandori (as Leonora), neither of whom produced any impression. On Thursday Mdlle. Salla was to make her first appearance as Amelia in "Un Ballo in Maschera," and to-night (Saturday) a performance of "La Traviata" is to bring back Madame Christine Nilsson as Violetta.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty of last week at the Royal Italian Opera was the first appearance, on Saturday, of Mdlle. Albani, whose return drew a crowded and brilliant audience. This charming artist, who has recently achieved so triumphant a success at Paris, met with an enthusiastic reception on her return to the locality where she first made her fame, in the season of 1872. As Elvira in "I Puritani" Mdlle. Albani again displayed those powers of sympathetic expression and brilliant execution which have before rendered the character one of her most attractive representations. Signor Gayarré, as Arturo, sang with effect in the more declamatory passages; Signori Graziani and Baggiolo were again respectively the Ricardo and Giorgio, and Mdlle. Ghiotti was efficient in the small part of Enrichetta, the fugitive Queen.

The promised appearance of Mdlle. Marimon, on Thursday week, already more than once postponed on account of indisposition, was further deferred; and again Mdlle. Smeroschi proved her value as an efficient substitute, as Norina in "Don Pasquale," the cast of which included M. Capoul and Signori Cotogni and Ciampi respectively, as Ernesto, Dr. Malatesta, and Don Pasquale.

The five performances of this week began, on Monday, with a repetition of "Les Huguenots." On Tuesday Mdlle. Albani made her second appearance this season, and repeated one of her most charming performances, that of Amina, in "La Sonnambula," the cast of which included M. Capoul as Elvino, and Signor Baggiolo as Count Rodolfo. On Thursday, "Un Ballo in Maschera," was to be repeated; yesterday (Friday) Mdlle. Avigliana was to make her first appearance as Donna Elvira in "Don Giovanni," the occasion bringing back Mdlle. Thalberg as Zerlina. For this (Saturday) evening, "Il Flauto Magico" is announced, with the first appearance of Signor Caracciolo in the small part of Monostatos. The return of Madame Adelina Patti is promised for May 15, as Dinorah.

The first Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, the programme including the co-operation of Mdlle. Albani and other principal members of the Royal Italian Opera Company.

THE BACH CHOIR.

As already briefly recorded, the second of the two concerts announced by the Bach Society took place last week, when Bach's motet, "Ein feste Burg," and Gade's dramatic cantata, "Comala," were performed for the first time in London. The motet consists of pieces for solo voices and choruses, with orchestral accompaniments. As usual, both with Bach and Handel, the choral writing far transcends in grandeur and power that for the solo singers. In the cantata referred to the opening chorus, with its jubilant effects and masterly incidental treatment of the chorale subject, is the principal feature of the work. Admirable also is the movement in six-eight time in choral unison ("If all the world"), in which the old

church melody is given out by the voices in unison, the orchestra being employed in a figurative accompaniment. The incidental solo pieces in the cantata were well rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Cummings, and Herr Henschel. A special feature in this respect was the last-named singer's excellent delivery of the florid solo, "All men born of God," the effect of which is finely contrasted by the sustained melody of the chorale sung by a semi-chorus of sopranos.

Herr Gade's cantata is based on a dramatic poem by Dr. Klengel, after Ossian; the adapted English text being by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. The composition has much of the tone of northern romanticism of which the subject is suggestive; the indication thereof being effectively announced in an orchestral introduction, which, although brief, is characteristic, and contains some good contrasts. The pieces for solo voices are few. Of these the most effective was the scene where Comala is awaiting the return of Fingal. This was very well rendered by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; the passages for Fingal having been finely declaimed by Herr Henschel. Subordinate solos for the characters of Dersagrena and Melicoma were assigned respectively to Mdlle. A. Riego and Mdlle. Gowa.

The choral movements contain some very dramatic and occasionally expressive writing. Specially noticeable are those for male voices, "Up for the fight" and "Far fled is the foe;" the chorus of spirits, "Our pathway is the storm;" and the lament for female chorus (with bass solo), "O sing not loud triumphant songs." These features received their full importance from the careful singing of the choir, and the fine orchestral playing in the performance referred to. The programme of the concert included Handel's coronation anthem, "The King shall rejoice;" a skilfully-written (unpublished) eight-part motet, "In Thee, O Lord!" by the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett; and the "Sanctus" from Palestrina's "Missa Papae Marcelli."

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted, and Mr. T. Pettit presided at the organ.

The last concert but one of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-fifth season took place yesterday (Friday) week, when Sir M. Costa's "Eli" was given, conducted by the composer. The occasion derived a special interest from its having included the reappearance of Mr. Santley in oratorio, after an interval caused by his engagement in Mr. Carl Rosa's Opera Company. The singer met with a cordial greeting. The other principal vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. L. Thomas.

That meritorious vocalist Miss Palmer gave an evening concert last week, at which, among other interesting features, were introduced Brahms's "Liebeslieder Walzer," for vocal quartet and pianoforte duet.

Last Saturday's New Philharmonic Concert included a performance of Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony, of which we have already spoken in noticing the Rubinstein concert at the Crystal Palace a fortnight ago.

At last Monday's concert of the Philharmonic Society a new symphony, in C, by M. Silas, was performed for the first time, and well received. Of this work we must await another opportunity to speak in detail. At the same concert Herr Hausmann, from Berlin, obtained a genuine success by his fine performance of Raff's concerto for violoncello. The player made his first appearance at the Crystal Palace last Saturday.

Herr Rubinstein gave the first of his series of pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when he played a long and varied selection of pieces, with those special powers and that marked individuality of style for which he is so renowned.

Herr Franke, the violinist, gave the third of his series of Chamber concerts, on Tuesday evening, in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music; Miss Ellen Horne (vocalist) gave her evening concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening; and on Thursday evening the concert of the well-known pianist, Miss Zimmerman, took place in the same locale; where, yesterday (Friday) afternoon, Mr. Charles Hallé began his new series of pianoforte recitals.

The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians, with Mr. Cusins as conductor, was to take place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening. The solo vocalists announced were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Butterworth, and Madame Patey; Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Lewis Thomas.

The event of next week will be the opening of the Wagner Festival, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Monday evening, followed by performances on Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon—the proceedings extending to the following week. Rehearsals have been going on for several weeks, under the direction of Herr Richter and Mr. Dannreuther, and all is now ready for the opening concert, the programme of which includes a selection from "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," and "Die Rheingold."

THEATRES.

Mrs. John Wood has imitated the example of other managers in falling back on the revival of older pieces to repair the want of attractiveness in recent new dramas. In this way Mr. Charles Reade's romantic drama of "The Wandering Heir" was reproduced at St. James's on Saturday last. The work has suffered compression since its former representations, and has been improved by abridgment. Mrs. Wood, who on previous occasions had won much reputation by her performance of the part of Philippa Chester, has increased it on the present by the improvements which she has introduced into conception and execution of it. We take it for granted that the reader is aware that Richard Annesley, the hero, is an historical character, and that Mr. Reade had depended for the popularity of the subject on its resemblance to the case of "the Claimant." Whether there be any element of the kind on that account at the present time it would be hard to determine; certain it is that the audience of Saturday manifested the greatest interest in the fortunes of the hero, and that it was sustained to the conclusion of the piece. The fact may be partially accounted for by the excellence of the acting, which was in all respects deserving of the applause which it received. In all probability the drama will keep the house open for a considerable time to come.

M. Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers" has been produced at the Alhambra with striking success.

The performances of a small band of Indian jugglers and snake-charmers prove an attractive supplement to the general programme of entertainments at the Aquarium.

The *London Gazette* notifies that Earl Annesley has been chosen an Irish representative peer in the room of the Earl of Bandon, deceased.

Mr. W. W. Robinson, solicitor, of Oxford, has been elected Coroner for the central district of Oxfordshire, in the place of the late Mr. William Brunner.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHEMISTRY OF THE SUN.

Professor Gladstone, Ph.D., F.R.S., began his second lecture on the 17th ult., by alluding to our knowledge of the nature of the sun obtained by the telescope alone, especially referring to the red flames, corona, and other phenomena observed during an eclipse, and the mottled appearance, likened to willow-leaves by Nasmyth and to rice-grains by Stone. He then gave a summary of the interesting results of the researches of Lockyer, Janssen, Young, and others, who employed the spectroscopic with the telescope in a variety of very ingenious apparatus. The nucleus of the sun is now believed to emit rays of every degree of refrangibility, and to consist of a globe of light specific gravity (half as much again as that of water), indicating a vast conglomeration of condensed vapours. The first atmosphere, termed the "photosphere," consists of clouds of vapours of sodium, iron, and about seventeen other metals, together with hydrogen; these clouds being sometimes heaped together in very bright masses, termed "faculae" (little torches), or giving way to colder spaces, where the absorption of light is greater, presenting the appearance known as "sun-spots." Outside the photosphere is another luminous red atmosphere, visible only at the edge of the sun, named by Lockyer the "chromosphere." It is composed of hydrogen and vapours of the more volatile metals, sodium and magnesium, the vapours of iron and other metals occasionally rising in it. The visible limit of this red zone, about five or seven thousand miles, is determined by the cooling of the glowing gas; but it probably extends two hundred thousand miles beyond the chromosphere. Red flames of hydrogen, fantastic in form, some about 130,000 miles high, rise out of the zone, and are incessantly moving, some at the rate of 147 miles a second, indicating violent storms. During a total eclipse of the sun an enormous expanse of faint white light, termed the "corona," appears far beyond the red flames. This is attributed partly to reflected solar light; but Dr. Gladstone stated that it exhibits a yellow ray in its spectrum, also found in that of the chromosphere, which ray has hitherto not been produced by any terrestrial substance, but which is said to be identical with one of the rays observed in the spectrum of the aurora borealis.

GENERATION OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, D.O.L., F.R.S., began his second lecture, on the 19th ult., with additional experimental illustrations of the thermo-electric pile; the movements of the galvanometer, indicating heat or cold, being made visible by reflections of light from a small mirror attached to it. The generation of heat by frictional electricity was next shown, first by the electrophorus. It was proved, by weighing, that more force is required to lift the lid from excited indiarubber than from unexcited, the excess of force resolving itself into a spark. The discharge of the electric machine is the result of a similar excess of power, due to the action of the muscles of the person turning it. The Professor then showed that more force is required to lift one side of a coil of over-spun wire when the ends are connected, than when unconnected, with a voltaic battery; this excess of force being converted, first into electricity, and next into heat. In like manner, when a bar-magnet was thrust through a hoop wound round with wire, the push and pull were greater when the ends were connected than when unconnected. A flat coil experienced very sensible resistance when moved between the poles of the electro-magnet only when its ends were connected with the battery. A silver medal fell slowly through the magnetic field between the poles; and the oscillations of a copper disc, suspended like a pendulum between the poles, were quelled when the magnet was made by connection with the battery; and some fusible metal was melted by the heat generated by the excess of force used to overcome resistance. The Professor also showed that enough heat is developed by the magneto-electric machine to fuse platinum. Proceeding next to chemical action, he showed, first, that the heat of the feeble flame of the oxy-hydrogen jet could fuse platinum, and burn a file, a watch-spring, and a diamond; and, after explaining that the rusting of metals is a low combustion due to the action of oxygen, the Professor explained how the Rangoon and Singapore electric cable was saved from destruction by Dr. Siemens, who, by means of his electric thermometer, ascertained that the temperature of the middle of the coil was 86 deg. Fahrenheit, while the outside temperature was 60 deg.; and that the heat was rising at the rate of 3 deg. a day.

PHILOSOPHY OF SPINOZA.

Mr. Frederick Pollock, M.A., in his discourse at the evening meeting on the 20th ult., stated that Baruch, or Benedict de Spinoza, born at Amsterdam, in 1632, was the son of a Portuguese Jew; that, after studying theology and philosophy, he doubted the authority of the Jewish writers; that, in consequence, he narrowly escaped assassination by a zealot; that he was excommunicated; that he supported himself by preparing excellent glasses for optical purposes; that he preferred a retired life to a professorship at Heidelberg, and died in 1677. His chief philosophic writings, not published till after his death, show that the sources of his doctrines were the Jewish peripatetic school (such as Ibn Ezra and Maimonides), the Neo-Platonists (through Giordano Bruno), and Descartes. The fundamental conception of the unity and uniformity of the world was held by Spinoza in both a speculative and scientific aspect. As to the relation of mind to matter, he held that there is an exact parallelism of mental and material events; not by a pre-established harmony, but as two aspects of the same thing. No link in the chain can be a link in the other. This is the opposite of materialism. The psychology of Spinoza, such as the complexity of mind, the law of association, and the analysis of the passions, was shown to be in harmony with the modern theory of evolution. In his ethical doctrines the self-preserving effort is the spring of action. This does not lead to a system of selfishness; since it is given, as a fact of experience, that man is a reasonable and sociable animal, and must therefore seek his own welfare in that of society; and a parallel exists between Spinoza and the Stoics in their conception of morality. His principle of the uniformity of human action was described as "reasonable service," and not fatalism—"Frei, und Eins mit dem Gesetzt" (free, and one with the law). Spinoza's philosophy was not seriously studied in England in the last century; it was condemned by Dutch theologians, but taken up in Germany by Lessing, and influenced Goethe and the disciples of Kant—Fichte, Hegel, and others. It was introduced into England by Coleridge, and in our own day is set forth by Matthew Arnold, Froude, Clifford, and other philosophers, and has been scientifically applied by Huxley and G. H. Lewes. Spinoza did not found a school, but started vital ideas. Systems are the perishable body of philosophy; ideas are the living souls.

BABYLONIAN LITERATURE.

The Rev. Archibald H. Sayce, M.A., of Oxford, gave the first of a course of three lectures on the 21st ult. He began with an account of the gradual decipherment of the ancient cuneiform inscriptions, begun by Grotefend in 1801, and successfully carried on by Burnout, Raak, Rawlinson, Lassen, and others. The interest was greatly increased by the dis-

covery of a great library at Nineveh, not of books, but of tablets of burnt clay, relating to all branches of human knowledge, which, moreover, revealed the existence of an ancient language, that of the Accadians or primitive Chaldeans, the builders of the great cities of Babylonia, the inventors of the cuneiform system of writing, and the originators of the art and civilisation of which not only the Assyrians were the heirs, but the Hebrews and Greeks, and eventually ourselves. The monarchs of the seventeenth century B.C., who styled themselves Kings of the land of Accad, formed libraries, "towns of books," the most famous being one established by Sargon I. at Agané, noticed by Berosus, who describes its arrangements. The early history of this Sargon, who was a conqueror, resembles that of Moses and Romulus. At the Assyrian conquest by Sennacherib, the libraries were carried away, Babylonian literature declined, and intellectual activity was transferred to Assyria, where books were eagerly sought for and copied, and new libraries founded, literature being warmly patronised by Sardanapalus and other sovereigns. Most of what we know of the Babylonians is derived from the relics of the library of Assur-bani-pal, at Nineveh, discovered by Layard in 1850, the value of which was at once recognised by Sir Henry Rawlinson and studied; and many interesting tablets were unearthed by the late Mr. George Smith. In the latter part of the lecture Mr. Sayce commented upon the historic results of these researches, reading several interesting extracts from the great epic of Gilgamesh, the prototype of Hercules, and other specimens of the historic and romantic literature of Babylonia, the influence of which is apparent in Greek mythology. The chronological tables are specially valuable, giving much accuracy to the ancient history of Asia.

CHEMISTRY OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Dr. Gladstone, in his third lecture, given on the 24th ult., described the results of recent researches into the chemistry of the sun by additional remarks upon the red flames or prominences, and showed by experiments how their chief constituent, hydrogen, from its lightness, would rise above other gases and vapours. The absence of mercury and other metals in the solar atmosphere, he said, may be due either to their density in the gaseous state being too great, or to their boiling point being too high, to admit of their rising beyond the region of the luminous cloud. As far as we know at present, from the absorption lines of the solar spectrum, there are many other substances not yet recognised; but there is no indication of oxygen or any other non-metallic element, except hydrogen. The coloured vapours of chlorine, iodine, bromine, and sulphur are absent; but some of them may be present in combination with metals. The spectra of some of these elements, separately and in combination, were exhibited. Proceeding to the consideration of the solar system, Dr. Gladstone stated that it has been ascertained that the planets Mercury, Venus, and the Moon reflect the light of the sun little, if at all, modified by any atmosphere. The appearance of Mars leads to the supposition that its atmosphere contains aqueous vapour, like the earth. Jupiter and Saturn possess very dense atmospheres, giving evidence of absorption. The spectrum from the light of Uranus is very remarkable; but its strong absorption bands, as well as those in the spectrum of Neptune, are not at present understood. The visibility of comets is attributed to the reflected light of the sun; but, as Dr. Gladstone stated, Dr. Huggins has shown that their heads are self-luminous, indications being given of the presence of an incandescent gas, probably carbon or one of its compounds. Among the illustrations, the spectrum of the glowing gas between the carbon points of the electric lamp was cast upon the screen. This difficult experiment was specially performed in order to give evidence of a carbon spectrum. The carbon points themselves were shaded by brass screens; and the light from the electric arc sent through the prisms produced a spectrum, with numerous bands supposed to be due to carbon.

GENERATION OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall began his third lecture, on the 26th ult., with several additional illustrations of the very intense heat generated by chemical combination. These included the combustion of bark-charcoal in a current of oxygen, the sparks of which swept round in brilliant circles; that of similar charcoal placed on saltpetre, producing a volcano of sparks; and that of potassium thrown on water, when the metal combined with the oxygen of the water, and the hydrogen separated from it burst into flame, with a small explosion. The generation of heat in the voltaic battery was next explained and illustrated. In a Grove's cell the zinc is burnt by the action of acidulated water; and an electric current is produced, its final form being heat, the origin of which is considered to be the overcoming something tantamount to friction. Thus, when the electric current was sent through continuous platinum wire in front of the table, and copper wire mounted beside it, all remained cool; but when the copper wire—a good conductor—was removed the platinum wire immediately reddened. When pieces of platinum and copper wire were joined end to end the platinum became red and the copper remained black. The Professor then demonstrated that in the battery the solution of a definite amount of zinc produces invariably the same definite amount of heat, in perfect accordance with the law of equivalence—the heat of the combustion being, by means of the conducting wires, capable of being conveyed far away from the place where the fuel is burnt. So likewise in the animal body, nutritive blood passing through muscle is burnt, and there produces heat. The heat of a contracted muscle was demonstrated by Becquerel; and a rise of ten degrees has been observed in cases of tetanus. This was still further illustrated by Professor Tyndall's lifting and letting fall a weight, and his explaining the analogy of the principle involved in the actions to those of the voltaic battery and the magneto-electric machine. The principle of Faraday's voltameter, based upon the quantity of hydrogen evolved and zinc consumed in a battery, was also elucidated. After showing how the magneto-electric machine had been utilised by Froment, the lecture concluded with an ingeniously-devised experiment illustrating the way aqueous vapour is condensed into clouds by the cold produced by the rarefaction of the air in the higher strata of the atmosphere.

ARCTIC LIFE.

Dr. John Rae, at the weekly evening meeting on the 27th ult., gave a discourse on some of the results of his observations on animal life, made during his residence in Arctic regions, illustrated with diagrams, a fine collection of furs lent him by Mr. Ince, and a part of the natural history collection of H.M.S. Discovery. He began by describing the punctual migration northward of various animals in the spring, including the reindeer, musk-ox, wolf, aquatic birds, lemmings, spiders, and flies. He then commented on the habits of the two house-building animals, the musk-rat and the beaver, explaining their mode of working, and their ingenious arrangements for ventilation and storing food for winter. The beaver strikes on the ground with his tail to give an alarm, and supports himself with it while walking. There are five kinds of foxes—the red, cross, silver, Arctic white, and Arctic blue. The skin of a silver fox sometimes sells for £50; that of a red fox for about

20s. or 25s. In respect to the sagacity of the animal, Dr. Rae explained how a fox will carry off the bait of a gun-trap without injury to himself. Comments were then made upon the great value of the reindeer, every part of the animal being available in Arctic life. It is only the superstition of the Eskimos which prevents its domestication. Hibernating animals were noticed, as well as the habits of bears and walrus, and several very interesting details were given of the seals. The Eskimos themselves were classified into three groups; those from the McKenzie river, westward to Behring Strait, live in wooden houses; those from the McKenzie river, eastward to Hudson's Bay, construct snow huts; and those of Greenland dwell in houses built of earth, stones, and bones. Of the opinions that these people have migrated from the south, from America, or from Siberia, Dr. Rae prefers the last, for various reasons. Our limited space prevents us from giving details respecting the habits and modes of life of these interesting people, whom Dr. Rae described as skilful workers, hunters, and fishers. They are a cheerful, gossiping race, fond of amusement and music, cleanly, amiable in their domestic relations, and truthful; their rare falsehoods being somewhat justifiable. They often show much delicacy of feeling, and gratitude, declining reward for their own little acts of kindness. They believe in the existence of a good and an evil spirit, and endeavour to please the former that he may defend them from the latter. "Surely," said Dr. Rae, "such a people merit a higher place amongst the uncivilised races than has been hitherto awarded them."

BABYLONIAN LITERATURE.

The Rev. A. H. Sayce began his second lecture, on the 28th ult., with a summary of the Accadian or Chaldean legend of the deluge, corresponding in many points with that in Genesis. Susuthrus, "the sun of life," warned by Hea, the god of the deep, that the wickedness of men was about to be punished, according to command built a ship 600 cubits long and 60 broad. He entered into it with his people and all the beasts of the field, and all life was destroyed. In due time he sent out, first a dove and then a swallow, which returned. When the raven did not return he drove forth all the animals, built an altar, poured forth libations of wine, and was translated into heaven, like Enoch, his people settling in the plains of Babylonia. The legend of the wars of the Titans, or giants, with the gods was next noticed, followed by that of the presumptuous erection of the tower of Bab-el, or "the gate of the god" (the name afterwards corrupted into "Babel," to confound). Its remains were known as Birs-i-Nimrud. Many of the Chaldean myths are of solar origin—and a very singular one is the war of the seven evil spirits, or storm-clouds, against the moon—evidently relating to an eclipse. Another legend describes the descent of Istar, the goddess of love and queen of night, into Hades, "the land from whence there is no return," to recover her beloved Tammuz. On her detention all the upper world stands still. Eventually, orders are given to unveil the tablets of destiny, to give Istar to drink of the waters of life, and to guide her back through the seven gates of the infernal world, and to restore all the ornaments of which she had been deprived. The influence of these poems lasted long after the extinction of the language in which they were written. The Accadian hymns were next noticed, and extracts from one of praise to the Sun-God and one of penitence were read, showing their similarity to the Hebrew Psalms and the hymns of the Sanscrit Rig-Veda. The following words occur in the latter:—"The sin that I have sinned to blessedness turn; my transgression let the wind carry away. . . . My transgressions are ever before me." These religious poems were collected and formed the authorised Babylonian prayer-book. Mr. Sayce also noticed the evidence of the prevalence of sorcery, such as charms, exorcisms, and spells, to avert diseases and other evils, as well as of a reformation from such superstitious practices, together with a renaissance of literature, resembling that of our fifteenth century. The discoveries in Babylonia and Egypt certainly show that ours is not the first age of civilisation.

Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace on Friday next will give a discourse on Intellectual Movements and Secret Societies in Russia. On Saturday next Mr. Walter H. Pollock will begin a course of three lectures on Modern French Poetry.

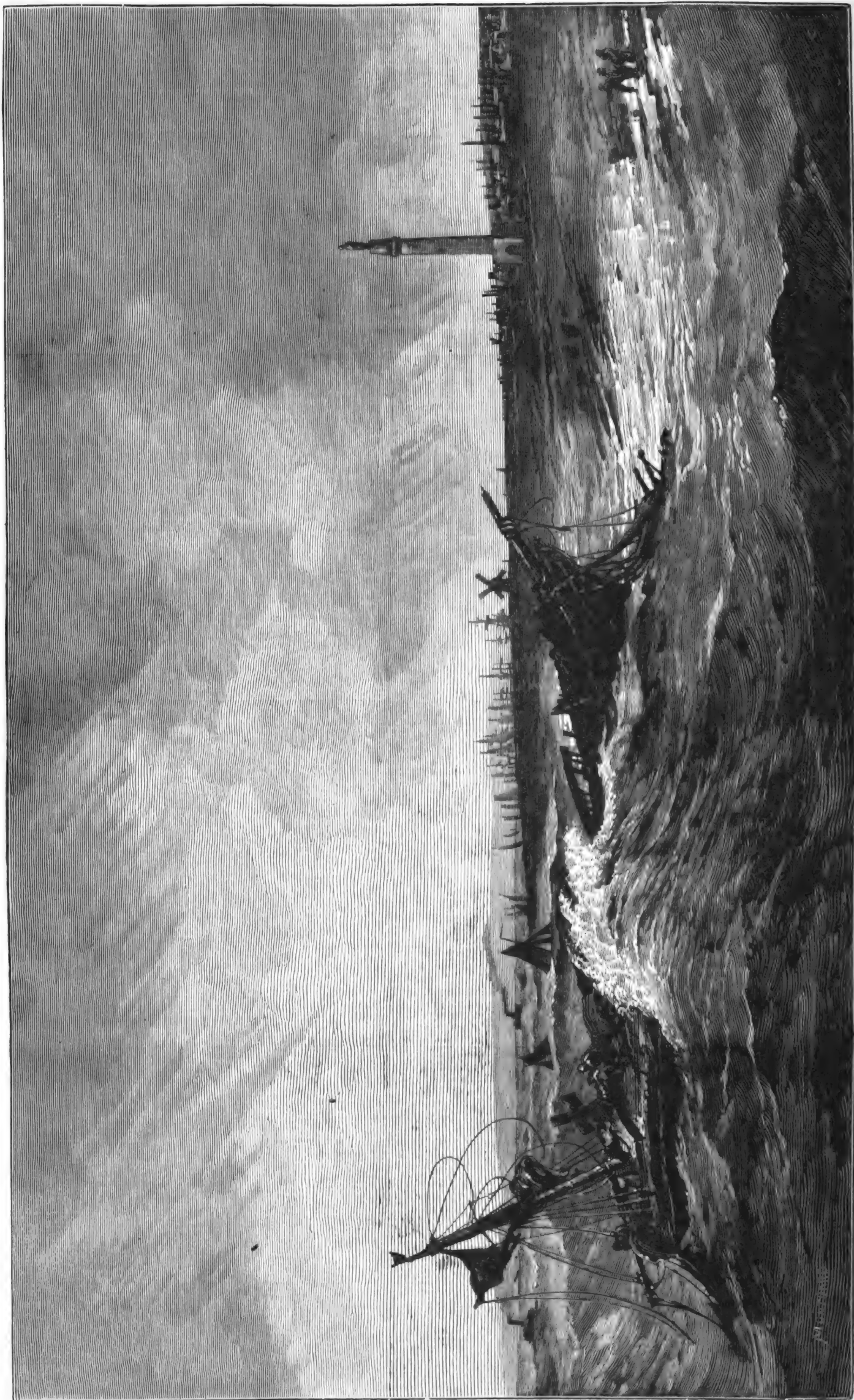
WRECK OF A VESSEL OFF YARMOUTH.

The Norwegian barque Suez, bound from Norway to the port of Rochelle, in France, with a cargo of deals, was wrecked off Yarmouth on Thursday, the 19th inst. It was about two hours before daybreak, the sea running strong, with an easterly gale of wind, when the vessel ran upon the outside of the southern Scrooby Sand. The master seems to have mistaken his position, which he reckoned forty miles to the east of the Lemon and Ower Sands. The rudder was knocked away, and it was necessary to cut away the foremast and mainmast to prevent the vessel falling on her beam. In doing this work the carpenter was washed overboard and drowned. At daylight the Yarmouth life-boat, Mark Lane, followed by the Caiator life-boat, went to the vessel, by which time her bottom had been knocked out and she was full of water. The crew got off the wreck into the life-boat, and the flood made the vessel float off the sand. The steam-tug Comet then took the vessel in tow and beached her to the south of the Wellington Pier. The crew were landed and taken to the Sailors' Home. The value of the ship was about £1000, and cargo £1500; and the vessel was insured for £800. Endeavours were made to save the carpenter, but without effect. Our illustration, from a sketch by Mr. E. Hayee, shows the position of the vessel lying fast on the sandbank.

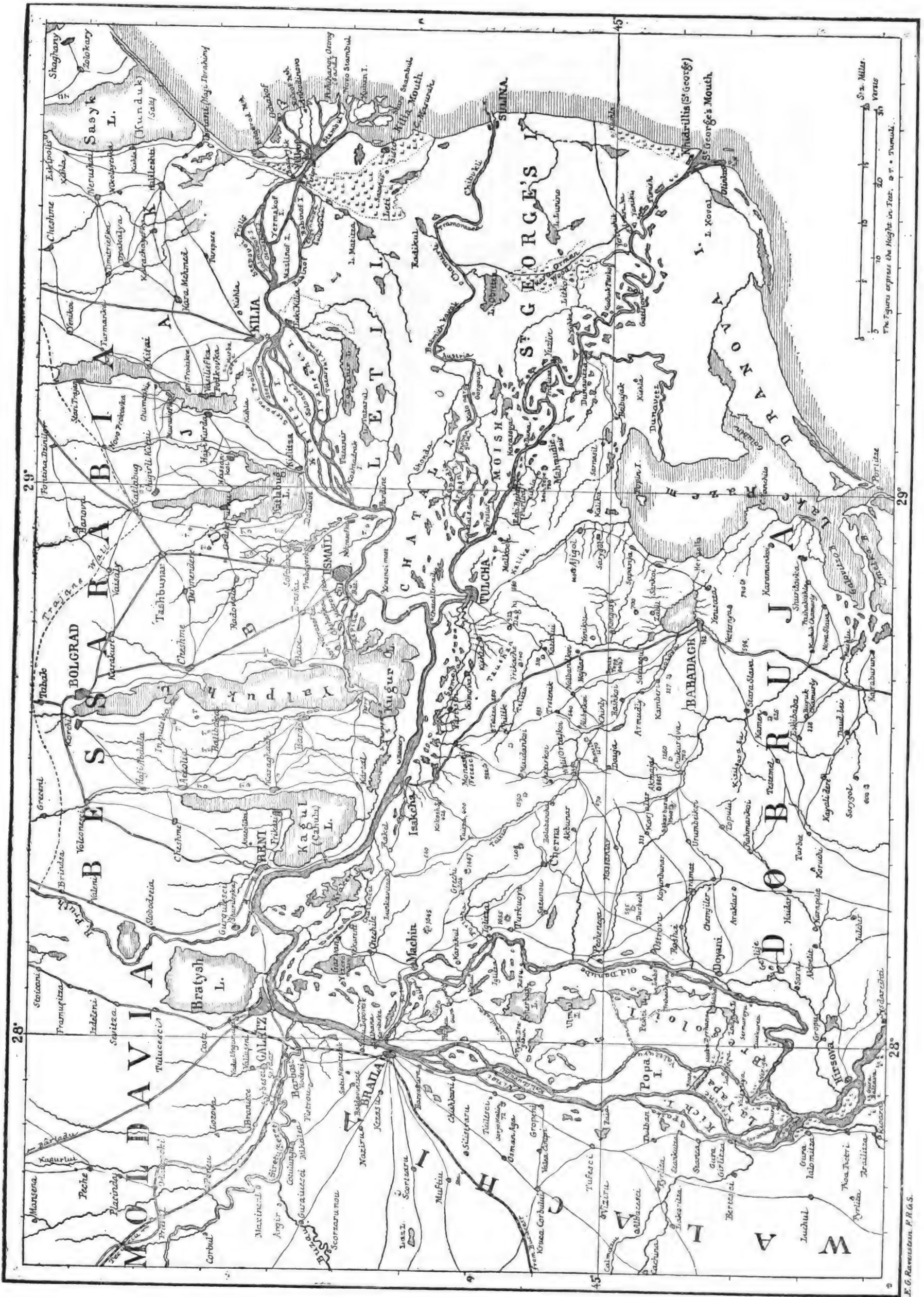
Mr. William Muter, of Manchester, has expressed a desire to hand over to the trustees of the English Presbyterian College, London, a sum of £2000, in order to found three theological scholarships of £30 each, with a proviso that competitors are to abstain from alcoholic liquors and tobacco.

A complimentary dinner was given last week to the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, the honorary secretary of the Royal Historical Society, at the St. James's Restaurant. Lord Talbot de Malahide was in the chair; and among the speakers were Mr. T. Heywood, Dr. Heinemann, Mr. G. Cruikshank, and others. A service of plate was presented to Dr. Rogers.

The sale of Mr. Albert Grant's pictures, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, took place on Friday and Saturday last week. The proceeds of the two days' sales were £106,202. The greater portion of the best-known pictures sold for considerably less than the prices which had been paid for them at former sales. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Otter Hunt," for which it was rumoured, Mr. Grant paid £10,000, was sold for 5650 guineas. Mr. Frith's "Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond-street, 1796," which sold at the Manley Hall sale for £4567 10s., on Saturday fetched only £3202 10s. One of the few pictures which sold at an increased price was Müller's "Interior of the Temple of Osiris at Philæ." Mr. Grant in 1872 bought this picture for 1800 guineas, and it sold on Saturday for 2300 guineas.



WRECK OF THE NORWEGIAN BARQUE RUZ OFF YARMOUTH. FROM A SKETCH BY MR. EDWIN HAYES, R.I.A.



MAP OF THE DELTA OF THE DANUBE AND THE DOBRUDSCHA.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

In this year's exhibition, the opening of which we announced last week, the figure-subjects are unusually few, notwithstanding that two of the three new Associates recently elected, Messrs. Buckman and Hopkins, are figure-painters. In this department Sir John Gilbert well maintains his high position as president of the society, and in "Marston Moor" (8), where the Protector's troops rout to full flight those of his adversary, is an example of the masterly vigour ever marking the works of that artist. But for a still finer production by the same hand we refer to "The Guide" (112). A lordly traveller and his companions, mounted on richly-caparisoned steeds, and followed by a retinue of armed attendants, have impressed into their service as a local courier a rustic lad who, astride an old grey horse, leads the way. The cavalcade are just emerging from the gloom of the forest depths, in sight of the distant embattled towers of which they have been in quest, and to which the boy points as their place of destination. In the absence of that vivid rendering of dramatic interest so frequently marking the designs of Sir John Gilbert, the art-qualities of this drawing are of the highest order, and among the many fine works he has exhibited on these walls "The Guide" will hold a very prominent position. Occupying the post of honour and attractive by qualities the very reverse of the last-named work is Mr. E. K. Johnson's single contribution of "A Golden Swarm" (64), which, as an outdoor sunlit garden scene, representing figures, flowers, and plants, painted up to the highest pitch of natural beauty and brilliance, is a marvel of executive skill. To sentiment it makes no pretension, its interest being exhausted in the display of its technicalities.

Turning to another garden scene, interesting rather by the human sympathies it evokes than the grandeur of its floral riches, "The Old Men's Gardens, Chelsea Hospital" (139), by Mrs. Allingham, we are impressed by its suggestive charm and unobtrusive treatment. Its sentiment is of the purest kind, and its manipulation exhibits that happy medium between generalisation and exactitude which, whilst satisfying the demands of the imagination by its suggestiveness, leaves unchallenged the detail of nature's minutiae. Most simple and unaffected is the pose and expression of the two girls waiting for the bunch of flowers the old pensioner is gathering for them; and with equal taste are introduced the various incidents referred to in the catalogue quotation. Fine are the two heads by Mr. Carl Haag (237 and 266), a comment equally applicable to Mr. Dobson's "Una figlia di Maria" (23), and "A Capri Girl" (125)—charming alike by that tenderness and breadth of execution common to all his pictures, whether in oil or water colours.

Mr. Buckman's accession to the society is an addition it may be congratulated upon. The two works of this artist, "The Business of Pleasure" (65) and "Our City Herald of Spring" (203), exhibit a degree of powerful originality most welcome at a time when the adoption of a borrowed manner is too frequently made the channel of success. To another new Associate, Mr. Hopkins, we have also a word of hearty welcome; but we do not recognise in "A Cornish Fisherman" (104) those better qualities marking "The Genius of the Village" (57) or "The Plough" (82). Of the three works by Mr. Thorne Waite we prefer "On the Way to School" (51), wherein he has realised in his usual felicitous manner a homely pastoral of village child-life. Exquisite as is the treatment of the upper part of the figure in Mr. Radford's anonymous picture (194)—intended for Lady Godiva, if we rightly remember the catalogue quotation from Tennyson—the work is virtually destroyed by the overpowering hue of the unbroken red in the dress. Wrought to the highest pitch of cabinet manipulation is "A Little Chilly" (279), showing a lady in sacque and toupée standing before her boudoir fire surrounded by every variety of bric-a-brac and bijouterie. Though grappling with the real difficulties of art, Mr. W. Duncan falls somewhat short of his aim in No. 180, "Love, Scandal, and Politics." Of Mr. Lamont's two drawings our taste inclines to "A Spring Offering" (90), the stooping figure of the girl being admirable in its drawing and delicacy of tint. In like manner we would select from Mr. Watson's four contributions "My Lady's Page" (257), but would contrast with the crude incompleteness of Mr. Marsh's "Driftwood" (198) the thoroughness characterising Mr. Alma Tadema's work, and well exemplified in "An Interesting Scroll" (218). This little picture, in its secondary scale of brown and green and grey, is a model of tone. Admirable as are certain passages in Mr. Parker's "What Sport" (160) the work, as a whole, wants that sense of connecting unity necessary to a fine work of art, an absence to be regretted, as the care and labour bestowed upon it bespeaks a conscientiousness of intention. Concluding our notes on the figure-subjects, we briefly refer to the two works of the late lamented Mr. Topham, "Blackberry Gatherers" (18) and "Haymaking" (116).

To M. Otto Weber our warmest commendations are due for two most exquisite drawings of "Laying their heads together—studies of three horses' heads" (117), and "Vaccine sympathy—Studies of Three Cows' Heads" (98). Nothing can surpass their truth of drawing and surface-texture. Foremost amongst the most dexterous works here exhibited are M. F. Tayler's pictures, which this year show a greater amount of incident than of late. His picturesque hunting-parties of gaily-dressed cavaliers and ladies, mounted as Mr. Tayler only can mount them, and surrounded by all the attractive accessories of hound and horn, are in this exhibition well represented. In "Rustic Surgery" (101)—a hound having his foot bound up—we recognise much of this artist's earlier and interesting manner. The drawings of Mr. Brittain Willis sustain the position they have long held on these walls, "A Scene in Cowdray Park" (169) being a characteristic example of his best manner. In our sympathies with the canine race, such a subject as Mr. Bradley's "Waiting for Master" (157) is certain of recognition, but when treated as here seen the warmer feeling of admiration is at once evoked.

Passing to landscape, always the stronger numerical element in our water-colour exhibitions, we find some established favourites hardly reaching the level of the merit that has long secured to them their well deserved popularity. Such variations in the balance of individual power are, however, inseparable from the emotional temperament under which all art-creations are evolved.

In No. 1 we are introduced to the work of a newly-elected Associate, Mr. Rigby, and, while acknowledging the honest, painstaking rendering of his subject, "The Esk, in quiet corners pausing," regret he should have sacrificed much of its pictorial effect by the cold, uninviting aspect under which it is presented. Of the four works Mr. Rigby shows, in "Randal How, Cumberland" (92) he does the fuller justice to himself. True to his early love for the mountain ranges of North Wales, Mr. Danby, in his grand picture of "Snowdon" (20), a glorious harmony of silvery sky and rocky wilderness, surpasses any work of similar character we remember to have seen by his hand on these walls, which at this time contain five others bearing his name. Believing, as we do, the legitimate aim of art to lie rather in conveying a sense of the impressions

of nature than the elaborate imitation of accidental detail, we rejoice in the larger manner of Mr. Newton's "Unveiling of the Mountain" (42), and the poetic atmosphere enveloping the scene as contrasting with the more realistic manner of his earlier style. To his small drawing on the fourth screen (282) a similar comment applies. Also as a strenuous effort at the realisation of a gorgeous burst of sunlight effect is Mr. A. Hunt's "Loch Maree—lifting of the Mists at Sunset" (17), wherein difficulties almost beyond the reach of art are attempted, and which, if not entirely overcome, the result is not to be characterised as failure. In "Capel Curig" (238), a small drawing on the second screen, Mr. Hunt has shown that grandeur is not necessarily dependent on size. The value of the union of detail with pictorial breadth is rarely more strikingly seen than in the drawings of Mr. Davidson, from whose numerous contributions of the present season we would select, in illustration of this peculiar merit, his beautiful rendering of summer foliage in the picture "At Whitby" (40). Less conscientious in the portrayal of natural forms, and far less varied in the selection of atmospheric effects than formerly, Mr. Jackson has adopted a sameness of sky treatment largely detracting from the value of otherwise interesting works. "The Last Glimpse of the Setting Sun" (2) and "The Valley of Rocks, Lynton" (19), are perhaps his most successful drawings now here.

In that list of established favourites comprising such names as Mr. Collingwood Smith, Mr. G. Frapp, Mr. Goodall, Mr. Dodgson, and Mr. Duncan, whose untiring industry is evinced by the number of their respective contributions, are to be found works aiding in no small degree the artistic interest and numerical strength of the exhibition. Notably would we particularise Mr. Smith's "Lake of Geneva" (175), in which is happily expressed those transient effects of light and air whereon the successful representation of such scenes depend. The eye is carried over the sparkling water from Chillon to the snow-clad Dent du Midi and the mountains in the valley of the Rhone. Some smaller works by the same also call for mention by their happy treatment of gleamy light, as in "A Ruined Martello Tower" (189). Rarely has Mr. Frapp been so liberal a contributor as in the twelve little gems here shown, for whose material mountain and lake, headland and valley have been laid under contribution, with an equality of success that leaves scarce a choice in the result. The gleaming dells and sylvan glades of Mr. Dodgson are this year no less charming than ever. Mr. Goodall's transcripts of Venice street scenes delight us equally as on his first return from the Queen of the Adriatic. Mr. Duncan with renewed vigour depicts the perilous scenes too frequently witnessed in the storms around our shores, as in his large drawing (128); and Mr. Jenkins remains, as ever, divided between the picturesque of Norman peasant life and the sterling beauties of the Thames, though, to whichever side his attentions may be drawn, the pleasure is equally ours.

Grand in scenic purpose, and more comprehensive in their constructional elements than the works of any other member of this society, the important contributions of Mr. T. M. Richardson form, at all times, a conspicuous feature in the contents of this gallery; to say those of the present exhibition realise the qualities of his best productions renders further comment superfluous. Mr. Naftel gains increased breadth and freedom of touch, and in the fifteen works he contributes this season may be noted such charming transcripts as "Cookham Church" (37), "Wotton Woods" (54), and "A Fishing Party, North Wales" (100). The distinctive character of Mr. Palmer's subjects and scale of colour place him alone in the walk of art he has adopted, from which no more characteristic example could be quoted than "Tityrus Restored to his Patrimony" (100), consisting of a composition of ideal landscape illumined by the dazzling glories of sunset, as the scene for the action of the fabled personages of his story. If less individual than on some former occasions, Mr. Powell has striven successfully against the difficulties of such subjects as 26 and 126. In the former the action of the waves and a sense of the weight of the advancing mass of water is conveyed with great truth. The Venetian scenes so ably rendered by Miss Montalba suggest realism rather than emotion, and, in the effort for powerful effects, the tenderness of nature is sometimes sacrificed to its strength. Contrasts of black and white may be made productive of strong relief, but do not suggest a sunlit atmosphere. Size and space, qualities at all times difficult to render in a picture, are given with singular effect by Mr. Whalke, not only in his grand work, "The Castle Rock" (268), but equally so in his smaller drawing, "Among the Fells" (30). In contrast with the brilliant light and colour of Mr. Birket Foster's former works we are at a loss to account for the strange blackness pervading the tone of his two present contributions (32 and 172). Wide as is the difference between the pictorial elements of the elaborate "Interior of St. Stephen's, Vienna" (190), and the savage "Coast of Antrim" (188), or the beetling cliffs whereon stand the grim walls of "Dunluce Castle" (161), Mr. S. Read, in his versatility of powers, seems equally at home in either. Mr. A. Frapp's rendering of sunlit atmosphere—an effect frequently treated in his works—has rarely been more successful than in "Summer Noon" (130), in which the hills are enveloped in a delicate film of shimmering hazy light, covering, though not concealing, the forms enveloped. Careful study and observation are evinced in Mr. Moore's "Sunset in the Highlands" (12), and "Waiting for the Tide" (22)—the former especially notable for its truthful play of cloud form illumined by the last rays of the setting sun. Equally observant of atmospheric effect, though more limited in range, is Mr. Goodwin, whose six drawings sustain his well-earned repute.

Want of space prevents our reference to other works we had marked for comment, beyond the mention of Mr. Andrews's transcripts of seaport aspect, the frost scenes of Mr. Branwhite, some tender passages of landscape by Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Brierly's able drawing (185), which by its artistic power and interest of subject will find a ready recognition on all sides.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The exhibition of the Institute opened also on Monday week. "Highland Poachers" (7), by Edward Hargitt, are a group of red-deer that have come down upon a hillside farm, and are tossing about with their antlered heads the oaten sheaves. The value of the picture lies in the local truth of the scene depicted in respect of aerial perspective in a northern hill country. J. Aumonier, with very different materials and of a much lighter kind, compels us also to accept with pleasure the truth which he sets forth. We see on a broad, quiet piece of water, backed by a strip of land, a scattered flock of swans sailing "In the mellow light of an autumn eve." All the reflected lights are given with the most soothing effect, and, although the picture is little else than sky and water, one would never dream of calling it monotonous. Equally luminous is John Mogford's "Summer Light" (64), showing a boat going out to some fishing-smacks in the middle distance.

Near the last named hangs James Orrock's "Leicestershire

Meadow" (63) and his "Lincoln from the Meadows" (55), two works which, we think, are an advance on anything he has yet done. The delicacy with which he manages the distance in the latter picture, and allows the towers of the cathedral to assert themselves through the haze, is peculiarly grateful to the eye; and, although Mr. Orrock has based himself upon Cox, he has the art of preventing the evidence thereof from becoming too palpable. The other landscape-painters—and there are several in this gallery who have made the same master their model—are, to our thinking, too slavish in their imitation. E. M. Wimperis, for example—who is otherwise a most admirable artist—is, in his picture of "Broxton, Cheshire" (57), by far too suggestive of Cox.

H. G. Hine wields a much more individual and independent pencil, as may be seen in his carting hay in "The Weald of Sussex, near Lindfield" (50). The foreground here is all his own, and he runs into the far-reaching distance of the level weald with a truth of gradation which is not given to every one. C. E. Holloway's "Sussex Hillsides in September" (86), is remarkable for the rich glow with which he mantles his landscape, and makes a pleasing contrast to the fresh, cool verdure in which Valentine W. Bromley, a little further on, clothes the uncertain foreground through whose marshy tufts the two venturesome young ladies find "The Nearest Way to Church" (103), which we see peeping out above the bushy foliage in the distance. For solidity of workmanship and truthfulness of effect this picture will compare favourably with any in the gallery; and the natural way in which the two young girls figure in the foreground lifts the drawing entirely out of the category of ordinary landscape, and imparts to it an individuality of its own. Mr. Bromley's other work, representing a little girl surrounded with "Flowers" (134) in a conservatory, is pale, and lacks substantiality. It was this artist who gained last week, at the Crystal Palace competition, the gold medal for general excellence in water-colour drawing. Among other satisfactory landscapes are Edmund G. Warren's "Barden Tower, Wharfedale, from Barden Moor" (121); "Pittsworth Common" (128), by Thomas Collier; W. L. Leitch's "View on the Tweed" (178), and J. H. Mole's "Yewdale, near Coniston" (33).

Sea-subjects are always treated with much realistic power in this gallery, and, as a measure of the excellence of this year's exhibition in this respect, we would point to the following:—"Dutch Pinks Returning from the Dogger Bank, Katwyke, Holland" (27), by Edwin Hayes, R.H.A.; "White-Winged Pilots" (40)—seagulls on a rocky coast—by J. G. Philp; and "Entrance of the Scheldt, with Pilot Boat Ebbing for the Port of Flushing" (73), by Walter N. May.

In figure-subjects the Institute is specially rich. First of all we have Towneley Green's "Rainy Day" (10), showing a young girl at a recessed window—a drawing rich in tone and full of masterly modelling. Then there is "The Last Pursuit" (24)—an old connoisseur examining closely and curiously the picture placed before him on a chair, by Seymour Lucas, a young artist from whom we have yet much to expect. This remark is also applicable to two other young men, as the visitor will see for himself by examining "A Tale of the Sea" (174), by G. Clausen, and "Grandfather's Darling" (30), showing the interior of a fisher's home on the Zuyder Zee. The old woman's face in this picture is a splendid piece of characterisation. In this respect C. Green surpasses himself, and his "Here they come!"—shouted by a line of "roughs" four or five deep pressing against the barriers of the course on a Derby Day, all eagerly straining to catch the first glimpse of the horses as they come thundering on—worthily occupies the place of honour. The various degrees of truculence which we note in the faces before us would be almost unbearable were not their latent savagery somewhat relieved by the contemplation of the carriage folk who fill up the background. On the opposite side hangs James D. Linton's "Ave Maria" (149), an old man showing an image of the Holy Virgin to some rough but reverend troopers in a dark guard-room. In tone, colour, and drawing, everything is admirable; but we think Mr. Linton might, here and there, have given a little more sharpness to his outline and differentiated his qualities a little more pronouncedly. "Aaron Dodd" (137), prosecuting his triple calling of tinker, knife-grinder, and gossip at a seaside village, is one of the most ambitious and successful pictures yet attempted by Charles J. Staniland, so far as we can remember. Guido R. Bach's "Tambourine Girl of Cairo" (124) playing to the piping of an old man has all this artist's accustomed vigour of brush and fulness of colour. With this work we would class Mrs. Elizabeth Murray's "Algerine Barber" (96), performing the important ceremony of shaving an Arab boy's head for the first time. We fear the artist has made the body of the operator too short. The nature of "Dr. Schliemann's Excavations in the Acropolis of Mycenæ" (98), is admirably represented by that eminent traveller, linguist, philosopher, and artist, William Simpson.

Among other interesting figure-subjects we would name Robert Carrick's market-girls crossing a moorland stream at "Early Morning" (106), and E. G. Kilburne's girl stepping into "The Gondola" (60). The figure of the girl is slightly theatrical in look and pose, which is rather to be regretted in a work which is otherwise so full of local colour and detail. Nor must we neglect calling attention to the stable-boy sitting on the corn-bin blowing Pan's pipes with a most determined industry and heroic disregard of his waste of breath. H. B. Roberts was never more masterly in his treatment of light and shade than in this interior, or more successful in his rendering of character. With equal truth and force of delineation has William Small shown us how a bargain is struck in a Connemara market. The thing to be sold is a little lamb belonging to a pretty young Irish girl, who sits, bright-eyed and smiling, beside it in the midst of the fair, and the buyer is an eager old man who, in his bargaining for the lamb, "turns the purty compliment on her." Besides these, there are admirable pictures by such veterans as John Absolon, Edward Henry Corbould, and J. Wolf; and, although E. J. Gregory and Charles Cattermole are not in great force, the single figure of the former (230) and the two sets of sketch subjects from Shakespeare of the latter (217 and 220) are quite enough to show the quality of the men; and we need not mention the charming flower and fruit pieces of Helen C. Angell, Marian Chase, and Mrs. William Duffield.

The Royal Academy Exhibition opens to the public on Monday next; but, thanks to the council for the privilege of the press-day, we are able, in common with our contemporaries, to comment this Saturday on several of the more important pictures. The present Number also contains an engraving and some account of the Grovenor Gallery, which was opened on Tuesday.

The Queen has conferred a pension of £100 per annum on Mr. Thomas Wilmhurst, in consideration of his meritorious labours for the revival of the art of painting on glass.

The city of Antwerp has decided upon erecting a monument to the memory of Rubens, the painter, and the Municipal Council has voted a sum of 500,000*fr.* for that purpose.

Professor von Werner has received 75,000 marks as an honorarium for his great picture of the proclamation of the

German Empire at Versailles, which was presented lately by the German Sovereigns to the Emperor William.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, last Monday, Dr. H. Schliemann was presented with his diploma of election as an honorary and corresponding member. Dr. Schliemann gave an address on the architecture of ancient Troy; and Mr. Gladstone followed with some remarks on the same subject.

The Court of Common Council has passed a resolution that, with a view to encourage and develop research in art and science, it be referred to the library committee to take the necessary steps, once a year, to arrange a conversation in the library of the Guildhall; the exhibition of objects of interest to be continued for one day subsequently.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD SUDELEY.

The Right Hon. Sudeley Charles George Hanbury-Tracy, third Baron Sudeley, of Toddington, in the county of Gloucester, died, on the 28th ult., at Toddington. His Lordship was born April 9, 1837, the eldest son of Thomas Charles, second Lord Sudeley, by Emma Elizabeth Alicia, his wife, second daughter of George Hay Dawkins, Esq., of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire. He received his education at Harrow, and, in 1854, entered the Grenadier Guards, from which he retired in 1863, with the rank of Captain. He was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Montgomery, Lord of the Manor of Toddington, and patron of five livings. He succeeded to the Peerage at his father's death, in 1863, and, as he was never married, the title devolved on his Lordship's next brother, the Hon. Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, M.P. for Montgomery.

SIR DAVID MONRO.

Sir David Monro, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand, died on Feb. 15 last, at Newstead, Nelson, in that island. He was the fourth son of Dr. Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh University, where he was educated and where he graduated M.D. in 1836. Having studied medicine in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, Sir David proceeded to New Zealand, and in 1849 became member of the Legislative Council of the province of New Munster. He afterwards sat in the first Parliament of the colony, and was for some years Speaker. He was created a Knight Bachelor in 1866. He married, in 1845, Dinah, daughter of John Secker, Esq., of Widdford, Oxfordshire.

MR. MUNDY.

William Mundy, Esq., of Markeaton, in the county of Derby, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for South Derbyshire, died on the 10th ult., aged seventy-five. The representative of one of the leading families in the Midlands, immediately descended from Sir John Mundy, Lord Mayor of London 1522-3, Mr. Mundy inherited at the death of his father, Francis Mundy, Esq., of Markeaton, M.P. for Derbyshire in 1837, a very considerable estate, and held a prominent place in his native county, for the southern division of which he sat in Parliament from 1849 to 1857 and 1859 to 1865. In 1843 he served as High Sheriff. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He married, Oct. 23, 1830, Harriet Georgiana, eldest daughter of James Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, in the county of Dorset, by the Lady Harriet, his wife, daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, and leaves a son, Francis Noel, born 1833.

MR. MUNSTER.

William F. Munster, Esq., formerly M.P. for Mallow, whose melancholy death by accident after the fire of St. Louis has been announced, was son of Henry Munster, Esq., who was returned for Mallow, but was after a few months unseated on petition. The gentleman whose death we record was born in 1849, and received his education at Stonyhurst, and at the London University, where he matriculated in 1871. He was returned for Mallow, in the Home Rule interest, in 1872, and retired from Parliament in 1874.

The following deaths have also been announced:—

The Very Rev. Thomas Williams, M.A., J.P., Dean of Llandaff, on the 24th ult., aged seventy-five.

George Griffith, Esq., of Garn, Denbighshire, formerly Recorder of Denbigh, on the 23rd ult., aged eighty-seven.

The Rev. Alfred Williams, M.A., Vicar of Kingston-on-Thames, and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, on the 26th ult., in his fifty-ninth year.

Lady Frances Catherine Pettitward, wife of Robert John Pettitward, Esq., of Great Finborough, Suffolk, and sister of the present Earl Nelson, on the 14th ult., aged fifty-one.

Captain John Thomson, Senior Paymaster-in-Chief of her Majesty's Navy, son of the late Rev. David Thomson, and grandson of Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bart., on the 25th ult., at his residence, The Elysées, Emsworth.

George Cave, Esq., of Burfield House, Gloucestershire, J.P. and D.L., on the 14th ult., in his eightieth year. He was third son of the late Stephen Cave, Esq., of Cleve Hill, and uncle of the Right Hon. Stephen Cave.

Jemima Charlotte, Lady Watson, widow of Sir Charles Wager Watson, Bart., of Wrattling Park, in the county of Cambridge, and eldest daughter of Charles G. Colleton, Esq., of Hames-hill, Berks, on the 16th ult., in her seventieth year.

Major-General Francis Elliot Voyle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in his sixty-second year. He entered the Indian Army in June, 1831, served against the Bheels in 1837, and in 1857 against the Googaria rebels.

The Hon. Mrs. William Byron (Mary), wife of the Hon. and Rev. William Byron (uncle of Lord Byron) and daughter of Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard T. Kindersley, on the 26th ult., aged forty-two.

Mary, Lady Molesworth, widow of Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, seventh Baronet, of Pencarrow, Cornwall, and mother of the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1855, on the 16th ult., in her ninety-seventh year.

The Hon. Mrs. James Norton (Isabella), widow of the Hon. and Rev. James Norton (uncle of Lord Grantley), and only child of Thomas Lowndes, Esq., of Barrington Hall, Essex, on the 26th ult. Her eldest son, Robert Thomas, has assumed the additional prefix surname of Lowndes, and is married to Miss Lowndes Stone, of Brightwell Park.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope. Chess. There is no Bishop on Q 7th in the diagram of Problem No. 1724. Walker's treatise on the "Art of Chessplay" deals with the openings in the way suggested, but the book has been out of print for years past.

G F (Breslau).—Your letter has evidently been delayed in transmission. Your solution of No. 1726 is very full and accurate.

J F (Edinburgh).—We shall be very glad to receive and report on any games you may send us. Thanks for the inclosure.

W L (Leytonstone).—We are obliged for the problem. No. 1 requires further examination, but you shall have a report upon it in a week or two.

W G (Carrington).—We cannot give you the information without reference, but shall endeavour to oblige you in the matter next week.

J C (Glasgow).—The problem, if it is correct, is fully up to the mark. Thanks.

T W (Liverpool).—A very interesting game. It shall appear in due course.

H B (Breslau).—We are obliged for the problem. No. 1728. Black can play P to K 5th (Queening), in reply to Kt takes P, and if then White continues with Q takes K, Black's answer is B to K 7th.

W H S (Manchester).—We do not undertake to decide questions relating to what in this column.

B O C (Manchester).—The problem first received is too simple for our readers. The second batch shall be examined in due course.

ANY AMATEUR desirous of playing a game by correspondence can address E A W, care of Mr. Robert Baker, Whitlam-road, Broomhill, Sheffield.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1724 received from O P D, E Burkhard, F O Walker, H Johnson, E L W B, and T E Wilson.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1726 received from E Jefferys, C L H Bourmann, Oakley, G Crook, P S Shende, East Marden, W W Madden, Spalding, and Jane N.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1731 received from E Frau, H B E L G, B H Brooks, K d Ink, Llansey, Dolly, E Burkhard, Maggie Irwin, Triton, R Roughhead, Only Jones, Simplex, J Williams, B B Stone, W Alston, Tallyho, C L Sweeney, Cheltenham, Mariana, W W Whitson, H Bourmann, Spalding, Isleworth Reading-Room, C T B, R T King, E Worley, N E D, Mechanic, Little, J W H, H Barger, Leonora and Leon, S Western, O D Tippet, Paul's Boost, Black Knight, Harrovia, L S B, J Wontone, Americana, T R Y, W Nelson, Long Stop, A G H, W Lee, C E, Hereward, Cant, W Lesson, J de Honsteyn, Fitzroy Chess Club, Copiapino, Alice, Clive Crook, J T Bontledge, L J O, Edinburgh, P S Shende, Oakley, F V P, W S B, Woolwich Chess Club, E Levy, G H V, E B H V, W W Madden, J E Morris, and H R W. This problem, as nearly all our correspondents have discovered, admits of a second solution.

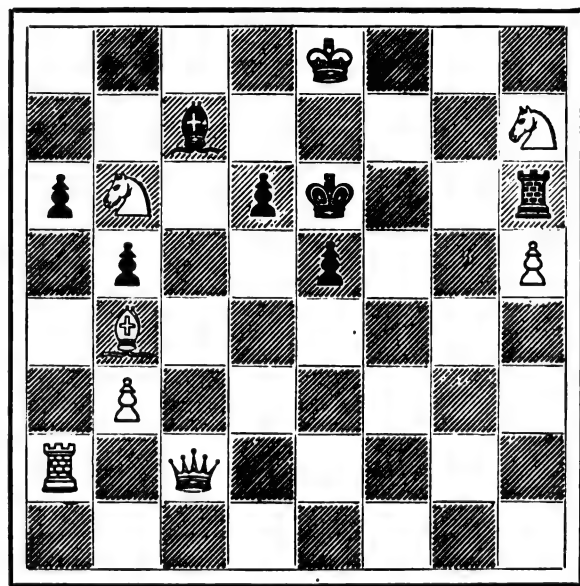
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1730.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 7th	K to Q 4th	3. Mates accordingly.	
2. Kt to Kt 5th	Any move.		

PROBLEM No. 1733.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following very interesting Partie was played a few days ago between Mr. MACDONELL and Herr GUNZBERG, a young Hungarian player, now residing in London.—(Glasgow Piano.)

WHITE (Herr G.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	Castles
6. P to Q R 4th	

Probably the best move in this position.

7. Castles	P to Q R 4th
8. B to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd
9. B takes B	B to Kt 5th
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P takes B
11. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
12. Kt takes B	B takes Kt
13. K to R sq	Q to Q 3rd

There does not appear to be any immediate purpose in this move; but, as the sequel shows, the King would have been better posted at B 2nd.

14. Q to Kt 3rd	Q R to Q sq
15. Q R to Q sq	Kt to R 4th
16. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 5th
17. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes P
18. B to Kt 5th	Q to K B 3rd
19. B takes K	R to Q 3rd
20. Kt takes P	R takes B
21. K takes Kt	Q takes Kt
	P to Q B 5th

An excellent stroke, the effect of which

White has conducted to a game with remarkable judgment. ...e bow ever, we think he should have played 38. Q to Q Kt 5th.

38. Q to R 5th (ch) K to Kt sq

39. K to Kt 3rd P to B 5th

40. R to R 2nd

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38. Q to R 5th (ch) K to Kt sq

39. K to Kt 3rd P to B 5th

40. R to R 2nd

CHESS AT THE DIVAN.

An off-hand skirmish between two strong Amateurs.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. Dick.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd
4. Kt to B 3rd	

The young player may be told that White's last move, which resolves the opening into a variation of the Giuoco Piano, is not nearly so effective as either 4. Kt to Kt 5th or 4. P to Q 4th.

5. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th
6. Castles	B to Kt 5th
7. P to K R 3rd	B to Kt 5th

The correct move here is 7. B to K 3rd.

8. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 4th
9. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3rd
10. B to R 4th	

White had here an opportunity of getting the best of the opening, which he failed to seize. Instead of retreating the B he should have played 10. B takes Kt, followed by 11. Kt takes Kt, and 12. Kt to Q 5th, with the better game.

10. P to K Kt 4th

and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual tournament of the City and County of Dublin Chess Club, in which the competitors were divided into two classes, was brought to a conclusion last week. In class No. 1 Messrs. Pim, Melhado, and Woollett attained the principal places, and Messrs. Hassard, Gerahy, and Maxwell were successful in No. 2. The club, we are pleased to learn, is in a very flourishing condition, and a match against the Dawson-street Club, to be played immediately, is now being arranged.

The handicap tournament of the Liverpool Chess Club resulted in a victory for Mr. Allaire, who received the odds of pawn and move from the players of the first class. Mr. Cornelius Soul, who ranks among the first grade, carried off the second prize.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, of the Temple, London, and of Ochertyre, in Scotland, dated March 11, 1876, has been proved in London, and the personal effects sworn under £40,000. By the will, which is entirely in his own handwriting, he gives his valuable library in the Temple equally between the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., and Egerton Harcourt, Esq. He gives all his effects at Ochertyre to his successor there. Various other specific bequests are given to the Hon. Charles Gore, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart.; Hugh Adair, Esq.; the Rev. Henry Bull, and others. The will also contains pecuniary legacies of £1000 to each of his nephews in Scotland and to several of his godchildren, as well as to the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., Sir Francis Doyle, Colonel Goulburn, the Rev. Charles Gore, and others. All his servants are amply provided for, and the residue is given to his nephews, Ralph Dundas and William James Dundas, Esqs., who, together with Mr. Edmund Barlow, of Rutland-gate, are appointed trustees and executors. He gives to each of his executors legacies of £500. All the legacies and bequests are free of duty.

The will, dated May 5, 1875, of Mr. William Holland, distiller, late of Deptford-bridge, Kent, and of Clare Lodge, Perry-hill, Sydenham, who died on March 23 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Eliza Jane Holland, the widow, George Canning Edwards, and Thomas William Marchant, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, plate, pictures, horses, carriages, and household effects, the lease of his residence, a pecuniary legacy of £1000, and an annuity of £2000 so long as she remains his widow; on her second marriage she is to have, instead, an annuity of £500; to the Royal Kent Dispensary, £1000; to his housekeeper, Mary Downes, an annuity of £40 for life; to his two nephews and niece, the children of his late brother Thomas, £1000 each; to his executors, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Marchant, £500 each; and the residue of his property to all his children in equal shares.

The will, dated Jan. 25, 1864, of Mr. William Amédée Hammond, late of No. 47, Rutland-gate, Knightsbridge, who died on March 21 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by William Amédée Hammond and George Hutchinson Hammond, the sons of the deceased, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Olympia Margaret Hammond, his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, horses and carriages, his residence (with the stables attached), and £2000 per annum for life; and the rest of his property to his said sons.

The will and codicil, dated Oct. 20, 1874, and Aug. 8, 1876, of Mr. Richard Nation, late of No. 4, Orchard-street, Portman-square, and of Westcombe Lodge, Hayes, who died on March 21 last, were proved on the 18th ult. by Henry Alfred Stephens, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the Female Orphan Asylum, Grove-road, St. John's-wood (and £21 for a treat to the children), the Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford-street (of which he was a governor), the Samaritan Institute or Hospital, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, and to the almshouses in St. John's-wood-terrace, for the endowment fund, £500 each, free of duty; to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Nation, who is already provided for by settlement, £1000; to his daughter Emily, £4000; to his daughters Annie, Mary, and Ellen, £6500; and there are other legacies. The remainder of his real and personal estate is settled upon his son Richard.

The will and codicil, dated July 13 and Dec. 8, 1874, of Mr. Arthur Ryland, J.P., late of the Linthurst-hill, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, and of Birmingham, who died on March 23 last at Cannes, France, were proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Anna Smith Ryland, the widow, and Miss Frances Hannah Ryland, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. After giving some legacies, the testator leaves the residue upon various trusts for his said wife and daughter.

The will, dated Jan. 8, 1873, of Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B., late of No. 6, Melcombe-place, Dorset-square, who died on March 18 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Charles Marryatt, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testator leaves all his property to his sister, Mrs. Catharine Marryatt.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were ordered to be presented to William Manifold, late assistant-coxswain of the Arklow life-boat, and the thanks on vellum to John Montgomery, late coxswain of the Chichester Harbour life-boat, in acknowledgment of their long and gallant services in those life-boats in saving life from various shipwrecks. The thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum were also voted to Mr. S. Richards, farmer, in testimony of his continued kind co-operation in forming one of the crew of the Cardigan life-boat whenever the boat was called out on occasions of shipwrecks. Rewards amounting to £308 were also granted to the crews of different life-boats for saving life on numerous occasions during the heavy gales of the past month, in which period they had been instrumental in saving seventy-eight lives, besides assisting to save two vessels from destruction. The thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum and £3 were voted to Captain John Smart, of the steamer Rio Banto, and £1 each to his crew of seven men, for saving three fishing-boats and their crews, consisting of twenty men, which had been overtaken by a sudden gale from the south-west, and were helplessly drifting away to sea off Glengad Head, in the county of Donegal, on Feb. 2. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1330 were ordered to be made on some of the 256 life-boat establishments of the institution. The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced. It was reported that, at a public meeting recently held at the Liverpool Townhall, a gratifying presentation was made to the crews of the Liverpool life-boat belonging to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and the New Brighton tubular life-boat of the institution. It consisted of a gold medal awarded by the Government of the United States of America to each survivor of the crews of those life-boats, and 600 dols. to the families of three of the Liverpool life-boatmen who perished while nobly succouring the crew of the American ship Ellen Southard, wrecked at the mouth of the Mersey during a very severe gale on Sept. 27, 1875. Reports were read from the inspectors of the institution on their recent visits to its life-boat stations.

With considerable display, the new works of the Margate Jetty were on Tuesday opened by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, who, with other civic magnates, went down by special train. The additional structure will afford, at the pier head, seats for 1200 persons.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE WAR: ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

BIRTHS.

On March 31, at Darjeeling, Bengal, Lady Ulick Browne, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at Moorallerton, near Leeds, the wife of Thomas Myers, of a son.
On the 3rd inst., at 47, Brook-street, Lady Lindsay, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at The Elms, Victoria Park, Manchester, the wife of David Hatchwell, Esq., of a son.
On the 8th inst., at The Avenue, Elmers, Surbiton, the wife of Richard Broadhurst Hill, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Ramsgate, by the Rev. H. J. Wardell, Frederick George, son of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Salisbury-square, London, and The Winns, Walthamstow, to Valentina Sumpter, younger daughter of John Philpot, Esq., of The Limes, Ramsgate, and granddaughter of the late Captain James Boxer, R.N.
On the 10th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Badnall, James, second son of James Searight, Esq., of 90, Lancaster-gate, London, to Agnes Emma Gertrude, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Gumbleton Lamb, Colonial Chaplain.
On the 9th inst., at Edgbaston parish church, by the Rev. Robert Dell, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, Birmingham, John Milton, only son of John Capes Tarbolton, of West-hill, King's Norton, to Mary Gertrude, eldest daughter of Edward Carter, of Haslewood, Edgbaston.
On the 12th ult., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Maule and the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Herbert Edward Jacob, Esq., C.S., to Mary, second daughter of J. Rich, Esq., of Bombay.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at 11, Belgrave-crescent, Edinburgh, Janet Lindsay Pearson, widow of Archibald Glen Kidston, Esq., of Newton House, Lanarkshire, in her 80th year.
On the 8th ult., at Oakbank, Island of St. Helena, Charles Henry Fowler, M.D., Colonial Surgeon, aged 45.
On the 5th ult., at sea, on the homeward voyage from Natal, Arrott Browning, C.E., aged 38 years, second son of the late Rev. David Cunningham Browning, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

Sunday after Ascension. Pope Pius IX. born, 1792. New Moon, 5.30 a.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. Canon Prothero; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Derry, for the Bishop of London's Fund.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Daniel Moore.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Walter Abbott, Vicar of Paddington; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry, Second Boyle Lecture.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Arthur Rawson Ashwell, Canon of Chichester.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m., the Archbishop of York on the Missionary Church of England.
Christian Evidence Society, St. Stephen's, South Kensington, 4 p.m. (Rev. Prebendary Row, M.A.—Prayer in relation to Natural Law.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS first published, 1842.
Cambridge Easter Term divides at midnight.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain H. Trotter on Recent British Explorations in Turkestan, &c.).
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (discussion on Rivers Pollution Act).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Colvin on Greek and Roman Art).
Somerset Society Ball, Willis's Rooms.
Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m. Wagner Festival, Albert Hall, 8 p.m.
Anniversaries: Naval and Military Bible Society, 2 p.m.; Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

Scotch Quarter day (Whitsun Day).
Hospital for the Paralysed, Bloomsbury: fancy sale at Knightsbridge, opened by the Princess Louise, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Captain J. C. R. Colomb on Imperial and Colonial Responsibilities in War).
Graham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Very Rev. B. B. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geomety).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Sir W. G. Armstrong on Water-Pressure Machinery).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (papers by Dr. Francis Day, Mr. G. S. Brady, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Mr. Edward R. Alston).
Judaism and Christianity: Rev. Professor Birks, St. George's Hall, 3 p.m.
Band of Hope Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. F. W. Brabrook on International Statistics of Savings Banks).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Musical Union, matinee, 3.15 p.m. Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Anniversaries: Newvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, 6.30.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

Pharmaceutical Society, anniversary, 11 a.m.; conversations, South Kensington Museum, 8.30 p.m.
Sons of the Clergy, 223rd anniversary festival, St. Paul's Cathedral, 8.30 p.m.; Rev. E. Wilberforce; dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 6.
National Rifle Association, general meeting, 2.30 p.m., the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. E. Power on an Improved Form of Mercurial Barometer; papers by Rev. W. C. Ley and Mr. R. H. Scott).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. B. Mitchell on the Practical Use of the Food Collection of the Science and Art Department).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. Canon Ridgway on the Temples of Baal in England; Mr. E. M. Thompson on an Early Inventory).
Wagner Festival, Albert Hall, 8 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m.
Normal College for the Blind, concert at Dudley House, 8.30 p.m.
Anniversaries: Princess Louise Home for Little Girls, Woodhouse, Essex, 2 p.m.; Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, festival, Freemasons' Tavern; University College Hospital, festival, Willis's Rooms; Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

Morning Concert at Grosvenor House on behalf of the Clio training-ship to be stationed in Monai Strait.
British Home for Incurables, annual meeting, City Terminus Hotel, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. Muir, Suguira, J. W. Mallet, J. B. Hannay, W. Ramsay, and J. Phillips).
London Gregorian Choir Association, St. Paul's Cathedral, 7.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Anniversaries: Mendicity Society, 1 p.m.; Evangelical Alliance; National Club, Whitehall, 4; Trinitarian Bible Society, Freemasons' Hall, 6.30.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Oxford Easter Term ends. Easter Law Sittings end.
Botanic Society Lecture, 4 p.m.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey on the Physical Causes of Indian Famines).
Philological Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Oxford Trinity Term begins.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Pollock on Modern French Poetry—Alfred de Musset).
Wagner Festival, 3 p.m.

ACCIDENTS by FLOOD and FIELD.—Accidents of all kinds may be provided against by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, the oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company. Hon. A. Kinnsaid, M.P., Chairman. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. £1,200,000 have been paid as compensation. Bonuses allowed to Insurers of five years' standing. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or at Cornhill, London. W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Gray's-inn-road, King's-cross, London, W.C. Established 1864. Physician, Dr. Baillie Stewart, 47, Victoria-street, S.W. Free to the necessitous. Payment required from other applicants.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time, during their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart at above.

SPECIAL WAR NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

will be Issued on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 16,

ENTITLED

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It will be profusely Illustrated with Engravings of Scenes in Russia and Turkey, and the Frontier Countries in Europe and Asia; Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Every-Day Life of the People; Portraits of Leading Men on both sides; and

A LARGE MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR, PRINTED IN COLOURS.

The Letterpress will consist of Articles on
THE ARMIES OF THE CONTENDING POWERS

AND
A DESCRIPTION OF THE THEATRE OF WAR,
BY LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY BRACKENBURY, R.A.:

THE NAVIES OF THE CONTENDING POWERS,
BY E. J. REED, C.B., LATE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR OF H.M. NAVY;

A TOUR IN RUSSIA, BY AN OLD RESIDENT;
AND
THE ADMINISTRATION OF TURKEY.

The Number will be published apart from the ordinary Issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and will be inclosed in a neat wrapper.

Price One Shilling.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	Minimum read at 10 p.m.	Force in Miles.	
May 12	30.236	43.2	17.2	57	5	50.8	37.9	NE. W. SW.	79
13	30.081	39.0	32.7	80	8	47.9	32.1	SW. N. NE.	309
14	29.972	38.7	23.7	58	7	47.6	30.8	NE. E.	280
15	29.822	40.8	25.7	59	7	48.9	30.0	E. N. E.	202
16	29.789	42.8	29.0	61	—	51.1	32.1	NE. E. SE.	326
17	29.748	48.3	31.6	56	2	61.1	34.7	NE. E. SE.	302
18	29.680	50.2	34.4	55	8	64.4	34.0	SE. NE. E.	302

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.331	30.084	29.922	29.745	29.583	29.409	29.239
Temperature of Air	43.2	39.0	38.7	40.8	42.8	48.3	50.2
Temperature of Evaporation	38.9	41.3	36.4	36.7	36.4	44.0	44.4
Direction of Wind	NE.	NW.	N.	NE.	NNE.	E.	ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 41	12 52	1 18	2 25	3 38	4 49	6 12
11 41	12 52	1 18	2 25	3 38	4 49	6 12

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Nine till dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—EGYPT, NUBIA, and THE NILE: with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admittance (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "BATTLE OF ASCALON," each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

DORE'S NEW GREAT WORK, THE BRAZEN SERPENT, 30 ft. by 19 ft., is NOW ADDED to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Beckett: EDWIN AND ANGELINA, by Mr. Corney Grain; and "No. 24," by F. G. Burnand. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight: every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admittance, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Pateville, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE and BURGESS Entertainments on THE MARVELOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

Video extract from the "Morning Post," April 3:—"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Girards,' Messrs. T. Sully, James Moore, and Rene emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Girards' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the distinguished name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. In pursuance of the policy long since instituted by the Directors of this Company to elevate the character of the entertainment with which their names are now so intimately associated, they have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW and MOST DELIGHTFUL FEATURE IN THE SECOND PART OF THEIR PROGRAMME, in the form of an

OPERATIC MELANGE,

the whole of the music of which is new and strictly original, having been composed expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by that highly-gifted and rapidly-rising Composer,

MR. JOHN HOBSON.

NORTH WALES, CITY OF CHESTER, and BORDER COUNTIES TRAINING-SHIP "CLIO," for Homeless, Destitute, and Poor Respectable Boys of all Denominations, stationed in Menai Strait. President and Chairman of Executive Committee—His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G. GRAND MORNING CONCERT at GROSVENOR HOUSE (by kind permission, R.S. THURSDAY, MAY 17, at Three o'clock, under the distinguished Patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mrs. White, the Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Admiral Lord C. Paget, the Lord and Lady Penrhyn, the Lord and Lady Hill Trevor, Sir Richard Pate, Lady Bulkeley, Major and Mrs. Cornwallis West, and other distinguished persons. Following Artists have kindly promised to assist:—Madame E. Wynne, Miss Davies, Miss Lizzie Evans, Miss Marian Williams, and Madame Remy; Mr. W. H. Cummings and Signor Foli. The Welsh Choral Union, under the direct. of Mr. John Thomas. Harp—Mr. John Thomas. Mr. Brinsley Richards has kindly taken the Direction of the Music. Tickets, One Guinea, may be obtained at Rivers' 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall; Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.'s; Casspell's, Music H. Granger's, Hubbs, Austin's, Lamborn and Cook's, Lacon and Oller's, Oliver's, Keith, Frowse, and Co.'s, &c.; also from Commander W. M. Moger, R.N., Captain Superintendent, 40, Harewood-square, Regent's Park, N.W.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—MORNING CONCERT. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 14, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Three o'clock. Variations on "Theme of Haydn for Orchestra (J. Strauss). Concerto for Harp and Flute (Mozart)—Harp, Mr. J. Thomas; Flute, Mr. S. Sveden. Symphony No. 4, B flat (Beethoven). Solo for Viola, Signor Gustaf Papell. Overture, "Isles of Fingal" (Mendelssohn). Vocalists, Miss E. Gordon and Missie Becker. Stalls (Area, 6d.); Balcony, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Reserved Seats, 1s. served. Admittance, 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 54, New Bond-street, usual Agents; Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—LAST PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON.—FRIDAY, MAY 20, at 7.30. SPIRIT'S LAST JUDGMENT and Mendelssohn's ATHALIE. Madame Sinicy, Miss Larkcom, Madame Poole, Mr. Henry Day, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s.; Area Rows (numbered), 7s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL. By Special Desire, THIRD GRAND CONCERT, THIS AFTERNOON (Saturday), MAY 12, at Three o'clock: "Tannhauser," "Ring des Nibelungen," "Die Walkure." By Special Desire, the Grand March from "Tannhauser" will be repeated at this Concert. This Concert, Saturday, May 12, at the Royal Albert Hall, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated by Three o'clock. Fourth Concert, Monday Evening, May 14, Eight o'clock: "Lohengrin," "Ring des Nibelungen," "Die Walkure." Fifth Concert, Wednesday Evening, May 16, Eight o'clock: "Die Meistersinger," "Ring des Nibelungen," "Götterdämmerung." Last Concert, Saturday Afternoon, May 19, Three o'clock: "Parsifal" and "Die Meistersinger." "Götterdämmerung." Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelm, Leader of Orchestra. Dr. Schuler, and Dannreuther, Conductors of Rehearsals. Matrons, Von Sadler, Frau, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Prices of Admission to each Concert:—Private Boxes, from 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Stalls, 1s.; Balcony (first three rows), 1s.; other rows, 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets, Programmes, and all information may be had at the Royal Albert Hall; of the usual Agents; and of HODGE and KILL, Directors. Child Ticket-Office, 6 and 7, Argyl-street, Regent-street, London, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 15. DUVERNOY, from Paris, with Papini and Lescaze. Quartet, Bards: The C Minor, Mendelssohn; Quartet, No. 10, E Flat, and Marzka, op. 11, Papini and Violoncello, Rubenscia; Piano solos, various. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be paid at the Regent-street entrance. and Austin, St. James's Hall. Theatrical pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. Hall, Director.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.—Lessee, Mr. G. C. Bennett; Manager, Mr. Frederic R. Booth. This Theatre, having been beautifully decorated with Flowers, Ferns, &c., &c., M. RIVIERE'S SUMMER PROMENADE CONCERTS, will OPEN for the season on SATURDAY, MAY 19, with Orchestra of Two Hundred Performers. Admission, One Shilling.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.—This Theatre will be CLOSED for REHEARSALS before REOPENING on SATURDAY NIGHT, 19th inst., when will be produced "LYONS MAIL," a version of "Le Coeur de Lyon," in which Mr. Henry Irving appears in the dual characters of Languet (the victim) and Dubois (the murderer). Box plan open on Monday, May 14.

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLER SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30. Powerful Company and Black & white office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Eastern Question and on the policy of her Majesty's Government in relation to it—one of the most important, we may add, of late years—though not, perhaps, all that could have been wished, has served a useful purpose. The change of tactics to which Mr. Gladstone, under the pressure of his old colleagues and party friends, consented, and the unseemly wrangle to which its announcement led, somewhat lowered the moral effect expected from the discussion. But, on the whole, its tendency has been to clear up to a considerable extent the mistiness which for some time past has hung about the subject, and will, we hope, have a sobering influence upon that small section of the British public which would, if it had been allowed to prevail, have hurried us into a second Crimean War. We are very far from thinking that the withdrawal from a distinct vote of the House of the last three of the resolutions originally proposed spoiled, even if it impaired, the opportunity which the whole series was meant to create. The right hon. gentleman fully developed in his speech the entire policy which his Resolutions commended to the House. Whether that policy be wise or not, whether it would now be opportune to pursue it to the extreme limits to which it might be pushed, or whether it be the best which, under all the circumstances that now environ the case, the country could adopt, we must leave to the judgment of our readers. What was practicable three months ago has, undoubtedly, become far more difficult since the Declaration of War against Turkey by the Czar of Russia, and the consequent disturbance of the concerted action of the signatory Powers. But, at any rate, on the assumption that the Russian arms attain success, Russia will know what are the bases upon which she may proceed in gathering up the fruits of victory.

Mr. Gladstone's speech, we need scarcely say, was worthy of his renown. It lifted the question up from a level of political partisanship to one of patriotism. It was a concise review of all the known facts of the case, particularly of those which have occurred since September last. It professed to illustrate the ambiguity of the policy pursued by the British Foreign Office, and it set forth with extraordinary eloquence the high principles which, in the opinion of the speaker, might and ought to have shaped the action of the Cabinet. The proofs he gave of Turkish misgovernment, viewed not in isolated cases only, but as a system, and the indignant spirit with which he denounced it and all participation, direct or indirect, in it by this country, were profoundly impressive. His style was terse and more rapid than usual. The earnestness of the convictions to which he gave utterance no one could doubt. There was a logical consistency in the arrangement of his subject-matter which, as he went along,

appeared to be unassailable. But the most compact logic is not invariably the best guide of statesmanship. Be this, however, as it may, the orator made out a strong case, which unquestionably justified the two Resolutions on which he consented to take the judgment of the House.

The reply of the Government was very efficiently given by Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary. Some of the interpretations he put upon the facts were certainly open to dispute, and there were aspects of the case with which he omitted to deal. But, taken as it stands, the speech contains a fair programme of Ministerial policy. That policy may be described as one of decided neutrality between Russia and Turkey, within the limits of the object for which the war is professedly waged. So long as it is localised we shall not otherwise intervene between the antagonists than by offering, at the first suitable opportunity, our good offices in bringing the contest to a close. Should the area of disturbance extend farther, we shall watch over and defend what are called "British interests." These Mr. Cross proceeded to define; and in defining them he identified them with those of Europe and of the world. They may be summed up in two or three sentences: the Suez Canal, Egypt, and the Straits of the Bosphorus. Should either of these be menaced, we should have a word to say and a part to act in the matter. It is far from probable, however, that any armed intervention of ours will become necessary. Russia has enough upon her hands without going out of her way to provoke a naval conflict in the Mediterranean. There are other Powers besides ourselves which would keenly resent any attempt in that quarter. There is reason, therefore, to hope that we may keep out of the fray. Should the policy indicated by the Home Secretary be scrupulously and steadily adhered to, there is good ground for believing that the country will be satisfied.

The chief ground of uneasiness appears to be that different shades of opinion are supposed to prevail in the Cabinet. This is denied by Ministers themselves. But the latest despatch of Lord Derby, in reply to the Circular of Prince Gortschakoff, written in a tone which closely verges upon a violation of the spirit of neutrality, is assuredly an awkward comment upon the impartiality which pervaded the speech of Mr. Cross, and, in the estimation of some, Conservatives as well as Liberals, lends a "moral support" to Turkey as against Russia. The tone, however, of the debate in the House of Commons will, doubtless, counteract the mischief which might otherwise have accrued.

We are passing through critical times. An incautious word may easily kindle a conflagration of angry passions. There is good reason why each of us should put a vigilant guard upon the expression of our thoughts. May we be brought through the crisis without suffering any further inconvenience than that which war ever is sure to inflict upon the peaceful industry of neutral nations!

THE COURT.

The Queen attended Divine service in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore on Sunday and received the holy communion, together with Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught. The Duchess of Edinburgh attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. H. Bliss officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Welleley dined with her Majesty. Lady Margaret Cameron left the castle.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold came to London on Monday, and in the evening were present at the concert given by Herr Wagner at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold returned to the castle on Tuesday. The Queen, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Beatrice drove to Cumberland Lodge and visited Princess Christian. Herr Rubinstein played on the pianoforte and Herr Henschel sang before her Majesty and the Royal family. Mr. W. G. Cousins was in attendance and several members of the Royal household were present. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Churchill, his Excellency Count Schouvaloff, the Secretary of State for India, and the Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl and Countess Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscount Hawarden, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B., and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Major-General H. Ponsonby.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Aldershot on Wednesday, arriving at the Royal Pavilion at half-past twelve o'clock. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, afterwards proceeded to the South Camp and inspected a model for instruction in field tactics, invented by Captain Shaw, camp instructor, and also visited the Female Hospital, and then proceeded to the parade-ground, where the division was drawn up under the Lieutenant-General commanding. After witnessing the manoeuvres the Queen returned to Windsor.

The Prince of Wales and Princess Louise paid a visit to her Majesty on Thursday.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Paris on Sunday, and travelled, via Boulogne and Folkestone, to London, arriving at Marlborough House on Monday morning. Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold visited his Royal Highness. The Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace, and in the evening presided at a dinner in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, at Willis's Rooms, after which he went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. His Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Cambridge on Wednesday, and dined with Sir Court and Lady Lindsay, at the Grosvenor Gallery, in New Bond-street. The Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Marquis of Lorne were present.

ACCOUCHMENT OF PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland) was delivered of a stillborn son at a quarter past six on Monday afternoon, at Cumberland

Lodge, Windsor Park. Dr. Priestley, Dr. Ellison, and Dr. Fairbank were in attendance. The Queen was present. The latest bulletins announce that her Royal Highness is making favourable progress.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne dined with his Excellency Count Beust on Monday at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square. The Princess has become a patroness of the Victoria Hospital, Gough-square, Queen's-road, Chelsea.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed Great Prior of the Order of the Temple (Ireland), in place of Marquis Conyngham. He will be installed in office in the Masonic Hall, Dublin, this month.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain the Hon. Reginald A. J. Talbot (1st Life Guards), brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and Miss Margaret Jane Stuart Wortley, second daughter of the Right Hon. James and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The bride was attended by her four sisters as bridesmaids. The marriage service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. A. Chetwynd Talbot, Rector of Ingestre, and of Church Eaton, Staffordshire, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by Hon. and Rev. Stephen W. Lawley, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Edward Talbot, Warden of Keble College, Oxford. The breakfast was given by the Right Hon. James and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley at their house in St. James's-place. The bride and bridegroom left town for Ashridge Park, Earl Brownlow's seat in Hertfordshire, for their honeymoon.

A marriage is arranged between Lady Rosemond Spencer-Churchill, eldest unmarried daughter of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, and Captain W. Fellowes, of the 1st Life Guards, eldest son of Mr. E. Fellowes, M.P. for Huntingdonshire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The members of the Paris Conseil Municipal left London on their return home last Tuesday.

The reopening of the Alexandra Palace was celebrated on Thursday by a fête, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have refused the application of Sir William Palliser for a prolongation of his patent for improvements in projectiles for ordnance.

Lord Coleridge and Sir Bartle Frere have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society under the statute for candidates of the privileged class.

Miss Octavia Hill read a paper on Open Spaces on Wednesday afternoon, at a meeting of the National Health Society, in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adam-street.

Yesterday week the honorary membership of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland was presented to Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann.

The Mercers' Company has granted fifty guineas to the Hospital for Women, Soho-square; and the Company of Fishmongers has granted twenty-five guineas to the Provident Surgical Appliance Society, Great Ormond-street.

The Provincial Newspaper Society held its forty-first anniversary at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday—Mr. W. P. Byles in the chair. Mr. W. W. Hargrove, of the *York Herald*, was elected president for the ensuing year.

The first dinner in aid of the funds of those recently-united institutions, the Jews' Hospital and the Orphan Asylum, Lower Norwood, was given yesterday week in the Freemasons' Tavern. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £2187.

Favoured with fine weather, the fête and demonstration held on Monday evening in the Surrey Gardens for the benefit of the widow of the late George Odger was a success, financially and otherwise. A meeting, presided over by Sir John Bennett, was held in the great hall.

On Wednesday evening the eighty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund was held at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Derby in the chair. The Chinese Minister, who was present, delivered a speech, a translation of which was read to the guests. The subscriptions amounted to about £1000.

The gross proceeds of the concert given on Easter Monday at the Albert Hall, in aid of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, amounted to £1115 11s, which sum has been handed to the treasurer—Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock bearing all the expenses of the concert.

On Tuesday afternoon the Grecians of Christ's Hospital were taken by the Rev. R. Lee, the Head Master of the college, and Mr. Allcroft, the treasurer, to inspect the antiquities in the Assyrian galleries of the British Museum. They were met at the Museum by Dr. Samuel Kinns, who conducted them through the rooms, and gave an instructive lecture on the History, Manners, and Customs of the Assyrians.

It is stated that Lord Penzance will be chairman of the Royal Commission on the Stock Exchange, on which Mr. E. P. Bouverie, Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Mr. Scott, chairman of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. Hollams (of the firm of Hollams and Son) have consented to serve. Mr. R. G. Cornish Mowbray, Fellow of All Saints' College, Oxford, will, we are informed, be the secretary of the Commission.

Lord and Lady Hatherley were on Sunday, at the school of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, presented with a gold pencil-case and seal, and a gold and ruby glass smelling-bottle, for which a subscription had been made by the teachers and children. This school was the first opened in London, and both Lord and Lady Hatherley have been connected with it as teachers since 1836.

The Lord Mayor presided at a public meeting held on Tuesday at the Mansion House in aid of the funds of the training-ships Chichester and Arethusa, and for rebuilding the Boys' Refuge in Great Queen-street, through the agency of which for several years past between 500 and 600 destitute boys have annually been reclaimed, and transferred either to the ships or the training-homes in the country. £700 was subscribed in the room.

Last week 2510 births and 1490 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 14 and the latter 9 above the average numbers. There were 54 deaths from smallpox—fewer than had been returned in any week since the beginning of December last; 23 were certified as unvaccinated, 11 as vaccinated, and 20 were "not stated" as to vaccination. There were 44 deaths from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 9 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 343 and 349 in the two previous weeks, were 327 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 57; 193 resulted from bronchitis, and 87 from pneumonia.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor was waited upon by a deputation whose object was to urge the advisability and necessity of establishing hospitals in the metropolis for the reception of patients who can afford to pay for their treatment. His Lordship consented to the holding of a public meeting at the Mansion House in support of the movement on June 27.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the close of last week (the fifth week of April) was 82,603, of whom 37,965 were in work-houses and 44,638 received outdoor relief. These figures show an increase of 1301 compared with the corresponding week of 1876, and a decrease of 7558 and 16,987 respectively compared with 1875 and 1874. In the number of indoor paupers there is an increase compared with the corresponding week in 1876, 1875, and 1874, of 2877, 3745, and 3145 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 686, of whom 458 were men, 184 women, and 44 children under sixteen.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales began its public business on Tuesday morning in Westminster Chapel—Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., chairman of the union, in the chair. The body of the chapel was filled with delegates and the galleries by the public. There were more than 800 members and delegates present. Upon the motion of Mr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Aillon, a petition to the House of Commons was adopted declaring that, in the judgment of the assembly, Turkey had by misrule and oppression lost all claim to the sympathy and moral support of this country and praying that "the influence of Great Britain in the councils of Europe should be employed with a view to secure the early and effectual development of local liberty and practical self-government in the disturbed provinces of Turkey." The Rev. Baldwin Brown has been elected chairman of the union for the ensuing year.

The fourteenth anniversary dinner in connection with the Newspaper Press Fund was given in Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening, the Marquis of Hartington in the chair. The chairman gave "The Queen and the Members of the Royal Family," which was most enthusiastically received; and "The Naval, Military, and Auxiliary Forces," was proposed by Mr. Ingram, M.P., amid cheers, Vice-Admiral Inglefield and General Sir William Codrington replying. Observations upon Parliamentary reporting were made by the chairman and Lord Houghton, the president of the fund, and also by Lord H. Lennox when responding for the House of Commons. The Duke of St. Albans replied for the House of Lords; for "The Distinguished Visitors," the Hon. E. Pierrepont, the United States Minister in this country; and Captain Burnaby for "The Travellers." Mr. Rodwell proposed "The Health of the Chairman," to which the Marquis of Hartington briefly replied. A selection of excellent music was given under the direction of Sir J. Benedict. Mr. Hyde Clark announced a list of subscriptions amounting to £900.

ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA.

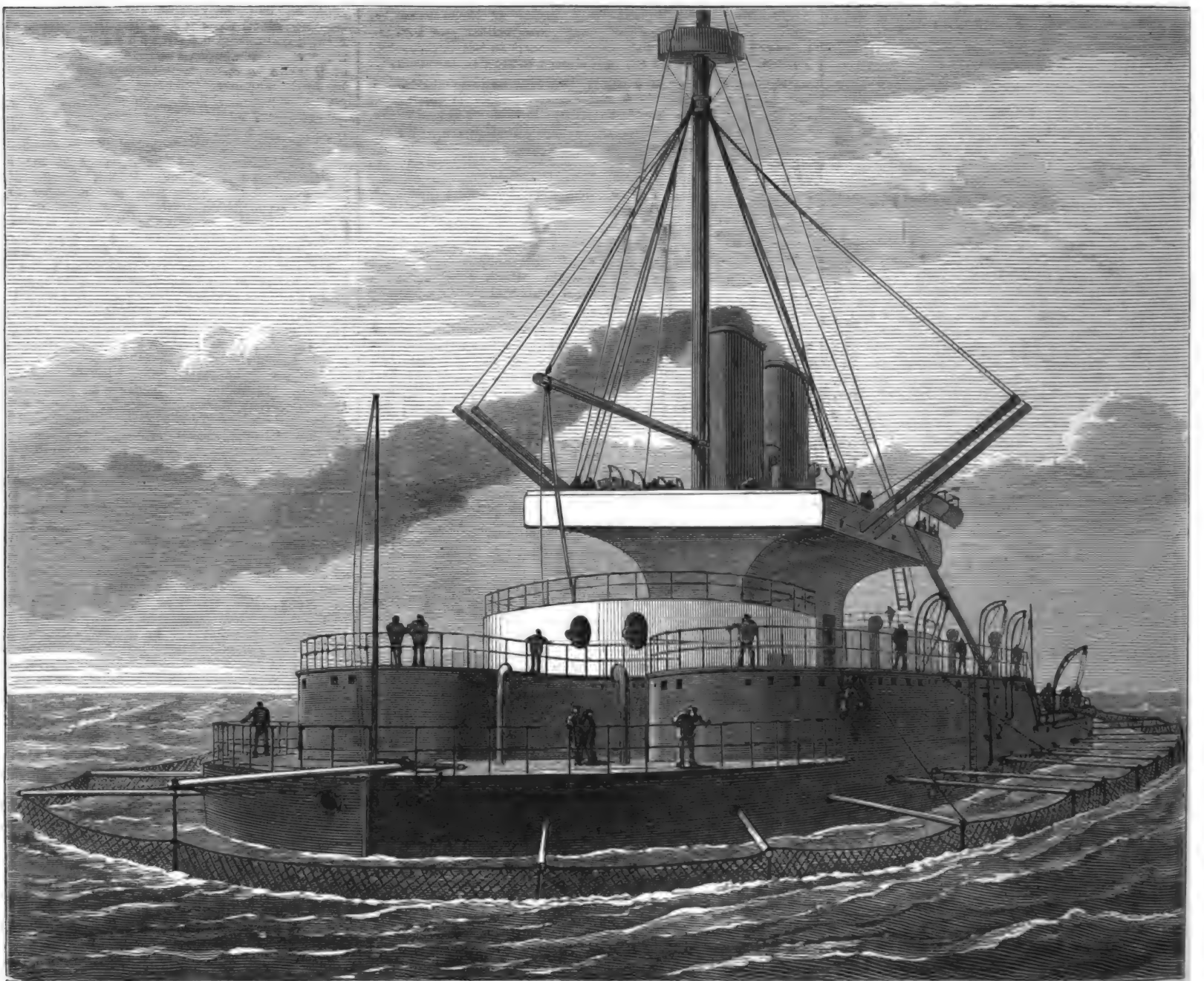
We give a Portrait of the English naval officer who has been intrusted by the Sultan with the command of the Turkish fleet, both in the Mediterranean and in the Black Sea. The Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart is a son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. That nobleman, who is in holy orders, and holds a prebendal stall, succeeded to the peerage, as sixth Earl, in 1849. The subject of this memoir was born in 1822, and entered the Royal Navy, in which he attained the rank of Captain. Having retired from active service on half pay, he found employment during the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, in commanding a swift blockade-runner, the *Don*, along the coast of North Carolina, and keeping up maritime communications with the Southern States in spite of the Federal blockading squadron. He published a narrative of these experiences, under the name of "Captain Roberts." In 1867, when the Cretan insurrection broke out, Captain Hobart entered the Turkish naval service, and was placed in command of the squadron which had to blockade the coasts of that island. The Greek Government then called the attention of her Majesty's Government to this fact, and the Admiralty, at the instance of the Foreign Office, struck his name off the British Navy List. In 1874, Admiral Hobart Pasha addressed a letter to Lord Derby, admitting that he committed a breach of naval discipline by accepting service under the Turkish Government without leave, but adding:—"During seven years that have elapsed since that time I have endeavoured to maintain the character of an Englishman for zeal, activity, and sagacity, and I have been fortunate enough to obtain a certain European reputation of which I hope I may be justly proud. I prevented by my conduct during a very critical period at the end of the Cretan Revolution (while I was in command of a large Turkish fleet) much bloodshed, and, many people think, a European war. I have organised the Turkish navy in a way which has led to high encomiums as to its state from all the Commanders-in-Chief of the English fleets who have lately visited Constantinople. I have established naval schools, training and gunnery ships (and here I have been ably assisted by English naval officers). While doing all this towards strengthening the navy of our ally, I naturally have made many enemies. . . . All that they can find to say (and it is bitter enough) is, 'He has been dismissed the English service,' without, of course, explaining the cause. This is most painful to me, and is very detrimental to my already difficult position." He therefore asked that his offence might be overlooked and that he might be relieved from "the ban of disgrace." This application was supported by the Earl of Derby, "as a matter of Imperial policy," considering it to be of material advantage that Admiral Hobart Pasha should occupy the position he held in Turkey. The Lords of the Admiralty therefore consented to allow the Hon. Augustus Hobart to be reinstated in his former rank as a Captain in the Royal Navy, placing him on the retired list, with the opportunity of rising by seniority to the rank of a retired Admiral. He is reputed, we believe, to be an officer of considerable skill and ability in his profession, as well as of high courage and enterprise. The bold and successful exploit he has lately performed of running down the Danube, past the Russian batteries, in the Turkish despatch-boat *Rethymo*, was described last week.

TORPEDO NETTING FOR SHIPS.

Our Illustration represents H.M.S. *Thunderer*, fitted with the netting suspended around her hull for her protection against marine torpedoes, upon which novel instruments of warfare something was said in our last. The application of this netting was merely an experimental demonstration. The *Thunderer*, which is a double-screw ironclad turret-ship, carrying four big guns, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Tuesday week by Captain J. G. Wilson, with a crew of 130 men. She is under orders to join the Channel Squadron, which will assemble on the 28th inst. at Devonport. The *Valiant* and the *Lord Warden* are to be added to this squadron, and the *Achilles* is to take the place of the *Resistance*.



THE WAR: THE RAILWAY STATION AT RUSTCHUK—INHABITANTS LEAVING WITH THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



H.M.S. THUNDERER FITTED WITH NETTINGS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST TORPEDOES.



THE WAR: COSSACKS ON THE ROAD FROM GALATZ TO BARBOSCHI.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The military operations of the Russian army in Roumania, under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, have not progressed with much apparent rapidity since our last week's notice of the war recently commenced. The line of advance to the invasion of Bulgaria seems to have been changed; and, while occupying all the left bank of the Lower Danube, from Ibraila (or Brailow) to the Black Sea, threatening to cross over into the Dobrukscha, the Russian forces now move across Moldavia from a point higher up the Pruth than was at first chosen, and descend through Wallachia to Bucharest, but passing on to Giurgevo, on the Danube, where they are being concentrated directly opposite Rustchuk. In the mean time, however, some movements of the Turkish troops on the Danube appear likewise to indicate an intention on the part of the military advisers of the Porte to concentrate a large army at Rustchuk, under the command of Ahmed Eyub Pasha, based upon the fortresses of Schumla and Varna, and having strong reserves at these latter places; while a smaller force, under the orders of Osman Pasha, will remain at Widdin, with reserves stationed at Sofia and Philippopolis. To this end the greater part of the army of Bulgaria, the main body of which was assembled when war was declared, on April 24 last, about Widdin has been moved eastward. Two divisions of infantry, commanded by Adil and Izzet Pasha, six regiments of cavalry, and twelve batteries of artillery were transported down the Danube from Widdin to Rustchuk on flat-bottomed boats towed by Turkish steamers; while two other brigades, under the orders of Tahir and Kharim Pasha, were dispatched to Matchin and Tultscha respectively. According to the best estimate, the troops in the Widdin, or westward quarter of the theatre of war, will amount, when the reserves shall have arrived at Philippopolis and Sofia, to about 59,000 men; but some little time must elapse before the rear troops come up, since the two divisions of which they consist have only recently been brought over to Europe from Syria and Mesopotamia. The strength of the reserve army at Schumla is calculated to be very nearly 40,000 men, while the force assembled at Varna is said to consist of 16,000 territorial militia.

We learn that on Sunday the Turks regularly attacked the port and town of Beket, on the Danube, several raids having previously been made on the place during the last few days by the Bashi-Bazouks. The bombardment lasted some hours, and several houses were burnt, as well as a number of grain-ships lying in the port and in the river Jul. Five of the vessels destroyed are said to have been British. Neither Beket nor Oltenitza, which was shelled on Sunday, are garrisoned. It is stated, also, that on Sunday afternoon the Turks bombarded Braila, and a shell fell into the station just before the arrival of the train conveying the Grand Duke Nicholas. The shell did not, however, explode, and this has been the case with many which have fallen at Reni and Braila.

The Roumanian forces on the Danube, without an express declaration of war, or avowed active alliance with Russia, are involved in actual hostilities against the Turks. This took place at Kalafat, opposite the Turkish fortress of Widdin. The artillery conflict there was commenced by the Turks. There are two versions of the way in which the affair was brought on, but they differ only in the number of shots fired by the Turkish batteries. Before the Roumanians replied, the Turkish shells, as before observed, did not explode, with one exception, and did no material damage to Kalafat; but the Roumanians assert that they set Widdin on fire, and that part of the town near the river was burnt. Shells have been sent from here to Kalafat, especially designed to produce great effect among the wooden houses of Widdin. The ruling Prince of Roumania, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, in reply to an address of his Senate, has announced the participation of that Government in the war, giving these reasons for it:—"Without any provocation our villages on the Danube have been pillaged and burnt, and the inhabitants frightened from their homes. Our commerce on the river is ruined by Turkish gun-boats seizing vessels without any regard to the flags they carry. Open towns are bombarded. Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians have invaded our territory. Under all these unfortunate circumstances, it is evident that we are compelled to resort to force to prevent further devastations of our territory. We are confident that our young army will prove itself worthy of the reputation enjoyed by its ancestors in defending the cause of the Christians in the East." The Roumanian troops, under the command of Prince Charles, will form a wing of the Russian army.

The Turkish Government has declared a blockade of the whole Russian coast of the Black Sea and of the navigation of the Danube. The commerce of Odessa is stopped, and it is said that 40,000 inhabitants have left that city.

On Monday the Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburg, and met with a very cordial reception. At night the city was illuminated. On Wednesday the Czar received a deputation of the Municipality of St. Petersburg at the Winter Palace, and in reply to an address said he had done his utmost to arrange matters peacefully in order to avoid shedding precious Russian blood and prevent the disturbance of industrial activity in the Empire. "It has pleased the Almighty," the Emperor added, "to mark out for us the path by which our end is to be attained. Let us trust in the grace of God."

Our Special Artists contribute to this number several interesting sketches of the incidents of this war in the provinces on both sides of the Danube. The scene at the Rustchuk railway station, crowded with fugitives from the neighbouring towns, who are much encumbered with their luggage of household furniture, stores, and wearing apparel, bears witness to the sad disturbance of peaceable families in that country, at the approach of the liberating Russian army. There is an illustration, also, of the Russian battery of field-guns commanding the Danube at the mouth of the Pruth, some miles below Galatz; and one of the Cossacks marching to occupy the Barbooschi bridge over the Sereth, above that town, which was a position of great value at the outset of the campaign. Our Special Artist in that quarter has amused himself by delineating his own first meeting with a detachment of Cossacks, who showed him their lances and pistols, and behaved with much civility to the English traveller. The march of another column of Russian troops on the Bessarabian frontier, between Chotim and Lipitschany, is a specimen of the manner in which the late military movements have been performed. On the Turkish side there is a scene of the enlistment of volunteers, which is quite in the spirit of the times. A view of Cape Kalagria, on the Bay of Varna, will perhaps be rendered more interesting by the movements of the Turkish fleet.

The medals awarded to the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships Alert and Discovery, and the Pandora, for services in the Arctic expedition are in course of distribution.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held a meeting at 10, Adelphi-terrace on Monday evening—Dr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair. After the election of Dr. Robinson, F.R.S., director of the Armagh Observatory, and several other members, a paper on the Indestructibility of Matter, by Professor Challis, F.R.S., was read.—Mr. Isaac Taylor's paper on the History of Alphabets will be taken in June.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The official Russian military journal gives the following account of the Asiatic theatre of war and the operations hitherto carried out both in Asia and Europe, which will be more easily understood by the aid of our Maps:—

"The general character of the country bordering upon our Trans-Caucasian Provinces is that of a mountainous land, of which the hills are high and steep, but the valleys are wide and favour military movements. There are numerous carriage roads, but they are in a bad condition, especially in spring, at the rainy season, and in autumn. Every now and then military requirements and the wish to secure the transit of commerce have caused the Turks to do something for the roads; but, in most instances, the impulse had to be given by European Governments. The carriage roads require frequent repair. The principal roads connecting the vilayet of Erzeroum with our Trans-Caucasian Provinces are these:—First, from Alexandropol, three roads lead to Kars by way of Arpa Chai, the border post. Branching out from Molla Musa, one of these roads proceeds to Tichnis and Hadji Vali; the second to Kial Tchekchuchakh and Kurak Dara; while the third and most northerly goes to Mekus. Our troops marched along the two former roads, these being comparatively easy and passable at the present time of the year; the last road to Mekus is well provided with grass, but circuitous. In addition to these, there are two more roads connected with those enumerated. The distance from Alexandropol to Kars is seventy versts. Secondly, from the province of Erivan three roads lead to Bayazid. Of these, two are carriage roads, repaired by our Erivan detachment in 1854, while the third is fit only for horses. The first road goes from the village of Igdir to the post of Orgoff, then ascends the Tchangel ridge, and, passing by a sweet-water lake, reaches the Kurd village of Kurabulach. Thence it proceeds along the western side of the Lake Baigel, crosses the river Garnaux Tchai, and terminates at Bayazid. The second road goes from the village of Tchachtche, in the province of Erivan, twenty versts north-west of the Orgoff post, through the pass of Karavan Sarai, and the valley of the Balik Tchai. It then makes for Diadin, situated on the great transit road from Erzeroum to Bayazid, and further west reaches Bayazid. This pass is not so high as the preceding one, but has no water at first; at the rainy season, too, the valley of the Balik Tchai becomes a swamp. The third road is at present only for horses, but may easily be made practicable for carriages. It is south from our port of Abasgal, and, ascending the pass of the same name, proceeds to the monastery of Surpu Oganess, west of Diadin. Bayazid is 135 versts from a river. Thirdly, from Akhatzik to Ardahan there is but one carriage road. It accompanies the right bank of the river Dozchoff Tchai from the village of Ker, ascends in zigzags the ridge Souk Pugar, passes along Mount Ulgar, and descends to Ardahan. Two mule-tracks likewise cross the Souk Pugar. The road runs through the village of Kanardel, and, crossing the hills of Ardjan and the river Kara Tchai, descends to Ardahan. The clay hills of Ardjan are a serious obstacle along this road at the rainy season. At a distance of about ninety versts from Ouzget to Batoum there are two roads—one a carriage road along the shore by the fortress of Ziche Dairi, the other a mule-track by Kobuleti and the fortress of Tchuruksu. Besides these, there is another difficult mule-track from Akhatzik to Batoum through Chul. The distance is about fifty versts.

"These are the roads trodden by our troops on crossing the frontier. Another important communication leads from Kars to Erzeroum, and forms the trunk-road of all Armenia. The road from Kars to Erzeroum, a distance of about 200 versts, goes by the village of Kotanli; and, having ascended the Saganlung ridge, proceeds to Meshinkert, Khorasan, Ardost, Kuprekei, and Hassan Kale, and further on to Erzeroum. That portion of the road which crosses the Saganlung was made by our troops in 1829, but requires considerable repair now. The most troublesome parts are the ascent to the River Kara Dere, a tributary of the Araxes. Although this road is habitually used by the carriages travelling between Alexandropol and Erzeroum, it is very troublesome to pass, especially in spring. In this locality our troops may be detained both by the impracticability of the road and the facilities given to the enemy by the ravines of the Saganlung. Another road connecting Kars with Erzeroum skirts the spur of the Saganlung at Yenikoff, but this is very steep, and though, perhaps, a means of turning the enemy's flank on the Saganlung, will prove very troublesome. Erzeroum, towards which all the roads of the vilayet converge, is a strategical point of the greatest importance. Thence the only macadamised road in the country, 280 versts long, runs to Trebizond. A small portion of this road, near Trebizond, was constructed by French engineers, the rest by the Turks. The total expense was 1,705,000 roubles, or 6087 roubles the verst. The road is well laid down, but has this disadvantage that it is liable to be flooded and ruined in the rainy season by the water from the adjacent hills. In winter also immense quantities of snow accumulate on the Kop Dag ridge and Zigan Dag ridge, which have to be cleared away by the travellers. The road, however, notwithstanding all this, is passable during the whole of the year. Other roads from Erzeroum proceed first, to Bayazid, and further on to Tabreez, in Persia (about 280 versts); secondly, through Khinis and Mush to Bitlis; thirdly, to Erzindjan; and, fourthly, to Kars, Olti, &c. There is postal communication between Erzeroum and Trebizond; but the Turks, true to their old habits, prefer sending letters by special couriers. Telegraph lines connect Erzeroum with Erzindjan and Trebizond; with Sevas and Constantinople; Kars, Mush, Bitlis, Van, and Bayazid. The total length of the telegraph-wires in the vilayet is 900 versts.

"As regards Batoum, this is a little town with an excellent harbour, the Bay of Batoum being inclosed east and south by high mountains, and protected on the west by lillocks pierced by the River Tchurukhsu. On these hills stands the axis of the bay, going from north-east to south-west. The water is calm, whichever way the wind blows. It is deep enough for the largest vessels to get close to the fortifications of Batoum, both towards the sea and the mainland. For this purpose the coast population of Asia Minor were compelled to work on the redoubts last year. The new fortifications are towards the west, south, and east. The enemy, in attacking Batoum, may occupy commanding positions on the hills rising in terraces near the town. A macadamised road from Batoum to Ardahan and Kars is in course of construction, and was to have been finished last year. According to the latest intelligence thirty-four battalions of infantry, with thirty guns, were stationed at and near Batoum at the beginning of the war. Of these, six battalions were at Batoum, fourteen battalions and six guns at Tsikhedziri, and six battalions, with eighteen guns, at Tchuruksu. The Kars corps, together with the garrison of the town and the reserve at Erzeroum and Olti, consists of sixty-eight battalions, thirty squadrons, and 160 guns. Of these, twenty-four battalions, six squadrons, and eighteen guns are stationed at Kars and east of Kars; ten battalions, two squadrons, and thirty guns are at Ardahan; two battalions are at Olti; and thirteen battalions, two squadrons, and seventy guns at Erzeroum. Eight battalions of the Kars garrison have

just left for Erzeroum. Small detachments are distributed in the remaining portion of Asia Minor.

"The following is a succinct account of the operations hitherto carried out:—Immediately after the Imperial manifesto of April 24 our troops in Europe and Asia crossed the Turkish frontiers. The principal échelons of our European army crossed the frontier at Leovo, Bechtamach, and Kuba, and marched into the interior, a detachment of infantry on our left wing making seventy versts in twenty-four hours, while the accompanying cavalry performed one hundred versts in the same time. On April 25 they occupied Reni, Galatz, Brailoff, and the bridge over the Sereth at Barboosch. Fresh échelons coming up, Ismail and Kilia, on the Lower Danube, were taken possession of. Our troops thus anticipated the Turks in garrisoning Galatz, the great railway centre of Roumania—a circumstance which will not a little facilitate the concentration of our army and the transport of our baggage and train. The last few days some difficulty has been experienced in crossing the Pruth, in consequence of the inundations at Leovo. The advance of the columns entering the Principality at other points, as well as in the Principality itself, has been uninterrupted. The Roumanian population has everywhere joyously welcomed our troops. The Turks have undertaken no offensive operations. Only in the night of May 3 two Turkish ironclads exchanged a few shots with our field artillery at Brailow.

"Simultaneously with these movements, our Caucasian troops crossed the Asiatic frontier of Turkey in three columns. The main force, coming from Alexandropol, marched upon Kars; the Rion detachment marched upon Batoum; and the Erivan detachment upon Bayazid. The Alexandropol corps, under the command of Adjutant-General Loris Melikoff, entered the Turkish territory in two columns, and, taking the Turkish outposts prisoners, on the same day reached Molla Musa and Bash Shuragel. On April 27 the greater part of the corps crossed the River Kars Tchai, and passed the night at Kuruk Dara, Hadshi Vali, and Subotan. On the 29th the corps reached Zaim and Angi Keff, dispatching twenty-seven squadrons and sotnias, with sixteen guns, to cut off the communication between Kars and Erzeroum. This cavalry, under the command of Major-General Tchavchvadze, in their successful reconnoitring on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, destroyed the telegraph between Kars and Erzeroum, and pursued a Turkish detachment of eight battalions marching from Kars to Erzeroum, and commanded, as the prisoners told us, by Mukhtar Pasha himself. To support the cavalry General Loris Melikoff ordered twelve battalions of grenadiers, without knapsacks, accompanied by forty guns and five sotnias, to turn the flank of the enemy at Kars, and proceed rapidly to Viskineff. At the same time eight Turkish battalions sallied forth from Kars, and, with some artillery, took up a position under cover of the fortress guns. The artillery which accompanied our cavalry, opening fire, dismounted a Turkish cannon. In this engagement, General Loris Melikoff, leaving the camp at Viskineff, and with his remaining forces, returned on May 1 to his former camp at Zaim. The population everywhere showed the most friendly disposition towards our troops. There was no resistance or opposition whatever. On the contrary, Russian rule was everywhere accepted as a benefit. On April 24 a recently levied squadron of Karapapachs, with their colours, begged permission to enter the Russian service. All the irregular cavalry of the district either joins our forces or disperses.

"The troops of the Rion detachment, under the command of Lieutenant-General Oklobjio, marched upon Batoum in two columns. The left-hand column, under the command of Major-General Denibekoff, made for Muchastir, while the other, under General Scheremetieff, proceeded along the Atchmarum road. On April 25 the left-hand column, after a serious engagement, took the camp of Muchastir, and on the 26th fortified this strong position. The other column marched the Atchmarum road, and likewise had an engagement with the enemy. Our loss on the 25th amounted to thirty wounded, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Muscheloff, the commander of the sixth battery of the 41st Artillery Brigade.

"The troops of the Erivan detachment, under the command of General Tergukassoff, on the morning of April 30, reached Bayazid, and occupied the town and citadel. The Turkish garrison, 1700 strong, hastily withdrew to the Allah Dag hills when our troops approached the place."

Telegraphic intelligence to the 8th Inst. states that some skirmishing has taken place between the Russian and the Turkish forces in Asia.

THE FORTRESS OF KARS.

Our Extra Supplement for this week is a view of that fortress in Asiatic Turkey, near the Russian frontier, which is again to be attacked by the forces of its powerful neighbour, and which has actually fallen into Russian hands in two former wars. In the war of 1829 both Kars and Erzeroum were speedily captured by General Paskiewitch; but in the war of 1854 and 1855, as our readers must well remember, Kars was defended with heroic fortitude and perseverance by its Turkish garrison under the command of General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, assisted by Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, and other English officers, with the support of a body of troops under the Hungarian Generals Kmety and Guyon, who had accepted commissions in the Turkish army. The siege was protracted from the middle of June, 1855, to the end of November, when the brave defenders of Kars, after inflicting many a severe repulse on their enemy, were compelled by famine to surrender to General Mouravieff, being disappointed of the promised relief from the armies of Omer Pasha and Selim Pasha, the former at Soukhoun Kaleh, the latter at Erzeroum, by whose timely arrival Kars would no doubt have been saved. Dr. Humphry Sandwith, a medical gentleman well known by his more recent efforts to benefit the distressed populations of Bosnia, Serbia, and Bulgaria, was present throughout the siege of Kars, acting as Inspector of the Military Hospitals there and at Erzeroum; and he wrote an interesting narrative, published in 1856, of the circumstances of that memorable struggle, and of his personal experiences in the Turkish provinces of Armenia and Lazistan. We would suggest to the author and to his publisher, Mr. Murray, that a new edition of this volume should be produced without delay, for its perusal at the present moment is most desirable. Some points of topographical description may here be noticed, as borrowed from Dr. Sandwith, to furnish a little commentary upon the view of Kars, with the two maps of the seat of war in Asia, and the country around Kars, which are this week presented to our readers.

The two fortified seaports of Trebizond and Batoum, on the south-east coast of the Black Sea, together with the two inland towns and fortresses of Erzeroum and Kars, form a notable Quadrilateral, covering the greater part of Armenia and Lazistan. Each of the four sides of the space between these fortresses is rather more than a hundred miles in length; the precise distances being—from Trebizond to Erzeroum, in a south-east direction, 120 miles; from Trebizond to Batoum, north-east along the seashore, 108 miles; from Erzeroum to

Kars, likewise north-east, but in a line through the interior, about one hundred miles, and the distance from Batoum to Kars is somewhat greater. Trebizond is the seaport of Erzeroum, as Batoum is the maritime gate of the Kars district, which is a portion of the large province of Erzeroum.

"The fortress of Kars," says Dr. Sandwith, "is a most picturesque model of a feudal stronghold. Built on a craggy rock, which rises abruptly at the entrance of a deep gully, it commands the whole city, and its grey old walls seem to blend with the scarped rock and precipices on which it is built. At the foot of its rocky foundations, the Kars Chai, a brawling mountain river, crossed by an ancient stone bridge, rushes over its stony bed. A curious circular tower or tomb stands near the castle, and fine remains of Persian architecture rise from amidst this city of mud huts. The domestic architecture of Kars scarcely differs from that of Erzeroum, except that good houses are even less frequent here. The houses of the lower classes, that is to say, nine tenths of the inhabitants, are constructed of mud, with a mud floor, the roof only being composed of wooden rafters. Here, during a long winter, a poor family will be huddled together, crouched over a charcoal brazier, or a hole filled with burning 'tezak,' or dried cowdung. Instead of windows, there are holes covered with greased paper. The better class of Armenian houses, built of stone, with their very windows, have a most gloomy aspect. You enter by a low door, and find yourself in a stone passage. On your right is a door which opens into a stable; on your left are sundry odd-looking rooms, such as kitchens and pantries, all excessively cold and damp. A stair on your left leads you into the upper rooms. All these apartments are built side by side, like so many independent houses; and each has a roof of its own, so that when you step outside you find a separate roof for each room, the lower ones leading to the upper by stone steps. In the spring of the year the whole population of the city, chiefly women and children, bring out their cushions and mattresses and sun themselves on these roofs. You can walk along the terraces from house to house over the town. The interior of the rooms is often gaily decorated with painted roofs, which, though curious, are utterly wanting in artistic taste. A native room contains but little furniture; a carpet and a sofa are, strictly speaking, the whole of it; but the wealthier Christians, and some of the Turks, have latterly adopted much of European luxury, and it is not unfrequent now to find chairs and tables. Moreover, the very recent introduction of glass windows has much increased the comfort and healthiness of the houses. But the streets of Kars are narrow and dirty, and the people sordid in appearance. It is a true Asiatic town, in all its picturesque squalor. The bazaar is just the same as in every other town of Asia Minor; each shop is opened by raising a large board which covers the whole apartment, and here squats the owner of a very paltry stock of goods, the price of which accords with the quality. It is scarcely necessary to describe minutely this Asiatic style of shop, which is the same from the Danube to the Tigris."

Dr. Sandwith also gives a description of the position of the fortifications constructed by Colonel Lake for the defence of this town:—"Kars, I must repeat, is situated under a precipitous rocky range of hills, in some parts quite impassable for artillery; but there are in some places rocky roads where an active country horse can clamber up and down. This range of hills runs nearly east and west. The western extremity is an easy ascent, a sort of mamelon, called Tahmasp; the eastern extremity is called Karadagh, very rocky and difficult of access. Tahmasp is about two miles distant from the town, Karadagh about a mile. The range of hills is bisected by a deep gorge, through which flows a river, and over this river are four or five bridges, the most important having been thrown across by Colonel Lake. On the south of Kars a fine level plain stretches away for many miles, till it is interrupted by a range of easy sloping heights. Colonel Lake's great care had been to fortify the heights which on most sides command the city. The year before, however, General Williams had planned and commenced several works, and some few open works existed before his advent. On the most commanding position, on the west of Kars, the Colonel had constructed a formidable closed fort, on the site of an open work which had existed years before, under the name of Veli Pasha Tabia. Inside this was a block-house, so protected by earth as to be bomb-proof. This Veli Pasha Tabia, or Fort Lake, was justly looked upon with pride by our engineer. It was armed with four heavy guns, 36-pounders, besides as many more of lighter calibre. The extent of country it commanded made it formidable in the extreme; in short, it was the key of the whole northern position, and the Colonel told me that, if the Russians ever took this, the capture of Kars was certain. Breastworks stretched away from this fort eastward to the gorge, a distance of about a mile and a half; and these lines were interrupted by two or three strong and closed redoubts. At the extremity of the gorge was a redoubt, called Teesdale Tabia, which that young officer had planned the year before; but this was open on the east, so as to be commanded by a fort on the opposite side of the gorge, called Arab Tabia; and this latter was again commanded by the eastern forts of Karadagh. I have thus given a hasty sketch of the northern defences of Kars; these were united to the works on the plain by breastworks and redoubts, placed in the most commanding positions. A space of ground, much too large for our small force to defend, had to be inclosed on the plain by forts and breastworks; but the area was necessarily too extended, for all the commanding positions within a certain range must be occupied by our defences or left to the enemy."

Such was the fortress of Kars in 1855, with a Turkish force of 15,000 regulars, and two or three thousand Bashi-Bazouks, Arabs, Lazi, and Circassians of Daghestan, and volunteers from among the townfolk. The Armenian population, generally, were in favour of Russia, and lent the invading army whatever aid they secretly could. The Russian army besieging Kars amounted to 40,000 excellent troops; but every assault upon the forts and outworks above described by Dr. Sandwith proved a signal failure. In the sanguinary conflict of Sept. 29, which raged seven hours and a half, chiefly at the position of Tahmasp, 6300 Russians were left dead on the ground, and were buried next day by order of the English commander. Captain Thompson and Major Teesdale performed great feats of personal valour in that obstinate fight, while the artillery, directed by Colonel Lake, was plied with terrible effect. But very soon, and during the month of October, the strength of the garrison was greatly reduced by starvation and disease. The cholera destroyed more than a thousand of the Turkish troops. There was no more beef, mutton, or even horseflesh, or any kind of animal food; they were put on daily rations of eleven and nine ounces of bread, with a little thin soup or porridge of flour; they ate all sorts of herbs, roots, and grass. The hospitals were full of sick and wounded, dying at the rate of a hundred a day. But it was not till Nov. 25, having got a message from Mr. Brant, the British Consul at Erzeroum, that the Turkish Generals would not advance to their relief, the defenders of Kars, General Fenwick Williams and his comrades, negotiated for a capitulation. It was arranged upon the most honourable

terms, the garrison piling arms in camp, and marching out with their music and colours, to surrender themselves prisoners of war. General Mouravieff expressed his admiration of "the noble and devoted courage" which they had shown, and allowed the officers to keep their swords, as a token of his respect for them. We feel much pleasure in recalling to mind this famous episode of the war twenty-two years ago, which makes the fortress of Kars so interesting to our countrymen.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Ellis, Lord Suffield, and Mr. Owen, inspected the foundations of the Paris Universal Exhibition building last Saturday. He was received by M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Minister of Public Works, and M. Krantz, the Chief Commissioner of the Exhibition. His Royal Highness left for England on the following day.

M. Jules Simon made his promised statement in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday week relative to the policy of his Government towards the Ultramontane party. In the course of his speech he said that if articles attacking foreign Governments were published in any of the newspapers the writers themselves were solely responsible, and neither the Government nor any political party could be held answerable for what was published. The Government would not tolerate any attack on the Catholic religion, and would protect the rights and liberty of Catholics. It sincerely respected the Catholic religion. He cited several facts to show that Catholicism now enjoyed more liberty in France than at any previous time. Passing then to the more immediate subject of the interpellation, the Minister pointed out that a distinction existed between the Catholic clubs, which were tolerated by the Government as long as they observed their statutes, and the Catholic committees, which had formidable ramifications. He explained the action of the Government which had interdicted these committees, prohibited preaching by the laity, and declared the act of using degrees conferred by the Chancellor of the Catholic Faculty of Lille punishable by the Penal laws, because it was contrary to the Concordat. M. Jules Simon proceeded to state that the Catholic petitions and the demonstration made by the Bishop of Nevers were based upon a fiction—namely, that the Pope was a prisoner in the Vatican. He condemned the petition as an interference in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country, and concluded by proclaiming the settled resolve of the Government to ensure respect for the laws of the country by all parties. On the following day M. Gambetta made a stirring speech upon the conduct of the clergy. M. Jules Simon repudiated the insinuation thrown out against him by a Church journal, and ultimately a resolution, censuring Ultramontane manoeuvres as dangerous to the peace of the country, was carried by 361 votes against 121. On Tuesday the Bonapartists made a series of attacks upon M. Jules Simon, which led to a good deal of uproar. The Premier was twice accused of having once belonged to the International Society, a charge which he called an absurd imputation. The business nominally before the Chamber was the Municipal Organisation Bill, but not much progress appears to have been made with it, and the House at its rising adjourned to Friday.

M. Durand (Republican) has been elected Deputy for St. Malo by 7347 votes, against 4975 for M. de Kerloguen (Legitimist).

At the sitting of the Academy on Thursday week—M. Alexandre Dumas in the chair—M. Boissier, Chancellor, presented his report in the name of the committee appointed for the competition for the prize of philology founded by M. Arthon-Despeyrouses. The prize was unanimously awarded to M. Adolphe Regnier, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and director of the collection of the "Grands Ecrivains de France," which has now reached its sixtieth volume. The election to the chair vacated by the death of M. Autran is fixed for June 7.

Monday's *Journal Officiel* publishes a note by which strict neutrality is enjoined upon all French subjects at home and abroad during the present war.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs made a speech in the Senate on Saturday opposing an amendment which had been moved to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne demanding that the Government should support the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. The Minister pointed out that it did not become Spain to interfere in questions which did not come within her province and which affected nations allied with her. The Catholic party subsequently withdrew the amendment, the Government being, however, at the same time, requested to adopt the most suitable means for securing for the Pope complete and real independence.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Senate, the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was approved by 135 votes against five.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday Señor Gamazo, a member of the Opposition, attacked the treaty with Germany and England, to which Señor Silvela, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Señor Collantes, the Minister of Justice, replied, defending the Protocol signed in April, and declaring that by that treaty the Spanish sovereignty over the Sulu Archipelago was recognized and liberty of foreign commerce tolerated with places not actually occupied by Spain.

A Royal decree has been promulgated completely assimilating the Basque Provinces to the rest of Spain.

ITALY.

The Senate has thrown out the Clerical Abuses Bill by a majority of thirteen, the numbers being 92 in favour of the bill and 105 against. The clerical journals of Rome are said to be jubilant at the rejection of the bill. Cardinal Simoni informed the Pope at once, who said "Thank God!"

Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta and ex-King of Spain, has sent the Pope a magnificent chalice, richly ornamented with precious stones, accompanied by an autograph letter, in which the Prince begs his Holiness to accept the present as an offering of a devoted son and sincere Catholic, and asks him to offer up a prayer for the repose of the soul of his deceased wife. According to the Roman correspondent of the *Times*, the Pope, on receiving the chalice and letter, was moved to tears, and exclaimed, "This is the greatest consolation which I have experienced in these moments. This gift, because of its donor, is the most precious I have received." Although the chalice, which is valued at 12,000*fr.*, reaches the Pope at this moment, it has not been sent as a jubilee present, but in fulfillment of a request made by the late Duchess to her husband.

The Pope on Sunday received 4000 pilgrims. Those from Clermont presented him with golden keys worth 9000*fr.* and those from Amiens with 70,000. Headed by the Duke of Norfolk, the English pilgrims arrived in Rome on Tuesday. His Holiness received the pilgrims from Corsica the same day.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Strasburg last Saturday morning. Before his departure his Majesty expressed himself highly gratified at the reception he had met with. He arrived

at Hagenau the same morning. Every preparation had been made for his Majesty's reception, the town and the railway station being decorated with flags and loyal devices. After reviewing the troops stationed there, his Majesty proceeded on his journey to Bitach. The Emperor William reached Metz on Sunday evening. The cathedral was illuminated in his honour, and at four the next morning it took fire, apparently from some oversight connected with the illumination. The Emperor, the Crown Prince, Marshal von Moltke, and the Bishop of Metz hurried to the square on the alarm being given. The roof is totally destroyed. The German Emperor visited the battle-fields round Metz. At Gravelotte he went into the cottage which he occupied on the night of Aug. 18, 1870, and spent some time in the room where he indited his despatch of victory. The Emperor also went over the farm-house where he spent part of Aug. 18, 1870, and inspected the German positions between Gravelotte and St. Privat, making a détour to reach them without passing over French soil. On Tuesday the Emperor visited Thionville and Fort Frederic Charles.

The session of the German Parliament was closed on Thursday week. There was no speech, and the members separated after giving three cheers for the Emperor.

The German squadron, consisting of the ironclads *Preussen*, *Kaiser*, *Deutschland*, *Friedrich Karl*, and the despatch-boat *Falke*, which has been put in commission, will assemble on the 28th inst., under the command of Rear-Admiral Batsch. The manoeuvres will be conducted for the present in home waters, but will probably be continued later in the Mediterranean.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Statements as to the policy of the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet were made yesterday week in identical terms by Baron Lasser, in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, and by Herr Tisza, in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, in reply to the interpellations which were addressed to them. Both Ministers stated that the Government had devoted its efforts to the maintenance of peace, and when that became impossible to localise the war. It had not made any military preparations, and would not charge the public expenditure with a purposeless mobilisation, as, while fully recognising its responsibility, it looked forward with confidence to the course of events.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on Wednesday, Herr Tisza, in reply to an interpellation of Herr Somssich regarding the navigation of the Danube, said that the neutrality of the Danube had never been expressly declared. Only the principle of free navigation on the river had been accepted, and therefore the interference of neutral Powers in the dispositions of belligerents would be impracticable as long those measures were permitted by international law. As, however, the Government were fully alive to its mission to use every exertion to prevent the restriction of navigation in regard to time and distance beyond the bounds of positive necessity, the common Ministry for Foreign Affairs, even before the interpellation was announced, had taken suitable steps at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, whence they expected a reassuring reply.

AMERICA.

Last Saturday the President issued a proclamation convening an extra Session of Congress for Oct. 15.

The War Department has ordered the discharge of 2500 soldiers; thus reducing the United States army to 25,000 men.

Thirteen hundred more Indians have surrendered to the United States authorities.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

The expected annexation of the Transvaal Republic to the British Empire has taken place. Sir Theophilus Shepstone proclaimed the country British territory on April 12. President Burgers issued a protest against the annexation, but at the same time counselled peaceable submission. It is stated that Dr. Jorison and Mr. Paul Kruger, two leading men in the Transvaal, will proceed to Europe and America for the purpose of protesting to the Powers which have recognised the Republic. A body of British troops had arrived in the Transvaal. The Cape Ministry has agreed to incorporate Griqualand West with the Cape Colony. By the annexation of the Transvaal, an area of 114,360 square miles, with a population of nearly half a million, of whom about seven per cent are whites, is added to her Majesty's dominions.

AUSTRALIA.

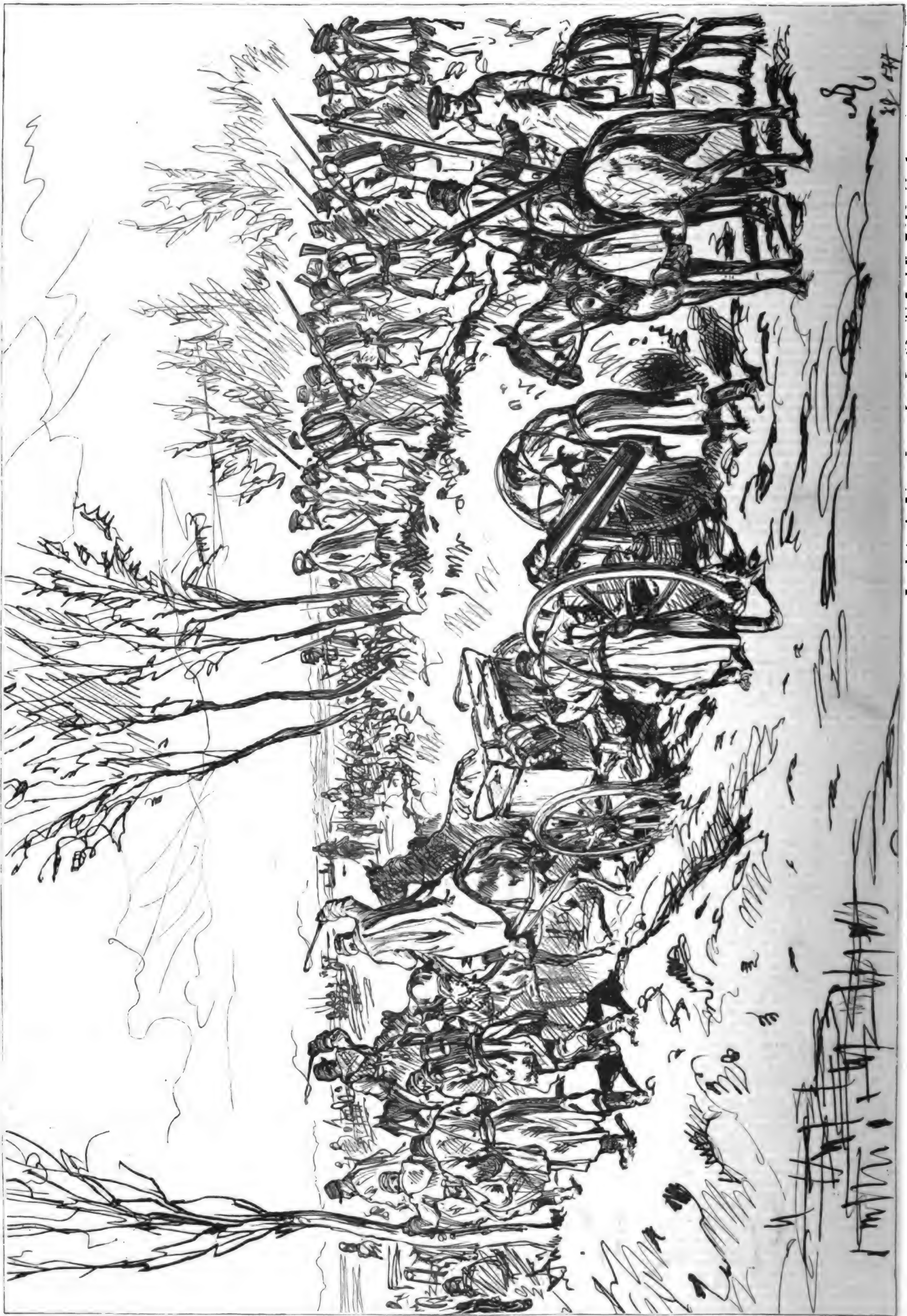
We have papers from Melbourne by the Overland Mail to March 22. The political news chiefly relates to the preparations for the general election which was to be held in April. The movement begun by Bishop Moorhouse, soon after his arrival, for the erection of a Church of England cathedral in Melbourne has been taken up with considerable heartiness, and the subscription-list amounted to £8870. The *Argus* says that the Bishop, who has contributed £500 to the cathedral fund, has entered upon his duties with great earnestness and vigour, and has created everywhere a highly favourable impression. Dr. Polding, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, died on March 21, at the age of eighty-three. He was appointed a Roman Catholic chaplain for New South Wales by Lord Aberdeen in 1835, and arrived in Sydney in September of that year. In 1841 Dr. Polding went to Europe, and in the following year was raised by Gregory XVI. to the newly-established archiepiscopal see of Sydney. During his last illness he was visited by the Bishop of Sydney, Dr. Barker, and other Protestant clergymen.

Mr. Arthur Blyth, the agent-general for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government of South Australia, dated Adelaide, the 8th inst.:—"A sixty-ounce nugget has been found in the northern territory. The season is the best ever known, occasioning greatly-increased tillage of agricultural lands. The Echunga gold-fields are doing well. Wheat, 7s. 7d. per bushel."

Messrs. Lawrence, Clark, and Co., as agents for the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company, have received an intimation from the agent-general for New Zealand to the effect that the Post Office have arranged for the dispatch of the New Zealand and New South Wales mails on the 31st inst. by a steamer of the White Star line.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg, from Tashkend, that the mission under Staff Captain Kuropertkin arrived at Kashgar on Nov. 7, 1876, and left again on Dec. 3. It passed the fortification of Maral Baschi, and the towns of Aksa and Kucha, and arrived on Jan. 25 at Kurnja, where it was received by Yakoub Beg. The expedition started on its return journey on Feb. 18, and arrived at Tashkend April 18.

The *Morning Post* is informed that the Chinese Government have agreed with the Shanghai and Woosung Railway that the railway shall be worked by the company for one year, and that at the expiration of that time the line shall become the property of the Chinese Government on payment of a sum of 265,000 taels, of which the Government has already remitted the first instalment. The Chinese Government, as well as the Chinese public, are so pleased with the railway, now that it has been seen in operation, that efforts are about to be made by the Government to establish railways in other parts of the empire, and notably in the Island of Formosa, where valuable deposits of coal and petroleum exist.



THE WAR: A RUSSIAN COLUMN ON THE MARCH FROM OHOTIM TO LIPTECHANY.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: CAPE KALAGRIA, BAY OF VARNA, IN THE BLACK SEA.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Questions and conversations in the Upper House, as well as in the Lower House, have exemplified afresh the diverse complications which neutral Governments have had gravely to consider since the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey. Yesterday week Earl Delawarr questioned the Foreign Secretary as to whether the maritime Powers of Europe had guaranteed the neutrality of the Suez Canal. The Earl of Derby replied that no international act of the kind alluded to was in existence, but added "that the maintenance of an uninterrupted passage through the canal is an English interest of the highest importance, and one which we shall assuredly feel it to be our duty not to neglect." The same question cropped up again on Monday, after the Earl of Carnarvon had informed Lord Kimberley that, from a telegram he had received from Sir Bartle Frere, there was little doubt that the news was true that the Transvaal in South Africa had been transferred to British protection by Sir Theophilus Shepstone. Lord Waverley feared that the first shot fired in the Mediterranean would be the signal for all the pirates of the Levant to begin operations on their own account. His Lordship, as a matter of form, moved for an address to the Queen praying her Majesty to invite the maritime States of Europe to co-operate for the purpose of maintaining the security of commerce in the Mediterranean and the seaways leading thereto. Lord Derby's reply was reassuring. He thought there was small cause for fear with regard to the pirates; and, as for the Suez Canal, his Lordship did not "apprehend the difficulty and danger on that point in which some people indulge," but he repeated that the Government had the question under their "earnest and anxious consideration, and if it is necessary we shall take steps for the protection of our commerce." With this assurance Lord Waverley was satisfied, and withdrew his motion. On Tuesday the Duke of Rutland found fault with Lord Derby's despatch in answer to the Russian Circular, said the language against Russia was far too strong, and such as Turkey might consider to be an abrogation of the proclamation of neutrality. His Grace supported his charges by stating that the despatch had occasioned the "greatest consternation at Berlin, Paris, and other capitals of Europe." Challenged by Lord Derby for his authority as to the last statement, the noble Duke mentioned the *Daily News*. Thereupon the Foreign Secretary endeavoured to throw doubt upon the trustworthiness of the telegraphic intelligence of the *Daily News*, and, defending the action of the Government in their reply to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular, said that England might remain neutral in the war and yet consistently protest against the course pursued by Russia. Lord Waverley having alluded to the popular nature of the St. James's Hall meeting in support of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions, Earl Granville thanked the Duke of Rutland for the views he had expressed, defended the *Daily News* from the slur cast upon it, reminding the noble Earl that the journal in question had well proved the reliability of its sources of information in Turkey last autumn, and suggested that Lord Derby's despatch had been manufactured for home consumption. The Lord Chancellor deprecated both the censure of the Duke of Rutland and the suggestion thrown out by Earl Granville, and the matter then dropped.

The House did not sit on Thursday, it being the Feast of the Ascension.

COMMONS.

The debate on Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions has been the engrossing subject of the past week. Without dwelling upon the light preliminary skirmish on this question yesterday week, and without dilating upon the personal matters of purely local interest—which monopolised the rest of the sitting, we may proceed at once to the lively scene which the House presented on Monday evening. Every seat on the floor of the House and in the galleries was occupied. The Prince Imperial and the American Minister were among the distinguished visitors; and Lords Granville, Dudley, and Cardwell were conspicuous among the peers present during the early part of the sitting. The occasion was a great one. Whether the majority of hon. members conducted themselves with the dignity proper to so weighty an occasion may be strongly doubted. To make the course of proceedings plain, the Resolutions of Mr. Gladstone as they were first submitted may here be printed:—

First: That this House finds just cause of dissatisfaction and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the despatch written by the Earl of Derby on Sept. 21, 1876, and relating to the massacres in Bulgaria.

Second: That until such conduct shall have been essentially changed and guarantees on behalf of the subject populations other than the promises or ostensible measures of the Porte shall have been provided, that Government will be deemed by this House to have lost all claim to receive either the material or the moral support of the British Crown.

Third: That in the midst of the complications which exist, and the war which has actually begun, this House earnestly desires the influence of the British Crown in the councils of Europe to be employed with a view to the early and effectual development of local liberty and practical self-government in the disturbed provinces of Turkey by putting an end to the oppression which they now suffer, without the imposition upon them of any other foreign dominion.

Fourth: That, bearing in mind the wise and honourable policy of this country in the Protocol of April, 1828, and the Treaty of July, 1827, with respect to Greece, this House furthermore earnestly desires that the influence of the British Crown may be addressed to promoting the concert of the European Powers in exacting from the Ottoman Porte, by their united authority, such changes in the government of Turkey as they may deem to be necessary for the purposes of humanity and justice, for effectual defence against intrigue, and for the peace of the world.

Fifth: That a humble address, setting forth the prayer of this House, according to the tenour of the foregoing resolutions, be prepared and presented to her Majesty.

Hon. members had evidently assembled in large numbers in the full expectation that Mr. Gladstone would deliver battle on the whole of these Resolutions. Great was the surprise expressed, therefore, when the right hon. member for Greenwich, replying to Mr. Trevelyan, followed up the avowal of his readiness to accept a verbal amendment of the second Resolution by the announcement of his willingness to sacrifice the last three Resolutions. Ironical laughter from the Conservatives greeted this declaration, which reconciled the Marquis of Hartington, however, to the motion of Mr. Gladstone. Responding to an appeal from the Leader of the Opposition, Sir J. Lubbock promptly said he would not move the "previous question," but would now willingly support the amended Resolutions. This altered state of affairs gave satisfaction neither to the Treasury Bench nor to a number of members below the gangways on both sides the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer excited the Conservative members by some rather personal criticism of the course adopted by Mr. Gladstone, and over two hours were wasted in a fruitless and discreditable wrangle, during which the right hon. member for Greenwich (accused of "childish vacillation of purpose" by that experienced statesman, Mr. Chaplin) thrice explained why he had dropped the last three of his Resolutions. The standing orders having been at length postponed, in spite of a valiant protest on the part of Mr. Bentinck and other congenial souls, Mr. Gladstone was permitted to introduce the expurgated edition of his Resolutions. This he did in a speech at once calm, judicial,

and eloquent, but a speech stoutly maintaining the justice of the Resolutions in their entirety. Briefly put, the speech resolved itself into an elaborate indictment against the inconsistencies of the policy pursued by the Government in the East, and into an earnest recommendation of the adoption of the Resolutions for the keynote of the present and future policy of the Ministry in the East. The right hon. gentleman, who spoke for two hours and a half, and who, in conclusion, solemnly invoked the aid of the Government for the oppressed subjects of the Porte, was rewarded by loud and hearty cheering, again and again renewed. It was the first Resolution only which he formally moved. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, in lieu of moving the "previous question" (of which he as well as Sir J. Lubbock had given notice), submitted the amendment prepared by him at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

That this House declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass her Majesty's Government in the maintenance of peace and the protection of British interests, without indicating any alternative line of policy.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in support of Mr. Gladstone, laid stress on the fact that the Government had reverted from their humane policy of December last to the so-called traditional policy of England, and called upon the Ministry to state explicitly the contingencies which might call for their active intervention. Mr. Cross, the first member of the Government to reply, made a praiseworthy attempt to be vigorous and clear, but the general effect of his speech was spoiled by a jerkiness of manner and by that dropping of the voice at the end of a sentence which is a not uncommon fault on the part of Parliamentary speakers. In the retrospective part of his speech, the Home Secretary disputed Mr. Gladstone's interpretation of the Treaty of Kainardji; warmly denied more than once that any member of the Cabinet did not share the national feeling of indignation elicited by the lamentable outrages in Bulgaria, and insisted that the Government had strenuously tried to bring about a thorough reform in the Turkish provinces which had been the scene of the outbreaks, but had at the same time endeavoured to preserve the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and to that effect had been the instructions given to the Marquis of Salisbury prior to his departure for the Conference. Then came Prince Gortschakoff's Circular and the Russian Protocol, avowedly framed to preserve the concert of the Great Powers; but Russia had presented the Protocol like a pistol to the head of Turkey, and her Majesty's Government felt bound to protest against this action. Now war had broken out, the neutrality of England had been declared. As to the future, the Home Secretary said England had no selfish objects to gain, but the right hon. gentleman seemed to foreshadow a possible course of action of the deepest importance. When he came to deal with what might come to pass, Mr. Cross said in words which deserve to be given verbatim:—

Although our efforts will be directed to prevent that war from spreading, it is impossible for anyone to say where it will stop. There are English interests, there are European interests, there are Indian interests, there are world-wide interests which may be concerned. We do not want additional territory—we want nothing. We wish this war had not broken out. Batoum and other places have been spoken of; but there is the Suez Canal, in which not only England, but the world, is seriously concerned. Why the Suez Canal should be attacked by Russia in any shape I cannot imagine. Whether attacked by Russia or by Turkey, that is a question of not only English, but European interest. It is the road from the West to the East of the world. Take another place in which not simply England but the world is interested. I mean Egypt. Well, what am I to say about the Treaties as to the Straits of the Dardanelles and the possession of Constantinople? Is it necessary for carrying on the war between Russia and Turkey and for the protection of the Christians in Turkey that Constantinople should be either attacked, approached, or occupied? I say "No." These are questions which no country in Europe could regard with indifference; and when I mention them I hope they are so remote that they will not practically arise. But they are questions which must be considered by any British Government, and which any Ministry, even if the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) himself were at its head, would not dare to neglect, or, if it did, the country would very soon send it an answer which it could not mistake.

The Home Secretary ended an able speech by arguing that the Resolutions were purposeless now they had been deprived of their sting, and by saying, in conclusion, on behalf of the Government, that—

They are conscious of their own earnest desire for peace; they are conscious, if need be, of their strength. They have, I hope, the wisdom not to use their strength improperly, and wherever the opportunity may offer to stop this war, to heal these wretched divisions, to improve the condition of these Christian populations in a way which will really improve them—and that way, in my opinion, is not by war—to localise, to minimise, or to wipe away the effects of this war, there the Government will give their services.

The debate, adjourned on the motion of Mr. Childers, was resumed by that right hon. gentleman, who dwelt upon the harshness towards Russia exhibited by Lord Derby's latest despatch to Prince Gortschakoff, and thought the adoption of the Resolutions would do more than anything else to save this country from being dragged into the war. Viscount Sandon defended the Government very much after the fashion of Mr. Cross, as far as the matter of his speech went; and Mr. H. Vivian, Mr. P. Wyndham, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Baxter, Lord Easington, Mr. Roebuck, the Attorney-General, Mr. Lowe, and Lord John Manners, spoke for or against the motion. The two most notable addresses of the evening were those of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lowe, that of the former trenchantly animadverting on the course pursued by Mr. Gladstone, and strongly defending the Government (to which he has from the first been very kindly disposed); and the speech of Mr. Lowe being a more formidable, because less embittered, argument, throwing all the blame on the Ministry for the failure of European diplomacy to settle the Eastern Question. On the motion of Mr. Mundella, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

Wednesday afternoon was marked by a series of withdrawals. Mr. Burt withdrew his bill for the extension of the Employers and Workmen's Act to seamen; Sir E. Wilmot withdrew the Homicide Law Amendment Bill, and his County Courts Jurisdiction Extension Bill, which was not unfavourably received by the Attorney-General; Sir O. O'Loughlin withdrew his Bar of England and Ireland Bill, after Mr. Cross had suggested the Benchers of the two countries should confer as to the advisability of English and Irish barristers practising in either country. The irrepressible Mr. Biggar then suffered another defeat, his Irish Voters' Bill being rejected by 125 to 99. Hon. members jaded by recent late sittings have found some consolation in Sir Stafford Northcote's announcement that he hoped the House would be able to adjourn for the Whitsuntide holidays from Thursday, the 17th inst., to the 31st inst.

Another crowded House on Thursday manifested the continued interest felt upon the momentous question that occupied the attention of the people's representatives for three whole days in the present week. How much longer the debate will last it is difficult as yet to say. It is, at all events, an accepted fact that it will not conclude to-night, and an impression now prevails that it will run into the beginning of next week. By general consent, this night is given up, with some few exceptions, to the rank and file of the House, the great chiefs of debate who have not as yet entered the field of action waiting until the closing day of the discussion to enter the lists. Mr. Bourke, in replying to a question put to him by Mr. D. Jenkins, stated that the Government did not contemplate

sending a naval force to the Black Sea, their opinion being that were they to send such a force there they might be subjected to much misrepresentation. No information had reached the Foreign Office as to the inability of the Porte to maintain an efficient blockade of the Black Sea forts. In the absence of Mr. Mundella from illness, the debate on the Eastern Question was resumed by Mr. Courtenay, who confessed that, having looked at Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions with the hope that they would have furnished the means of promoting union amongst the Liberal party, it was with consternation, and even bewilderment, that he found the third and fourth resolutions withdrawn. The right hon. gentleman had undoubtedly delivered a magnificent speech, but by the withdrawal of those resolutions the very purport and object of his speech were lost. Before resuming his seat, the hon. member for Liskeard strongly recommended the adoption by this country of an international action in an alliance with Russia. Mr. Chaplin followed in a remarkably able speech, in which he vindicated the conduct of her Majesty's Ministers in relation to the Eastern Question. It was the duty of England in the present crisis, he maintained, to observe a strict neutrality, and to limit and minimise as far as possible the area of the war, to seek the earliest opportunity of restoring peace, and to abstain from all interference so long as our interests permitted it, whilst preserving an attitude of armed preparation, with the fixed determination that Russia should never set foot in Constantinople whilst we had a man or a gun to defend it, and to keep open the highway to India, even if we had to sweep the Mediterranean in order to effect it. The debate was continued up to a late hour of the night.

The Chester Cup was won on Wednesday by Mr. F. Grettton's Pageant, Mr. Baltazzi's John Day being second, and Lord Rosebery's Snail third.

Two special cots have been established by means of children's pence at the Convalescent Home at Margate, a branch of the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea—one by the children of Kensington, at the suggestion of Mr. Darling, to be called the "Kensington Cot"; the second by the boys of the Duke of York's School, at the suggestion of the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, chaplain to that school and honorary chaplain to the hospital, to be called the "Royal Military Asylum Cot."

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday a resolution was passed empowering head teachers to inflict immediate corporal punishment in exceptional cases, but obliging them to make a special report of each case, giving in full the reasons for departing from the ordinary rule of the board. A communication was received from the Home Secretary intimating the conditions upon which he would sanction the establishment of an industrial school training-ship at Thames, and the board resolved to accept the terms.

The Prince of Wales presided on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, at the jubilee dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. Among the company were Earl Granville, the Earl of Harwick, the Earl of Dunmore, the Earl of Bradford, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Guildford, Bishop Piers Claugton, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., and several other members of the House of Commons. The Prince of Wales, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said:—"During the last three or four days I have, I suppose, received as many as two hundred petitions from large bodies of persons in different parts of the United Kingdom begging me on no account to be present this evening. Of course I do not wish in any way to disparage those temperance societies, which, no doubt, have excellent objects in view; but I think that this time they have rather oversteered the mark, because the object of the meeting to-night is not to encourage a love of drink, but to support a good and excellent charity. I can only say that I am sure all here will agree with me that no one had at heart the interest of all persons in his adopted country more than my lamented father had, and I feel perfectly convinced that he would never have been a patron of this society unless he felt certain that it was one which was likely to do good and was deserving his support." The subscriptions amounted to £5000, including 100 guineas from the Prince of Wales.

The May Meetings on Thursday week included the London City Mission, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Sunday School Union. Yesterday week the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society; and the other meetings were those of the Religious Tract Society, the Protestant Blind Pension Society, the London Society for Teaching the Blind, and the Midnight Meeting Movement for reclaiming fallen women. Last Monday afternoon the British and Foreign School Society held its seventy-second general meeting at the society's house, Borough-road. Earl Granville presided, and the speakers included the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Aberdare, the Rev. R. Maguire, and the Rev. S. Manning, LL.D. Lord Harrowby presided over the annual meeting of the Christian Evidence Society, which was held at Willis's Rooms. Amongst the speakers were the Bishops of Oxford and Gloucester, the Rev. Dr. Rigg, and the Rev. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter. On Tuesday the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society. Among the other societies that held their anniversary meetings were the Irish Church Missions, the Ragged School Union, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and the Christian Evidence Society. A public meeting in aid of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children was held at the Mansion House; and the annual meeting of the Servants' Benevolent Institution was held at Willis's Rooms. Many of the societies are complaining this year of diminished incomes, which fact is attributed for the most part to the state of trade.

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THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Angell-Smith, Stuart; Chaplain and Fellow's Chaplain of Magdalen, Oxford. Atkinson, P. R., to be Rural Dean of Stoke, S.E. Blore, Ven. Archdeacon; Dean of Llandaff. Botter, C. A.; Rector of Hope Mansel, Hertfordshire. Downes, George Richmond; Rector of Begbroke, Oxford. Girdlestone, R. B.; Perpetual Curate of Combe-down, Bath. Harding, D.; Vicar of St. George's, Ferry-hill, Catford. Howcod, Thomas George; Incumbent of St. Peter and St. Paul, Brixton. North, Jacob Hugo; Rector of White Roding, Essex. Paine, John Lloyd; Vicar of Silverdale, Lancashire. Ponsbury, F. J.; Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, St. Pancras. Taylor, Jun., R. F.; Vicar of Gomersale, Leeds.—*Guardian*.

The *Bradford Chronicle* says that, in order to raise the sum of money required if Wakefield is chosen as the cathedral town for the new see, Mr. Benjamin Watson has offered to give £1000 if fourteen other gentlemen will each give a like sum.

St. Andrew's Church, Black-lane, Radcliffe, was consecrated on the 3rd inst. by the Bishop of Manchester. The land for the church and churchyard was given by the Earl of Wilton, and £3000 was contributed by Mr. Lawrence Hall towards the erection of the building.

The ancient Church of St. John the Baptist at Belper has recently undergone considerable improvement. This church, or "chapele," was founded in 1562 by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, under the seal of the Duchy. Under 1824 it was the only church in Belper.

The fifth triennial festival of the York Diocesan Choral Association was held in the spacious nave of York Minster on the 3rd inst. The choristers exceeded 1400 in number; and the *York Herald* says they rendered the musical parts of the service in a manner worthy of the greatest praise.

Archdeacon Wright, late senior Chaplain in the Army, who is about to leave England for Vancouver Island, was on Monday night presented, at Portsmouth, with a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver salver, with a tea and coffee service, and a purse containing 125 guineas, as a memento of his long and valuable services, especially for his untiring exertions for the restoration of the Royal Garrison church, Portsmouth.

The Bishop of Lichfield, seeing the futility by present means of arousing from religious indifference the multitude of boatmen in his diocese, has constituted the canals as a kind of water parish, and appointed a special and permanent missionary or chaplain for their spiritual care. The Rev. M. Graham, a clergyman of Sedgley, is chosen for the office. A floating church will be provided.

A beautiful two-light Munich stained-glass window, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., has been placed in Castle Donnington church, near Derby, to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Wyr. It is situated on the south side, and represents the Presentation in the Temple. The window in Sarn church, Montgomeryshire, to the memory of Mr. J. Moore, mentioned in our last Number, was also made by Messrs. Mayer and Co.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

At Oxford the election of public orator took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. Dallin, of Queen's (Conservative), and Mr. Nettleship, of Corpus Christi (Liberal). At the close of the poll the numbers were—Dallin, 411; Nettleship, 264.—The secretary to the delegacy has issued tables showing the number of candidates—boys and girls—and the subjects offered by them at the Oxford local examinations this year, from which it appears that the number of junior candidates is 1704, and of seniors 640, making a total of 2344 candidates, as against 2144 last year, showing a total increase this year of 200. Of the 1704 junior candidates 335 are girls, and of the 640 senior candidates 305 are girls, as against 317 and 269 girls respectively last year. Of the junior candidates 1214 offer the rudiments of faith and religion, and 426 Holy Scripture, leaving only 58 who decline these portions of the examinations; and of the seniors 465 offer the rudiments of faith and religion, and 129 Holy Scripture, leaving only 46 who decline these portions of the examination. The subjects selected by the majority of the junior candidates are the English subjects (Shakespeare, geography, and history), Latin, French, and mathematics; while of the junior girls 29 offer Latin, 5 Greek, 63 algebra and Euclid; 9 higher mathematics, 3 trigonometry, and 3 chemistry. The subjects selected by the majority of the senior candidates are the English section, Latin, French, and mathematics; while of the senior girls 24 offer Latin, 2 Greek, 21 Euclid and algebra, 6 higher mathematics, 4 trigonometry, 3 mechanics, 3 electricity, &c., 30 vegetable and animal physiology, and 2 geology. Italian has been added to the languages section this year, but only one candidate offers himself for examination in it. The examination will begin on Monday, the 28th inst., simultaneously at 32 centres. Aberystwith and Bolton appear as new centres this year.

At Cambridge, the Lightfoot (University) Scholarship, given for the study of history, and especially of ecclesiastical history, has been awarded to J. H. Flather, B.A., of Emmanuel College. The scholarship is tenable for three years.

At Tuesday's Convocation of the University of London a resolution was proposed thanking the Senate for their decision to admit women to degrees in medicine. To this an amendment was moved that it was undesirable to take this course before the House had considered the advisability of admitting women to degrees in all faculties. This was carried on a division by 142 to 129, and was afterwards adopted as a substantive motion by 144 to 116. On Wednesday (Presentation Day) Lord Granville, Chancellor of the institution, presided; Mr. Lowe, M.P., Sir John Lubbock, M.P. (Vice-Chairman), Sir Philip Grey Egerton, and other members of the Senate, were present also. Lord Granville spoke in favour of granting medical degrees to women, in allusion to which Mr. Lowe said that he believed the decision given by him (Lord Granville) was in accordance with the very spirit of the institution, which was founded by the Queen "for the encouragement of religion and learning for all her subjects, without any distinction whatever."—The Council of University College, have appointed the Rev. Samuel Beal Professor of Chinese.

The *Globe* states that Lord Zetland has intimated that with the sum, amounting to between £4000 and £5000, which he has received as compensation for the abolition of patronage in Orkney and Shetland, he intends to found several bursaries in connection with the Faculty of Arts in Edinburgh University. His Lordship, in so disposing of the money, has in view the advancement of the educational interests of those islands, of which the intending bursars must be natives.

An enthusiastic meeting, convened by the Eastern Question Association, was held on Monday night at St. James's Hall—Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., presiding in place of the Duke of Westminster, who was kept away by illness. Resolutions in support of Mr. Gladstone's action in the House of Commons were carried by acclamation.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Don Giovanni" yesterday (Friday) week included the first appearance of Mdlle. Arigiana as Donna Elvira. The lady's voice seemed somewhat deficient in power, and her style wanting in the force required by the character, in which the debutante produced but little impression. The occasion brought back Mdlle. Thalberg, whose voice has gained in fulness, and whose performance as Zerlina displayed all its former spirit and vivacity. The singer met with a warm welcome on her reappearance. The cast in other respects was also mainly as before—Donna Anna, Madame Saar; Don Giovanni, Signor Cotogni; Don Ottavio, Signor Marini; Leporello, Signor Ciampi; and the Commendatore, Signor Capponi, the part of Masetto having been transferred to Signor Scolaro.

The opera on the previous Thursday was "Un Ballo in Maschera," cast as recently, with the exception of the character of the Duke, which was filled, for the first time here, by Signor Gayarré, who sang the music with much success.

On Saturday "Il Flauto Magico" was given, and included the first appearance this season of Mdlle. Marimon, which had been several times postponed on account of indisposition. As the Queen of Night this accomplished artist sang with the same brilliancy as on former occasions, the second of her two bravura airs having been, as usual, encored. The cast was otherwise also as before, with the exception of the small part of Monstato, in which Signor Caracciolo was favourably received on his first appearance.

On Monday "Martha" was given, with Mdlle. Thalberg in the principal character; and on Tuesday "I Puritani" was to be repeated, with Mdlle. Albani as Elvira. For Thursday "La Favorita" was announced, and for Friday "Don Giovanni," each cast as before; and this (Saturday) evening Mdlle. Albani is to appear as Gilda in "Rigoletto."

The first concert of the season given in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, took place on Saturday afternoon, and included fine performances of Mdlles. Albani and Thalberg, and other eminent members of the opera company.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Madame Christine Nilsson made her first appearance this season on Saturday as Violetta in "La Traviata." It was in that character that the eminent prima donna made her debut, in the theatre which stood on the site of the present new building, in 1867. Again, on Saturday, the special gifts and accomplishments of the singer were manifested, particularly in the delivery of the brindisi in the opening scene, the scena "Ah! fors' e lui," with its alternation of pathos and brilliancy; the duet with the elder Germont and that with her lover, Alfredo. Madame Nilsson met with an enthusiastic reception throughout her performance. The other characters just specified were very efficiently filled respectively by Signori Del Puente and Fancelli.

On the previous Thursday Mdlle. Caroline Salla made a very successful first appearance as Amelia in "Un Ballo in Maschera." The lady sang and acted with much dramatic feeling, and produced a genuine impression, particularly in the recitative, "Ecco l'orrido campo," and the aria, "Ma dall'orrido," in the following duet with the Duke, and in the closing scene. In this latter character Signor Fancelli sang very finely, Signor Rota having been a highly satisfactory representative of Renato, and Mdlle. Mila Kodani having rendered the music of the page, Oscar, with much brightness and vivacity. On Monday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was repeated, with the second appearance as Amelia of Mdlle. Salla, whose highly-successful debut in that character is recorded above. On Tuesday "Norma" was given, as on the opening night of the season.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The specialty of this week has been the Wagner Festival, at the Royal Albert Hall, which began on Monday evening, was continued on Wednesday evening, and is to be carried on this (Saturday) afternoon, on Monday and Wednesday evenings next week, and to close on the following Saturday afternoon.

It is difficult to avoid being struck by some discrepancy between Wagner's emphatically announced theories as to the conditions under which his later works should be judged, and the practice which is now countenanced and sanctioned by his personal superintendence and direction of the present performances. Perfect fusion and equality of the poetical, dramatic, and musical elements, with the accompanying accessories of stage action and scenery, were insisted on by the poet-composer as indispensable to the right comprehension and judgment of his "opera-dramas," as he himself styles these works. Yet we now have him voluntarily producing portions of them in concert-room performance, dependent on the musical effect only.

It must, however, in justice be admitted that no complete hearing of such elaborate works as those just referred to is practicable at present in this country, whatever possibilities may hereafter arise; and perhaps we should be glad that the composer's relaxation of the rigid conditions which he first laid down have enabled many to hear some extraordinary music, with the advantage of Wagner's co-operation, that they have hitherto had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with. It must be borne in mind, too, that any adaptations made for the present purpose are effected by the composer himself. Moreover, some of the solo vocalists of last year's Bayreuth representations are being heard at the Albert Hall performances.

A fine orchestra has been assembled, numbering 169 instrumentalists, and many rehearsals have been held in order to ensure that thorough preparation which the difficulty of the music renders necessary. These have been directed by Herr Richter (the conductor of the Bayreuth performances) and Mr. Dannreuther.

The entry of Herr Wagner on the platform was the signal for great and prolonged cheering, which he acknowledged with evident gratification. The operatic selections on Monday were preceded by the "Kaiser Marsch." The pieces from "Rienzi" were the prayer and the address to the conspirators, both sung by Herr Unger (of Bayreuth), the "March of Peace" having been given between. From "Tannhäuser" the extracts were the orchestral introduction to the second act and the entrance of Elisabeth, the duet for this character and Tannhäuser, the Landgrave's solo, and the scene of the reception of the guests at Wartburg, including the well-known march. The music of Elisabeth was finely declaimed by Madame Materna, who was well supported by Herr Unger as Tannhäuser, Herr Carl Hill (from Schwerin), as Wolfram, and Herr Chandon (from Vienna) as the Landgrave.

The closing portion of Monday's concert consisted of the orchestral introduction to "Das Rheingold," the opening scene with the Rhine Daughters (Woglinde, Wellgunde, and Flosshilde, represented by Fraulein Grün, Waibel, and Ester), and other extracts, closing with the final scene, and including the characters of Alberich (Herr Hill), Wotan (Herr Chandon), and others.

The effect produced by the selections from the earlier operas

of the composer was far greater than that which followed the extracts from the introductory work of the "Nibelungen" series, in which prolonged declamation so greatly prevails. Here, especially, the want of the stage accessories of scenery and action was strongly felt.

Wagner conducted with that energy and decision which are his well-known characteristics as an orchestral director, having resigned the bâton, during a small closing portion of the programme to Herr Richter.

Wednesday evening's performances consisted of the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," and extracts from the opera, including the chorus of sailors, the steersman's song, the Dutchman's aria, and the duet for Daland and the Dutchman, in the first act; and the great scene between the Dutchman and Senta in the second act. The music of the characters was very finely sung by Fraulein Sadler-Grün and Herr Carl Hill, the steersman's song having been effectively given by Herr Schlosser. The second part of Wednesday's programme consisted of the first act of "Die Walküre—the first of the "Nibelungen" operas, "Das Rheingold" being the prelude thereto. In the scene referred to, the principal characters concerned are Sieglinde and Siegmund, and their music was finely declaimed by Madame Materna and Herr Unger; that of Hunding having been efficiently rendered by Herr Chandon. Again, as on Monday, the earlier portion of the programme appeared to be that which most interested the audience. Herr Wagner conducted some portions of the concert, others having been directed by Herr Richter. The programme for the afternoon performance of to-day (Saturday) comprises selections from "Tannhäuser" and "Die Walküre."

The business arrangements of the festival have been carried out with great efficiency by Messrs. Hodge and Essex, of Argyl-street, and it is to be hoped that the results will prove remunerative of the enterprise.

The twenty-first series of the Crystal Palace Saturday concerts closed the week before last, and was supplemented, on the following Saturday, as usual, by an extra performance for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. The orchestral programme on this occasion comprised Sir Sterndale Bennett's overture, "Paradise and the Peri," Beethoven's pastoral symphony, and Herr Rubinstein's "Humoresque," in illustration of "Don Quixote," the last piece having been conducted by the composer. The remaining instrumental piece was Weber's "Concertstück" for pianoforte (with orchestra), which was brilliantly played by Miss Anna Mehlig. Brahms's second set of "Liebeslieder" waltzes for vocal quartet and pianoforte duet were well rendered by Mesdames Sophie Löwe and Redeker, and Mr. Shakspeare and Mr. Pyatt, with Miss Anna Mehlig and Mr. Walter Bache as pianists. Vocal solos were contributed by Miss Enriquez and Herr Henschel. Mr. Manns—who conducted the chief portion of the concert—was warmly greeted on his entry.

The second of Herr Rubinstein's recitals at St. James's Hall took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the great pianist again manifested his special powers and marked individuality by his performance of a selection from the works of various masters, including pieces of his own composition.

A very interesting concert was given at St. James's Hall last Thursday evening by Mr. J. B. Welch, the well-known professor of singing. The programme included Schumann's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's Hymn for contralto solo and chorus, performed with a large choral force, and miscellaneous pieces by several eminent vocalists, including Mr. Santley.

Music is again to form a special feature in the arrangements at the Alexandra Palace. The proceedings at the opening of the new season, on Thursday, included a concert of English music, which was contributed to by several eminent solo vocalists, in addition to the large choir and band of the establishment.

Herr Lehmeyer was ably assisted in his first chamber concert, last Thursday, at Langham Hall.

The third subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's new series took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, when the programme consisted entirely of English music, comprising madrigals, glees, part-songs, and vocal solos, by composers of the past and present periods.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place next Monday afternoon, at St. James's Hall.

The annual concert of Mr. Ambrose Austin, manager of the concert arrangements at St. James's Hall, takes place next Thursday evening, with a very strong list of eminent artists. Mr. Austin deserves well of the frequenters of the hall for his special business efficiency and invariable courtesy.

By permission of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, a morning concert will be given next Thursday, at Grosvenor House, on behalf of the Clio training-ship for destitute boys, which is to be stationed in Menai Strait. Madame Patey, Signor Foli, and other singers of note, will assist. The Welsh Choral Union will be under the direction of Mr. John Thomas.

The Earl of Powis has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, in the room of the late Lord Sudeley.

The National Congress of the Argentine Confederation was opened at Buenos Ayres on the 5th inst. The President, in his speech on the occasion, mentioned the economies effected in the public expenditure in order to balance the Budget and the redemption of the existing debts. He alluded also to the public works that had been finished, particularly the Tucuman Railway, which, though imposing heavy present charges upon the public treasury, were a sure pledge of future prosperity. The President spoke hopefully of the new political era inaugurated by the evident futility of the efforts made by Lopez Jordan to excite a rising in Entre Rios. The progress of Argentine manufactures was manifested by the success of the Industrial Exhibition opened on Jan. 15 last. The export trade was assuming greater extension, and the relations of the Confederation with foreign countries were satisfactory.

Among the War Maps recently published, one of the most excellent certainly is Stanford's large coloured Map of Turkey in Europe and her Tributary States, and the Kingdom of Greece, together with such parts of Russia, Austria, Turkey in Asia, and Persia, as are more immediately connected with the settlement of the Eastern Question. This Map embraces the whole theatre of interest. Mr. Stanford has also issued a Popular Map of the Seat of War in the East and Jankowski's Russo-Turkish War Map, each most serviceable in its way. Messrs. Bacon and Co. have brought out a Map of Turkey and Greece; a Panorama of the entire Seat of War, constructed to a regular scale of miles; and a large Map of the Seat of War, on the same scale and projection. Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 186, Strand, likewise have published a coloured War Map, showing the entire Russo-Turkish frontier in Europe and Asia.—Another map of interest just now is Mr. F. Jeppe's of the Transvaal Republic, published by Mr. J. J. Pratt, of Queen-street, City.



THE WAR: ENLISTING VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TURKISH ARMY IN ROUMELIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

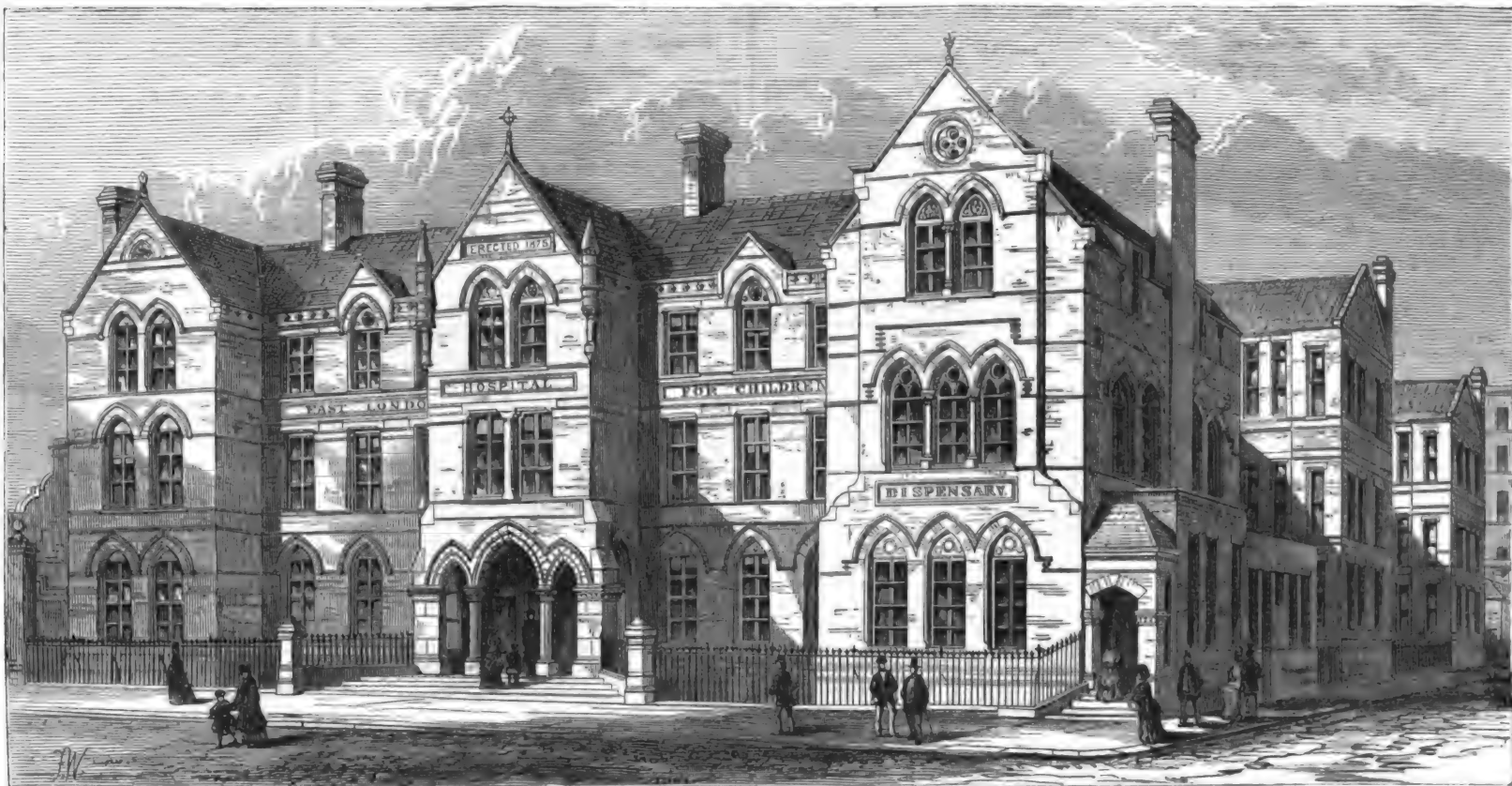
The new building for this institution, at Shadwell, was opened on Wednesday week by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck. Our illustration gives a view of this building, which has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of the architects, Messrs. Henry and Charles Legg, of Bedford-row. The institution combines the two objects of an hospital for children and dispensary for women. It was founded by Dr. N. Heckford, in a warehouse at Radcliffe-cross, on Jan 28, 1868. A tablet in the new hospital declares that he "was born in Calcutta, April, 1842; died Dec. 14, 1871, aged twenty-nine. He lived for the institution, and died a few days after the site of this building was purchased." The new structure, with the price of the land, has cost between £14,000 and £15,000, and another wing has yet to be constructed; when finished, there will be a total of 180 beds. Since the establishment of the hospital it has had no less than between 50,000 and 60,000 patients—women and children. These were administered to at an annual expenditure of £3000, but the extended agency of the charity will entail an additional expenditure of £1500, making £4500 yearly. At Shadwell there was a general holiday on the opening day; the High-street was resplendent with triumphal arches and bunting, and an enthusiastic popular reception of the Duchess of Teck gave sufficient indications of East-End loyalty. The Duchess, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, arrived at the hospital at half-past two. A guard of honour of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers was in attend-

ance. Her Royal Highness was received by Viscount Enfield, the president, Mr. T. Charrington, the chairman, Mr. Prescott, the vice-chairman, Mr. E. G. Norris, the treasurer, and a number of governors. A procession was formed, in which the Bishop of London and several clergymen in their robes took part. The Duchess of Teck was conducted through the wards, on three of which she bestowed the names of "Princess Mary," "Enfield," and "Heckford." On arriving at the reception ward "God Save the Queen" was sung, and members of the board and officers were introduced by the president to the Princess. An address was presented to the Royal visitor, who declared the hospital opened. The Duke of Teck thanked the company for the kind reception they had accorded to the Princess. A number of ladies and children presented purses to her Royal Highness. This ceremony was supplemented by the gift of a check by the Princess herself. The Bishop of London offered prayer and pronounced the benediction. The Royal party soon afterwards left the hospital amid vigorous cheering from the people who lined High-street. The company adjourned to a large tent erected on a piece of ground upon which it is intended to build more wards as the necessary funds are forthcoming. About 400 guests sat down to luncheon, Lord Enfield presiding. After the usual loyal toasts, the "Health of the Duchess of Teck," with thanks for having so kindly presided, was proposed, and drunk with standing honours. In replying to the toast of "Success to the Hospital," the treasurer stated that, in spite of the expense of building, the institution was not in debt, although in want of funds. Subscription lists to the amount of

about £2000 were read by the secretary. Among the numerous toasts proposed was one to the memory of the late Dr. Heckford, who began the good work which has resulted in the foundation of the present hospital.

THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at the Newmarket Spring Races were won on Wednesday week by the French horse Chamant, belonging to Count F. de Lagrange. Our last week's chronicle of National Sports gave a sufficient account of this race. The winning horse was bred in France, and is a bay colt by Mortemer out of Araucaria. Last year he was not placed in the July Stakes at Newmarket, won by Warren Hastings, who beat Lady Golightly by a head, Covenanter being a bad third; The Rover (fourth), Pagnotee, and Orleans also ran. At Goodwood, 8 st. 10 lb., was second, beaten three quarters of a length by Shillelagh, 8 st. 10 lb., for the Levant Stakes; Collingbourne, 8 st. 13 lb., being a bad third; Saumur, Popkins, and Orleans also ran. At Lewes August Meeting, carrying 8 st. 11 lb., was not placed for the Astley Stakes, won by Placida, 8 st. 13 lb., who beat Chevron, 9 st. 4 lb., by three lengths; Shillelagh, 9 st. 7 lb., being third, beaten the same distance; seven others ran. At the same meeting, carrying 8 st. 12 lb., won the Priory Stakes by three parts of a length from Tribute, 8 st. 9 lb.; Dee, 9 st. 2 lb., being third, a length from the latter. The following also ran:—A filly by Hamlet-Yarra-Yarra, 8 st. 9 lb.; Father Mathew, 9 st. 5 lb.; Pride, 8 st. 9 lb.; Malta, 8 st. 12 lb.; Miss Ferriby, 8 st. 9 lb. At

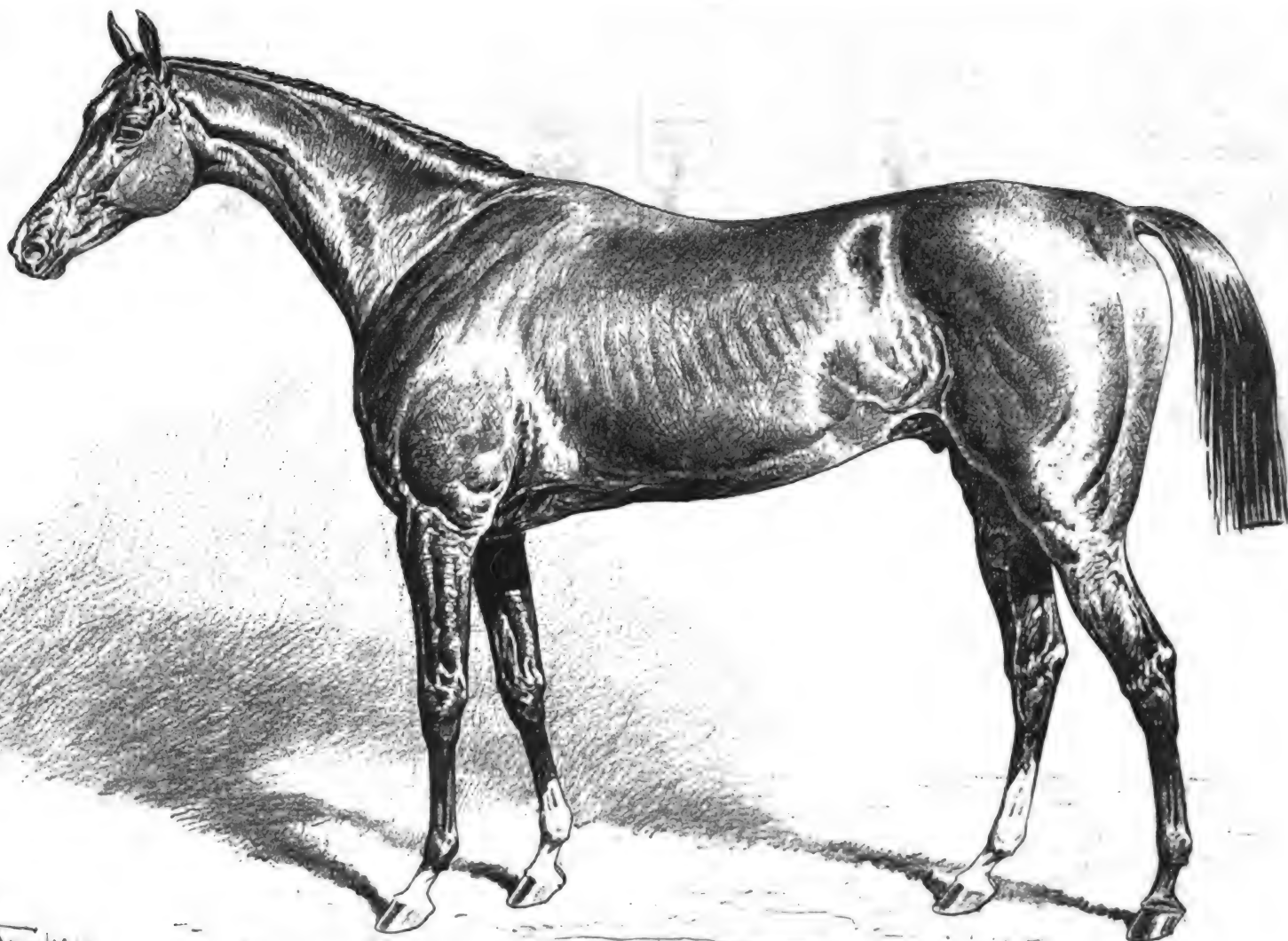


THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN SHADWELL.

Doncaster September Meeting was not placed for the Champagne Stakes, won by Lady Golightly by six lengths, Monk being second, and Shillelagh third; Albert Edward and Norwich also ran. Same meeting, carrying 9 st. 3 lb., was third, a head behind the second, for the Two-Year-Old Sweepstakes, won by Plunger, 8 st. 10 lb., who beat Dee, 9 st., by three lengths. Avontes, Sleipnir, Ernest, and Helena also ran. At Newmarket Second October Meeting, carrying 8 st. 13 lb., won the Middle Park Plate by a head from Pellegrino, 8 st. 7 lb., Plunger, 8 st. 9 lb., being

third, beaten the same distance. The following also ran:—The Rover, 8 st. 6 lb.; Thunderstone, 8 st. 6 lb.; Voltella colt, 8 st. 6 lb.; Ipswich, 8 st. 6 lb.; Hadrian, 8 st. 6 lb.; Peterborough, 8 st. 6 lb.; King Clovis, 8 st. 6 lb.; Lady Golightly, 8 st. 13 lb.; Orleans, 8 st. 9 lb.; Filouse, 8 st. 6 lb.; Glen Arthur, 8 st. 6 lb.; Bay Julia, 8 st. 3 lb.; St. Anthony, 8 st. 6 lb.; King of Spades, 8 st. 6 lb. At Newmarket Houghton Meeting, carrying 9 st. 5 lb., won the Dewhurst Plate by half a length from Plunger, 8 st. 13 lb., who finished four lengths in front of Winchelsea, 8 st. 9 lb.

Ipswich, King Clovis, Polydorus, and Glen Arthur also ran. This year Chamant walked over for the Bennington Stakes at Newmarket Craven Meeting, and has now won the Two Thousand Guineas. Chamant is engaged at Epsom in the Derby, at Paris in the Grand Prix, at Ascot in the St. James's Palace Stakes, at Doncaster in the St. Leger and the Doncaster Stakes, at Newmarket First October in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes and the Newmarket St. Leger, at Newmarket Houghton in the All-Aged Stakes, and at Newmarket Second October Meeting, 1878, in the Champion Stakes.



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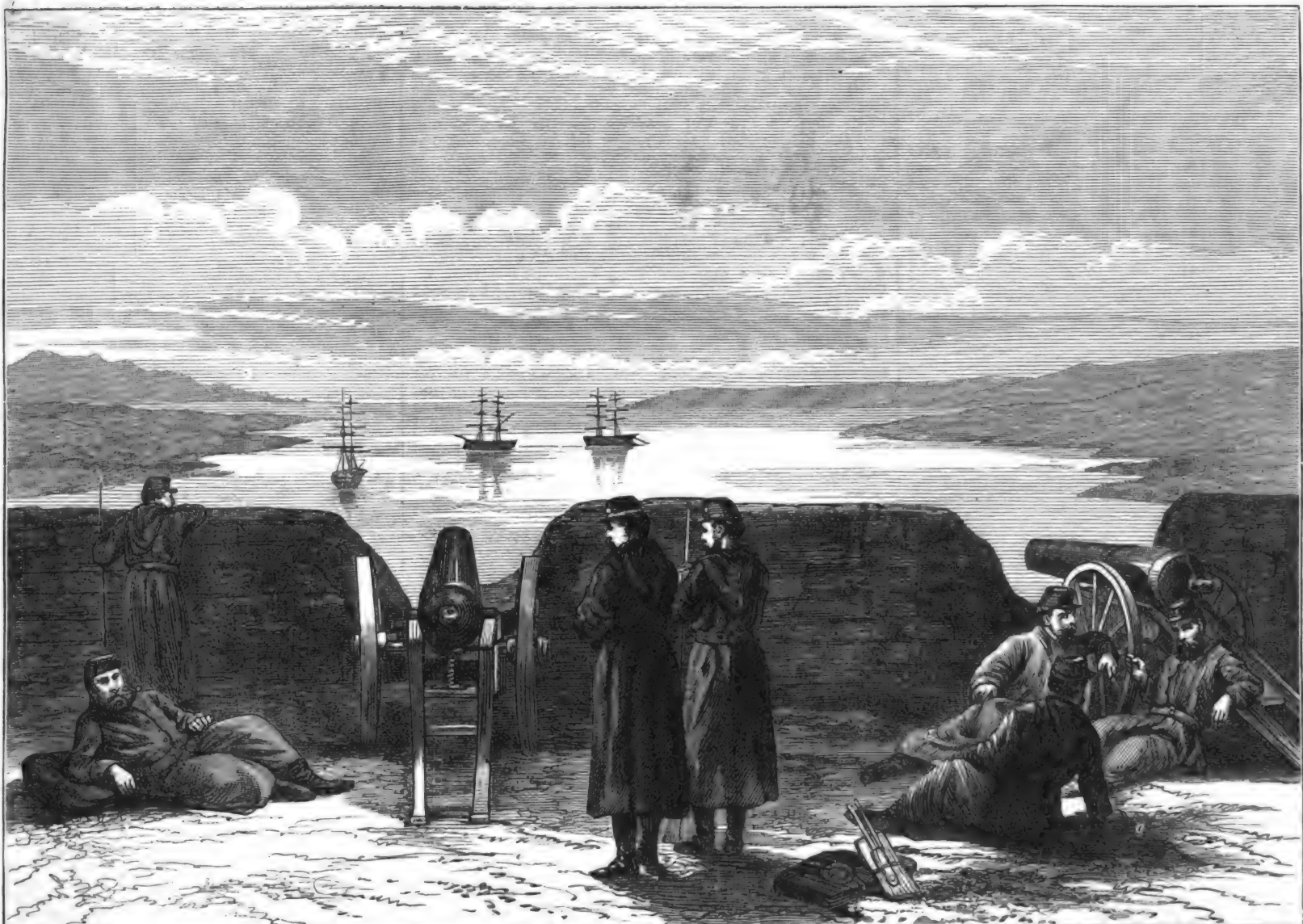
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THE WAR: OUR ARTIST'S FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH A COSSACK—TRYING HIS METTLE.



RUSSIAN FIELD-GUNS COMMANDING THE DANUBE AT THE MOUTH OF THE PRUTH.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

We have already reviewed in this Journal the very interesting and instructive new book on "Russia," by Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, a resident during six years in that country, and a diligent student of its social, legal, administrative, and political conditions. It consists of two handsome volumes, recently published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. At the present moment we feel sure that our readers will peruse with eager attention the following extracts from this important work, needing no further preface:—

"The aggressive tendencies of the Russians in the direction of Constantinople are nearly as old as Russian nationality and much older than the Russian Empire. The Russo-Slavonians who held the valley of the Dnieper from the ninth to the thirteenth century were one of those numerous border tribes which the tottering Byzantine Empire attempted to ward off by diplomacy and rich gifts; and by giving to the troublesome chiefs, on condition of their accepting Christianity, Princesses of the Imperial family as brides. Vladimir, Prince of Kiev, now recognised as a saint by the Russian Church, accepted Christianity in this way, and his subjects followed his example. Russia thus became ecclesiastically a part of the Patriarchate of Constantinople; and the people learnt to regard Tsar-grad—that is, the City of the Tsar or Byzantine Emperor—with peculiar veneration.

"All through the long Tartar domination, when nomadic hordes held the valley of the Dnieper, and formed a barrier between Russia and Southern Europe, the capital of the Greek Orthodox world was remembered and venerated by the Russian people; and in the fifteenth century it acquired in their eyes a new significance. At that time the relative positions of Constantinople and Moscow were changed. Constantinople fell under the power of the Turks, while Moscow threw off the yoke of the Tartars, the northern representatives of the Turkish race. The Grand Prince of Moscow and of all Russia thereby became the chief protector of the Greek Orthodox Church, and in some sort the successor of the Byzantine Tsars. To strengthen his claim, he married a member of the old Imperial family; and his successors went further in the same direction, by assuming the title of Tsar and inventing a fable about their great ancestor Rurik being a descendant of Caesar Augustus. The gradual emancipation of the Russian Church from the authority of the Byzantine Patriarch tended likewise in this direction.

"All this would seem to a lawyer or diplomatist a very shadowy title; and none of the Russian monarchs (except, perhaps, Catherine II., who formed the project of resuscitating the Byzantine Empire, and caused one of her grandsons to learn Greek in view of possible contingencies) ever seriously thought of claiming the imaginary heritage. But the idea that the Tsars ought to reign in Tsar-grad, and that St. Sophia, polluted by Moslem abominations, should be restored to the Orthodox, struck deep root in the minds of the Russian people. This idea is not yet quite extinct. When serious disturbances break out in the East the Russian peasantry begin to think that perhaps the time has come when a crusade will be undertaken for the recovery of the Holy City on the Bosphorus, and for the liberation of their brethren in the faith who now groan under Turkish bondage. This is the religious element in that strange attractive force which connects Russia with Constantinople.

"Very different from this religious element, yet often inseparably blended with it, is an ingredient which I may term, for want of a better word, the ethno-sentimental element. After the fall of the first Napoleonic Empire, a violent popular reaction took place all over Europe in favour of national independence and Republican institutions; and shortly afterwards the discoveries of comparative philology, together with other influences, suggested to political theorists certain grand confederations of peoples, founded on ethnological consanguinity. The existing European political units would, it was thought, group themselves into three categories, the Romanic, the Teutonic, and the Slavonian; and the principle of political federation, while satisfying the demands of ethnology, would leave to the individual nations a sufficient amount of local autonomy. This theory awoke new aspirations all over Europe. In the West, it could not take a very firm hold of the public mind, because all the Western nations, with the exception of Italy, enjoyed at least national independence, and knew nothing of foreign oppressors. If they had to suffer tyranny, it was not the tyranny of the foreigner, and therefore the patriotic feelings in their simplest form were not called into play. In south-eastern Europe, on the contrary, the effect was very different. Though the great masses among the Slavs knew nothing of the intellectual movements which agitated the Western nations, there were a few individuals who had thrown themselves into the general current of European thought; and through these men the new ideas penetrated into Slavonia. The effect which they produced among a people who had for generations lived under foreign domination, without forgetting their ancient freedom, may easily be imagined. Poets began to sing about the present woes and the departed glories of the race, and their impassioned words found a response in many hearts. From Slavonia, that had for ages borne her sufferings in silence, went up to Heaven a long, low wail, 'How long, Lord, how long?' The strain was plaintive, for it thrilled with the consciousness of humiliating bondage and the memory of a thousand wrongs; but the melancholy was not unmixed with consolation, and the consolation not unmixed with hope. God had not utterly forgotten his people, and would in his own good time send a deliverer. Predictions that a brighter and happier era lay in the future found numerous believers. We may imagine the fervour awakened in impulsive Slavonian hearts by songs which pointed to the day when the brave, long-suffering Slavs would arise, and free themselves from 'the remorseless tyranny of the German, the Hungarian, and the Turk.' From that wail of an oppressed race, recounting its ancient glories and looking with longing eyes for the advent of a brighter day, there was but one step to the conception of a Pan-Slavonic empire, with Constantinople as its capital.

"We have here a whole world of deep sentiments and wild aspirations, of which West Europeans are profoundly ignorant, and with which, if they knew it, they could scarcely be expected to sympathise; but it would have been strange indeed if this enthusiasm had found no response among the Russians, who are the only Slavonic people that has succeeded in realising these aspirations, and who are singularly sensitive to the infectious influence of grand misty conceptions. The wonder is that the response should have been so slight; all the more, as the hegemony in any Pan-Slavonic confederation would naturally devolve upon Russia. Among Russians in general the amount of Slavonic sentiment is, indeed, in ordinary times very small; but it exists to a large extent in a latent state, and is easily awakened by abnormal conditions.

"We come now to the third element in the force which draws Russia towards the Bosphorus, I mean the political. Here again, we come to the problem of territorial expansion. What reasonable motives has Russia for wishing to push forward her frontier in that direction?

"Two of the chief elements in the expansive tendency, as exemplified in the past, may be dismissed with a single sentence.

As the valley of the Danube and the Balkan Peninsula are already densely populated, they do not present a field for colonisation; nor does Russia require to make annexations in that region for the purpose of self-defence. If she has any views of territorial aggrandisement in that direction, they must belong to the category of motives which I have called high political aims.

"Russia has long aspired to be a great naval Power, and has consequently striven to reach the seacoast. To the north and north-east she succeeded, but neither the Polar Ocean nor the Baltic fulfilled satisfactorily the required conditions, and she naturally turned her eyes to the Mediterranean. With difficulty she gained possession of the northern and eastern shores of the Black Sea; but the design has been thereby only half realised, for the only outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean lies through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which the Turks can open and close according to their good pleasure.

"There can be no doubt that Russia would very much prefer having in her own possession the keys of this important passage. In many respects it is very disagreeable to her that the Turks should be able, without employing a single ship of war, to blockade effectually all her southern ports. Here is, I believe, the only real, reasonable motive which she can have for wishing to gain possession of Constantinople. All the others which are commonly quoted are more or less visionary. The idea of transferring the capital from the Neva to the Golden Horn is never for a moment entertained by any serious statesman. The oft-repeated, but seldom proved, assertion, that Russia might seriously embarrass our communications with India, and dispute with us the naval supremacy of the Mediterranean, scarcely deserves more attention. The possession of the Dardanelles gives naval supremacy merely in the Black Sea, and not in the Mediterranean; and, in the event of a war, it can matter little to us whether the Russian fleet is shut up in the Black Sea or in the harbour of Sebastopol. In either case, it is quite harmless so far as the Mediterranean and our communications with India are concerned.

"There remains, of course, the grandiloquent aphorism, attributed to Napoleon I. and other high authorities, that 'the power which possesses Constantinople must be mistress of the world.' If the Turks hold this doctrine, it may account to some extent for their inordinate national vanity. Certainly, many Christians hold it, and often use it as an unanswerable argument. For my own part, I have very frequently heard it enunciated; but I do not understand the language of transcendental politics, and, unfortunately, I have never found any one who could construe for me the mystic words into plain English. Still, whether true or not, it must be taken into account. A widespread conviction of this kind, which is commonly accepted by Western Europe, is pretty certain to influence Russian as well as British statesmen."

The author proceeds to review the action latterly of the "Slavonic Committee," a society established in three sections at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kiev, and regularly authorised by the Government; its ordinary purposes being to assist non-Russian Slavs settled in Russia, to contribute funds for popular education among the Southern Slavs, to educate young Bulgarians in Russia, and send money, or ecclesiastical vessels and vestments, to the Orthodox churches in Austria and Turkey. When the late insurrection broke out in Herzegovina, the Metropolitan of Serbia and Montenegro made appeals to the charitable in aid of the sufferers. These appeals were published in the Russian newspapers, and read by the parish priests in the churches, and very soon donations began to flow in. When Serbia and Montenegro openly took part with the insurgents, some Russian nobles determined to go and serve as volunteers, and General Tchernayeff took the command of the Serbian army. This was highly approved by the Slavonic Committee. The war in Serbia began, and the unequal struggle was watched in Russia with breathless anxiety. Several Russian officers fell in battle, and the enthusiasm increased, awaking a host of old memories and passions that had long been lying dormant. Then the Turks committed their "grand mistake." While all eyes were fixed on the Morava and the Timok, a cry was heard from the background; and all who had any human feeling in them stood aghast at the awful spectacle presented by the Bulgarian villages. The Russian peasant is profoundly ignorant of the details of the Eastern Question. He would not appreciate reports of the ordinary grievances suffered under Turkish misrule. But tales of a death-struggle with the Moslem—of massacres and ruthless destruction perpetrated among an Orthodox population by hordes of savage Mohammedans—these have upon him a very different effect. The old spirit of the Russian nation, which won the steppe, inch by inch, from the nomadic Tartar hordes, is not quite extinct. As, in old times, the moujik hastily took up his hatchet and ran to the rescue, when he heard the cry, "The Tartars are upon us—our people are being killed!" so the Russian of our own day is ready to lend a hand when the cry comes from his Orthodox brethren beyond the Danube. The educated classes in Russia have not this personal, traditional recollection of Tartar barbarities; but they have a very large fund of humanitarian sentiment, which produced, after the Bulgarian atrocities, the same effect. The consequence was that several thousand Russian volunteers went to Serbia, and the donations rose to about three millions of roubles, or £400,000. The Government of Alexander II. was, in the opinion of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, sincerely averse to undertake a war against Turkey. There was certainly no present idea of gaining possession of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, or any such grand fantastic scheme. The Russian Government could not, of course, have prevented its subjects fraternising with the Slavs; but it could at once have closed all sections of the Slavonic Committee, prevented the enrolment of volunteers, and suppressed the popular demonstrations. And yet it must be confessed that the Russian Government was, in a certain sense, forced to take part in the movement. "In the Slavonic question there is a purely political, as well as a sentimental, element. The aspirations of the Southern Slavs, however visionary they may be, add in many ways to the influence of Russia; and no Russian Sovereign, who seeks to uphold and extend the influence of his country, can afford to overlook them."

In conclusion, says this well-informed and judicious author, "Beyond the Slavonic question lies the Eastern Question, in the wider sense of the term. The destinies of Asia are, to a great extent, in the hands of Russia and England. Though the field is wide enough for both, it would be too sanguine to expect that we shall never disagree. Let us always beware, however, of mistaking imaginary for real interests, and of fighting about a misunderstanding. Meanwhile, our duty is clear; we ought to know Russia better, and so avoid unnecessary collisions. It is in the hope of contributing, in some measure, to this desirable result that the present work has been written."

We must again commend the admirable work of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace to the attentive study of all who would form a correct judgment of the actual situation of the Russian Empire, the character of its nation and the policy of its rulers, at the present momentous crisis of its relations with Great Britain.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN ASIA.

Our Map of the territories of Georgia and Armenia, and neighbouring provinces, on the Asiatic frontier of the Russian and Turkish Empires, will be found useful to follow the reports of the campaign that has begun in that remote locality; the fortified towns of Kars and Erzeroum, situated one or two hundred miles inland, and the seaports of Batoum and Trebizond, are more especially to be observed in this map. The following general remarks upon the geographical position of the Russian provinces in that region of the East may here be quoted from an article in one of our contemporaries before the outbreak of the war:—

"Anyone examining a good map of the country lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian cannot fail to be at once struck with certain marked features of their physical geography. Stretching across diagonally from sea to sea, from the spit of land that forms the eastern boundary of the Straits of Kertch, at their north-eastern end, to a corresponding spit running out into the Caspian at their south-western end, the mountains of the Caucasus form a vast natural barrier between Europe and Asia—one which might well have seemed to hold in check even the most aggressive military Power. For one third of its length this great chain rises in height beyond the limits of perpetual snow. In place of valleys are to be found only fearful abysses, in which roll headlong torrents. Held by a hardy race of men, it would have seemed a task, if not impossible, at least of repelling danger, to penetrate and conquer such mountains as these. Yet, more than a hundred years ago, Russia began the task, and ere the nineteenth century had dawned, she had pierced the barrier with a road available for troops, and, under guise of aiding Georgia against the Persians, had incorporated it into the Russian Empire. Fifty years have passed since she made her peace with Persia, adding to the already annexed Georgia the basins of the rivers flowing thence into the Caspian, and a wide stretch of territory upon the shore of that sea. Scarcely twelve years have passed since the last sparks of resistance made by the hill tribes died away, for want of that fire which Schamyl's courage had so long supplied. Now those fair Southern slopes are all in Russia's hands. Here are their forests and productive soil. The cedars and the beeches, the oaks and pines of the upper regions, the crops of maize, of barley, wheat, and other grain that grow so freely on the terraced plateaux, the cotton and the flax of the lower plains, the wines, the silk, the iron, and the copper of this most marvellously rich province, are hers by right of treaty. Her frontier now nowhere remains within a hundred miles of the great snowy range. In most of its length it is full 200 miles away.

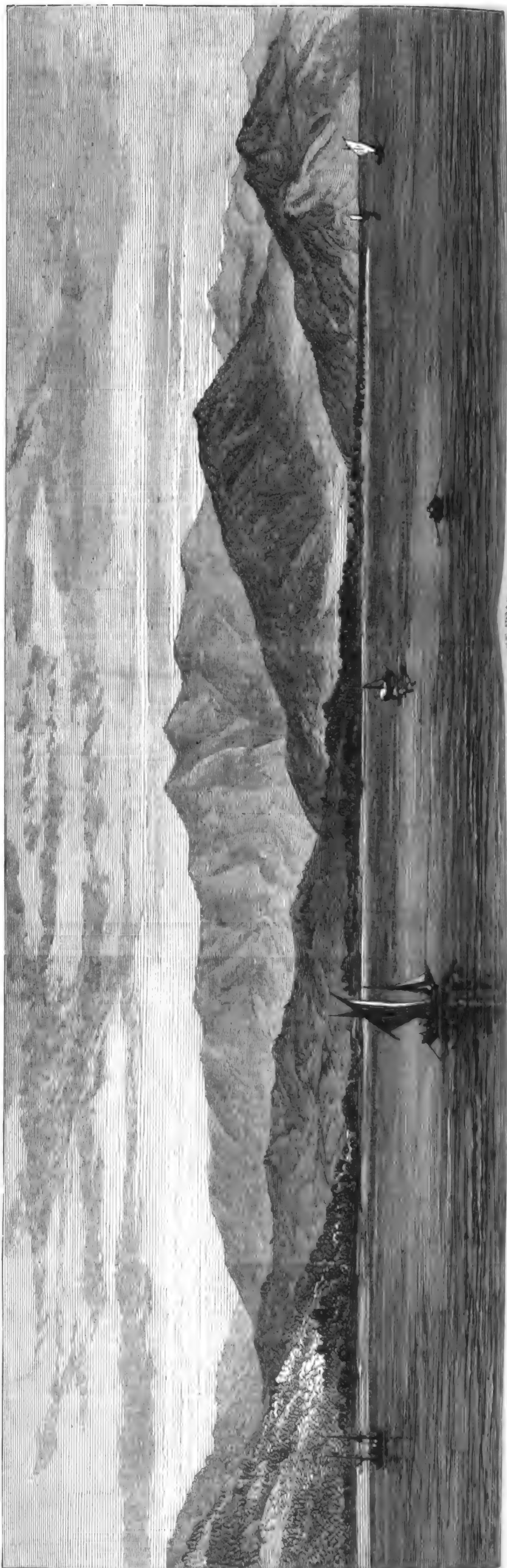
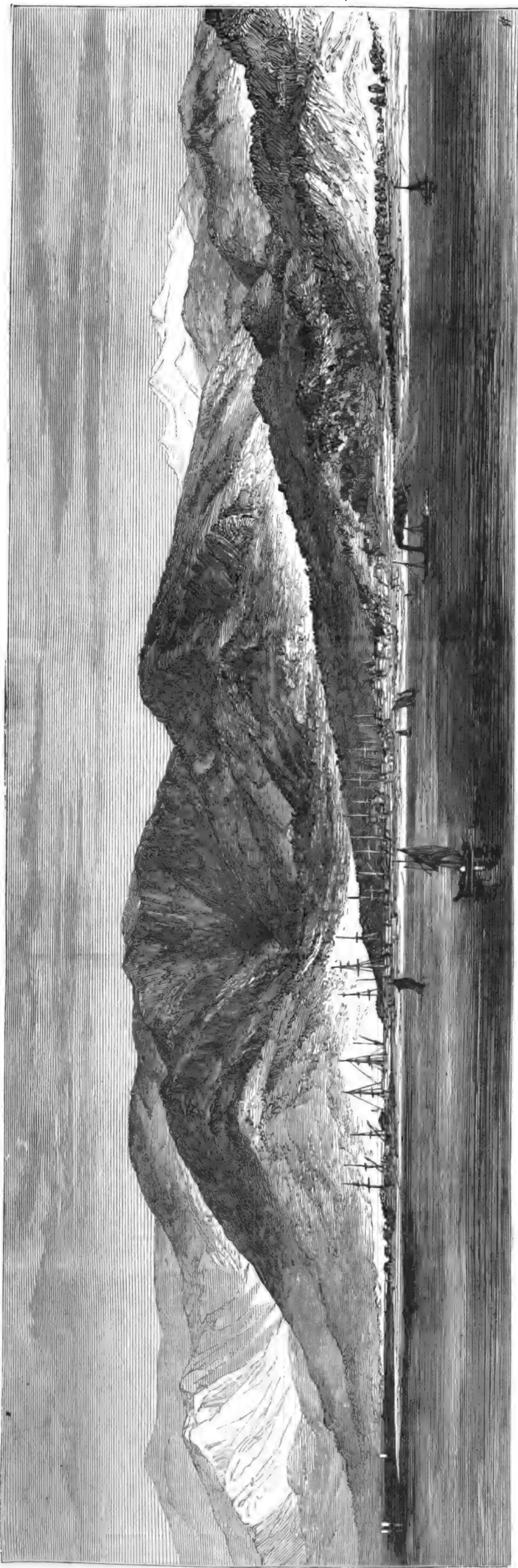
"Standing upon Mount Ararat, we are on the spot where the kingdoms meet of Sultan, Shah, and Czar. All round us is a tangled mass of mountains, upheaved by some later convulsions than that which built the great Caucasian range. At our feet, as we look northwards, flows in a south-easterly direction the river Araxes, forming till near its junction with the Kura, on the great Mogan plain, the Russo-Persian frontier. But the delta of the Kura is all in Russian hands, and her territory thrusts down a long wedge into Persia along the Caspian shore. Along the northern bank of the Araxes for nearly a hundred miles from Djulfa runs the main road from Tabriz in Persia to Erivan, a Russian fortified town north of us as we stand on Ararat, and thence again due north to Tiflis, the seat of Government of the province. Due west for some fifty miles the Russo-Turkish frontier follows the crest of the Ararat range, turns northwards, crosses the Upper Araxes Valley, follows the valley of the Arpa Tchai, and then, ascending another mountain range, runs north-west along its crest to the Black Sea. This coterminous boundary of Russia and of Turkey is some three hundred and fifty miles in length. On both sides of this Russian frontier lies a strangely tangled web of mountains and of streams in which at first it seems hard to introduce any idea of order, such as nature generally shows in all her schemes. Instead of rivers running down at right angles from the mountains, we find them running parallel to them. The Rion, which flows into the Black Sea at Poti, and the Kura which falls into the Caspian, run at the foot of the great Caucasian range. In Turkish Armenia the mountains seem to form a network, in which the streams are led into strange sources. Here we have the upper waters of the Euphrates flowing at first due west, as though they were going to empty themselves into the Mediterranean; while in between the Eastern and Western sources of the Euphrates, the head waters of the Araxes and of the Chorokh flow eastward; yet the one finds its outlet in the Caspian, the other in the Euxine. Clearly this must be a most difficult country for military operations, affording obstacles of a serious nature at almost every step.

"Turkey is superior upon the Black Sea, and can prevent Russia from using her Black Sea ports south of the Caucasus. Her military reinforcements and supplies must be brought into Trans-Caucasia by one of two routes—the first, the railway from Rostov, on the Sea of Azof, to Vladikavkas, north of the Kasbek Pass, and thence by road, 140 miles, to Tiflis; the second, by steamer from Astrakhan to Baku on the Caspian. Of these two roads the railway runs along the edge of the Circassian territory; the second, or sea route, ends at a port whence a road leads along the coast into the heart of the Daghestan country. Even if the subject tribes remain quiet, the difficulties which such long lines of communication involve are vast, and Russia has been making the utmost efforts to pour stores into Tiflis while peace left open to her the harbour of Poti, whence there is a railway direct to Tiflis, less than 200 miles in length. War commenced, and the port of Poti blockaded, Russia can count only upon the other two lines. In order to ensure safety for her base on the Sea of Azof, she has been for many months past strengthening Kertch, and, by guns and torpedoes, can now fairly call the Straits of Kertch impassable to an enemy's ships; while the line of railway itself is protected by the Caucasus against any attack from a force landing on the Black Sea coast. Still more absolutely safe from foreign aggression is the line from Astrakhan by the Caspian to Baku, for Russia is mistress of the Caspian. No other flag floats there but her own. There she has a fleet of steamers, and more than 300 smaller craft, while at least 500 steamers ply upon the Volga. Thus, if she can secure herself against internal revolt, these two lines of supply seem absolutely secure. Careful to provide for inter-communication between the points of arrival of stores and troops in Trans-Caucasia, Russia has constructed a good road from Baku to Tiflis and Poti; from which, at various points, branch off roads to the Turkish and Persian frontiers. She may thus mass her troops at either end or at any point of this line, and either try to turn or pierce the mountain groups which lie between Tiflis and Erzeroum."

A crowded meeting of tenants upon the Shaftesbury Park estate was held last Saturday evening, at which an emphatic protest was made against a contemplated rise in the rents.

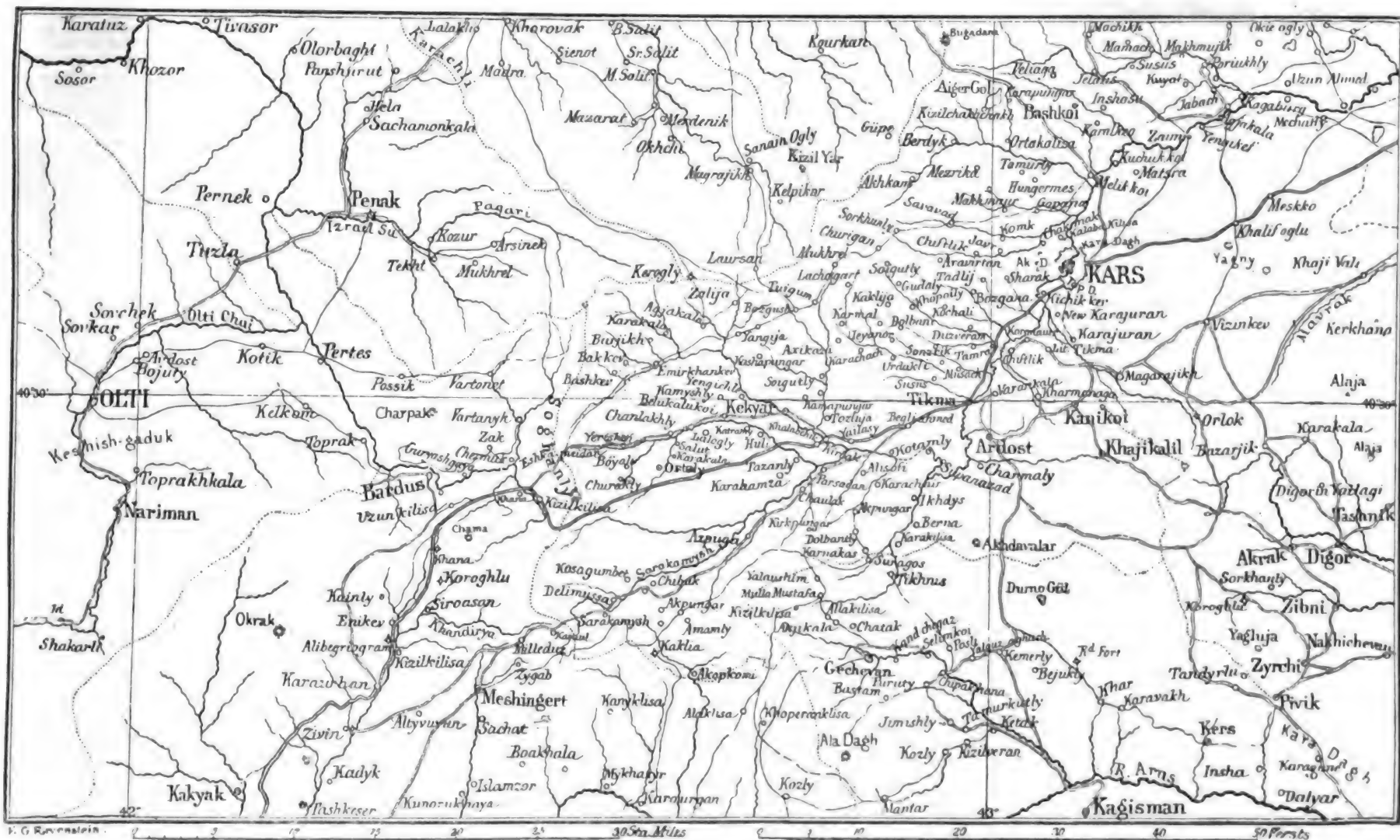
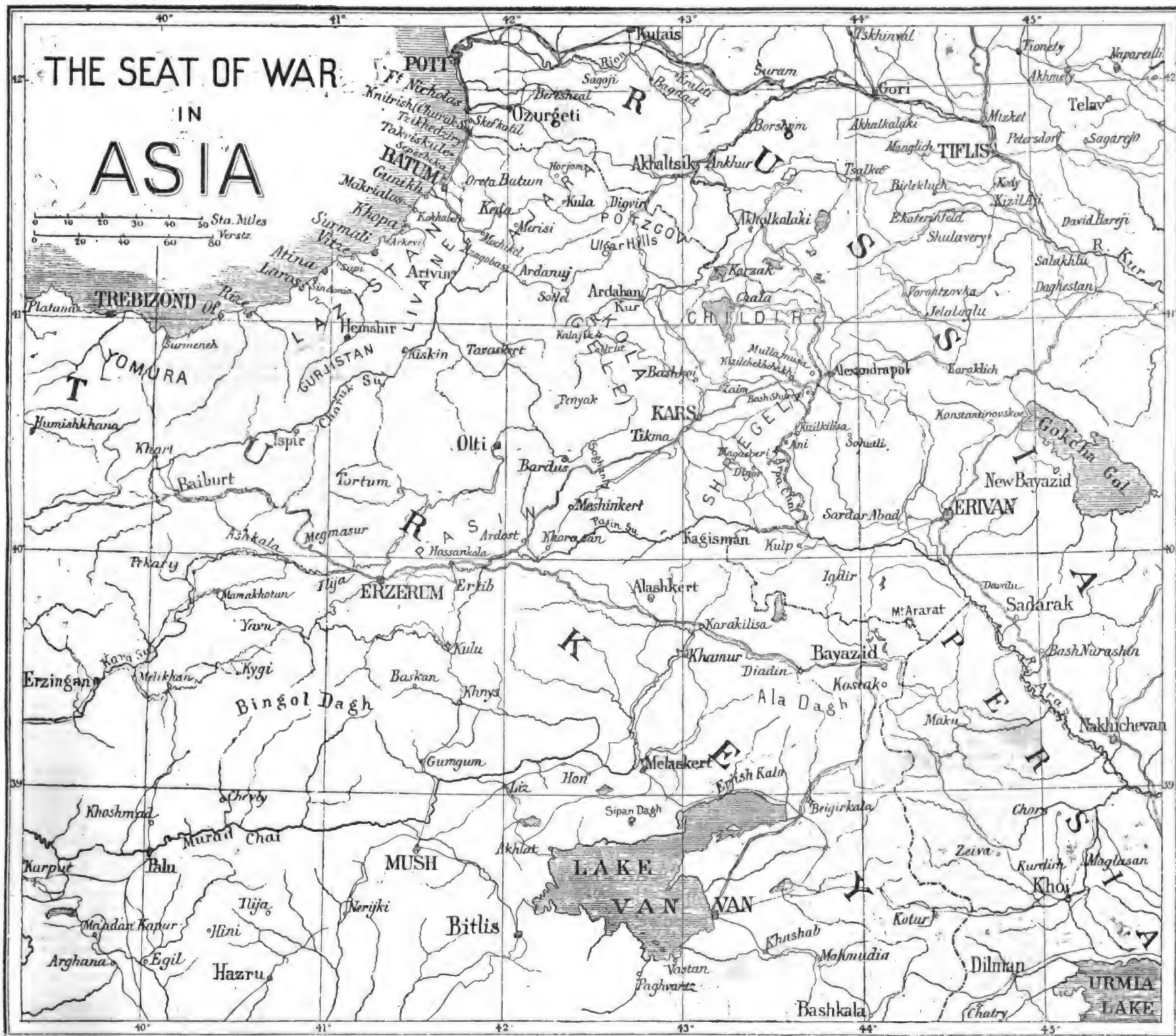
Dr. Brewer, chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, in presiding over the meeting of that body last Saturday, laid before it a summary of its proceedings during the year. In this it was stated that the smallpox epidemic in London is now on the decline.

A.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF BATOUM, SHOWING THE CITY AND SEA.

B.



THE COUNTRY AROUND KARS.

COLONEL BAKER'S "TURKEY IN EUROPE."

The publication, by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, of Colonel James Baker's new book on "Turkey in Europe" is exceedingly well timed. There is, at the present moment, an eager desire amongst every class of English readers for the most recent and authentic information concerning the Sultan's Empire and its diverse races of people, whose political fate seems now committed to the stern arbitrament of a war, avowedly commenced for the purpose of changing the state of territorial dominion these four hundred years past in the south-eastern parts of Europe and the western peninsula of Asia. At such a momentous crisis, when the sympathies and interests of our own nation are too readily invoked by vehement partisans of one or other belligerent on the Danube and on the shores of the Black Sea, it is most desirable that we should receive the impartial testimony of any of our countrymen worthy of credit who may have resided long enough in the interior of the Turkish dominions to gain a personal acquaintance with the different classes of their population and with the administration of Turkish rule, the faults of which are generally admitted and condemned throughout the civilised world. Colonel James Baker went to Turkey in 1874, apparently with the object, which he has accomplished to his own satisfaction, of purchasing an agricultural estate. His local experiences seem to be confined to certain districts of Bulgaria, north and south of the Balkan, and to the neighbourhood of Salonica, where he found a permanent abode. At Burgas, on the western coast of the Black Sea, he visited the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Brophy, who afterwards became his travelling companion in a Bulgarian tour; and he also visited Captain St. Clair, whose residence was not far distant. Both those gentlemen have recently come before the public as joint authors of a book, "Residence in Bulgaria," which we noticed some months ago. Colonel Baker's work, in many particulars, will be found to confirm their statements, but from his own point of view, and in a candid and liberal spirit.

The author of this volume, besides having mixed a good deal with all sorts of people in Turkey, has studied the history of the Ottoman Empire. He has obtained a minute and accurate knowledge of its laws and methods of administration at the present day, and of the actual situation of its Christian subjects, at least in Bulgaria and in the country around Salonica. His judgment is, on the whole, favourable to the Turks, while he is decidedly friendly to the Bulgarian nation, of which he gives a very interesting account. The Bulgarians were doing very well, he says, and were making great progress in social improvement, till the machinations of Russia brought upon them such an outburst of Mussulman fanaticism and panic-stricken rage, as shocked all Europe in the summer of last year. Colonel Baker's testimony on this point should be taken in his own words:—

"In 1874 I was travelling through the whole of this country, and stopped in many of the villages which are now burnt and laid in ruins through the late melancholy means employed to quell imaginary rebellion. Wherever I halted, I was the guest of Bulgarians, and, on some occasions, of the schoolmasters of the towns and villages. In Bulgaria, if information is wanted, there is no man better capable of giving it than the schoolmaster. He is the pulse of the people, and by feeling it you can judge of the state of their health. I never saw a country which looked less like the seat of rebellion. The people were prosperous, peaceful, and contented, and their whole thoughts were concentrated upon education and progress. I learnt the force of the so-called rebellions of 1867-8, and was informed that foreign agents were still at work, but without the slightest hope of success, and that the only result of their labours was the occasional drinking of revolutionary toasts when heated with wine, by a few good-for-nothing Bulgarian youths, deficient in brains; that their number was so insignificant and their influence so infinitesimal that they were not worth mentioning. It was only eighteen months after this that the so-called rebellion occurred which resulted in the massacre of the inhabitants! The seeds of this disturbance—for I cannot call it rebellion—were sown by the same hands as in 1867-8, but the ground on which they fell was in a different state of preparation. In the first case the rest of the country was at peace. Midhat Pasha, a man of real energy and ability, was on the spot with a well-organised body of military and police, and the disturbance was crushed as soon as it had begun. In the second case, the country was plunged in civil war; the religious fanaticism of the Turks was roused by the rebellion of some of her Christian subjects in neighbouring provinces; their troops and police were scattered over the disturbed districts; their temper was irritated by the known machinations of one foreign Power, and the galling fetters placed upon them by others; they hourly expected Serbia to declare war in their front, and they were assured that Bulgaria was going to rebel in their rear. Financial shipwreck stared them in the face, and the whole machinery of government was in wild disorder; the Bulgarian people were in a state of terror at the alarming reports from the neighbouring provinces of Herzegovina, and at the events which were foreshadowed in Serbia. At this moment the match was put to the mine which was to explode in the Bulgarian rebellion, and there was no Midhat Pasha on the spot. The result was a panic amongst the Bulgarians and a panic amongst the Ottoman authorities. There is no combination of circumstances more favourable for cruelty and massacre than that of uncontrollable terror. A nation, like a man, in a panic is in a state of temporary insanity. Be it remembered that the orders in 1867-8 to the foreign agents who were to manufacture rebellion were to 'compel the peaceable Christian peasantry to join their ranks and rise against their oppressors.' The orders were the same in 1876; and in subject terror some few unfortunate Bulgarians did join the ranks of the many ruffians that gathered in the hope of plunder, and we know the sad result. But to call this wicked plot a Bulgarian rebellion is a cruel insult and reproach to that peaceful and would-be loyal people."

We hope, for the credit of human nature, that Colonel Baker is mistaken in believing that Russia foresaw and intended to provoke the barbarous massacres that were sure to follow the spurious Bulgarian insurrections hatched by foreign conspiracy with her secret connivance. He has heard, on what he considers good authority, with regard to the attempted rebellion nine years ago, that General Ignatieff had persuaded Sultan Abdul Aziz to agree to calling in the aid of Russian troops. The Bulgarians, according to this writer, are not disposed to rely upon the sympathy either of Russian or Greek fellow-Christians. Their own national Church has had a severe struggle to maintain for the assertion of its independence against the Greek Church and the Patriarch of Constantinople. None of its clergy, in order to achieve this object, are said to have threatened that they would become Roman Catholics, or English Protestants, if their claim to ecclesiastical liberty were much longer denied. It was, however, conceded by the Sultan's firman expressly recognising the privileges of the Bulgarian Church. This was the signal for a rapid advance in popular education, and in trading and industrial pursuits, of which Colonel Baker draws an agreeable picture. Schools,

colleges, and other beneficial institutions sprang up in this province. He proceeds to say, on the other hand, that some grievances still remained, which were naturally hard to endure:—

"We have seen how, by raising their voice and not their arms, the Bulgarians obtained an independent Church and national schools, and that general progress and contentment existed. But there can be no doubt that they inherit the remembrance, even in the present generation, of most wicked persecutions approaching near to slavery. The hardship they have now to bear is not the persecution of their governors, but the arrogance of their Mohammedan fellow-subjects who live by their side, and who, from being accustomed to see the Bulgarian Christians over-riden, treat them with contempt, and as though they were an inferior race. To their former persecution from the Ottoman authorities was added that of their Greek priesthood; and these two combined have produced a submission and a patience under suffering which is both pitiable and admirable."

"Some idea of what these poor people once suffered, and the reformation which has been made in their treatment within the last few years, may be formed by a description of what was going on in the district of Djumaa, on the upper Strymon, in the year 1859. This district contains thirty-two villages, of which twenty-seven are Bulgarian and five Mohammedan; most of the villages were the property of the Mohammedan beys or aghas (gentlemen) of the place, the land being cultivated by the Bulgarians, partly as labourers and partly as rayahs, on the metayer system. The district was governed by a Mudir (magistrate) and Medjliss (court), who sat at the town of Djumaa."

"The Medjliss was composed of Mohammedans, with one Bulgarian kogiabashi (headman) representative; but the latter did not dare to raise his voice on any subject. All the members of the Medjliss were the principal landowners in the district; consequently, in most of the questions brought before the Court they had to sit in judgment on themselves."

"The neighbourhood, being mountainous, was infested by brigands, composed of Turks, Albanians, and Christians; and the beys who sat on the Medjliss were said to afford a ready asylum to these robbers, and sometimes to share in the plunder. Under such circumstances the amount of justice received by the Bulgarians may easily be imagined. By the metayer system the landlord receives half the crop (after many deductions) as rent, and it is collected in kind. At Djumaa the beys and aghas employed brigands to collect not only their own share, but much besides, from the rayahs; and these Albanians, in their turn, plundered the villagers. The Poliak, or Albanian guard, in the service of one of the members of the Medjliss, was attached to a village called Logotash. They gathered together seven other evil spirits, and, going to a neighbouring village, broke into the cottage of a Bulgarian farmer and demanded plunder. The poor man, having nothing to give, was seized and held down while his body was seared with red-hot irons. This, of course, was not an everyday occurrence, and consequently made some sensation in the neighbourhood; and the Turkish Registrar for Title Deeds, of Sofia, happening to be at Djumaa at the time, heard of the barbarity, and, to his credit, called on the Mudir and had the Poliak arrested and brought before the Medjliss. At first the Albanians asserted their innocence; but the evidence was overwhelming and the Registrar firm, so they gave up that tack and made a clean breast of it, and declared that they acted under instructions from their master and other members of the Medjliss, or Court which was trying them. This made matters disagreeable, but the indignant Registrar still pressed the case to a higher Court. So off to Constantinople went the principal bey, the master of the Poliak, who was a man of considerable property, and consequently of considerable influence, and made interest there with the higher powers. The result was that an order came that the case was not to be pressed against him; and the indignant Registrar went on his way, but not rejoicing."

"This may be taken as a fair sample of the customs and administration of justice in a few of the country districts twenty years ago; but a great change for the better has been wrought of late years. I was at this very place, Djumaa, in 1874. It was then a tolerably clean and flourishing town, with the telegraph and an excellent highway road passing through it; brigandage was almost extinguished, and an advanced system of agriculture, chiefly tobacco, was practised. The same change has been realised in other districts throughout the country; and this, at all events, shows that the Crimean War was not fought in vain, and that it has brought some blessings to humanity."

We do not very clearly see how Colonel Baker is able to prove that the Crimean War did really cause the improved social prosperity of Bulgaria under Turkish rule for some time previous to the horrible occurrences of last year. But the fact of such prosperity, with a certain degree of individual and communal liberty, having been found compatible with the Ottoman dominion, is attested by many English residents in Turkey. It is very likely, indeed, that the secondary result of it was to make the Bulgarian, as he grew richer and was better educated, more sensitive to the insolence of his Mussulman neighbour, who was probably not a Turk, but a Moslem convert of the native Bulgarian race, as in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In any case, our best consideration is due to the claims of this people, and likewise of the Bosnians, in the future settlement of their provinces after the war that has just begun. We must desire to see them liberated from Turkish rule, but we cannot wish to see them placed under the Russian; and it would not appear at all impracticable, by a resolute and united policy of the European Powers, to establish Bulgaria and Bosnia as independent neutral States, guaranteed by a general treaty. This would be a far more satisfactory result than all which ever seemed to have been gained by the Crimean War."

The Bulgarians, it should be remembered, are not a Slav nation, akin to the Servians and Bosnians, but are of the Ugrian stock, more nearly related to the Finns and the Magyars. They came from Central Asia some time in the Dark Ages, and settled awhile on the banks of the Volga, from which their present name is derived. In the sixth century of our era they were driven southward by an invasion of Turks; they crossed the Danubian plains into Thrace, or Roumelia, approaching close to the walls of Constantinople. At the present time, both to the north and to the south of the Balkan range, in the interior of European Turkey, these people, who are of a pacific, patient, and laborious character, form the bulk of the inhabitants. They spread far inland, and go to seek work all over the neighbouring provinces. The efforts of Russia, on the one hand, and of Greeks on the other, to discourage their nationality, and to impose upon them an alien language and ecclesiastical connection, have been sturdily resisted. Colonel Baker has a much less favourable opinion of the Greek subjects of Turkey, who are found in the Fanar quarter of Constantinople, in the town and neighbourhood of Salonica, in Thessaly and Epirus, and the islands of the Ægean Sea. They are commonly called "Roum," or Romans, from their ancestors having been the dominant race in the Eastern Roman or Byzantine Empire. Their numbers at present in Turkey have

been much exaggerated, but they possess a very large share of wealth and political influence. By their unscrupulous practices of intrigue, according to Colonel Baker, they have contrived to injure the Bulgarians in various ways, and to excite mutual enmity between these and the Turks. The constant burden of our author's discourse is the shameful manner in which that innocent Bulgarian population has been abused and betrayed to serve Greek and Russian ambition. Yet it appears from his own showing, in the passage we have extracted, that the Bulgarians, as well as the Slavs and Greeks, feel bitter resentment and animosity towards the Turks, who treat them with intolerable haughtiness, and whose government, even in ordinary times, has never afforded them due protection against the acts of violence and extortion perpetrated by their Mussulman neighbours. The Circassians and other immigrants from Asia Minor, within the last twenty years, inhabiting the mountain slopes of the Balkan, were the immediate agents of those hideous massacres last year, which the Ottoman Government seems to have permitted in order to stamp out a Bulgarian revolt. The truth is, we should say, that political incompetence, indolence, and the absence of official integrity, are the besetting faults of that Government; and that the Turk himself is not such an inhuman monster as we have been led to fancy. He is only devoid of the almost superhuman virtue, skill, and wisdom that would be requisite for maintaining peace and good order, and equitable social relations, between three or four conflicting races among his subjects, from whose confidence and sympathy he is excluded by a difference of religion. It is therefore most necessary that the Turk should cease to reign over them, but not that we should hate the Turk, or wish him any kind of ill.

The composition of this book is a mixture, in alternate layers, of chatty anecdotes of travel, conversations with the natives, and instances of social or domestic manners in provincial Turkey, with chapters of ethnological or historical disquisition. The latter might have been compiled in any English or foreign library from standard works upon the subject. We cannot rate very high the amount of erudition and historical or critical insight shown by Colonel Baker; but some of his opinions ought to carry much weight. The reader who has leisure may here follow his account of the successive swarms of Turkish invaders which poured into Asia Minor and Europe from the tenth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era; the final capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II. in 1453; and the establishment of Ottoman sovereignty, supported by a system of military feudalism, in the countries formerly known as Thrace, Macedonia, Moesia, and Illyria, with Thessaly, Epirus, and Greece, situated between the Ægean and the Adriatic sea. It will be sufficient to observe, with regard to the effects of this conquest, that religious antipathy has entirely prevented any amalgamation of the Turks with the Bulgarians, the Slavs, and the Greeks under their yoke, though a portion of the upper class among the people of those subject nationalities, except among the Greeks, has long since adopted the Mussulman religion. The irreconcilable divisions, the jealousy, bigotry, pride, and hatred of different races and religions, and their respective attempts to injure one another, have defeated all projects of administrative reform in Turkey. But there has been social progress among the Christians, while the Mohammedans have lapsed into social decay, and the Sultan's Court, with the whole official organisation at Stamboul, has become extremely corrupt, losing more and more its control over the heterogeneous elements of the State. This is briefly the net result of the modern history of Turkey, and it is corroborated by all that Colonel Baker relates of what he saw in his long journeys through Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Macedonia, while rambling about in quest of an eligible landed estate, and by his subsequent experience as a fixed resident near Salonica. His descriptions, by-the-way, of the natural scenery, the geology, botany, and zoology, the agricultural and pastoral resources of the country, and the markets and factories in its numerous thriving towns, would be very pleasant reading but for our having learnt to associate those localities with hideous recent deeds of cruelty, of massacre, lust, and rapine, and with the anticipation of more slaughter in the havoc of the war just now commenced. There is, unhappily, small leisure to dwell upon those agreeable topics we have enumerated amidst the clash of two great military Empires, heading a group of hostile nationalities, in arms for the purpose of mutual destruction. Other matters of considerable interest and importance are discussed by Colonel Baker, which are likewise not much in the line of our pre-occupations at this moment. The system of taxation, the land laws, the opportunities for investment and employment in farming, would be subjects of desirable and valuable information in time of peace. Colonel Baker is an excellent authority upon these subjects; but we suppose few of his readers will be inclined, in these days of the impending martial struggle, to take note of such particulars; for there will be no temptation for Englishmen to emigrate to Turkey, or to risk any more capital in that country till the conflict with Russia has been decided. It is equally problematical whether any of our financiers can be induced to bestow their practical consideration upon the method proposed by our author for the adjustment of the Turkish national debt. In conclusion, we will quote the author's judicious and impartial remarks upon the characteristic vices of the Ottoman Government:—

"A broad distinction must be drawn between the Turkish people and their rulers. The former deserve much praise, and the latter great blame. But a large share of the blame is attributable to the corrupt reign of Sultan Abdul Aziz."

"The seeds of corruption have taken root in all parts of the empire. The machinery and organisation of the administration is all that could be desired, so that it is not necessary to pass new laws, but only to carry out with justice those which already exist. Mohammedans have suffered from the maladministration of justice just as much, and even more, than the Christians, but they have borne it with greater patience. The Turks themselves, high and low, have for some years past sighed over the state into which their country was sinking; and, as they truly said, it was not the fault of the nation, but of the corrupt and all-powerful head. I was talking to a highly-educated and exceedingly clever Turk a few months ago about the affairs of his country, and I asked him what he considered as its greatest necessity. He replied, 'Justice within and justice from without.'

"The Turkish administrators find themselves in the position of being in possession of an article—patronage—for which there is an eager demand, and they sell it to the highest bidder, and with it the interests of their country. But it is not venality alone that is the cause of the shortcomings of Turkey. There are other nations quite as venal, and yet they advance rapidly in civilisation. The apathy and procrastination in every department of the State, great and small, in every private house, high and low, in every transaction, however important or however trifling, are the causes which attenuate progress to such meagre dimensions. The Turkish official seldom refuses, but always postpones. If I had to devise a Turkish banner, I should inscribe on one side of it, 'Evet Effendim' (Certainly, Sir), on the other, 'Yarin' (To-morrow), and below, the motto, 'There is but one God, and backsliding is his Prophet.'

The introduction of telegraphs and railways to the greater part of Europe within the last few decades has produced a great change in our estimate of the relation between time and space; and the result is a rapidity of thought and a corresponding rapidity of action which gives a like velocity to the expectation that our wishes must be immediately realised. In the present day there is time to think, but very little time to reason; and yesterday is forgotten in the thought of tomorrow. The inventions which have produced this rapidity of thought and action have barely arrived in Turkey, and she therefore requires time before she can be expected to rush along the rapid stream of progress which is sweeping over Europe."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN S. RIBTON, BART.

Sir John Sheppey Ribton, Bart., of Woodbrook, in the county of Dublin, died on the 1st inst. at 48, Ebury-street, London, aged eighty-seven. He was the elder son of Sir George Ribton, second Baronet, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Grogan, Esq., of Johnstown, and was grandson of Sir George Ribton, Knight, Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1759. Sir John succeeded to the title at his father's death, in 1807. He served for nine years in the Rifle Brigade, which, during the greater part of that time, was actively employed in Portugal, Spain, France, and America: he was four times wounded. He married, first, in 1818, Mary Anne, only daughter and heir of Jeremiah Hayes, Esq., of Killuragh, in the county of Limerick, and had a son, John Hayes, who died in 1844, aged twenty-five. He married, secondly, in 1841, Emily, only daughter of Thomas Quinan, Esq., and widow of Walter Hussey Hill, Esq., and had two daughters and three sons. Of the latter, the eldest, his successor, is now Sir George Ribton, fourth Baronet.

MR. R. H. TOWNELEY.

Richard Henry Towneley, Esq., only son of Colonel John Towneley, of Towneley, in the county of Lancaster, formerly M.P. for Beverley, by Lucy Ellen, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart., died at Rome on the 25th ult., after a brief illness, aged twenty-eight. The death of this gentleman seems to involve the extinction of one of our grandest English families, that of Towneley of Towneley, which is stated by genealogists to possess an authenticated pedigree from the close of the ninth century, when Alfred reigned over England.

MR. COULSON.

Mr. William Coulson, the eminent surgeon, died on the 5th inst., after a short illness, at his residence in Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Coulson, after pursuing his professional studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in September, 1826, and in 1843 was elected honorary Fellow. In 1851 he obtained a seat in the council, and in 1860 was appointed Hunterian orator. Mr. Coulson, who was consulting surgeon to St. Mary's and the German Hospitals, was a member of many learned and scientific societies at home and abroad, and contributed much by his literary labours to the advancement of surgical science. He was High Sheriff and a magistrate of his county.

The following deaths are also announced:—

John Merrifield, Esq., barrister-at-law, on the 1st inst., at Brighton, aged eighty-eight.

John Russell Reeves, Esq., F.R.S., of Woodhays, Wimbledon, and Huntsland, on the 1st inst., aged seventy-three.

Colonel Edward Holt Glegg, of Backford Hall, near Chester, on the 6th inst., in his sixty-eighth year.

Henry Seeds, Esq., an eminent solicitor of Belfast, on the 1st inst., in his sixty-second year.

Miss Frances Perceval, second daughter of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister (assassinated 1812), at The Manor House, Ealing, on the 29th ult., in her eighty-fifth year.

Colonel George William Horton, on the 1st inst., at Embaykirk, Yorkshire, aged eighty-five; he served in the Waterloo campaign with the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

The Rev. J. F. Flavell, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, Prebendary of Armagh, late Rector of Mullabrack and Rural Dean, on the 28th ult., at his residence, Mullabrack House, in the county of Armagh, aged seventy-three.

Mrs. Morris (Anne), wife of the Rev. Francis Orpen Morris, Rector of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire, the distinguished naturalist, and daughter and coheir of the late Charles Sanders, Esq., of Bromsgrove, on the 26th ult., aged sixty-seven.

The Rev. John Kenrick, of York, in his ninetyeth year. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and was curator of the department of antiquities in the museum. He was a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and was the author of learned works on ancient Egypt and Phœnicia, and many other literary productions.

Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, M.P., has been appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Sussex, in place of Lord Pelham, who has retired.

The ship City of Agra, Captain Young, sailed from Gravesend yesterday week, bound for Maryborough and Brisbane, Queensland, having on board 314 persons.

The two-days' poll to determine whether or not the Public Libraries Act should be adopted in Bath closed on Thursday week, when the numbers were—For the adoption, 1644; against, 1808: majority, 164.

The Bristol Chrysanthemum and Spring Show Society, the Grand Yorkshire Gala Floral and Musical Exhibition, and the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, have been admitted into union with the Royal Horticultural Society.

In addition to his previous donation of £1000 and the site, Mr. Charles E. Flower, chairman of the Shakespeare Memorial Association, has given £100 towards the erection of the library and picture-gallery in connection with the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon.

Mr. E. D. Gray, Liberal Home-Ruler; Mr. J. S. Casey, Nationalist; and Mr. Spaight, Conservative, were on Monday nominated as candidates for the representation of the county of Tipperary. Mr. Spaight's nomination was, however, withdrawn at the last moment. The polling will take place on Monday next.—The writ for the election to the vacancy in the representation of Montgomeryshire Burghs was received on Tuesday morning, and the nomination fixed for the 11th, and the polling for the 15th inst. Viscount Castlereagh, the Conservative candidate, and the Hon. Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, the Liberal nominee, are prosecuting an active canvass.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W H O (Manchester).—We do not reply through the post. Your analysis is correct. J B (Boxford).—We should be glad to receive a better specimen of your problem composition. The one in hand is not up to either your standard or ours. E B (Hamburg).—If Black plays 1. R to K 2nd, in reply to 1. K to Q 7th, we can see no mate in two more moves. We shall be glad to hear from you on this point. B S W (St. Louis).—We are sorry we cannot comply with your request, but it is not our practice to "exchange." A E C B (Huddersfield).—Both problems are too elementary for this column. G R D (Chichester).—The problem appears to be incorrectly described. It is, at all events, unintelligible. J W Chester and W E Whitehead.—We refer you to the answer to H Beumann in our last issue.

PROBLEM No. 1729.—H Beumann and W V G D have both failed to discover the proper defence to 1. B takes B. In reply to that move Black can play 1. Kt to Q 7th, threatening a check next move. Highfield (Southampton) is informed that if Black plays 1. B to B 6th, White continues with R takes K P, and then if B takes B, P mates, and if B to K 7th, mate is effected by R to B 6th, the Black Pawn being pinned.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1731 received from Latta, Highway Institute, W V G D, J B, E P Villamy, J Chisman, W H O, F Dennis, W Payne, W E Whitehead, C E Winter, and A E O Brook.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1732 received from H B Latta, J de Hon-teyn, Woolwich Chess Club, W Nelson, A G B, T R Y, American, Long Stop, 1 Leona and Leon, O D, S Western, W Lee, Con, Highway Institute, E L F, B H Brooks, Llansey, D H, Highfield, J E Morris, C Wood, F Dennis, Copiapino, J Chisman, Fitzroy Chess Club, H Res, E P Villamy, Mechanic, J S W, H Burgher, Black Knight, J Wontone, L S R, Tippet, B R Stone, A Wilson, O Crosby, A Wood, Maggie Irwin, Hereward, Paul's Wood, Harrobian, Triton, Only Jones, R Roughed, N F D, E Worley, Simplex, J Williams, W Alston, R T King, Amy and Percy S, Red Ink, Tallyho, U E, Checkmate, Dolly, W Leeson, P S Shenale, Alice, E Frau, Spalding, W V G D, J P Taylor, B Lewy, G H V, E H H V, East Marden, Cant, W S B, G R D, E Burkhard, and W E Whitehead.

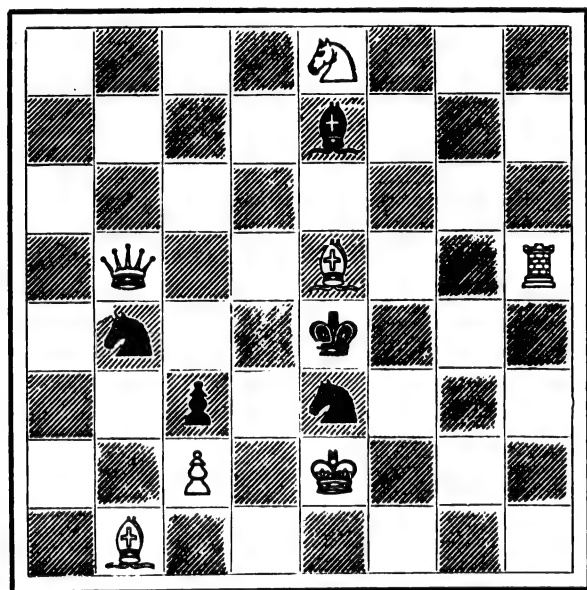
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1731.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 7th* K to B 4th
2. P to Q 5th Aught
* White may also play 1. Q takes R P, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1734.

By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

One of six Games played by Mr. BLACKBURN at the City of London Chess Club simultaneously, and without sight of the boards and pieces.

(Algaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P to Q 5th	
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P		
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th		
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd		
	This defence is now considered inferior to Herr Paulsen's invention, S. B to Kt 2nd; nevertheless, it should lead, we think, to an even game.		
6. Kt takes K P	Kt takes P		
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 6th		
8. B takes P	Q to K 2nd (ch)		
9. K to Q 2nd	Kt takes B		
10. B to K 5th	Q to Kt 5th (ch)		
11. K to B sq	B to K 2nd		
12. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to Q sq		
	If 12. B takes Kt, he must submit to some loss either of force or position.		
13. Kt to B 3rd	P to B 3rd		
14. P to E 3rd	Q to Q 3rd		
15. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to K 3rd		
		WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
		16. P to Q 5th	
		White has now a fine attack and pursues it in excellent style.	
		16.	
		17. Kt to P (Q 5th)	P takes P
		18. Kt takes B	B takes B (ch)
		19. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K sq
		A necessary preliminary to Q to Q 4th, providing for the escape of the King should Black check with the Q at K 5th, and enabling White to drive the Kt from Q B 3rd should that defence be offered to the threatened coup.	
		19.	
		20. Q to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd
		21. Q to K 6th (ch)	P to Q 3rd
		22. B to Kt 6th (ch)	Kt to B 3rd
		23. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
		24. Kt takes P (ch)	Q takes Kt
		25. Q takes Q	
			Black struck his flag.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

The following Game was played recently at the Liverpool Chess Club between Mr. SCULLY and the Hon. W. A. LUNDAY.

(Two Knight's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q to Q 3rd	B takes K P
2. B to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Q takes P (Kt 3rd)	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
4. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th		
5. P takes P	Kt to Q R 4th		
6. P to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd		
7. Castles	Castles		
8. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd		
	We think Black should have taken off the K B with Knight before executing this manoeuvre.		
9. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 5th		
10. P takes P	R to K sq		
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 4th		
12. B to Q 3rd	P to Kt 3rd		
13. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
14. P to K 5th	P takes Q P		
15. B takes B	P takes B		
		WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
		18. Q to Q 3rd	B takes K P
		17. Q takes P (Kt 3rd)	Kt to Q B 3rd
		17. K to B sq	was obviously the right course at this juncture.
		18. B takes R P	Q to Q 2nd
		19. Q R to Q sq	R to K 2nd
		20. Kt takes Q P	
		A well-timed move that gives White a marked advantage of position.	
		20.	
		21. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt takes Kt
		22. P to Q B 4th	K R to K sq
		23. P takes Kt	Q to Q 2nd
		24. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q 5th
		25. K to R sq	B to K B 3rd
		26. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
		27. Kt to K 6th (ch)	R takes Kt
		28. P takes R	Resigns.

CHESS IN INDIA.

An interesting Skirmish that occurred at Bombay, between Colonel L. and MUL RAJ PANJABI, a Hindoo player of considerable force.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Col. L.)	BLACK (M. R. P.)	WHITE (Col. L.)	BLACK (M. R. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. R to Q B sq	P to Q B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th	15. B to R 6th	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
4. P to Q 4th			
B to 4th is the best move at this point. The advance of the Pawn is premature.			
4.	P takes P		
5. B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 5th		
6. Castles	P to Q 6th		
	(dis. ch)		
7. K to R sq	P takes P		
8. Q takes P	B takes Kt		
9. R takes B	Kt to Q 2nd		
10. B to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
11. Kt to B 3rd	B takes B		
12. R takes B	Castles		
Castling on this side was injudicious, to say the least of it, in view of the open Q B file.			
13. Kt to Q 5th	Q to B sq		
	The only square for the Queen. If Q to K sq instead, then follows K takes Q B P.		
		WHITE (Col. L.)	BLACK (M. R. P.)
		and, should K take Kt, White wins the Queen by B takes K P (dis. ch) &c.	
		14. R to Q B sq	P to Q B 3rd
		15. B to R 6th	
		A very clever conception.	
		15.	
		16. B takes P (ch)	Kt to B 4th
		17. P to Kt 4th	K takes B
		18. P takes Kt	P takes Kt
		19. P takes P	P takes B P
			R takes P
		Black was of opinion that he should not have retreated the K to B sq, and we agree with him.	
		20. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 3rd
		21. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
		22. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
		23. Q takes P (ch)	K to Q 3rd
		24. R to Kt sq	Kt to K 2nd
		25. R takes Kt	Q to Q 3rd
		26. R to Kt 6th (ch)	Q takes K
		27. Q to Q 7th. Mate.	

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Sept. 4, 1865, and June 2, 1870, of Mr. Henry Dumbleton, late of Thorn Hill, Southampton, who died on March 9 last, were proved on the 30th ult. by Horatio Dumbleton, and the Rev. Edgar Norris Dumbleton, sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Dumbleton, £500, furniture to the value of £1000, and such annual sum as, with the amount she is already entitled to, will make up her income to £2000 per annum; and there are legacies to children. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be divided between all his children, except his eldest son, Henry, who is already provided for.

The will with one codicil, dated July 19, 1872, and Nov. 9, 1876, of Mr. Thomas Jones, late of No. 1, St. Alban's-road, Kentish Town, who died on March 16 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson Jones, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his household furniture and effects, and legacies of £100 each to his sisters Anne and Alice; the rest of his personality and all his real estate he gives to his wife for life. On her death various devises and bequests in favour of his children take effect, and the residue is given among all his children.

The will and two codicils, dated March 9, 1869, Feb. 1, 1872, and June 5, 1875, of Mr. Charles Gregory, late of Rosslyn-grove, Hampstead, who died on the 2nd ult., were proved on the 20th ult. by Thomas Gregory and George Gregory, the nephews of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator leaves several legacies, and the residue of his property between his nephews and nieces, and the daughter of a deceased nephew, the children of his brother Thomas.

The will, as contained in two papers dated respectively Aug. 25, 1864, and March 16, 1875, of Sir William Ferguson, Bart., F.R.C.S., late of No. 16, George-street, Hanover-square, who died on Feb. 10 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by George Alfred Gadsden and John Ord Mackenzie, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his children's nurse, Isabella Cairns, an annuity of £20 for life; to his butler, William Hutt, £80; upon trust for each of his three daughters £7000, and they are to receive, while unmarried, the rents of his mansion house, Bromlee Lodge, Scotland; to his son Charles Hamilton Ferguson £7000; and the remainder of his property to his son James Ranken Ferguson.

The will, dated March 19, 1875, of Mr. Henry Baskerville, formerly of the H.E.I.C. service, Madras Establishment, and late of Crowsley Park, Oxfordshire, who died on Feb. 6 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by John Baskerville, the son, William Dalziel Mackenzie, and North North, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives legacies to his children, and the residue of his personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Mary Anna Baskerville, for life; all his real estate he gives to his said son John, who also succeeds to the Crowsley Park estate.

The annual Royal Academy banquet took place last Saturday evening, at Burlington House. Sir Gilbert Scott presided, in the absence (through illness) of Sir Francis Grant, the President. The Duke of Connaught replied to the toast of "The Royal Family;" the Duke of Cambridge responded for the Army; and Sir Stafford Northcote for her Majesty's Ministers; Mr. Gladstone acknowledged the toast of "The Interests of Literature," and Dr. Hooker that of "The Interests of Science." Among the speakers were Dr. Schliemann, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mr. Russell Gurney.

The fifteenth report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund states that the total amount of contributions to Dec. 31, 1875, was £1,460,861. The total invested fund amounted to £415,140, and the annual income, including annuities amounting to £26,402, was £44,017. During the year four widows of officers were placed on the books, making the total number in receipt of allowances 123. Twenty-two widows of officers had re-married. Nine children of officers were placed upon the books, raising the total to eighty-five; and there were thirty-seven other children of officers in receipt of educational allowances. Down to the end of the year 3033 widows of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Army had been placed on the books for relief, and 746 widows of seamen. Of these, 2128 had married a second time, and 136 a third time. The total numbers of children placed on the books were:—Army, 3944; Navy, 1164; and of these 659 had died, and 4236 had ceased to receive allowances on account of age. The number of children in boarding institutions at the end of the year was 800, inclusive of those in the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum for Girls. The total sum expended in relief to Dec. 31, 1875, was £1,414,537. With the view of making provision for the clothing, maintenance, and education of Roman Catholic orphans of soldiers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's Army and Navy, the finance committee has been empowered to set aside for that purpose £32,500.

The "Quarterlies" contain some articles upon the current topics of popular interest. In *The Quarterly* will be found a review of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's book on Russia, an essay on the Russian military power in Central Asia, and one on the "Balance of Power," besides the inevitable paper on Turkey. The other subjects discussed in Mr. Murray's standard critical organ are, the Rev. Whitworth Elwin's edition of Pope, the biography of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Leslie Stephen's history of English philosophy in the eighteenth century, the life and romances of George Sand, Miss Martineau's life, and the modern English gentleman's kitchen and cellar. The *British Quarterly*, likewise, has its opinions to set forth with respect to Turkey and Russia; and it also presents an estimate of "The Genius of Islam," which naturally bears close on the impending conflict of Eastern races and religions. It is further occupied with a comparative view of English and Scottish Universities, the archaeological discoveries of Mr. J. T. Wood at Ephesus, Indian public works, and Captain Cameron's journey across Africa. We find in the *Church Quarterly*, as in preceding numbers, several articles of profound philosophical inquiry, but aiming at the admission of theological truth. "Pantheism, from the Vedas to Spinoza," "The Relation of Mind and Body," and "The Other World" are themes here explored in a spirit of reverential earnestness. There is also a paper on some of the contested writings of Justin Martyr; one concerning the decline of sculpture as an art consecrated to the expression of Christian ideas; one treating of the moral tendencies of recent fiction; a notice of the late Rev. Canon Kingsley's life, an article on the First Napoleon, and an account of the English Church in India. The *New Quarterly* has two contributions of special mark. Mr. George Meredith's brilliant lecture on comedy, and a bright, lively story by the editor, displaying love in conflict with the philosophical pessimism of which we have lately heard so much. The remainder of the contents are not remarkable.

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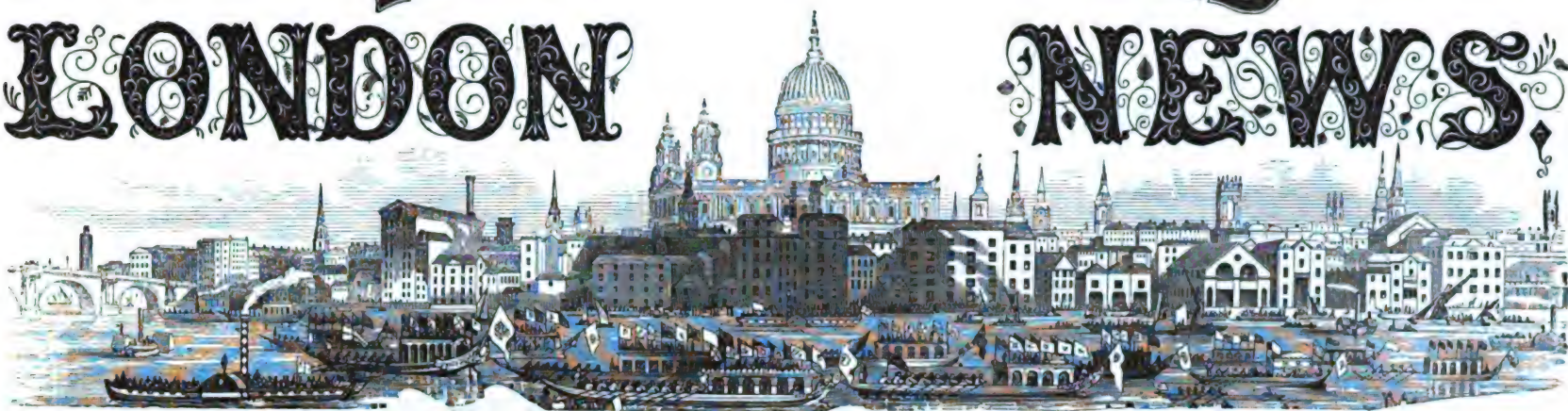
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WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.
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THE WAR: RUSSIAN SOLDIERS OF THE LINE LEAVING THE BARBOSCHI STATION FOR BRAILA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

Turkey is nothing to us, nor we to Turkey, where British interests are not placed in peril. She has chosen her own lot. She has provoked her own doom. So far as she is concerned, the obligations which rested upon us have ceased to be binding.

But how about the present? Here also, if we look to the debate rather than to the amendment in the adoption of which it ended, there is a virtual agreement between all parties. Absolute neutrality in the present conflict between Russia and Turkey is the landmark towards which the vessel of State must be steered. We are to take no part with Russia—still less, if possible, with Turkey—in the struggle which they are waging with the whole force of their respective Empires. Circumstances may make it more difficult than it at first seems to maintain this position, but we shall do this in harmony with the other Christian States of Europe. Nor will this prevent our watching for the first suitable opening that may present itself for tendering our good offices with a view of shortening the conflict. With this limitation, however, if limitation it can be regarded, we have given the world an assurance that we will treat both combatants with strict impartiality. Some men's sympathies may tend in one direction, some in the opposite one; but as regards the action of our Government and the application to the belligerents of International Law, Rights, and Usages, the Proclamation of Neutrality issued by the Queen will, to all intents and purposes, be treated with due homage. The Turk can hardly understand this as yet. He has not wholly given up his hope that England may even yet be induced, for the sake of her own interests, or what is imagined she supposes to be such, to come to his aid against the colossal foe. But this the course of the debate showed to be impracticable. Public opinion in Great Britain has been so strongly pronounced that any deviation by the Government from absolute neutrality, however subtle, would be sure to be promptly detected and speedily denounced.

Then with regard to the future. This war will come to an end. If the issue of it be in favour of Turkey (which is hardly conceivable) Europe will have to groan for some few years onward over a state of things which she strongly reprobates, only to assume, at some not distant period, a tone of authority to which the Ottoman Empire, willing or unwilling, will be compelled to yield. If, however, which is far more likely, the might of Russia should give her the advantage over her adversary, then we are not to be alarmed by the changes that may ensue. As the Marquis of Hartington truly and picturesquely remarked, "There is no power which can restore the sap and vigour to the lifeless trunk, and there is no power which can check the growth of the living, although struggling, tree. The Turkish domination is the lifeless trunk, the struggling Nationalities are the living tree; and this House is asked to assert that with these Nationalities, and not with the remnant of a shameful past, are the sympathies of the British Nation." When the United Powers of Europe come to deal with the results of the war, as most probably they will, this, we trust, will be borne in mind. Life cannot be given to the dead by any human intervention. But the aspirations, political and social, of living peoples may be aided by wise counsels and guided to beneficial ends. The problem tends to solve itself. The debate in the House of Commons will, when the time comes, be found to have cast upon it a new and varied light. All concern for British interests will, perhaps, by the end of the war, have merged itself into a broader view of the interests of Europe and of humanity; and the richest Provinces in the South-Eastern quarter of the Continent will be judged worthy of such a political and administrative Government as may serve to develop, educate, and consolidate the highest qualities of which its population can boast.

THE COURT.

The Queen attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. H. Montagu Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow School, officiated. The Duchess of Edinburgh came to London and attended Divine service at the Russian Chapel, Welbeck-street, and afterwards visited the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, returning to Windsor in the afternoon.

Her Majesty held a Council on Monday, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Earl Beauchamp, and the Earl of Bradford. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Earl of Beaconsfield had audiences of the Queen. Princess Beatrice came to London and was present at the Philharmonic Society's morning concert at St. James's Hall, after which she returned to Windsor. Prince Leopold was present in the evening at the Wagner Festival at the Royal Albert Hall. He returns to Windsor the next day.

Princess Christian Victor and Albert and Princesses Victoria and Louise, children of Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the Queen on Tuesday. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice visited St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital at Clewer on Wednesday. The Queen has paid daily visits to Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge.

Her Majesty has received at dinner during the week Prince Christian, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Earl and Countess Grosvenor, the Countess of March, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl and Countess Sydney, Viscount Harwarden, Lady Waterpark, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, (Colonel) the Hon. and Mrs. William Edward Sackville West, Lord Bloomfield, Captain Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox

(Grenadier Guards), Captain Sir William Hewett, Mr. John F. Campbell of Islay, and Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Haig.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn visited her Majesty on Thursday week, previous to his departure for Dublin. The Prince Imperial also visited the Queen.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice came to London on Saturday last and visited Princess Louise of Lorne at Kensington Palace, after which they were present at the concert given by Herr Wagner at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Queen has directed that a pension of £75 per annum should be granted to each of the three Misses De Foe, the lineal descendants of the author of "Robinson Crusoe."

Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, June 2. The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Thursday, June 7. State concerts will be given at Buckingham Palace on Wednesdays, June 6 and 27. State balls will take place at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, June 20, and on Friday, July 6.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne, went to Windsor on Thursday week and lunched with the Queen. The Duchess of Edinburgh lunched with the Prince on Sunday at Marlborough House. His Royal Highness was present at an evening party given by the Duchess of Westminster on Monday at Grosvenor House. On Tuesday the Prince, president of the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, presided over a meeting of the finance committee of her Majesty's Commissioners at Marlborough House. On Wednesday his Royal Highness was present at the meeting of the Coaching Club in Hyde Park, and accompanied Lord Arthur Somerset on his drag to the Orleans Club, Twickenham; and in the evening he went to the Criterion Theatre. The Prince, with Prince Leopold, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, has been present at the several Wagner concerts at the Royal Albert Hall. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, has inspected Mr. Frank Dillon's collection of Japanese drawings at Messrs. Agnew's Gallery, in Waterloo-place; and also Mr. Marsden's galleries, to view Mr. Millais's picture of "Effie Deans." Sir Noel Paton's picture of "Christ, the Good Shepherd," has been submitted to the Prince.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has so far recovered that no bulletins have been issued since Tuesday.

Princess Louise (Marchioness) and the Marquis of Lorne dined with the Duke and Duchess of Westminster on Saturday at Grosvenor House. The Princess, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, on Tuesday formally opened a fancy sale, held at the Riding School, Knightsbridge, by permission of the Duke of Wellington, in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-street, Bloomsbury. On Wednesday the Princess reopened the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women in Waterloo Bridge-road.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland on Saturday last at Cleveland House.

His Excellency Count Beust had a dinner party on Saturday at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury had a dinner party on Saturday at the family mansion in Arlington-street, after which the Marchioness had an assembly.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne held a reception on Tuesday night, at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square.

A reception at the Foreign Office on Wednesday night was very numerously attended. In the absence of the Countess of Derby, who, with Lady Margaret Cecil, is abroad, the guests were received by the Earl of Derby and the Countess of Galloway, representing her mother.

The Somersetshire ball took place at Willis's Rooms, on Monday. Upwards of 330 guests were present.

The annual grand Caledonian fancy-dress ball is appointed to take place on June 25, at Willis's Rooms.

THE TRANSVAAL PROVINCE.

The very recent annexation of this large South African territory, which was lately an independent Dutch Republic, to the dominions of her Majesty Queen Victoria, including the Cape Colony, with the Eastern Province, British Kaffraria, Natal, and Griqualand, is a rather important event. We have described the Transvaal country, which is situated quite inland, with its eastern boundary nearly a hundred miles from the seacoast of Delagoa Bay. Its southern boundary, formed by the Vaal River, divides it from the Orange Free State, next to which lie the provinces of Basutoland and Natal, under British rule, and the country of the wild Zulus, bordering on the Natal province. It is the inability of the Dutch Boers, in the Transvaal, to defend themselves against the Zulu Kaffirs, whose hostility they had rashly challenged, that has obliged the British Government to take charge of this additional territory. In the House of Lords on Monday evening the Earl of Carnarvon read a despatch just received from Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of the Cape Colony, dated the 25th ult., announcing the terms of the annexation, which had been arranged by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, the British Commissioner. His proclamation in the Transvaal was issued on the 12th ult., in which he first recites his commission and sketches the history of the existing disorder and anarchy; and then refers to the wishes of the inhabitants that the country be taken under British protection. He declares the territory henceforth British, but continues the existing Courts. The Transvaal will remain a separate Government. The Queen's new subjects are to enjoy reasonable legislative privileges. Arrangements will be made for optional use of the Dutch language; existing laws are to remain until altered by competent legislative authority. Government officers able and willing to serve are continued in office; bona-fide concessions and contracts of State to be honourably maintained; payment of State debt to be provided for. Another proclamation notifies his assumption of office as Administrator of Transvaal. The inhabitants are reported to acquiesce willingly in the new order of things. The necessity for annexation seems to be generally recognised as the inevitable result of disorganisation in the Republic. It appears that the proclamation was recognised as being in a conciliatory spirit, and that the state of affairs in the Transvaal was one of quiet. The proclamation was publicly read at Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Leydenburg, Rustenburg, and Middleburg. The late President of the Republic, Mr. Burgers, has recorded a solemn protest, and two of the Dutch citizens are sent to England by the Opposition party, to remonstrate with the British Government against the annexation. Our illustrations present views of the scenery of the Speckboom and Crocodile rivers, in the Transvaal territory; we shall give some others next week.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allott, Joseph, to be Rector of Croombe.
Bene, William, Perpetual Curate of Lamsford.
Bradshaw, William, Perpetual Curate of Smalley.
Brown, Edgar, Vicar of Cadney-cum-Howham.
Cargill, R. J.; Vicar of High Offley, Staffordshire.
Cholmondeley, H. P.; Honorary Canon of Gloucester.
Cooper, Asley; Chaplain of Hickey's Charity, Richmond, Surrey.
Croft, R. C. W.; Vicar of Blachard.
Day, Alfred George; Rector of Melton St. Mary and All Saints', Norfolk.
George, J. Bethel; Vicar of Peasenhall, Suffolk.
Graham, Thomas; Vicar of St. James's, Bristol.
Griffith, John, Rector of Neath; Archdeacon and Canon of Llandaff.
Grison, W. S.; Rector of Whitbergh-with-Westfield, Norfolk.
Haaleburt, Richard K.; Rector of West Felton; Rural Dean of Eilemere.
Jackson, E. H.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Worcester.
Johns, Thomas; Vicar of Llanwnda, Pembroke.
Knight, Joseph; Vicar of Morland, Westmoreland.
Ley, Arthur James Merriman; Perpetual Curate of Barmer, Norfolk.
Lysons, Daniel George; Rector of Rodmarton.
Morgan, Hugh, Vicar of Rhyl, Flintshire; Archdeacon of St. Asaph and Residential Canon in St. Asaph Cathedral.
Morgan, John; Vicar of Humberstone.
Morris, Ambrose; Rector of St. Thomas's, Woolwich.
Norgate, Edward; Rector of Bardlow, Cambs.
Plant, Samuel; Vicar of Weston-on-Trent; Rural Dean of Stafford.
Ricketts, R. R.; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Hayfield.
Roworth, L. D.; Vicar of Clarendon-with-St. Saviour, Clarendon.
Seabrook, J. Fledger; Chaplain to H.M. Forces.
Sedgwick, Gordon; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Coventry.
Seymour, Albert Eden; Vicar of Barnstable.
Spencer, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Stratford.
Symonds, A. R.; Curate in Charge; Vicar of Walmer, Deal.
Thoyts, Ernest; Vicar of Honington, Warwick.
Tye, Charles Brandon; Honorary Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
Vyvyan, Vyell Donnithorne; Rector of Withiel, Cornwall.
White, Joseph Henry; Vicar of Weybread, Suffolk.
Williams, Thomas Vincent; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Evangelist, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Wordsworth, Christopher; Rector of Glaston.—*Guardian*.

The Right Rev. Dr. T. L. Claughton, Bishop of Rochester, is gazetted to the newly-founded bishopric of St. Albans.

The Rev. R. J. Cargill has received from the parishioners of Barton-under-Needwood, on his leaving the curacy, a silver salver and a purse containing £100.

A reredos, designed by Mr. Withers, spanning the whole width of chancel, has been added to the east end of the parish church of Biggleswade.

The clerestory windows on the south side of Cheddar church, each containing two lights, have been filled with painted glass, the gift of Miss Mules, daughter of the late Rev. John Mules, for many years the highly respected Vicar of Ilminster. The glass is by Mr. A. Gibbs.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Rev. Edward Tucker Leeke, M.A., to the chancellorship founded in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and to the second canonry of the cathedral church of Lincoln, void by the promotion of Dr. Benson to the bishopric of Truro.

The parish church of Ashby-de-la-Zouch is to be restored. Mr. Abney Hastings, the lord of the manor, has offered £1000 for this purpose; and at a meeting held, under the presidency of the Earl of Loudoun, on Monday, the list of subscriptions was increased to £2678.

The corner-stone of a new church at Lottisham, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, was laid on the 5th inst., by the Rev. A. Goldney, Rural Dean, and patron of the benefice. The site was given by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, who is also a liberal contributor to the building fund.

St. Leonard's, Exeter, was reopened on Sunday, the 6th inst., after receiving the addition of a new chancel, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Earl of Northbrook in August last, in remembrance of his safe return from India. A friend of the Rector has promised £1000 towards the further improvement of the church, which Lord Northbrook pronounced on the occasion in question to be "the bloom of ugliness."—On the 8th inst. a new chancel was consecrated at Crookham by the Bishop of Guildford.

The Rev. Arthur Tooth, who was inhibited from the performance of Divine worship at St. James's, Hatcham, until he should signify his obedience to the judgment of the Court of Arches, returned from the Continent last week, and on Saturday wrote to his churchwarden that he would celebrate the communion in St. James's Church at eight o'clock on Sunday morning. This was the means of assembling a large congregation, before whom Mr. Tooth officiated in highly decorated vestments, and with all the usages of the Ritualistic party. Towards the close of the service, Mr. Fry, the people's warden, arrived with two constables, and some interruption occurred, but the service was continued to the end.

Judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Folkestone Ritual Case last Saturday. The decisions of the Arches Court against the use of vestments by the parochial clergy, and the employment of the crucifix under circumstances which suggest the danger of superstitious reverence, were confirmed; but the decree of the Judge was reversed so far as concerns both the eastward position and the use of wafer bread. The Committee have decided that the priest may adopt the eastward position without penal consequences if he so stands as to allow communicants to see, if they wish, the breaking of the bread; and that though the wafer, properly so called, would be illegal, there is no prohibition of the use of bread made in the form of circular wafers.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Stanhope Prize for a historical essay (subject, "The Marquess Wellesley") has been awarded to C. H. Firth, Scholar of Balliol. The subject for next year is "The Political Theories of Dante." The Lothian Prize, for an historical essay upon "The Place of Iceland in the History of European Institutions," has been awarded to Mr. C. A. B. Conybeare, B.A., Junior Student of Christ Church; Mr. T. F. Tout, Scholar of Balliol, being recommended for a present of books.

At Cambridge the Adams Prize has been awarded to E. J. Routh, M.A., of St. Peter's College. The gaieties of the May Term began on Tuesday with the flower show in the Trinity Paddock in the afternoon, and the boat-races began on Wednesday evening. The members of the Senate have received from the syndicate appointed to conduct the higher local examinations a report to the effect that the examination in religious knowledge is shirked by a large proportion of the candidates. They recommend a change, so that this examination shall affect the general success of the candidates.

At Durham the University Association History Prize (History of the First Century in its Bearing on Christianity) has been awarded to W. D. Lawson, University College. Proxime accessit, F. H. J. Williams, University College.

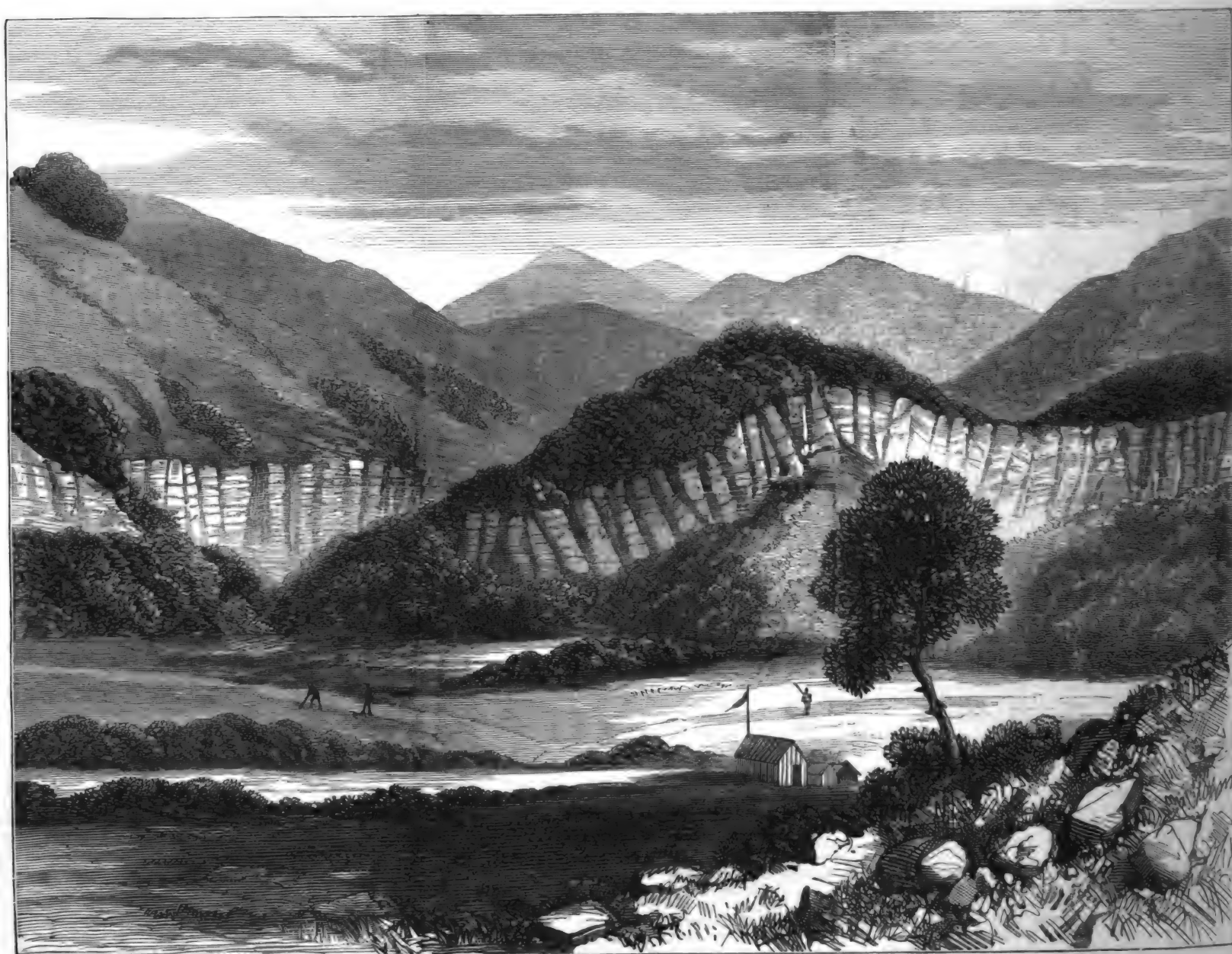
The Dean and Chapter of Durham have conferred the mastership of Northallerton School upon the Rev. W. E. Scott.

Mr. G. Wotherspoon has been appointed to the second mastership of the Carmarthen Grammar School.

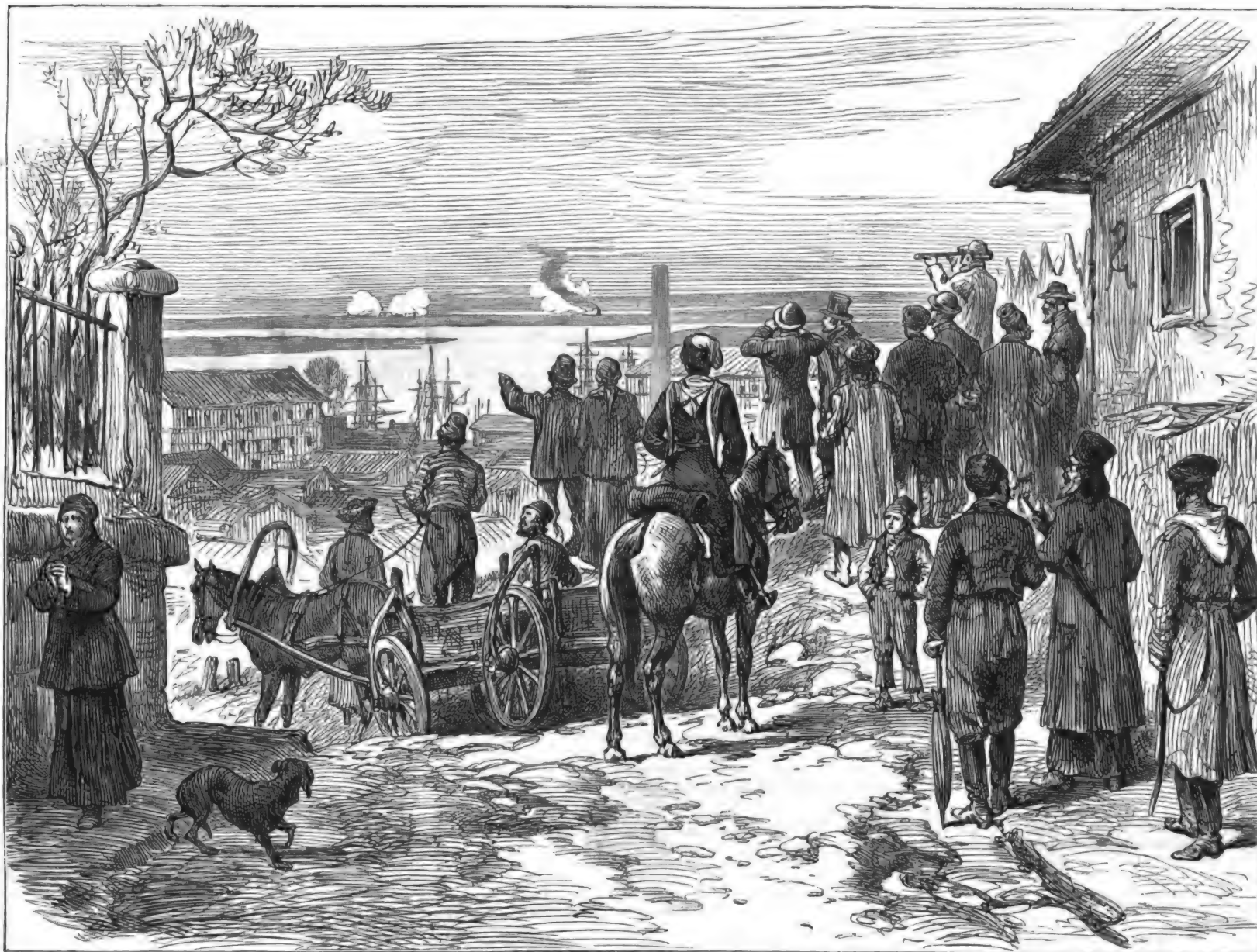
Messrs. John David B. Faber, Mark Pole, and Henry Philpote Henderson, have been appointed inspectors of schools.



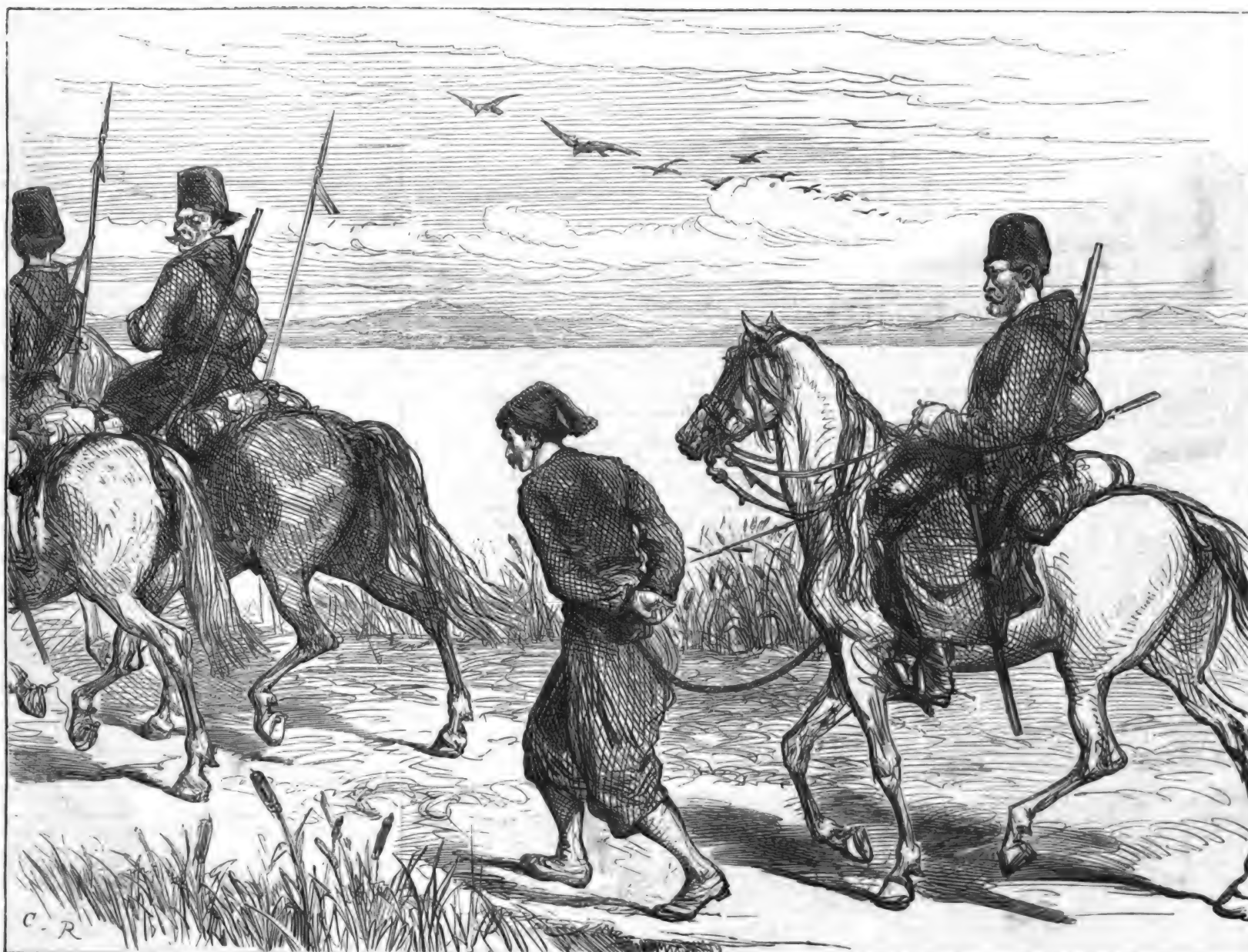
THE TRANSVAAL PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA: CROCODILE RIVER VALLEY.



THE TRANSVAAL PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA: SPECKBOOM RIVER, NEAR PILGRIM'S REST.



THE WAR: THE FIRST CANNON-SHOT ON THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: TURKISH PRISONER ON THE ROAD FROM THE PRUTH TO RAGATZ.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

Since our last week's record of the progress of the great struggle, as yet only just commenced, between Russia and Turkey, there have been several important, or at least startling, events reported to us by telegraph. We have thus been informed of the destruction of a Turkish monitor on the Danube, a sharp engagement near Batoum on the Black Sea, and the invasion of the Russian coast, at Soukhoun Kaleh, by a party of exiled Circassians, with some Turks, to stir up an insurrection in the Caucasus. The following is an account, by the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, of the first-named event:—

"On Friday afternoon the Turkish turret-ship, the same which passed up the stream recently terrified Galatz, steamed out from Matchin, followed by two gun-boats, and at half-past three was stationary under cover of the wooded end of the island, with its three masts visible above the trees. The Russian gunners from the batteries close to Braila, below the Roumanian barracks, opened fire from their light guns, the range being about four kilometres, but without effect. The general officer present gave directions for two 8-in. guns of position, mounted in the battery, to come into action. The first shot had no effect. The second shot, fired at a high elevation with a low charge, dropped on the deck of the turret-ship, and must have crushed down into the powder-magazine. Immediately a tremendous flash and glare shot up from the interior of the doomed craft, followed by a heavy white smoke which hung like a pall. Through this white cloud there shot up to a great height a spurt of black fragments of all shapes and sizes. When the smoke drifted away all that was visible of the turret-ship was her stern, with the mizenmast standing, whence still fluttered the Turkish flag. The ship had gone down by the head in shallow water. The fore and main masts were blown out at once. Two Russian steam-launches put off from Braila, boarded the wreck, gained the flag, gathered some of the debris, and picked up two men, the fireman and the engineer, both severely injured. One has since died. The other is still alive in the hospital. He reports the turret-ship to have had a crew of 200 men, under the command of Kezim Bey. Fragments of the wreck were picked up down the stream at Galatz. The Russian enthusiasm in the battery was intense, and the officers embraced each other."

Other accounts contend that the Russian shell had nothing to do with the destruction of the ship, which, it is affirmed, blew up owing to accidental explosion in the gunner's store-house; but as only one man survives, all that is clear is that the ship is blown to pieces. The name of the turret-ship was the *Lutidiel*. Its armament was five guns. The captain was on shore. The flag of this Turkish ironclad sunk off Braila has, at the Czar's request, been forwarded to St. Petersburg, where it will be placed in the chapel of the palace as the first trophy of the war.

Of the battle in Asia Minor the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who says he was an eye-witness throughout its progress, forwards the following descriptive despatch dated Batoum, Friday, midnight:—"At about five o'clock this morning the Russian forces, which had been largely augmented for the purpose, advanced with batteries of field artillery, and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side, which were occupied by Bashi-Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were intrenched in their usual effective manner upon the slopes and ledges of these hills, and on the advance of the enemy they opened on his columns a terrible and well-sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swaths. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions, and during their attempts to make way against this fire a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of the thick forest on the mountain side, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column, and effected a great slaughter—the Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly. In a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians; but the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination. For many hours the efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but towards midday their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew after suffering very considerable losses. I was myself an eye-witness of this important engagement from first to last; and I can testify that the Ottoman soldiers behaved with a gallantry which was most admirable. They had, however, during a great part of the action the advantage of their intrenchments on the high ground, and it is due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses, compared to those inflicted upon the enemy, were insignificant."

With regard to the affair of Soukhoun Kaleh, which is a Russian seaport and fort on the east coast of the Black Sea, a hundred miles north of Batoum, it is certain that a Turkish squadron of ironclads, under Hassan Pasha, bombarded the place on Sunday last, and that a landing was effected. The Russian despatches, however, say that the Turks were repulsed; the despatches on the Turkish side affirm that the attack was successful, that the town was burned, and that the Abkhasian native population have joined the Turks against the Russians. The following account is sent by the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Turkey:—

"About three weeks ago five leading Circassian chiefs started from Constantinople for Batoum. Their names were Hadji Hussein Bey, Mandkambek Bey, Manemin Bey, Hadji Ali Bey, and Mehemet Bey. They had arranged a carefully considered plan of action with the Ottoman authorities and their own countrymen. Arrived at Batoum, they went on board the squadron of Hassan Pasha, who forthwith sailed with five ironclads for the Russian port and fortress of Soukhoun Kaleh. The Turkish men-of-war made their destination in the darkness of early morning, casting anchor a little after three o'clock a.m. They at once landed the Circassian chieftains, with a party of men carrying 600 muskets and ammunition, which were speedily distributed among the expectant and willing people. The neighbouring country was so thoroughly and quickly roused that by broad daylight the Beys had got together as many as 3000 Circassians. Hassan Pasha then landed an additional force, composed of other Circassians, Kurds, Lazis, and Turks; and, while the ironclads opened a vigorous cannonade upon the fortress, the Beys, with their volunteers and auxiliaries, attacked the place with desperate resolution. The Russians offered a determined but vain opposition, losing terribly. After this the insurrection is described as having spread like wildfire. The inhabitants of the surrounding districts gathered by thousands, with weapons of all sorts, to the Turkish standard. They drove the Muscovite garrison and road guards all over the district, chasing them to Gangara, which they also destroyed. When these successes were reported, Hassan Pasha landed a new supply of rifles and cartridges to equip the Circassians, and a formidable local force was organised to march upon the railway line to Tiflis, aiming at the direction of Kutais. Another large band was dispatched to raise the country in the rear of the Russian

columns which are attacking Batoum. When Hadji Hussein Bey left Soukhoun Kaleh to bring this great news to Batoum, which is now six days ago, the whole country had revolted from Muscovite oppression. The insurrection had spread along the seashore and into the mountains with great rapidity, in consequence of the large supplies of arms and equipments sent by the Turks."

The Russian Army of the Caucasus is suffering from want of provisions, and its onward progress is stopped by the deep snows, which still cover all the mountain gorges. A correspondent at Erzeroum, telegraphing from that place on Monday night, reports that the Russians in great force having advanced to Karakalessa, and the Turks being in front of them at Toprakala, both armies were preparing for a pitched battle. We have further details respecting the Russian forces in European Turkey. The Grand Duke Nicholas has at his disposal six corps. Four of these constitute the Army of Operation, and the other two the Army of Odessa. Their total strength is 216,000 men, 49,200 horses, and 648 guns. Three more corps have been mobilised, and are being moved into Bessarabia to take the place of those sent forward. These corps constitute a further strength of 108,000 men, making a grand total of 324,000 men.

No confirmation has been received of the news that the Russians had crossed the Danube in force, had entered the Dobrukscha, and that an engagement was proceeding. On Tuesday the Russians erected fresh batteries at Braila, armed with heavier guns. The Turkish monitors opened fire on them, but without result. This was also the case with the return fire of the Russians. The cannonading lasted three hours.

The Egyptian contingent with the Turkish army will be raised to 18,000 men. The Khedive has received a telegram from the Sultan thanking him for his promised assistance during the war. The Egyptian troops will form a distinct corps, under the command of the Minister of War. On Wednesday the British Mediterranean fleet arrived at Port Said, the entrance to the Suez Canal.

The Russian squadron on the Pacific coast of North America has put to sea under sealed orders.

The Russian Government proposes to raise a considerable sum, the precise amount of which is not stated, by private loan from the Imperial Bank of Russia, to cover which Treasury bills paying 5 per cent interest will be issued. No subscription list will be opened, and the whole of the money is to be raised in the country. It is the intention of the Russian Government to raise the duty upon imported tobacco, which now yields about 10,000,000 roubles in the year. The tax upon home-grown tobacco is to be reduced, with a view to encouraging home cultivation.

Our Special Artists on the Danube have furnished a variety of sketches for the Illustrations published this week. The Russian military post and encampment at the Barboschi railway bridge over the Sereth, just above Galatz, with the Danube and Braila seen in the distance, is shown in one of these sketches; another represents the hurried departure of soldiers, by the railway, from the Barboschi station to reinforce the position of Braila. An escort in charge of some unfortunate Turkish prisoners, one, at least, of whom has since been shot as a spy, is the subject of a passing sketch on the road. Two of the others represent scenes at Jassy, the chief town of Moldavia, with Russian troops at the railway station there; and at Bucharest, the capital of the whole Roumanian Principality, where the populace seem to be diverted with comic placards and caricature pictures of the Muscovite and the Turk displayed on the walls in the city streets. Views on the Danube, near Braila, and of the Turkish fort of Adeh Kaleh, with the incidents of seeing the first cannon-shot fired by a Turkish gun-boat at Reni, and the arrival of the Grand Duke Nicholas at Galatz, make up our Illustrations for the present Number.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

The Russian forces on the Danube, as our readers know, are placed under the chief command of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, while another of his brothers, Grand Duke Michael, commands the army in Asia. The first-named Prince of the Imperial House is nearly forty-six years of age, having been born in July or August, 1831. He married, in 1856, Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and has two sons, Nicholas and Peter, the former about twenty years of age, the latter a boy of thirteen. The Grand Duke Nicholas is in the full vigour of life, a strongly-made, muscular, soldierly-looking man, with a melancholy Romanoff face. He is General of Engineers and Aide-de-Camp General to the Emperor, Inspector-General of the Engineer Corps, of the Imperial Guard, and of the Cavalry, Commander-in-Chief of the Military District of St. Petersburg, President of the Supreme Committee on the Organisation and Instruction of the Army, Chief of a Grenadier regiment, of the regiments of Dragoons of Astrakhan, of the Alexander Hussars, and of the first battalion of Sappers of the Caucasus, Proprietor (Colonel-in-Chief) of the Austrian Hussars, No. 2, and Chief of the 5th Regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers. His adjoint in charge of the Engineers is General Totleben. The Army of the South, which was formed in September, under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, with General Niepoldigski as chief of the staff, comprises four complete army corps, each with two divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, and artillery in proportion, four battalions of chasseurs, two divisions of Don Cossacks, four regiments of light Cossacks, and three battalions of sappers; making 36,000 men to each corps. But the actual number of the forces brought in Roumania does not exceed 180,000. One of our Special Artists' sketches of the war shows the arrival of the Grand Duke Nicholas at the Villa Antachi, in Galatz, on Sunday week, after visiting Reni, where he was exposed to a bombardment that afternoon from the Turkish gun-boats in the river. The Grand Duke and his suite and the open carriage in which he sat were covered with dust; and there was no pomp or parade at his arrival, but crowds of the townsfolk pressed to see him. He drove on to the camp of the Cossacks, at the Barboschi railway bridge over the Sereth, just above Galatz, and thence to Braila, a few miles higher up the Danube. He has latterly fixed his headquarters at Ploesti, two hours' railway journey north of Bucharest, and has exchanged visits with Prince Charles of Roumania in that city.

Our Portrait of the Grand Duke Nicholas is from a photograph by Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

The city of Iquique, in Peru, is reported to have been destroyed by an earthquake on the 12th inst. The population of Iquique is stated at about 1000.

According to a telegram from Alexandria to the *Daily News*, Mr. Dixon's agent has obtained possession of Cleopatra's Needle, and the operations for its removal have begun.

A review of the Household troops was held on Monday under the command of Major-General Stephenson, on Wimbledon-common. The troops, infantry and cavalry, numbered between 3000 and 4000 men.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Ministry has resigned in consequence of a letter addressed to M. Jules Simon by Marshal MacMahon complaining that his action in the Chamber with regard to the repeal of the press law of 1875 was not in harmony with a resolution taken by the Cabinet. (The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday passed the bill repealing the press law of 1875.) Marshal MacMahon also complains that the Chamber, a few days previously, adopted some clauses of the Municipal Bill, the danger of which M. Simon had himself acknowledged in the Council. In conclusion, the Marshal says that although he is not, like M. Simon, answerable to Parliament, he is responsible to France, and that an explanation is indispensable. In consequence of this letter M. Jules Simon at once resigned, and all his colleagues did the same. The President then sent for the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier.

A meeting of the four sections of the Left on Wednesday was attended by 290 deputies, and a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the Chamber will only place confidence in a Cabinet which is free in its action and resolved to govern in accordance with Republican principles, which can alone secure order and prosperity at home and peace abroad.

The *Official Journal* of Thursday, in announcing the resignation of the Cabinet and Marshal MacMahon's acceptance of it, states that the Ministers will continue at the head of their respective departments pending the appointment of their successors.

Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by several Generals, inspected the new forts round Paris on Monday.

The Senate held a short sitting on Monday, at which the first reading of the Rural Code was voted.

M. Ernest Picard, a life member of the Senate, died on Sunday. He was known as one of the famous five members who so long constituted the Opposition to the Imperial Government in the French Chamber. He was Minister of the Interior under M. Thiers after the war.

The annual dinner of the English Club in Paris, which has completed its first year, took place last Saturday.

The editor of the *Radical* has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000*fr.* for having insulted the army. A similar sentence has been passed on the editor of the *Lanterne* for articles tending to subvert social order.

A fatal explosion occurred last Tuesday on board the French frigate *La Revanche* as the squadron was about to sail from Villafranca. Two men were killed, and twenty others are said to have been fatally wounded.

The well-known chemist M. Caventou, the discoverer of quinine and honorary president of the Academy of Medicine, died recently in Paris, at the age of eighty-three.

The trial of Moyaux for forgery, the murder of his daughter, and the attempted assassination of his wife, concluded on Tuesday. The jury found him guilty on all three counts, but, as usual with French juries, they gave the benefit of extenuating circumstances. The Judge sentenced him to hard labour for life.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been published in the *Madrid Gazette* enjoining Spanish residents abroad to observe absolute neutrality towards Turkey and Russia.

Don Carlos has written a letter protesting against the application of the law voted by the Cortes last July, intended to abolish the privileges of the Basque and Navarrese provinces.

BELGIUM.

The annual exhibition of works of art by the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire of Brussels was opened last Saturday by the King and Queen. The exhibition comprises 275 objects, for the most part paintings.

GERMANY.

The Emperor, in a letter dated Metz, May 9, has commanded the Chief President of the Administration of Alsace-Lorraine to convey to the population of the new provinces his Majesty's thanks for the cordial reception he met with everywhere during his recent visit. "The Emperor," the letter says, "had undertaken the journey to Alsace-Lorraine in order to see the country under its altered circumstances with his own eyes, and to fulfil the grave duty imposed on him as Prince and Sovereign. His visit to the new provinces of the Empire was to him a source of pleasant reminiscences and lasting and agreeable impressions. The Emperor, on taking leave of the new provinces, carried with him the consciousness that his sojourn there would contribute to the consolidation and beneficial development of the relations between Alsace-Lorraine and the Empire."

William of Prussia, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, will attend lectures at Bonn University this summer.

The engagement is announced of Prince Kita Shira Kawa, uncle of the Emperor of Japan, and a Major in the Prussian Dragoons, to Baroness Bertha von Tettau, widow of the late Baron Tettau, and daughter of Baron Bredow Wagenitz.

SWEDEN.

A grant has been made by the Chamber for measures defending the neutrality of Sweden.

AMERICA.

President Hayes opened the Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia on Thursday, the 10th inst., and was loudly cheered. Ex-President Grant, several members of the Cabinet, the Governor of Pennsylvania, many foreign Ministers, Congressmen, and officers of the army and navy were present. It is estimated that 100,000 people were in the building; flags were displayed throughout the city, and all business was suspended in the afternoon.

General Grant was to leave Philadelphia for England last Thursday.

Forest fires have taken place in the States, many mills and dwelling-houses having been destroyed.

CANADA.

We learn from Ottawa that Mr. William Annand, ex-Premier of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Agent-General for the Dominion in London.

Intelligence received at New York announces that a disastrous fire has occurred at St. Stephen's, New Brunswick. Seventy buildings were burned, and forty-three families rendered homeless.

AUSTRALIA.

According to a Melbourne despatch of Saturday's date, the elections in Victoria have resulted in the return of a Protectionist majority.

The committee of the Melbourne Athenæum, in their report for last year, state that "there is every cause for satisfaction as regards the prospects of the institution, which seems to have entered upon a career of usefulness and prosperity such as its warmest well-wishers could desire."

JAPAN.

With reference to the insurrection in Japan, a telegram has been received in London which states that another army corps has reached Kagoshima. More than one battle has been fought there, and a large portion of the town has been burned. The Imperialists are reported to have been victorious.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Drury-lane Garden has been reopened to the public under new regulations.

A bazaar in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and the Epileptic, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, was on Tuesday opened at the Riding School, Knightsbridge, by Princess Louise.

Mr. Colvin, the Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of London, gave on Monday, in the rooms of the Society of Arts, the last of five "Cantor" Lectures, on the Connection of Greek and Roman Art with the Teaching of the Classics.

At the invitation of the trustees of the National Penny Bank, the Lord Mayor went in state, accompanied by the Sheriffs, from the Mansion House, on Tuesday, to lay the foundation-stone of the Shoreditch branch of the bank in Great Eastern-street.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Wednesday at the offices, Trafalgar-square, several cases of gallantry in saving, or attempting to save, life in various parts of the world were investigated by the committee, which conferred the society's awards.

Mr. John Birkett, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, senior vice-president of the Royal College of Surgeons, has been unanimously elected consulting surgeon to Guy's Hospital; and Dr. Goodhart, M.D. Aberdeen, M.R.C.P. London, has also been appointed assistant physician.

The Clothworkers' Company have voted £1000 to the textile department of the Glasgow School of Science; and the Goldsmiths' Company have voted £500 towards the effort now being made to increase the endowment fund of the Clock and Watchmakers' Asylum, New Southgate.

Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., speaking at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday evening, advocated the establishment of a naval station and dockyard in the Southern Seas, and said he believed that the colonies would take an important part in the establishment of such a station.

There was a very successful flower show at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, and the annual rose show at this place will be held next month. A new railway station, occupying the site of the old wooden shed which has done duty since the opening of the palace in 1854, was opened last Saturday.

A change in the internal management of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, is said to be contemplated by the committee, who propose to appoint a lady superintendent, with a housekeeper, by whom the nursing and domestic arrangements will be managed, instead of by a matron, as heretofore.

A Parliamentary Return issued on Tuesday states that the balance due at the close of 1876 to depositors in the Post-Office Savings Banks, inclusive of interest, was £26,996,350 10s. 3d. The deposits during the year amounted to £8,982,350 4s. 11d., and the interest to £219,331 10s. 7d. The repayments amounted to £7,992,477 2s. 11d.

The concluding session of the Congregational Union took place in the Memorial Hall yesterday week—Mr. H. Richard, M.P., presiding at the morning meeting, and Mr. Barran, M.P., in the evening. At the former of these a petition to Parliament was adopted, setting forth various objections to the Government Burials Bill.

In presiding at the spring meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wednesday the Duke of Cambridge announced that the Wimbledon meeting will begin on July 9, the camp being ready for occupation two days previously. The programme shows few changes, the most important being the increase in value and number of the aggregate prizes.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week it was stated that the amount of compensation to be paid for the slaughter of cattle in London since the beginning of the year, under the cattle plague regulations, was £6157, against which a large sum had been received for the sale of what proved to be sound meat; so that the loss was only £2177.

On Tuesday afternoon the eighth meeting this year of the fruit and floral committees of the Royal Horticultural Society, together with an exhibition of fruit and flowers, was held at the society's gardens, South Kensington; and on Wednesday the first summer exhibition of the season in the Royal Botanic Society's gardens was held—the display being held by competent judges to be the finest ever held in these gardens.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Working-Men's Lord's-Day Rest Association. They had, he remarked, heard much of education, but he more and more felt the need of moral education and of domestic purity; and, with their domestic life cherished and preserved, he was little apprehensive of the future. The honour, the peace, the security, the dignity of England depended upon her domestic life, and no danger could come to us as long as the people revered the Sabbath.

A meeting was held last Saturday at the Artisans' Institute, Castle-street, to take into consideration the subject of technical education—what is needed to make it practical and thoroughly efficient. The Rev. H. Solly presided, and several members of the City guilds attended to hear the opinions entertained by skilled workmen in reference thereto. A general opinion was expressed in favour of the establishment throughout the metropolis of schools for imparting technical instruction, controlled by a central college or university.

By order of the War Office, a brigade field-day of metropolitan volunteers was held last Saturday in Bushey Park, when the new system of attack, which has for some time past been practised at Aldershot and other military stations, was introduced, with much pains and attention, to the citizen troops, by Colonel Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, who had been deputed by the Horse Guards to attend, he being accompanied by Captains Ricardo and Primrose, of the same regiment, as brigade-major and aide-de-camp.

According to a report made by Dr. Frankland, all the water delivered from the Thames to the metropolis and its suburbs during April, except that supplied by the Middlesex Company, was more or less turbid, and was unfit for dietetic purposes, being much polluted with organic matter. The water supplied, principally from the Lea, by the New River and East London Companies, was very superior to that of the Thames, and was efficiently filtered. The deep-well waters supplied by the Kent and Colne Valley Companies, and by the Tottenham Local Board, were of their usual excellent quality.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the origin, objects, present constitution, customs, and usages of the London Stock Exchange has been gazetted. The members of the Commission are—Lord Penzance, Baron Blackburn, the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, the Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, Sir Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, Mr. Henry Hicks Gibbs, Mr. Benjamin Buck Greene, Mr. John Hollams, Mr. Coleridge John Kennard, Mr. Septimus Richard Scott, and Mr. John Reginald Yorke. Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, barrister, is appointed secretary.

The centenary of the Gaelic Society is announced to be celebrated by a dinner at St. James's Hall on June 6, with the Marquis of Huntly (chief) presiding. The Celtic choir, recently established, and so entitled by reason of its connection with the first-named society, gave its inaugural concert in the new rooms of the Academy of Music on May 29.

A public meeting for the purpose of making known the objects and work of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was held on Wednesday night at the Shoreditch Townhall, when resolutions were passed in support of the society. Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the School Board for London, presided; and amongst the speakers were Mr. Goschen, M.P., the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., and Mr. T. Hughes.

It may interest shopkeepers to know that a tradesman of Bishopsgate-street has been summoned before Sir Robert W. Carden for unlawfully defacing a half-sovereign. The complainant stated that she went to the defendant's place of business to pay some money and tendered a good half-sovereign. The clerk broke it into three pieces and gave it to her back, saying it was bad. She maintained that it was good, but ultimately left, when the clerk followed her home, abused her, and accused her of trying to pass counterfeit coin. Sir Robert Carden ordered the defendant to replace the half-sovereign and to pay the complainant 12s. costs.

The first meet of the Coaching Club took place in Hyde Park on Wednesday morning, when twenty-eight coaches met at the Powder Magazine. In the absence of the Duke of Beaufort, president of the club, his coach was driven by Lord Arthur Somerset, who had with him on the box-seat his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who rarely fails to be present on these occasions; Lady Westmorland and Lady Emily Kingscote were also upon this coach. After the start the coaches drove round the park, and made their way by Hyde Park and Princes-gate to the Orleans Club at Twickenham, where it was arranged they should lunch.

An old man named George Stanley has been committed for three months as a rogue and vagabond for loitering about King William-street, Strand, with a felonious intention. The prisoner had made himself up to look like a clergyman, and it was his habit to walk about in a slow and apparently contemplative manner, with an umbrella partially open in his hand. Several women, well-known thieves, were his associates, and when they succeeded in stealing a watch, piece of jewellery, or a purse, the stolen property was quietly dropped into the umbrella as he passed. A former conviction was proved, and Mr. Flowers sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week of May) was 82,161, of whom 37,786 were in workhouses and 44,375 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1876, these figures show an increase of 1195, but a decrease of 7191 and 15,767 respectively compared with 1875, and 1874. In the number of indoor paupers there is an increase of 2925, 3565, and 3428 over that of the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, and a decrease in the number of outdoor paupers of 1730, 10,756, and 19,195 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved at the end of the week was 606, of whom 402 were men, 180 women, and 24 children under sixteen.

Last week 2378 births and 1613 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 11 and the deaths by 179 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 78 from smallpox, 45 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 58 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 20 from diarrhoea. These deaths exceeded by 15 the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 349 and 327 in the two previous weeks, were 355 last week, and exceeded by 109 the corrected average weekly number: 203 resulted from bronchitis, and 106 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 53 deaths. Last week the mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 49 deg., or 2 deg. below the average.

Mr. John Morley, in presiding at the annual council of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, which was opened on Tuesday, pointed out that, notwithstanding all that had been done to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, it was a deplorable fact that in many respects the labourer was worse off now than he was a hundred years ago. In the course of the day a resolution was passed recording the opinion of the council in favour of Mr. Arch becoming a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons.—Mr. Bright presided on Wednesday over a conference attended by 2200 agricultural labourers in Exeter Hall, to advocate the assimilation of the county to the borough franchise. Resolutions in favour of the objects of the conference were passed after addresses by several members of Parliament, Mr. Arch, and other leaders of the agricultural labourers. In the evening a crowded and enthusiastic meeting, presided over by Mr. Cowen, M.P., was held in St. James's Hall for a like purpose.

Captain Shaw, chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, was a witness on Monday before the Select Committee which is inquiring into the best means of protecting London from fires. Instituting a comparison between London, Paris, New York, and Chicago, he showed that the cost of the brigade was less in London than in either of the other three cities. With regard to salvage, Captain Shaw said he believed that, if the police were made a salvage corps to protect uninsured property, the cost should fall upon the owners of that property. He called attention to the extreme danger of having the safety of the metropolis intrusted to too many organisations. Captain Shaw recommended that there should be telegraphic communication between the police and the brigade stations. He further recommended that there should be barriers in the passages of theatres, and that there should be a fireproof curtain in all theatres, which should be immediately let down on a fire breaking out behind the scenes.

Mr. Humphreys, Coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquest on Monday, at Dalston, on the body of Horace A. Bullock, who on Thursday evening last week shot Mr. W. T. Clements, in Highbury New Park, through the head, and afterwards committed suicide. Bullock was a clerk in an accountant's office, and had been engaged to a young lady of Highbury-quadrant, but her parents had caused the match to be broken off, and she had become engaged to Mr. Clements. Before this occurred Bullock's family had noticed that he had been in a depressed state of mind, and since his rejection symptoms of melancholia had increased. It was stated that he was a regular attendant at church and a teacher in a Sunday school. His employers gave him an excellent character, and said that his salary had been twice raised during the past year. They had noticed during the last month or two that he appeared depressed. The jury found that he committed suicide while of unsound mind.—An inquest has been held on the body of Mr. Clements with the same result.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening—Sir Rutherford Alcock in the chair—a paper by Captain H. Trotter, R.E., was read by Mr. Markham, describing a journey made through Eastern Turkestan by the Pandit Nain Singh, to whom the council have awarded one of the medals of the year. Captain Trotter had intended to give the paper a wider scope by adding an account of a journey through Western Turkestan, but he had been called away on duty to the East, and had not been able to finish the paper. The Pandit had in his journey to contend with many difficulties, all his baggage having to be carried on sheep, which, in that pastoral country, make excellent beasts of burden. He started with twenty-six sheep from Lassa, in Thibet, and proceeded through Turkestan to the frontiers of China and Assam, visiting in the course of his journey several important lakes, and returning along the course of the Brahmapootra to Calcutta. He had made useful surveys of the country which he had traversed. The president, after the paper had been read, said there was no doubt that every part of Central Asia was becoming, both politically and commercially, of greater interest, and the steps taken to extend our commerce made these journeys of more moment. Such explorations claimed from us, as a commercial people, a feeling of deep gratitude to those who undertook such work, and he felt that it was difficult to express the gratitude due to the explorers.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

At the annual festival of the girls' schools founded by the "Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of England" for the daughters of the deceased and decayed brethren, held last week at the Freemasons' Hall—Lord Suffield, the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master for Norfolk, presiding, subscriptions amounting to £9757 were announced, of which £5228 came from London lodges, West Yorkshire sending £840, and Middlesex £745.

Yesterday week the annual dinner in aid of the Railway Benevolent Institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Houghton in the chair—when £1450 was subscribed.

The dinner in aid of the benevolent fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday evening, when about £1400 was collected. This society held its annual conversazione at South Kensington Museum on the following evening, when the whole of the building and the picture-galleries were thrown open to the guests, who numbered about 2500.

The thirty-first anniversary of the Seamen's Christian Friend Society Mission was held at the institution, near Well-street, London Docks, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Colonel Brockman. The report stated that much good had been accomplished by means of missionaries, Bethels, reading-rooms, schools, and the distribution of the scriptures, books, and tracts; and also that the income had increased to £1003 19s. 1d.

The 223rd anniversary festival of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held on Wednesday in St. Paul's Cathedral, the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce being the preacher. In the evening the Lord Mayor presided at the annual dinner, when the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Winchester spoke warmly of the value of the society. The collection in St. Paul's Cathedral amounted to £212; the subscriptions at the dinner in the evening were £1500; and the result of the anniversary from all causes reached £7000.

On Wednesday evening, at the Freemason's Tavern, the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cockburn (Lord Chief Justice of England) presided over the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. The subscriptions amounted to £1500.

Sir Henry Thompson took the chair at the annual dinner in aid of the North London or University College Hospital, which took place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday. Subscriptions amounting to £1400 were announced.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

The Pope has been giving audience to pilgrims from many countries.

Early on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., the English pilgrims, numbering about 200 laymen and ninety ecclesiastics, assembled at St. Peter's, where they heard mass and received communion from the hands of Cardinal Howard. At noon they were received by the Pope, when a beautifully illuminated address, sent by the Catholics of England, was read by the Bishop of Clifton, and presented, together with one signed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and his twelve suffragans, and others from various Catholic dioceses and institutions, accompanied by an offering of £15,000 and a number of ecclesiastical vestments and church ornaments, chalices, &c., such as the Pope gives to the poor missions and dioceses, the offerings being presented by the Duke of Norfolk. The Pope, who was attended by Cardinal Howard and eleven other Cardinals, replied to the address, standing in front of the throne. His Holiness expressed his gratification at seeing around him the best and truest Catholics of a nation which had given so much liberty to the Church, and referred to the splendid gifts they had brought him as proofs of the feelings by which the pilgrims were animated. Next morning the English pilgrims visited the Basilica of St. Paul, where mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Clifton. The address sent to the Pope from England bears 466,158 signatures.

His Holiness gave audience yesterday week to the French Canadian pilgrims. They were led by the Bishop of Sherbrooke, who read an address and presented a considerable sum of money, together with a valuable chalice, given by the Canadian contingent of the Pontifical Zouaves. The pilgrims of Rhodes were received at the same time.

The Scotch pilgrims to Rome were received last Saturday. They were introduced by Bishop Strain, Vicar Apostolic of Edinburgh. Mr. Monteith of Carstairs, on behalf of the pilgrims, presented £2000, with a number of ecclesiastical vestments, chalices, and other articles of church furniture.

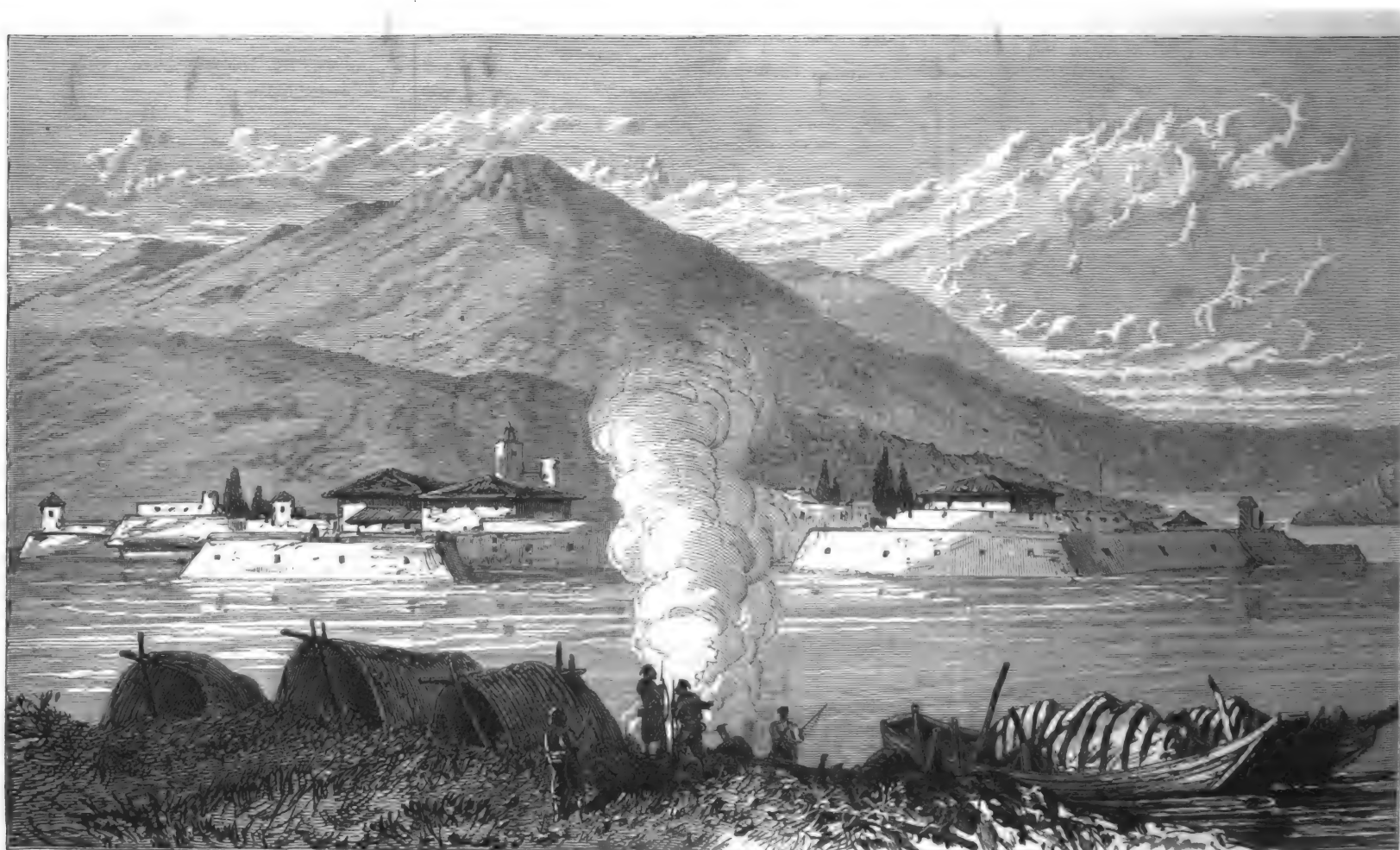
The Marchioness of Lothian died at Rome on Sunday afternoon, after three days' illness, from an attack of pleurisy, caught by being exposed to the draught of an open window at one of the receptions given by her to the English pilgrims on the previous Thursday. As she was unable, therefore, to go to the Vatican, the Pope sent her a special benediction. Her funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon in the Campo Varano. The burial service was celebrated in the Church of St. Lorenzo by Monsignor Clifford. Cardinal Howard and many English people were present.

The Pope on Tuesday morning received the Dutch pilgrims, who were led by the Archbishop of Utrecht. After his Holiness had replied to the two addresses presented, a large sum of money from the various dioceses of Holland was offered, together with other sums from individual members of the pilgrimage.

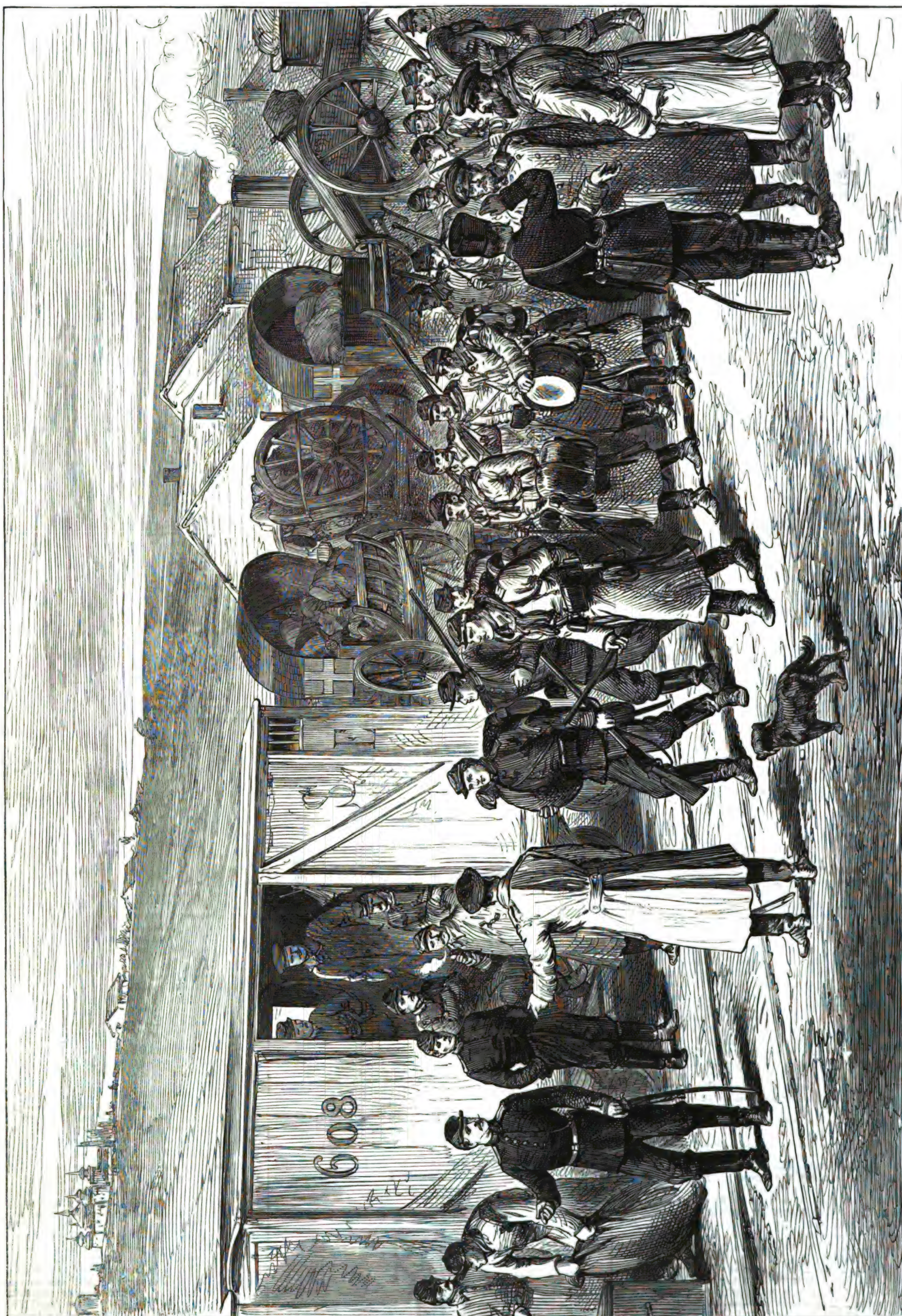
Cardinal Cardoso, the Patriarch of Lisbon, has left for Rome with a number of Portuguese pilgrims, to attend the Pope's jubilee. About 400 pilgrims from Portugal are expected to visit Rome on that occasion. The total amount of their offerings in money to his Holiness reaches £8000.



THE WAR: THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY ON THE DANUBE.



THE WAR: ADEHKALEH, THE FIRST TURKISH FORTRESS ON THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN TROOPS AT THE RAILWAY STATION, JASSY.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Ministerial statements in the Lower House have made it clear up to what point the Government will remain neutral in the war in the East. Yet the minds of noble Lords continue to be perturbed by the complications of the Eastern Question, which has still occupied the principal place in their discussions. Yesterday week, after the Duke of Richmond and Gordon had endeavoured to bribe the House with the promise of adjournment for the Whitsuntide holidays on Thursday if the debate on the Burials Bill should be concluded that night, and after the Duke of St. Albans had vainly advocated the restriction of the labours of railway servants to twelve hours a day, the Earl of Derby informed Lord Stanley of Alderley that there could be no truth in the rumour that "Mr. Layard informed the Porte that England had guaranteed the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire only under conditions laid down by treaties stipulating for the exercise of control by the Powers." Again, on Monday, when the Earl of Carnarvon had announced the receipt of a telegram from Sir Bartle Frere giving a summary of the proclamation of Sir T. Shepstone annexing the Transvaal with the acquiescence of the people, the inevitable Eastern Question cropped up once more in the shape of a debate on the Tripartite Treaty. The Earl of Rosebery, wished to know whether the time had not arrived for England, France, and Austria to cancel the obligations they had incurred in signing this treaty. Arguing in the affirmative, the noble Earl entered into what Lord Houghton called "an elocutionary duel" with the Foreign Secretary. Lord Bury supported the Government that had raised him to the Peerage with zeal, and was confident the honour of England was safe in their hands. A few other noble Lords joined in the conversation, some branching off into comments on the general policy of the Government in the East. Lord Derby spoke with customary plainness and point. His Lordship thought there was little probability of either Austria or France calling upon England to fulfil her part of the joint engagement entered into through the medium of the Tripartite Treaty for the preservation of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. He was of opinion, however, that this was not the right moment to withdraw from the treaty; but that we should wait until the war is over to enter into a resettlement of the matter. The Duke of Argyll urged that Turkey had brought her troubles upon her own head by repeatedly refusing the reforms recommended by the Great Powers. A reference made by the noble Duke to the Protocol brought Lord Derby to his feet again with a vigorous defence of the action of the Government in the matter, and the subject dropped after a few words from Earl Granville in support of the Duke of Argyll's criticisms.

The Earl of Carnarvon on Tuesday persuaded the House to agree to a new clause in the South Africa Bill giving power to the Queen by an Order in Council to add any territory which might belong to her Majesty either to the Cape or to Natal. The Secretary for the Colonies explained that the ultimate object of the measure was federation, and promised bluebooks which would give a complete account of recent events in South Africa. The Earl of Kimberley having pleaded that the wishes of the Dutch inhabitants of the lately annexed State should be considered before any further step was taken, the report of the amendments to the bill was adopted.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission on Thursday to the following bills:—Customs and Inland Revenue (Duties on Offices and Pensions) Judicial Proceedings, Rating, Drainage, and Improvement of Lands (Ireland), Provisional Orders, Local Government Provisional Orders (Horbury, &c.), and likewise to a number of private bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Earl of Bradford. Their Lordships were occupied until an unusually late hour in the consideration of the Burials Bill, although the 74th clause—the one that provoked so much controversy—had been withdrawn.

COMMONS.

The Liberal party in the House of Commons, as if anxious to disavow the soft impeachment that they feared their fate too much, have at length put it to the test of a division against the supporters of the Ministerial policy on the Eastern Question. The Marquis of Hartington, who advanced sound reasons for the somewhat Fabian tactics of the Opposition chiefs, rather implied than actually asserted that it was with some degree of diffidence he brought himself to countenance even the curtailed edition of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions. Whether or not the result of the division proved the wisdom of his counsel, it is incontestable that the whole debate on the first of those Resolutions was, generally speaking, of a high character. Mr. Courtney, to wit, on Thursday week, materially improved the position he has taken in the House by the able address in which he in plain terms advocated the coercion of Turkey; and if the hon. member for Liskeard would only divest himself of an inordinate gravity of manner which suggests some resemblance to the proverbial being who looked wiser than it was possible for any man to be, his success as a Parliamentary debater might be further increased. Mr. Forsyth, as usual, raked the Treasury Bench fore and aft from his eyrie below the gangway on the Ministerial side; but, while approving Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions, oddly enough, said he should vote with the Government. Sir Robert Peel possesses one quality which renders his speeches generally acceptable, if they do not throw much light upon the subject under discussion. That quality is aplomb. As in private life, the vigorous and emphatic assertion of an opinion, however trivial and puerile that opinion may be, is not infrequently accepted as the acme of wisdom by those with whom sound is synonymous with sense, so in the House of Commons a confident appeal to the prejudices of the majority, especially when flavoured by a spice of personality, never fails to elicit a volley of the peculiar ejaculations which pass for cheers in our legislature. The truth was exemplified by Sir Robert Peel, who (speaking from a back bench on the Ministerial side) accused Mr. Gladstone of being ungenerous, lustily defended the Government, spoke in terms of suspicion of Russia, was confident that neutrality would be maintained as long as it could be by Lord Beaconsfield, felt sure that the "pristine valour of our race" would be displayed were we to drift into war, and compared the Opposition to a herd of hungry wolves without a shepherd. "We may be hungry, and we may be wolves, but it is not likely, being wolves, that we should have a shepherd," retorted Mr. Forster, who spoke of Sir Robert's speech as "chaff," and sent it to the winds, accordingly. Dealing with this subject in a more statesman-like manner, Mr. Forster argued that the acceptance of the Resolution, approving, as it did, a despatch of Lord Derby, would rather strengthen than otherwise the hands of the Government. Though he condemned the harsh terms used in the last despatch of the Foreign Secretary to Prince Gortschakoff, and submitted his reasons for objecting to its tone, the right hon. member for Bradford was glad to hear the Home Secretary's definition of the "British Interests" we might be called upon to protect; but, alluding to England's interest

in Egypt, hoped the Ministry would practise forbearance towards Russia, seeing that Egypt, as part of the Ottoman Empire, was assisting Turkey. Mr. Forster confessed he could not agree to the third and fourth Resolutions, because he was in favour of the absolute neutrality proclaimed by her Majesty. The right hon. gentleman concluded his characteristically clear and outspoken speech with a sturdy declaration that, while all would be anxious to protect British interests, if really endangered, there would be a large majority in the nation determined not to sacrifice our money and the blood of our soldiers for any wars waged on "fancied fears and panic-stricken sentiments." It would be simply to repeat what has been said over and over again from the Treasury Bench to enumerate all the points made by the hard-worked Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in resuming the debate yesterday week, when an inordinate number of members strove to catch the Speaker's eye. Mr. Walter had reasonably reminded these anxious speakers that brevity was the soul of wit. As the onerous task of defending Lord Derby had been thrown upon Mr. Bourke, it was not to be supposed for a moment that the latter would, if he could, act upon Mr. Walter's suggestion. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs insisted that the Government had done the best they could to persuade the Porte to govern its Christian subjects justly; stated that none of the European Powers, except Russia, favoured the idea of coercing Turkey, or of co-operating in a military occupation of her provinces; and, arguing that Lord Derby's despatch to Prince Gortschakoff was justified by the necessity of relieving the Government of any responsibility whatever in Russia's declaration of war, finished a speech, not without ability as far as its matter went, by reverting to the policy of Mr. Canning in support of the course pursued by the Government in advocating the non-coercion of Turkey. Sir R. Anstruther, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Goschen declared for the Resolution, against which spoke Lord Elcho (his soul in arms, and eager for the fray, as Russia would be in Adrianople by the first week in July, and at Constantinople a month later!), Mr. R. Yorke, Mr. Grantham, and Dr. Kenealy.

On Monday Mr. Waddy took up the thread of the debate, and with his usual gusto pronounced himself in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions in their entirety. Of the luminaries who succeeded him Sir William Harcourt declaimed on the same side with the vigour of a Boanerges, and demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, how the Government might have coerced Turkey; Mr. Fawcett lifted himself into his pulpit, and, in a strain of pulpit oratory, threatened to sit till Christmas rather than allow hon. members on the Ministerial benches to precipitate this country into a war; the Marquis of Hartington expressed his views, which were in favour of the Resolution, with the logical precision and directness characteristic of his speeches; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, summing up the debate on behalf of the Government, replied much to the same effect as the Home Secretary did on the opening night, but with more reticence and with less direct antagonism to Russia. Coming to the critical question of what were the British interests that England might be called upon to defend by force, Sir Stafford Northcote did not particularise them so minutely as Mr. Cross did; but he said—

I would point out that there are interests which we have in common with other nations, and also those which we consider interests more peculiar to ourselves. As regards the former, I see no reason why we should put ourselves forward to fight alone the battle which other nations may fight if they consider it their interest; but we shall not be wanting in taking our part in conjunction with other nations if those common interests are endangered. But there are other interests which are peculiar to ourselves, and I refer especially to the road to India. It is of great importance to us that that road should be kept open and safe, and we do not intend to allow the matter to escape our vigilant attention; and we attach great importance to the points of that route to the Suez Canal and to Egypt, &c. Now, I hope I have sufficiently indicated what the present policy of the Government is. We desire to maintain a strict neutrality; to watch over the interests of England, and in the maintenance of those objects we desire to be vigilant, but we do not desire to be over-hasty. Care must be taken to keep everything in our eye, to act, but not prematurely, so as to provoke a contest by unwise or hasty conduct on our part.

Mr. Gladstone, late though the hour was (past twelve), showed himself at his best in replying on the whole case—if the expression may be permitted. The right hon. gentleman, who had been sitting between Mr. Bright and Mr. Goschen, in earnest consultation with them on a certain point of Sir Stafford Northcote's speech, which was apparently to be controverted, rose to a full House, which greeted him with the usual tribute of cheers. His speech was a model of debating power. He had shaken himself free for the moment of the circumlocution which is his bane. Absolutely master of the details of the weighty subject he had invited the House to pronounce a decision upon, Mr. Gladstone was at his best. With an eloquence which never for an instant failed him, animated and quick as lightning in repartee, ironic to perfection when he commented on the power of Conservative lungs, which it would be fruitless for him to contend against, the right hon. member for Greenwich displayed by turns almost every variety of oratorical art in this remarkable speech. It was a trenchant exposure of what he alleged to be the inconsistencies of the Government policy throughout the Eastern imbroglio; it cited numerous instances in which foreign intervention in other countries had not been followed by war, and even cited cases (notably that of Turkey herself with regard to the Damascus massacres) in which coercion had been used without being resented by force; and the address was brought to a close by a peroration delivered in subdued tones that added to its effectiveness:—

I believe that this debate has been eminently conducive, and will hereafter be more conducive, to the prevalence of the best influences which are to be found in the councils of the Cabinet. The time is running by fast—the hour-glass is fast running out—and the longer you delay the more difficult will it be to make arrangements favourable to the objects which you have in view. If Russia should fail, her failure will be disastrous to mankind, because it will leave the condition of the Christian people of Turkey, on whose behalf you have interested yourselves, worse than it was before. If Russia should succeed, that Power, notwithstanding all your jealousies, if its conduct be honourable, or even prudent, cannot fail to observe a moderation which will secure for her undying renown in consequence of the accomplishment of the work she has taken in hand. When that work is accomplished by her, and not in the way I at least should have wished to see it accomplished—as an Englishman I may hide my head, but as a man I must rejoice. Never to the end of my life can I do otherwise than exclaim, "Would to God that the voice of the nation had been permitted in this great crisis to prevail—would to God that in so holy a work England had not been refused her share!"

The House was moved to loud laughter by Major O'Gorman's quaint explanation of the composition of the Bashi-Bazouks, and then divided, with the following result:—

For Mr. Gladstone's First Resolution	223
Against	854
Majority	181

We gave the whole of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions in our last Number. The first (negated by the above vote) was:—"That this House finds just cause of dissatisfaction and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the despatch written by the Earl of Derby on Sept. 21, 1876, and relating to the massacres in Bulgaria." Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's amendment (which was agreed to without a division) was couched in terms suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and ran thus:—"That this House declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass her Majesty's

Government in the maintenance of peace and the protection of British interests without indicating any alternative line of policy."

As if the Eastern Question had not been exhaustively and exhaustingly discussed in last week's debate, Mr. E. Jenkins and other hon. members (who seem to sleep with one eye open for any Ministerial oversight with regard to Turkey) have returned to the charge with questions as to whether the Government are aware of this or know that. Proceeding at last to business, the House on Tuesday passed clauses 17 to 22 on the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill, with one or two amendments; and on Wednesday rejected Captain Pim's County Training-School Ships, by 83 to 11; threw out the gallant Captain's Mercantile Marine Hospital Bill, by 212 to 11; and negatived Sir C. O'Loughlin's bill for enabling Irish poor law guardians to be elected by ballot by 174 to 109 votes.

The proceedings on Thursday were inaugurated by the appearance on the floor of the House of the newly-appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, General Knollys. Although betraying a little nervousness under the ponderous "greatness thrust upon him," it is but due to the gallant gentleman to say that in summoning the Speaker and the members generally to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given to certain bills he executed his responsible and peculiarly solemn function in a dignified and becoming manner. The inquisitorial period of the evening commenced with something like "a scene," which at one moment assumed rather a threatening aspect. Mr. Henry, having placed on the notice paper an inquiry having three branches respecting the late Arctic Expedition, intimated his intention to withdraw the first. He then proceeded to put the second—namely, "Whether the Report of the Committee published in the *Times* of the 16th inst. is the original Report, or whether it has been in any respect modified or mitigated in consequence of a pressure from the Admiralty or from any other official quarter?" Mr. Ward Hunt, waxing wroth at this interrogatory, indignantly observed that as the hon. gentleman had thought proper to withdraw his first question he could withdraw the second, because he regarded it as conveying an insult both to the Committee and the Board of Admiralty, and he therefore declined to make any reply to it. Mr. Henry protested that he had never intended any offence, and denied that his words conveyed such. Amid the temporary excitement caused by this unexpected episode, Mr. Butt moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of having the opportunity of protesting against the groundless assumption of the right hon. gentleman that the language of the inquiry was insulting, and insisting upon the right of the member for Galway to obtain the information for which he sought. Mr. W. Hunt, reiterating his observation, the words *temper* increased considerably in violence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, interposing, by his genial influence once dispelled the angry element and produced an amiable calm in the temperature of the House. Dr. Lyon Park taking up the inquiry that had occasioned such intemperance in the mind of the First Lord of the Admiralty, put the question shorn of its supposed offensive insinuation. Mr. Ward Hunt, then resuming his wonted equanimity of temper and tranquillity of manner, replied that the report laid on the table of the House was the only one he had seen or heard of. There was no intimation from the Admiralty to the Committee except thanks for the pains they had taken. Mr. Butt withdrew the motion for adjournment, and the subject dropped. Numerous questions on a variety of subjects having been asked and answered, the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to adjourn from to-night until the 31st inst. was agreed to, and the House went into Committee on the Universities Bill.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the selection of Suva, on the south coast of the island of Viti Levu, to be the future capital of Fiji.

The *York Herald* hears that an experiment is shortly to be made in introducing "Chinese domestic labour" into England. Shiploads of Chinese labourers are about to be imported by a London firm of shippers, and a Chinese laundry is being erected in Holland Park.

Saunders's News Letter, one of the oldest of Irish newspapers, has ceased to exist. Its last number (42,250) was printed on Friday, May 11. It was established in 1688 as the *Dublin News Letter*, and changed its name in 1755 to the title by which it has since been known. It was bought in the Irish Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday by Mr. T. W. Burnside, for £600.

Two handsome, clearly-printed editions of the Bible, in strong binding, for the use chiefly of teachers and students—one being in crown 8vo and the other in demy 16mo—have recently been issued from the Oxford University Press Warehouse, Paternoster-row. A large amount of condensed information is appended, consisting of notes analytical, chronological, historical, and geographical, a Biblical index, *Cramer's Concordance*, a dictionary of Scripture names, and maps.

Mr. Gray, Home Ruler, was elected for the county of Tipperary, on Monday, by a large majority over Mr. Casey, a Nationalist; the numbers being—Gray, 3852; Casey, 1344. Next day the Hon. F. Hanbury-Tracy, the Liberal candidate for the Montgomeryshire Boroughs, was elected by a majority of 329 over Lord Castlereagh, who had come forward in the Conservative interest; the numbers polled being—Hanbury-Tracy, 1447; Castlereagh, 1118.

The inquiry into the colliery explosion at Tyldesley, which has lasted three days, was concluded on Wednesday. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased's death was caused by the effect of a blown-out shot improperly planted. They are also of opinion that reasonable precautions had been taken by the owners and managers of the pit to insure the safe working of the pit. They recommend that wooden doors should be used, where practicable, by the shot-lighter, and that the coal should be properly cut and holed."

Sir Charles Reed, in presiding last Monday over the first public meeting of a society which has for its object the provision of Christian homes for the deaf and dumb children of tender years who are being educated in board schools, directed attention to the merciful nature of its work, which was especially one for the Christian ladies of England.—Lord Aberdeen presided on Tuesday over the annual meeting of the Home Teaching Society for the Blind, which was held at Willis's Rooms. The report recorded the fact that fifty-six associations had been formed throughout the United Kingdom, and that the work of teaching the poor to read through the agency of Moon's type was making satisfactory progress.—A concert in aid of the funds of the Royal Normal College at Upper Norwood was given on Tuesday, by permission of the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at Dudley House, which was largely attended by those interested in the welfare of the blind. Many of the pupils of the college sang both part-songs and solos with considerable truth and refinement, and a few joined with some professional players in the performance of a selection of instrumental music in a style which evinced careful training and a good amount of artistic taste.

NOVELS.

Many readers will recognise a chip of the old block and an undeniable transmission of paternal genius in *Garth*, by Julian Hawthorne (Richard Bentley and Son), a novel, in three volumes, in each and all of which there are conspicuous evidences of the imaginative faculty, seconded by great power of expression and great vigour of execution. Both characters and scenes, moreover, are remarkable for novelty of handling as well as of conception; and that refreshing element is improved in flavour by a judiciously moderate intermixture of quaint American phraseology. It may be that in that sustained interest with which a reader is sometimes skilfully led on to follow with breathless anxiety the career of a hero or heroine, or of both, from start to finish, the story will be considered to be a little deficient; but, if the tale be regarded as a drama divided into various acts and scenes, each act and scene, tortuous and attenuated as the thread of connection may be, and wearying rather than stimulating as the constant shiftings of the apparently inevitable catastrophe may be found, cannot fail to produce their individual effect and leave upon the reader a deep impression. The author has exhibited extraordinary force and fire; and yet he has depicted his bland villain with as happy a touch as that with which he sketches the personages whose every deed is done under the influence of the more violent passions. And he is as picturesque as he is forcible; he knows well how to manage contrasts, as will be acknowledged by anybody who observes the skill with which he places the ingenuous small boy with the red tippet among the actors and actresses in the tragic skating-scene towards the conclusion of the third volume. *Garth*, the hero, a Puritan and the son of a Puritan, or of one who would and should have been a Puritan if he had not been a philosopher, is in many respects a noble conception nobly worked out; and he is, apparently, intended to illustrate, after a fashion, certain phases of heredity, tempered by training. Madge Danver, who may claim to be considered the heroine, is an indescribable being. Flesh and blood, indeed, she is; and, perhaps, rather too much of both; but she is more fantastic and capricious than the winds that blow wheresoever they list. She is beautiful as a dream, and as deceptive withal. She likes to be wooed, but she prefers to be wooed fiercely and by a man of physical powers and physical courage beyond the ordinary race of men; and, if he should have a screw loose in his character and be naturally prone to crime, the more chance, as it seems, he would have of winning her love. A Bash-Bazouk of a superior stamp (if there be any superior stamp of that human article) is the sort of husband she would be inclined to select for her. Still, it was not only natural, but, for the purposes of the story, unavoidable, that the heroic *Garth* should fall a victim to her charms and her vagaries. What is the issue of their loves and their quarrels and their renewals of love shall not be here divulged, for fear of discounting the pleasure which cannot fail to be derived from a perusal of the narrative. The author's name might create apprehensions of something more mystic and transcendental than readers in general can comfortably digest; but all apprehensions on that score may be scattered to the winds. There is only just enough of the mysterious, the fanciful, and the speculative to invest the persons and the incidents with a certain rarity and elevation; they are within the comprehension and appreciation of the most practical nature. The colouring is vivid; and some very striking effects are produced by the manner in which the author, working, for the most part, on Transatlantic soil, has grouped the native Indian and the half-breed among the pure whites of his romance. That the conclusion should wear an appearance of comparative tameness and bear some resemblance to an anticlimax will occasion no surprise; for it would have been almost impossible to carry out to the bitter end the awful catastrophe from time to time, apparently, foreshadowed, and yet to escape the charge, which was once so common, but which is now, happily, less frequently urged, of sacrificing the reader's better feelings at the shrine of the sensational Moloch.

So much interest is taken by an average country town in its reigning beauty, that Mrs. Eiloart makes certain of arresting the attention of her readers when she opens her latest novel with these words: "Pauline Lynton was the very prettiest girl in Waterhurst." Thus attractively introduced in the first chapter of *His Second Wife* (S. Tinsley), this "pale brunette, with deep-red lips and eyes whose bright darkness was something wonderful," is the daughter of a doctor having a comfortable practice and a good position in Waterhurst, until a grateful patient leaves him a legacy, which is successfully disputed by the relatives of the deceased. Not many pages, however, are devoted to poor Dr. Lynton and his fate. Pauline is the centre of interest. She has three admirers at her feet at the same time, but it is true to one, Hartley Bertram, to the last. Even when estranged by the readiness with which she, in the buoyancy of her heart, dances with a dashing young guardsman, he withdraws from his engagement and marries for money, Pauline still loves him; and it is she who eventually proves "His Second Wife." The various phases of the plot ought not, however, to be divulged. Mrs. Eiloart's new novel is to be commended for the same features which won favour for "Jacob Ebsleigh, M.P.," and the earlier fictions of this popular writer. The characters to be met with in the professional circles of a provincial town are portrayed to the life. Loose-jointed sentences now and then cause the reader to stumble; and ere and there, possibly, objection might be taken to the freedom with which a spade is called a spade. But there is undeniable merit in the fidelity with which a great variety of familiar types are limned, and the petty conventionalities of a certain grade of provincial society described in the course of the three volumes which relate how with "the very prettiest girl in Waterhurst" the course of true love ran by no means smoothly.

Last Saturday the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron dined together at the Pall Mall, Regent-street—Commodore the Earl of Wilton presiding.

The parish church of Overton, Wiltshire, which is in a dilapidated state, is about to be rebuilt and enlarged, at a cost of between three and four thousand pounds. The trustees of Sir H. Meux, Bart., have contributed handsomely.

At an early hour last Saturday morning Gordon House, Isleworth, the residence of Lord Kilmorey, situated on the banks of the Thames, was entered by thieves, and silver plate valued at between £300 and £400 carried off.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday it was resolved to borrow a further sum not exceeding £90,000, making up to the present time £2,491,580 to be borrowed in all from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The superintendents of visitors were authorised to recommend the remission of fees in certain cases, and thereby retain the children in school until the matter shall have been brought before the divisional committees. The works committee were instructed to secure a building for a transient school, capable of accommodating fifty boys. The board adjourned till June 6.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE PHYSICIAN."

The visitation of healing mercy and beneficent skill, in a village of those countries in south-eastern Europe, where pestilence and famine are too likely to follow in the train of war, is a subject worthy of the artist's serious conception. Mr. Wallis has treated a similar theme, in the picture we have selected from the Royal Academy Exhibition for one of our Engravings, so forcibly, and with so much truth of feeling, as to convey a high moral lesson of the beauty of charity, in the gracious and winning performance of its holy behests. The attentive docility and expectancy of the waiting crowd, amongst whom are several patients, or fathers and mothers of younger patients, about to seek the aid of the foreign physician, is well expressed by their various attitudes, and by the countenances with which they regard him. As he stands by the open window, ministering some potion of medicinal virtue to a sick woman of the household within, his noble figure is set off to much advantage by the flowing robe and head-dress of an Oriental costume. The maiden who attends his steps, bearing a little store of the drugs he is accustomed to use, may be supposed to be the physician's daughter; and her employment in this sacred service does not fail to enhance the particular interest of the scene.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The operatic event of this week has been the return of Madame Adelina Patti, which took place on Tuesday, as Dinorah, in Meyerbeer's opera so entitled. The great artist met with the usual enthusiastic reception, and sang with all her accustomed charm and brilliancy. Among other special effects was, as heretofore, the delivery of the bravura "Shadow song," which received the accustomed encore. The cast of the opera was otherwise also as before, having included Madame Scalchi as the principal Goatherd, Signor Marini as Corentino, Signor Graziani as Hoel, &c.

On Monday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was repeated; and on Wednesday "Lohengrin" was given, for the first time this season, and with a repetition of that exquisite impersonation of Elsa by Mdlle. Albani which was so memorable a feature in the first production of the opera here, in 1875, and in after performances. The representative of Lohengrin was Signor Carpi, who had previously filled the character, this having been his first appearance this season. The other principal characters were also cast as before:—Ortruda, Mdlle. d'Angeri; Telramondo, Signor Cotogni; the Herald, Signor Capponi; the King, Signor Scolara, &c.

On the previous Saturday "Rigoletto" was given for the first time this season, and with a repetition of that charming impersonation of Gilda by Mdlle. Albani which has heretofore been a feature in the cast of the opera at this house. As the jester, Rigoletto, Signor Pandolfini made his first appearance here, and met with considerable success. He possesses a baritone voice of good quality, sings artistically, and acts well. Signor Gayarré, who was the Duke, was encored in his canzone, "La donna è mobile."

For Thursday "Les Huguenots" was announced; for yesterday (Friday), "Don Giovanni" with Madame Patti as Zerlina; and for this (Saturday) evening, "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mdlle. Albani as Lucia.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The second appearance this season of Madame Christine Nilsson—announced for the 10th inst.—was postponed to Thursday last, in consequence of indisposition; and Mdlle. Alwina Valleria proved her ready efficiency by suddenly replacing the great singer in the character of Lucia.

Last Saturday "Il Trovatore" was given, with the resumption by Mdlle. Titens and Signor Fancelli of their respective characters of Leonora and Manrico—the result having been a vast improvement on the performance of the opera recently commented on, when first appearances were made in those parts by singers hitherto unheard of here.

Four performances were announced for this week—a repetition of "Un Ballo in Maschera" on Monday, "La Figlia del Reggimento" on Tuesday, with Mdlle. Mila Rodani as Maria; "La Traviata" for Thursday, cast as recently noticed; and "Lucrezia Borgia" this (Saturday) evening, with the return of Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Maffio Orsini, and of M. Faure as Alfonso, the first appearance in England of Signor Carrion being promised as Gennaro.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The third of the performances at the Royal Albert Hall—on Saturday afternoon—as already mentioned, consisted of selections from "Tannhäuser" and "Die Walküre." The extracts from the former work, however, were suddenly changed, "by special desire," and consisted of the overture, Wolfram's first song at the contest of singers, his song to the evening star, the introduction and entrance of Elisabeth, the great duet between that character and Tannhäuser, the solo of the Landgrave Hermann, and the reception of the guests at Wartburg, including the well-known march. In this part of the concert, the solo music of Elisabeth, that of Tannhäuser, and of Wolfram, was very finely sung, respectively, by Madame Materna, Herr Unger, and Herr Carl Hill; the few incidental passages for the Landgrave having been well declaimed by Herr Chandon.

The selection from "Die Walküre" began with "The Ride of the Walküres" (for orchestra), which was followed by the scene between Brünhilde and Siegmund, from the second act; and the closing scene of act iii., including the incident of the magic fire. Here the vocalists were Madame Materna (Brünhilde), Herr Unger (Siegmund), and Herr Carl Hill (Wotan).

The programme of Monday evening's concert, like that of Saturday afternoon, was suddenly changed "by special desire." It included the "Huldigung's Marsch" and the scene from "Götterdämmerung" between Brünhilde and Siegfried, where the latter character departs from the home of the Valküres, instead of some of the promised selections from "Siegfried." Madame Materna was the Brünhilde and Herr Unger the Siegfried, the latter singer having laboured under the disadvantage of an attack of hoarseness. The "Valkyrie Ride" was repeated (from Saturday's programme) and encored, the first part of the concert having comprised a selection from "Lohengrin." In these the solo vocalists were Madame Materna (Ortruda), Mdlle. Sadler-Grün (Elsa), and Herr Carl Hill (Telramund).

The first portion of Wednesday evening's programme was devoted to a selection from "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," the opera which followed "Tristan und Isolde," and immediately preceded "Das Rheingold." The selections from "Die Meistersinger" were the overture, the introduction to the third act (encored), the quintet, the "Preislied," and other pieces. From "Götterdämmerung" the extracts com-

prised the orchestral introduction to the third act, the fine scene of Siegfried's death and funeral procession, and the closing music in that of Brünhilde's sacrifice. Madame Materna was the principal singer, Mdlle. Grün and Herren Chandon and Schlosser having co-operated. Herr Unger and Herr Carl Hill were unable to appear in consequence of indisposition, and Mr. B. Lane rendered some serviceable assistance in the emergency. As before, Herr Wagner and Herr Richter divided the duties of conductor.

The closing performances of the festival will take place this (Saturday) afternoon.

Two young lady instrumentalists made successful first appearances at the third of this year's New Philharmonic Concerts, at St. James's Hall, on Saturday afternoon. Mdlle. Pommerereuil was very favourably received in her performance of Max Bruch's concerto for violin, as was Mdlle. Cognetti in her spirited execution of Weber's "Concertstück" for pianoforte—each with orchestral accompaniments. The other items of the programme call for no special mention.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society's present season took place, at St. James's Hall, on Monday afternoon, when the selection included Mozart's concerto for harp and flute (with orchestral accompaniments). The solo performers were Mr. John Thomas and Mr. Oluf Svendsen, and their execution of their respective portions of the work was of a very high order of excellence. Signor Papini played with great effect a sonata for violin by Rust, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Cusins, the conductor of the concerts. The orchestral pieces were Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat), Brahms's variation on a theme by Haydn, and Mendelssohn's "Isles of Fingal" overture. Vocal solos were contributed by Mdlle. Redeker and Miss Robertson.

The last but two of Herr Rubinstein's pianoforte recitals was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, with an interesting and varied programme.

Mr. Charles Hallé's third recital took place at St. James's Hall yesterday, when his programme included Brahms's pianoforte trio, op. 8; that by Beethoven in C minor from his op. 1; Chopin's solo sonata in B flat minor; and other pieces.

Whit Monday's proceedings, both at the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace, will include music. At the former place a great military and vocal concert is to be given; at the latter, a selection of patriotic music.

The engagements of the solo singers for this year's Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace have been completed, and the list comprises the following names:—Madame Adelina Patti and Mdlle. Albani, Miss Edith Wynne and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Edward Lloyd, Signor Foli, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Santley. Madame Patti has not sung at the Handel Festival since 1865; and Mdlle. Albani, Miss Edith Wynne, and Herr Henschel will appear for the first time at this great triennial musical gathering. Mr. W. T. Best will be solo organist, Mr. Willing organist, and Sir Michael Costa will conduct, as heretofore.

The concert given last week by Mr. J. B. Welch—the well-known professor of singing—included the special feature of having brought forward, for the first time in public in London, Schumann's "Requiem." The work belongs to the composer's later period, being classed as op. 148, and contains much that is specially characteristic of his individuality of style. It was rendered with a powerful chorus of about 200 voices, directed by the concert-giver; the solo singers having been Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Bradshawe McKay, Mr. D. Strong, and Mr. E. Wharton. Another specialty, although no novelty, was Mendelssohn's hymn, op. 96, for contralto, solo, and chorus, in which Miss Bolinbroke was the soloist. There were many other points of interest in the concert, among them having been the refined pianoforte playing of Mr. Franklin Taylor in Handel's variations on "The Harmonious Blacksmith," and Mendelssohn's caprice in E minor (from op. 16); and Mr. Santley's fine singing in Mr. Arthur Sullivan's song "Thou'rt passing hence" (accompanied by the composer), and Gounod's "Nazareth"—both having been encored.

Mr. Richard Blagrove's sixth concertina concert of the season was held last Thursday in the new concert-room, Royal Academy of Music.

Four opera and promenade concerts are to begin to-night (Saturday) at the Royal Aquarium, the names of several eminent artists of Her Majesty's Theatre being announced as solo vocalists.

A series of promenade concerts is also to open this (Saturday) evening at the Queen's Theatre, under the direction of M. Rivière, who is to be the conductor, assisted by Mr. Alfred Cellier.

THEATRES.

The comedy of "Mammon," adapted from the French by Mr. Sidney Grundy, was on Saturday placed on the stage of the Strand for a permanence, and was again received with approbation. The part of Sir Geoffrey Herriott is sustained by Mr. W. H. Vernon, that of Mark Chinnery by Mr. H. Cox, that of George Sorrel by Mr. J. G. Grahame, and that of Parker by Mr. Chamberlaine; Lady Herriott was well acted by Miss Ada Swanborough, Mrs. Chinnery by Miss Fanny Hughes, and Violet by Miss Maud Taylor. "Toodles" and "The Trial by Jury," assisted by Mr. J. S. Clarke's comic talents, concluded the entertainment.

Mr. Creswick is giving a series of farewell performances at the Surrey, previous to his departure for Australia. He appeared in Hamlet last Saturday, and on Tuesday in Petruchio, and was admirably received.

At the Opéra Comique, Mr. Charles Mathews appeared on Monday in the clever play of "Used Up." The farce of "A Cosy Couple" was likewise performed.

An amateur dramatic entertainment was given on Tuesday at the Royal Aquarium Theatre, by members of the St. Martin's and Covent Garden Division of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers.

The Lyceum reopens to-night with "The Courier of Lyons," Mr. Henry Irving performing the dual character of Lesurquet and Dubosc.

The new comedy "Mammon" was played on Thursday afternoon at the Alexandra Palace by Miss Ada Swanborough and the members of the Strand Theatre Company. On Saturday (to-day) the same company perform "A Lesson in Love" previous to the concert.

Mr. Hollingshead announces the advent of the French Plays, which are to begin their season on Monday next, at the Gaiety Theatre, with "L'Ami Fritz."

An amateur theatrical performance, under the patronage of Princess Christian, will be given by the Philotheopian Club, at St. George's Hall, on the 31st inst., in aid of the Home for Incurable Children, 33, Maida-vale.



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THE LOWER DANUBE.

Our illustrations of the scenery of the Danube near Braila or Ibraila, and of a Wallachian village in the neighbourhood, with the assistance of our Map, will give some idea of the region where Turkish and Russian soldiery now confront each other, in fierce hostility, on the opposite banks of a great river. The Danube is, obviously and notoriously, Turkey's first line of defence against the Russian attack; and its geography and topography should be carefully studied from a strategical point of view. Our present observations must be confined to the lower part of its course, where it approaches the Black Sea. The portion of its Delta lying on the right bank of the river, and partly inclosed by a great northward bend of the Danube, with the Black Sea coast on its eastern side, is called the Dobrudscha. It was supposed, till within a few days, that the Russian intention was to effect the crossing into the Dobrudscha, and to do this at several points, as must be desirable with a large army. Hirsova, Braila, Galatz, Reni, and Ismail are points which offer facilities for this, of which the Russians have availed themselves before. The defence of a river line some 500 English miles long is, in no circumstances an easy task. Of this line the Dobrudscha forms about one third, and this part of the line is on the extreme right, connected only with the rest by the narrow neck of land over which the railway runs from Tohernavoda to Kustendji. It was, therefore, omitted from the original plan of campaign formed by the Turks, and little or no effort was made for the defence of that part of the Danube line. The few troops stationed there were to fall back, merely committing it to the care of the Monitors from the river.

South of Hirsova the mountains of the Dobrudscha lie close to the Danube, and are difficult to cross, while all approach to the left bank of the river is prevented by the swampy island of the Balta, in some places ten miles broad. On the heights is the third of Trajan's walls,



THE LATE V. W. BROMLEY, ARTIST.

parallel with the railway from the river to the Black Sea. Still further south, the middle of the Dobrudscha forms a hollow between the above-mentioned heights and the spurs of the Balkan, and where this hollow approaches the Danube lies the famous old fortress of Silistria, opposite the Roumanian town of Kalarasch, which lies about six miles distant from the river.

The position of Giurgevo, opposite Rustchuk, sixty or seventy miles above Silistria, is of much greater present importance. Rustchuk, the capital of the Danube provinces, is a Turkish creation, and till its obstinate defence against the Russians, under Count Nicholas Kamenaki (1810), had played no part worth mentioning. In 1812 Kutusoff destroyed the fortifications; in 1828 and 1829 the town was not molested, but in 1853 the battles for the island of Mogan took place. The fortress stands on the plateau, which rises abruptly fifty to a hundred feet high from the river at twenty to eighty paces from it. Inclosed by a wall, and in some places by moats, it appears hardly capable of any great resistance; but it is rendered unapproachable in the west by the Balta (lake) Mairu, on the Roumanian bank of the Danube, which runs here from south-west to north-east, and also by the river itself and its tributary, the Lom (not to be confounded with the river of that name in West Bulgaria). It can, therefore, only be attacked from the north-east and south, and there well-armed fortifications are in course of construction, pledges of an obstinate resistance hereafter. A strong citadel serves to protect Rustchuk; it commands the whole town, the Danube with its islands, and even the low-lying portions of Giurgevo, on the Roumanian shore.

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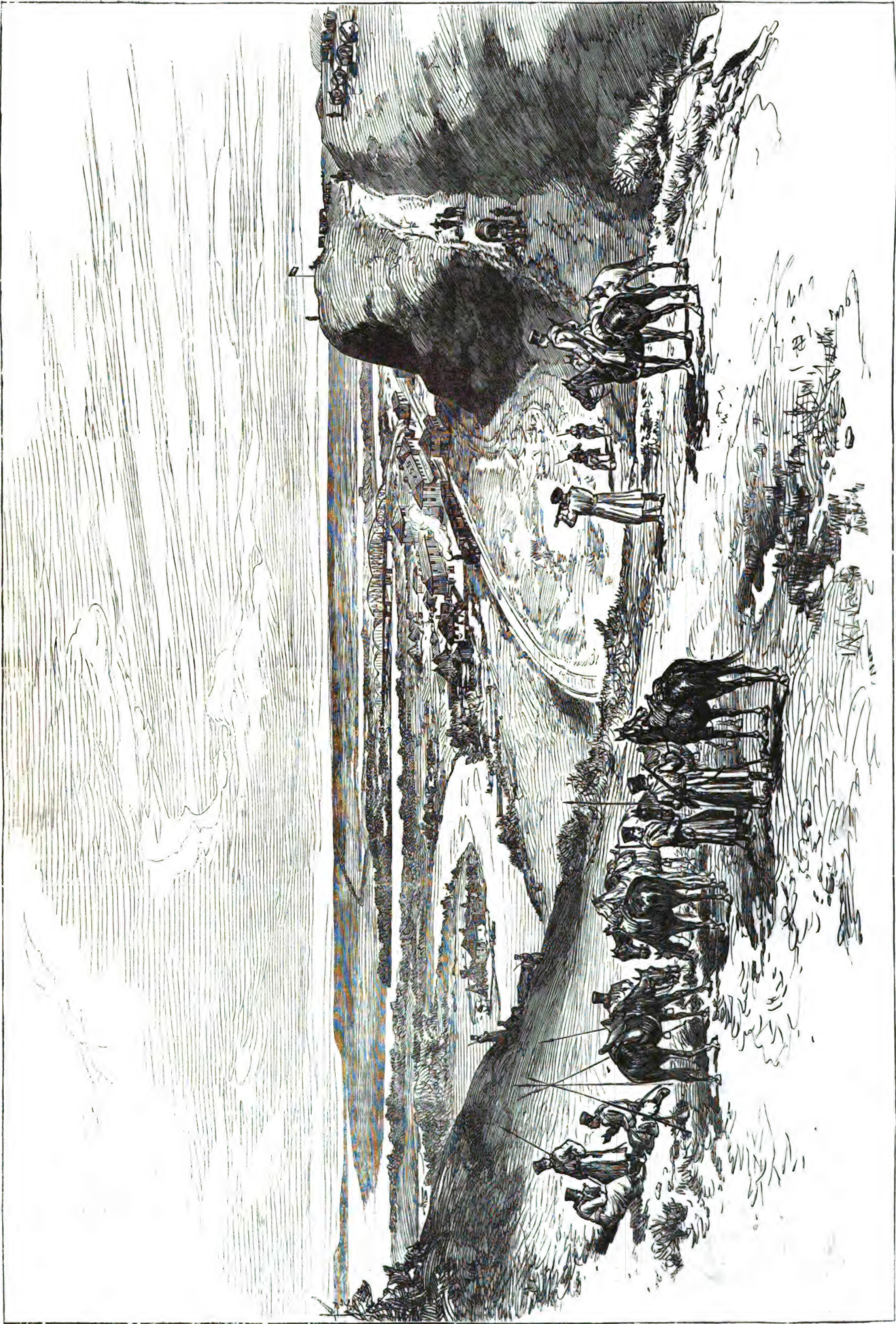
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Je ne suis pas ce que je fus.

Read between the lines, there is in these verses a terribly significant foreshadowing of the tragedy of the Kirk of Field. Mr. Elmore's picture, likewise, is eminently and eloquently suggestive of the heart martyred by outrage, and of the spurned woman who soon will be "no longer that which she has been."

Although Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., has done very well indeed in "William III. at Windsor" (197), in which the Protestant hero is shown patting on the head the chubby little son of one Mistress Elizabeth Edwards, to whom his Majesty has granted permission to open a milliner's shop in the gateway of the lower ward, the picture as a drama cannot be acquitted of triviality in incident; but it has, nevertheless, afforded Mr. Ward an opportunity, of which he has made the most, of painting a very lifelike similitude of one of the most patriotic and the most unpopular kings that ever sat on the English throne, and of giving us a graphic notion of the appearance of the Castle Yard, Windsor, at the close of the seventeenth century. Among Mr. Ward's numerous productions (he has five in the Academy) we prefer, however, "The Last Interview between Napoleon I. and Queen Louise of Prussia, at Tilsit, 1808" (408). The historical epoch illustrated is one with which no living artist is better qualified to deal than is Mr. E. M. Ward; and, although in the attitude of the poor Queen of Prussia he may have insisted somewhat too forcibly on the external symptoms of disease of the heart (the malady which proved fatal to her very shortly after the Tilsit interview), the whole work is full of animation and dramatic vigour. The retreating figure of the victorious but ungallant Emperor of the French is admirably drawn, as is also the typically composed and dignified portrait of the father of the present Duke of Sutherland, who, as Lord Gower, was present at the Tilsit "festivities"—festivities which were the death of at least one of the guests. The colour in this otherwise fine work is far from pleasing. Yet another Academician claims notice, in the person of Mr. T. Faed. By this gentleman there are three pictures, none of them certainly deficient in ability, but failing to reach that very high level of conception and capacity which we have a right to expect that such an artist as Mr. T. Faed, R.A., would sustain. For example, "Little Cold Tooties" (105), a mother-and-baby picture, the subject of which might recall Victor Hugo's famous allusion to "children's little pink heels, which throw others into ecstasies," is very charming both in design and handling; but it is a mere prettily pleasant puerility amplified to thrice what should be its proper dimensions. Again in "A Runaway Horse" (448), representing a whole village and its inhabitants thrown into the wildest state of commotion by the vagaries of an errant pony, we see a vast amount of excellent painting, ingenuity in posture, and vigour of expression substantially thrown away on a purely farcical incident. A painter of Mr. Faed's calibre has no right to descend lower than comedy. We prefer him in his pathetic moods; but in laughing he should halt at the humorous stage of jocosity. His admirers would be reluctant to see him become a "funny" painter. This good artist is, however, true to himself in "In Time of War" (266), a Highland interior and a Highland family, painted with all the old fire and expressed with all the old pathos. The work only misses the foremost rank among its companions through a vague irresolution of purpose which seems to have flitted across Mr. Faed's mind in scheming out his drama. It is as though the artist, ranging far afield to see what the open and what the covert would yield, had brought down the Russo-Turkish war, and the potential contingency of England being embroiled in that deplorable struggle, by a very long shot indeed. Otherwise, the picture is replete with the acknowledged excellences of the master. There need be no injustice either to Mr. T. Faed or to M. Gaetano Chierici, a new acquaintance at Burlington House, if we contrast "In Time of War" with M. Chierici's "The Widow's Dinner" (1342). The husband deceased has been, we apprehend, a Neapolitan or Calabrese fisherman. There is an unmistakable aroma "di pescatore ignobile" about the whole scene. The interior of the poor cabin, the widow, her child, the table and its accessories, are all painted with a vigorous grip and dash of handling that almost impel us to qualify M. Gaetano Chierici as a kind of "Mr. Faed in the Mediterranean." In the breadth of his details, and in the startling, yet not empirical, juxtapositions of strong lights and stronger shadows, he reminds us, however, as closely of the renowned French painter Isabey, one of the instructors, if we mistake not, of Miss Clara Montalba. In any case, M. Chierici's powerful "Widow's Dinner" is a very welcome acquisition to the walls of the Royal

Academy. Let us likewise direct attention to "Goldsmith in his Study" (1326), by Mr. John Faed, F.S.A. The picture turns on the hackneyed anecdote of Sir Joshua Reynolds calling on the poet one day and finding him doubly occupied in turning a couplet and teaching a pet dog to sit on his haunches. Why should not poor Oliver have varied the tedium of writing "copy" by teaching tricks to his dog? Latude has his rats in his Bastille dungeon; and Sir Joshua himself and to take snuff plentifully while he was painting. Mr. John Faed's conception of Goldsmith, and of the splendid untidiness in which the careless poet lived when he was at the meridian of his fame, is clever, but slightly too conventional. The figure of Sir Joshua Reynolds is weak; but the painting of the morocco-leather covered chair and the dog in the foreground are decidedly the best portions of the work, and are simply admirable. Close to "Goldsmith in his Study" hangs M. Adrien Moreau's large, elaborate, and thoughtfully treated "Dancing Bear" (1325), a mediæval composition, the humour of which has more of the savour of Montaigne than of Rabelais, and the quaint, dry treatment of which reminds us now of the late Baron Leys and now of the happily extant M. Alphonse Legros. The drawback to M. Moreau's meritorious performance lies in the circumstance that it is too dry, and verges in handling on the harsh and stringy; and, whether from some technical fault in the medium employed in painting or some misconception in the artist's eye of the canons of aerial perspective, the foreground, which is crowded with figures, seems to have lost its due prominence, and to have become absorbed in the buildings of the middle distance. Another Continental artist (we suppose), M. Francesco Vinea, sends a lively scene in a wine-cellar, entitled "An Insinuating Wretch" (1327), full of bright colour and vivacious handling, but somewhat too typical of the oleographic style of art now so popular in the shop windows.

Mr. I. C. Hook, R.A., was crowned long ago, not precisely with a robe of ice and a diadem of snow as Monarch of Mont Blanc—those regalia belong indisputably to Mr. William Beverly—but with a robe of cerulean blue, turned up with sparkling spray, and with a diadem of seaweed enriched by cockle-shells, nautilus, anemones, and hermit crabs. In "Word from the Missing" (126)—a bottle, with news about a wreck in it possibly, picked up on the seashore—Mr. Hook is in a dramatic and a pensive mood. In "The Gull-catcher" (182) he is breezy, racy, and as salt as salt can be. "He Shot a fineshoot" (337), is a delightful tableau of rural life, in which, however, the background fails, somehow, to harmonise with the group of dead game—wonderfully well painted as it is—in the foreground. "Friends in Rough Weather" (380) is a very stirring and broadly effective seascape, based on the custom prevalent in some parts of Devonshire of training dogs to swim through the surf to boats returning to shore in rough weather and bring to shore a rope by which those on land haul the craft to the beach.

Had Mr. Briton Rivière's pabulum of work been confined to the tenderly imagined and as tenderly executed "Legend of St. Patrick" (70), that distinguished artist would have done enough, this year, to vindicate the high position which he holds in his own walk of art. Touchingly beautiful as is, however, the St. Patrick fondling the little fawn which he has preserved from the hunters, Mr. Rivière's second picture, "Lazarus" (589), is calculated to awaken in an enhanced degree the curiosity and the admiration of the public. The sacred story of Lazarus has been treated realistically by the painter, but not with realism so exaggerated as to detract from the strength of the devotional associations connected with the episode. The beggar-man lies in the rich man's gate, and the dogs—precisely such deplorable curs as the tourist finds swarming, to his discomfort, in the streets of Eastern towns—are licking his sores. The fidelity to nature in the expression of the animals is really marvellous, and the *ensemble* of the picture is as solemn as it is graphic; yet some slight exception might be taken to the recumbent figure of the mendicant, who is a youth almost good-looking, his lower limbs swathed in drapery which is assuredly not ragged enough in texture, while it is too rich in hue, and who presents, on the whole, much more the appearance of being absorbed in pensive meditation than of being steeped to the lips in misery and destitution.

Mr. J. Pettie, R.A., who is an exhibitor of four pictures this year, has made a remarkable gratifying display of his strength. His most popular picture will probably be the majestic portrait of the "Black" knight, discreetly called in the catalogue "A Knight of the Seventeenth Century" (96); but this portrait—albeit eminently striking—is by no means Mr. Pettie's most important contribution to the exhibition. "Hunted Down" (28), the gaunt Highland cateran taking refuge from his pursuers among rocks as savage as himself and with his claymore in his hand, preparing to sell his life as dearly as he can, is undeniably powerful in drawing, composition, and colour; but it is not strongly characteristic of Mr. Pettie's manner, containing as it does a preponderance of landscape, whereas it is in the delineation of the figure, dramatically and picturesquely treated, that the artist most especially shines. "A Lady of the Seventeenth Century" (272) is a daring and successful imitation of Vandeyck, very magisterial in its handling and lustrous in its shadows; but, to our mind, the best example of the artist here is "The Sword and Dagger Fight" (203). The composition, the attitude of the combatants in the deadly fray, and the skilful play of light and shade are worthy of Meissonier; but our English painter surpasses the renowned Frenchman in breadth of execution and vigour of effect. While Mr. Pettie may be said, this year, to have surpassed the efforts of the last three or four seasons, it can scarcely be said that Mr. W. G. Orchardson, A.R.A., who sends only two pictures, comes fully up to his accustomed mark. "Queen of Swords" (174), an eighteenth century rendering of the climax of a country dance is, as a piece of grouping, worthy of all praise; but the countenances of the dancers, who ostensibly should be at the acme of sprightliness, are wan and mournful; their very apparel, even, looks faded and threadbare; the ball-room itself is shabbily furnished, and the entire scene wears a dejected and indigent aspect. Why should Mr. Orchardson's pictorial mind thus be sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought—or of raw umber? "Jessica" (1388), a scene from "The Merchant of Venice," is a much finer picture; but it can scarcely be qualified as an unmingled success. It is too crudely yellow in tone, and altogether too sketchy. From this last drawback the chief among the four pictures sent by Mr. W. F. Yeames, A.R.A., is certainly free. "Amy Robarts" (1027) is a work of very large dimensions, very grandly and solidly treated. The episode in the life of Leicester's hapless wife selected by the painter for illustration is where the infamous Tony Forster and his accomplices enter in the dead of night the poor lady's chamber, stifle her in bed, and fling her body downstairs, "thereby believing the world would have thought it a mischance, and so blinded their villany; and the morning after, with the purpose that others should know of her end, did Forster, on pretence of carrying out some behest of the Countess, bring a servant to the spot where the body lay at the foot of the stairs." Thus writes Aubrey in his

"History of Berkshire," and of that quaint chronicler Mr. Yeames has approved himself a most powerful interpreter. The action of the drama is, it must be admitted, far from agreeable; but the same may be said of many of Pan Delaroché's most moving scenes drawn from the Tudor and Stuart periods in our history. Mr. Yeames takes his art, as he has a right to do, *au grand sérieux*. It is essentially tragedy which he has chosen to paint, and he has treated it from beginning to end in a duly tragic style. The drawing throughout is extremely able, and the entire work is nobly creditable to the school of which Mr. Yeames is so accomplished an exponent.

THE DORÉ GALLERY.

To the Doré Gallery, New Bond-street, where the works of the most prolific, the most vigorous, and the most imaginative of modern French painters constitute a permanent element of attraction to a very large and influential section of the public, a fresh feature of undoubted interest has recently been added in the shape of a colossal picture in oil illustrating, in M. Gustave Doré's most grandiose manner, the miracle of the Brazen Serpent. The supernatural event recorded in the twenty-first chapter of Numbers is, albeit its innermost enshrouding one of the most recondite of doctrinal mysteries, narrated with such sublime simplicity as to commend itself at once to the painter who would strive to interpret its outward semblance; and this M. Doré has done with all the graphic force and fervour of which he is so approved a master. Nicolas Poussin and Lebrun have already essayed to treat this exalted theme, but their pictures did not go much beyond the standard of academic accuracy and conventionality. M. Gustave Doré, one of whose essential conditions of artistic existence is his thorough originality, has grappled with the subject in his own manner, and has imparted to it a characteristic *cachet* unmistakably peculiar to a painter who is bold enough to think for himself, and whose thoughts are, as a rule, noble and just. The immense canvas is crowded with figures, exhibiting a seemingly inexhaustible variety of attitude and gesture; and, although the scenes of horror and of subsequent deliverance delineated might without difficulty be made to lend itself to an exaggerated mode of treatment, the general ordinance of the picture is full of nobility and dignified gravity. Altogether "The Brazen Serpent" is fully worthy to be hung in a gallery which contains among others such renowned works from Gustave Doré's hands as "The Prætorium," "The Entry into Jerusalem," and "The Dream of Pilate's Wife."

Among the art-occurrences of the week—occurrences which at this season of the year come pressing one on another thick and fast as the procession of the regal *plumes* in "Macbeth"—must be mentioned the exhibition, at Messrs. Agnew's old galleries in Waterloo-place, of a highly interesting series of water-colour drawings of the scenery and *costume* of life of Japan, executed by Mr. Frank Dillon. The accomplished sculptor Count Gleichen, having completed his *statue* of Alfred the Great, has permitted the critics to inspect his work at his studio at St. James's Palace prior to the statue being sent to its destination at Wantage. Of Mr. Gleichen's Japanese drawings, and of Count Gleichen's memorial of the illustrious Saxon king, we hope to be able to speak more in detail next week; we furthermore notice that on May 25, at Sir Noel Paton's picture of "Christ the Good Shepherd" dedicated by special permission to her Majesty the Queen, will be submitted to private view at Mr. Richardson's Gallery in New Bond-street; and, finally, we have to remark that throughout the week the connoisseurs who have the eye at Christie's have been admiring the singularly representative collection of water-colour drawings formed by Mr. John Knowles, of Manchester, which will be brought to the hammer at the great sale-rooms in King-street, St. James's, this instant Saturday. Mr. Knowles's collection comprises specimens of almost every renowned water-colourist of the English school; and it is especially rich in examples of Clarkson Stanfield, William Hunt, Bonington, Burton, David Roberts, J. F. Lewis, Sir John Gilbert, J. E. Millais, and last, but not least, J. M. W. Turner.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold the remainder of Mr. George Fox's pictures last Saturday. The day's sale realised £20,800, making a total for the collection of £33,614.

A sale of a large collection of the works of George Cruikshank was held on Tuesday at Messrs. Sotheby and Co.'s rooms, Wellington-street, and the lots comprised many of his rarest productions. High prices were realised.

The portrait of the late Earl of Derby which was presented a short time ago to the Mayor and Corporation by Lord Skelmersdale and others, who were acting as a committee, has been hung in the Manchester Townhall.

The late Mr. Jabez Burns, D.D. and LL.D., memorial committee has resolved to set up a bust of the late doctor in Sicilian marble, on a pedestal of the same material, and has unanimously selected Mr. Belt to execute the work.

The annual meeting of the Sunday Society took place last Saturday afternoon at the Freemasons' Tavern. Its object is to obtain the opening of museums, art-galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sunday. The Dean of Westminster presided, and advocated the views of the society in an address of considerable length. Among the other speakers were Professor Tyndall, Professor Huxley, Professor Morley, Dr. Richardson, the Rev. J. Oakley, the Rev. M. Wilks, and Mr. Joseph Arch.

Mr. Gladstone presided at a lecture given last Saturday at the London Institution, before the Cymmrodorion Society, on the Potter's Art in Britain. After an instructive lecture by Professor Rudler, the right hon. gentleman, in proposing a vote, spoke at some length on ancient pottery, on the characteristics of the several porcelain factories established during the last century in England, expressing, in conclusion, his opinion that porcelain work was a branch of fine art, characterised by the peculiarity that, within certain limits of size, it might be applied to the production of the human figure, in groups, and with a free use of colour, to an extent beyond any other description of art.

At the sixty-second annual dinner of the Artist's General Benevolent Institution, which was held at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening, Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., presided. In the course of his speech he referred to the intense study and the careful attention required for the proper understanding and appreciation of art; spoke of the amount and the variety of art-criticism in the present day; and pointed out that not in art alone, but in many other subjects, the faults to which people were prone were a spirit of exaggeration and of sentimentalism, and a love of excitement of thought. Subscriptions to the amount of £2200 were announced.

There have been potato riots in the county of Mayo. At Castlebar on Saturday the "forestallers," as the buyers for export are termed, were watched, and if a purchase was made the bags were cut and the potatoes scattered about.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

EXPANSION BY HEAT.

Professor Tyndall began his fourth lecture on Thursday, the 3rd inst., by proving that putrefaction is a phenomenon of life. The microscopic animalcules termed bacteria, swarming in an infusion of cucumber, had, by slow oxidation, consumed all the oxygen of the air in the flask, leaving behind nitrogen and carbonic acid. He then proceeded to illustrate, by experiments, the augmentation of the volume of bodies by heat, which he explained to be due to the increase of the motion of the atoms of the substance. The range of this atomic vibration differs in different bodies, being twice as great in lead and zinc as it is in iron. Thus, the expansion of brass, an alloy of zinc and copper, was shown to be greater than that of iron. By a most ingenious arrangement, the slight expansion of a bar of lead, when clasped by a warm hand, was made visible to the audience; while, on the other hand, a steel bar was broken by the force of heated iron contracted by pouring cold water upon it. The Professor also explained how these forces of expansion by heat and contraction by cold had been utilised, especially in restoring bending walls to the upright position. After defining the liquid condition of matter to be that in which the atoms are so far unlocked as to be enabled to glide and roll round each other, yet still retaining a strong power of cohesion, he stated that liquids, as a general rule, expand by heat more than solids. This property is employed in thermometers. It differs in various liquids. Thus alcohol expands more than water, as was shown. The remarkable fact that water contracts by cold till the temperature falls to between 38 deg. and 39 deg. Fahrenheit, when it begins to expand, and continues to do so, till at 32 deg. it crystallises and becomes ice, was exhibited in a beautiful manner. There is, therefore, a certain point in the temperature of water at which, if it be heated, expansion sets in, and, if it be cooled, contraction sets in. This point corresponds with the "maximum density" of water. These phenomena were explained in accordance with the theory of atomic polarity, illustrated by models. Several stout iron bottles, broken during the lecture by the expansion of water in them, congealed by being placed in a freezing mixture, were exhibited. Various illustrations were then given of the expansion of gases and vapours. Thus a bladder containing a little air swelled out when placed over gas flames. The principle of ventilation was also illustrated. The flame of a candle in a glass receiver with an open shaft became dimmer and dimmer as the oxygen was consumed and carbonic acid formed, but resumed its brightness when fresh air was supplied and the results of combustion withdrawn, by dividing the shaft vertically.

MINUTE AND LOWLY FORMS OF LIFE.

The Rev. W. H. Dallinger, at the evening meeting on Friday, the 4th inst., gave an account of some recent researches into the origin and development of minute and lowly forms of life. He began by affirming that to-day presents us with a magnificent generalisation based upon absolute truth; that which lies within it and forms the fibre of its fabric being the establishment of a continuity, an unbroken line of unity running from the base to the apex of the entire organic series. That this continuity does not stop on the outmost border of the organic world, but pushes its way down and onward into the not-living and unorganised until all nature is a continuous whole, Mr. Dallinger said cannot be doubted; but the statement that we have found it, and that facts have been presented showing us how the not-living passes into the living, is without foundation: the life-history of the minute septic organisms which are supposed to originate "spontaneously" is unknown. The necessity for working out the developmental history of typical groups in this debateable ground, by which their mode of origination would be made plain, led Mr. Dallinger to employ the best and most powerful lenses for watching the same form ultimately through all its transformations without intermission, and to devise a means for preserving a drop of the putrescent fluid from evaporation for an indefinite time, and yet allowing of its examination with the highest powers continuously. In this important inquiry he was warmly aided by Dr. J. Drysdale, of Liverpool, whereby mutual confirmation and continuous observation were secured. They began on the Monads, a group of putrefactive organisms closely allied to Bacteria, and in the course of four years worked out exhaustively the entire development of six forms. The lecturer described the history of two of these forms, the largest and the smallest, illustrated by transparencies drawn by himself from nature by a simple method of his own, whereby all the phases of their lives were clearly displayed. The issue of the work was that, whilst all the six forms multiplied by self-division of "fission," they were in every case proved to be dependent ultimately upon vital parental products, such as sporules or ova. These genetic products or eggs were proved to be capable of developing after exposure to heat twice as great as that which would kill the adults. This showed that the appearance of these septic organisms in closed flasks after the contained infusion had been exposed to temperatures killing adults is no proof that these organisms had arisen "de novo," or spontaneously; the given heat had simply not destroyed the ova. Mr. Dallinger also ascertained by experiments, that when known monad-germs are diffused through a closed chamber, such as those by which Professor Tyndall has shown that the presence of motes in the air is needed before boiled filtered infusions can be smitten with putrescence, the known monad germs behave precisely like the supposed germs of Bacteria. That is to say, when the germs of monads obtained from a dried infusion were diffused through the chamber, and their presence demonstrated by the lime-light, if suitable fluids were exposed where the motes fell, the monads invariably appeared; but if the chamber were allowed to become "optically pure," to have no motes in its atmosphere, no monads appeared when the fluid was exposed. This points to a confirmation of the inference that the motes which are precursive of putrescence—the origination of Bacteria—in Professor Tyndall's experiments on these organisms, are germs of Bacteria.

BABYLONIAN SCIENCE, LAW, AND TRADE.

The Rev. A. H. Sayce began his third and concluding lecture on Saturday, the 5th inst., with an account of the state of scientific knowledge in ancient Acad or Babylonia, which has been truly described as the birthplace of astronomy, astrology, and, necessarily, of the mathematics. In Chaldean arithmetic the unity was 60 and the fractions were duodecimal; and in the British Museum exist tablets containing traces of what may be termed a "Euclid." Astronomical observatories were founded in every city, and fortnightly reports were sent to the King. The "Observations of Bel" (the middle part of the heavens), a standard work, translated into Greek by Berossus, contains notices of the movements of the sun and the planets; and a comet, which appeared in 1150 B.C., is graphically described, as well as eclipses; and spots in the sun are noticed. The night was divided into watches of three hours each; and progress of time in the day was recorded by the sun-dial and clepsydra, or water-clock. There were four seasons and twelve lunar months in the Chaldean year, and one intercalary month. There were

five "sabbaths," or "days of rest" in the month, and every day was put under the protection of some deity. The constellations were named, and astrology was carefully cultivated, of which Mr. Sayce gave several illustrations; and "weather almanacks" were made. Specimens of the Babylonian law-books, the oldest in the world, were quoted, showing the honourable position of women and the protection of slaves. One statute enacts "that whatever a married woman encloses shall be her own property." Tablets exist giving details respecting Babylonian and Assyrian taxation, commerce, and banking, and, besides deeds of sale, other documents mention the lending out at interest objects in silver, iron, and other metals. In the British Museum is the private will of Sennacherib, and also (the last fruits of the labours of the late George Smith) cheques and deeds of a banking firm, from the reign of Nabopolassar, father of Nebuchadnezzar, to that of Darius Hystaspis, found in jars used as "safes." Traces of a work on agriculture, resembling the "Works and Days" of Hesiod, have been found, of which specimens were given, as well as of the songs of the ox-drivers, such as "Heifer that thou art, be yoked to the cow; the plough's handle is strong; the share cuts deep; lift it up, lift it up!" In concluding, Mr. Sayce remarked that the Chaldeans were pre-eminently a literary people, and great promoters of education, in which they were followed by their conquerors, the Assyrians. The great library of Assur-bani-pal was open to all his subjects, and amongst them the Accadian language was cultivated by the upper classes, as we do Latin. These ancient nations thoroughly grasped the fact that without literature there can be no history.

FIERY METEORS AND METEORIC STONES.

Dr. J. Hall Gladstone began his fourth lecture on Tuesday, the 8th inst., by describing and illustrating the phenomena termed shooting stars, which sometimes appear singly and sometimes periodically in showers, diverging from one point in the heavens, especially about Aug. 10 and Nov. 13-14. They are now believed to enter our atmosphere from the planetary spaces, and to be connected with the orbit of comets. They probably are very small pieces of solid matter, ignited by heat generated through rapid compression of the air, and are thus dissipated into powder. Besides these there are larger meteors (fire-balls or bolides), which dash through the air and burst into pieces, frequently with a loud report, leaving a luminous track. Their strongly-marked colours often change, but give little indication of their composition. Records of these meteors have been kept by the Chinese since B.C. 687. These greater meteors are sometimes accompanied by falling stones, either singly or in fragments, scattered over several miles of country. In ancient times they were much venerated; and it has been thought that the Palladium of Troy and "the image which fell down from Jupiter" (Acts xix. 35) were meteorites. In the British Museum there are masses, varying in size from rough powder to one which fell in Australia weighing three tons and a half, believed to represent 320 falls of meteorites. They are usually fragmentary masses of irregular shape, with an outer crust, due to the melting or oxidising effect of rapid passage through the air. These meteorites may be divided roughly into two classes: some are metallic, mainly consisting of iron and nickel; others are crystalline rock, chiefly silicates of magnesium; the majority include both kinds. The rarer constituents are cobalt, copper, tin, titanium, vanadium, carbon, and chlorine. In some of these stones hydrocarbons have been detected; and the peculiarly constituted iron when heated frequently gives off the gases, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, or hydrogen. The mineralogical characters of these stones and their probable origin are being specially studied by Professor Story Maskelyne, Dr. W. Flight, Mr. Sorby, and other scientific men. Among the experiments, the supposed way in which meteorites containing iron burn was shown by igniting a piece of meteoric iron. The cause of the shattering and explosion was thus suggested:—A piece of thick glass held in a large gas-flame soon became very hot on the outside, though, like the meteors, cool inside, and in a short time exploded into myriads of pieces, with a sharp report. Above a hundred fine specimens of meteorites and meteoric irons were exhibited, kindly contributed by Professor Maskelyne, Mr. Ludlam, Dr. Flight, Professor Tennant, Mr. Gregory, and others; some of which fell in the nineteenth century, and others within the last few years. A view of the great Disco meteor was thrown upon the screen, and photographs of the more important meteorites shown.

MECHANICAL EQUIVALENT OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall's fifth lecture, given on Thursday, the 10th inst., was principally devoted to explanations and illustrations of the grand theory of "the mechanical equivalent of heat." In the first place, a leaden weight was raised by a pulley to the ceiling and suddenly let fall, striking the ground. It was again raised, but let fall slowly with friction of the string through finger and thumb. In the first case heat was generated in the weight; in the second, heat was generated in the finger, thumb, and string. The quantities were equal, and both abstracted from the energy due to the consumption of the muscle. The same result was produced by raising the weight by a compressed air-engine. The air was cooled by the process, and the heat restored by the impact of the lead. It was then described how Dr. Joule caused descending weights to warm water and mercury by stirring them; and how, after a multitude of experiments, he was able to establish a relation between the space through which the weight descended and the heat generated by the descent, and thereby to calculate the "mechanical equivalent of heat." The term "foot-pound" means the weight of one pound raised one foot from the ground. Dr. Joule proved that the quantity of heat sufficient to raise one pound of water one degree centigrade in temperature is equivalent to 1390 foot-pounds. It would consequently raise 1390 lbs. one foot from the ground, or raise one pound 1390 ft. After explaining and illustrating what is meant by specific heat at constant volume and specific heat at constant pressure, and that the excess of the latter over the former is due to the consumption of heat in work, Professor Tyndall explained how Dr. Mayer, by experimenting with gases, had arrived at the same results as Dr. Joule, the figures being something more than 1389. Placing before his audience a pound of coal, Professor Tyndall said that its combustion, if it were all converted into mechanical power, would lift 110,000 lb. a hundred feet from the ground, and its fall would generate the same amount of heat as that produced by its combustion. He also stated that fired rifle-bullets are partially fused by impact, and exhibited an example. He then explained the old theory respecting the supposed different capacities for heat possessed by different substances, and contrasted it with the dynamical theory. In the concluding part of the lecture the Professor illustrated the generation of heat by the compression of gases and by the solidification of salts in solution, and the production of cold by the expansion of gases and the solution of salts, the phenomena in all cases substantiating the dynamical theory.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN RUSSIA.

Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, author of the remarkable work entitled "Russia," gave the discourse at the evening meeting

on Friday, the 11th inst. He gave a brief sketch of Russian history down to the reign of Peter the Great, when the political system was entirely changed, and the rulers began to aim at the civilisation and moral reformation of their subjects, by a bureaucratic centralised system. The arbitrary Paul, assassinated in 1801, was succeeded by Alexander I., educated by a Swiss philosopher, and deeply imbued with French revolutionary doctrines, which he proposed to put into practice by establishing a pure Federal Republic, with virtuous, happy citizens, and retiring into private life. He soon discovered his mistake; he saw insubordination and corruption everywhere; he lost his faith in Liberalism, fell a victim to religious melancholy, and became a devoted adherent of Metternich. The effect upon the young noblesse was different. It led to a passionate desire for reform, and the construction of secret societies to obtain it. The first was the "Union of Salvation," in 1816, chiefly composed of officers of the Guards. It was reorganised in 1818, as the "Union for Public Welfare," and professed to help the Government in suppressing official malpractices. But as the Emperor became more reactionary, a new society was formed, with the object of annihilating the Imperial family and constituting a Federal Republic. At the death of Alexander, in 1825, the attempted military insurrection failed. Five officers were hanged, and above a hundred transported to Siberia. During the reign of Nicholas we hear of no secret societies, but they began to reappear through the depression caused by the Crimean War, and the present reign in some respects resembles that of Alexander I. It began with a great enthusiasm for reform, and the emancipation of the serfs took place in 1863. But the Polish insurrection produced strong reactionary measures, and secret societies sprung up, but of a very different type, proposing the abolition of religion, marriage, and private property, and the substitution of Communism for the present government. The fundamental principle of the latest of these societies is absolute equality and mutual responsibility, with much self-negation. Its officers succeed in rotation, part to be educated and part uneducated. There is an active propaganda, by means of conversation, reading, excitement of discontent, publication and circulation of books and tracts, and the establishment of libraries and funds. Agitation is promoted to terrify the Government and the privileged classes, and to raise the spirit of the people. Mr. Wallace's opinion is that the extreme devotion of the mass of the nation to the Czar will prevent these societies having any more success than Fenianism had in Great Britain.

PIERRE JEAN DE BERANGER.

Mr. Walter Herries Pollock, M.A., devoted the first of a course of three lectures on modern French poetry, given on Saturday, the 12th inst., to the life and works of Béranger, whose influence over his countrymen was almost unprecedented. He himself never claimed a higher title than that of a song-writer. "A man," he said, "was wanted to speak to the people a language it knows and loves, and to raise up followers who should preach on the same text after him. That man I have been." He attributed his success to giving the popular songs a higher tone, since the people after 1789 gradually took their share in public affairs; and he asserted that henceforth for them literature ought to be cultivated. He was born in a poor street in Paris, Aug. 19, 1780, at the house of his grandfather, a tailor, his father, a notary's clerk, having deserted his wife. From his grandparents he derived his first literary tastes, and his experience under the "Reign of Terror" and the disorders of the Republic no doubt tended to reconcile his love for the people and their liberty with the adoration of the Emperor Napoleon, regarded as their protecting deity. Béranger partook of his father's brief prosperity in 1798 through a successful speculation; but, becoming destitute in 1804, he received kind patronage from Lucien Bonaparte and others, but declined the offers of employment as a classical poet, journalist, and critic, knowing his unfitness for the work. A small place, however, was found for him in the Imperial University, and in 1814 he witnessed the entrance of the Allies into Paris. His sympathies were not with the Bourbonists, and his first published volume, in 1815, narrowly escaped prosecution. His two volumes issued in 1821 led to a trial, which resulted in a fine and three months' imprisonment, which he passed very gaily. A heavier fine and longer imprisonment followed the publication of other volumes in 1825 and 1828. At the revolution in 1830 he felt that his work was done. He refused both office and pension; published another volume in 1833; wrote his biography in 1840; was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1848, against his will, resigning after a few days; and till his death (in 1857) lived in retirement. His will expressed a wish for a private funeral, but the crowds of people cried enthusiastically, "Honneur, honneur à Béranger!" In private life he was one of the most lovable of men, ever helping others out of his poverty. The general character of his songs is a mixture of gaiety and tenderness, well exhibited in "La Bonne Vieille," in "Le Grenier" (of which Thackeray has written a charming version termed "The Garret"), and in "Les Etoiles qui filent" ("The Shooting Stars"). The lecture was concluded with the reading and commenting upon a specimen of Béranger's songs relating to Napoleon, "Les Souvenirs du Peuple," in which an old woman tells her memories of the Emperor to another generation.

Professor James Dewar, the new Fullerton Professor of Chemistry, will on Tuesday next begin a course of three lectures on the Chemical Philosophy of Sir Humphry Davy. On Friday next a discourse will be given by Lieutenant-General Strachey on the Physical Causes of Indian Famines.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next, the 21st inst.

A military ball, the first of the summer season, was held yesterday week at Woolwich Barracks.

Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S., in his "Remarks on the Weather during the Quarter ending March 31, 1877," says that the weather during the quarter has been for the most part exceptional; the readings of the barometer have been usually below their averages, with frequent stormy weather; the temperature of the air was high both in January and February; rain fell almost continuously and was excessive in January, and there has been very little sunshine throughout the quarter.

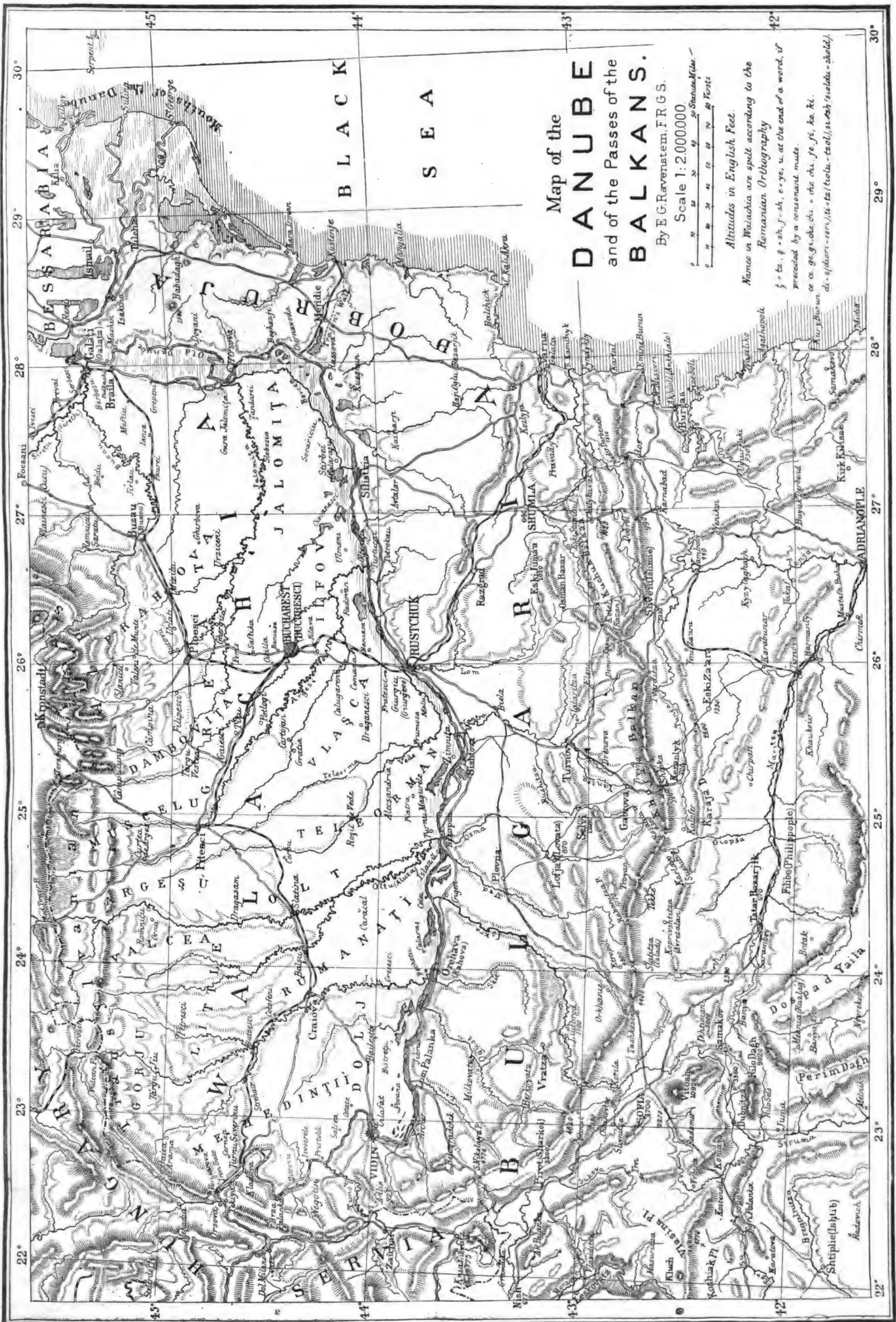
A discovery of ancient coins has been made on the Montrane estate, a few miles from Cupar Fife, the property of Mr. Allan Gilmour. In draining a portion of land the labourers struck on what appeared to be a boulder, but which was subsequently discovered to be a pot. A stone was firmly wedged into its mouth, and on being removed it was found that the vessel was filled with coins, the total number of pieces being nine thousand. Most of them have the appearance of well-worn sixpences, a few are of the size of a florin, though not quite so thick, and a small number are about the size of a shilling. They are all silver, and, so far as has been ascertained, of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. The pot, which is twenty inches by thirteen in diameter, is in excellent preservation, and is of bronze.



THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA ARRIVING AT THE VILLA ANTACHI, HIS QUARTERS IN GALATZ.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: A SKETCH IN BUCHAREST, BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



MAP OF THE DANUBE AND THE BALKANS.

We present this week a Special Map of the Seat of War in Europe, drawn by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein expressly for the occasion; and we trust it will be found equally useful with our last week's Map of the Seat of War in Asia, and that which accompanied it, of the Country around Kara, to assist our readers in following the movements of the Russian and Turkish armies in both the impending campaigns. The present Map comprises the whole extent of the plains of the Lower Danube, west to east, from the frontiers of Hungary and Serbia to the Black Sea; north to south, from the Carpathians, and the Russian province of Bessarabia, to the vicinity of Adrianople, in Rumania, south of the Balkans. It thus includes the whole of Wallachia, or the southern portion of what is now styled Roumania, on the left bank of the Danube, and the whole country of Bulgaria, a term usually confined by politicians to the strip of land between the right bank of the Danube and Balkans, but which ought to be extended south of those mountains, as Bulgarians are the chief inhabitants of the districts north and west of Adrianople. These districts, indeed, situated along the valley of the Maritza, were the actual scene of the horrible massacres of the Bulgarian population a twelvemonth ago, which did not take place anywhere in the region officially named Bulgaria, north of the Balkan range. We have spoken elsewhere of the Turkish fortresses on the Lower Danube, more especially those of Rustchuk and Silistria, with the positions yet lower down that stream, at Braila and Reni, near the town of Galatz, where the Russians threatened to cross into the Dobrukscha. The places named Machin, Isakcha or Isakia, and Tuldscha, on that part of the river's lower course, will be found in our Map, and these are of great strategic value. Higher up the Danube, and above one hundred and fifty miles south-west of Galatz, is the fortress of Rustchuk, now menaced by a large Russian force assembled at Giurgevo or at Banasia, on the Roumanian side. The history of former wars between Turkey and Russia also leads us to direct the reader's attention to Silistria, and to the positions of Oltenitza and Turtukal, standing over against each other, which are likely again to be contested. Far away to the westward, approaching the Servian boundary at the Timok, is the fortified town of Widdin, which has recently been bombarded from the Roumanian heights of Kalafat. The city of Bucharest, the capital of Roumania and residence of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the ruler of that semi-independent State, appears conspicuously near the centre of our Map. Thirty miles to the north of Bucharest is Ploesti, at this moment the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces.

The following observations, by Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vincent, in January last, on the military topography of the Danube and the Balkans, may profitably be studied with the aid of our Map engraved for this publication:—

"The outside world has wasted much time in discussing both the place and the means of crossing that river. Nearly every place has been passed in review, from Kalafat on the west to Tuldscha on the east. Some have thought that the same places will be selected as in 1828, and they have been among those who have insufficiently considered the new order of things established by the possession of the railway. We must bear in mind the character of the country on the right bank of the river—Bulgaria. Its bad roads and the consequent difficulty of preserving lateral communication—its impoverished state, and the impossibility of deriving local supplies. We must consider the capacity of the Turkish troops for disconnected warfare, their inherent incapability of moving, organising, and controlling large bodies. The result will be to show that the Russians must move by land on one, or at most, two or three lines, and endeavour to reap all the benefit they can from superior numbers, organisation, and training.

"The points most favourable for crossing are Giurgevo, Oltenitza, and Kalarash (Calarasu). On these three points will probably be directed the whole force, with the exception of two divisions which must prevent or check any Turkish movement on the flank, based on Tchernavoda, and facilitated by the railway connecting that place with Kustendji.

"Giurgevo is of these three places naturally the most important; and there must the gross of the army pass. It is the terminus of the railway and lies opposite Rustchuk, where the Turks are mainly concentrated. The left bank of the Danube is flat and marshy, whereas the Turkish bank forms almost throughout its course a natural parapet. If there be any exception to this rule it is at Giurgevo. A mile below Rustchuk lies the town. A mile from the bank, completely screened from the Turkish view by the houses and a gentle eminence, is the station. The line runs north-east, and it is but very seldom that even a thin wave of smoke can be seen from any eminence likely to be manned by fez-wearing gunners. The Russian troops can therefore be taken to Giurgevo, and the artillery formed up without any great fear of molestation.

"Nor need there be any apprehension of the line being seized by the Turks before the Imperial troops arrive. They possess no pontoon train nor any means of passage whatever. A division of Roumanian soldiers is already at Giurgevo, and they may be supplemented by a train of heavy guns.

"The bombardment of Rustchuk, distant, let us say, 2000 paces, must be a preliminary to any attempt at passage. The town, built mainly of wood, lies in front of the fortress, of bastion type, in dilapidated state, unprovided with guns of any calibre, unsupplied with ammunition, and aided only by a recently constructed earthwork close behind it. My conviction is that Rustchuk would be evacuated in two or three days at most. The river is about three quarters of a mile broad, and flows about two miles and a half an hour, and its passage might, the fortress silenced, be effected by boats—of which at Giurgevo there are a large number—flying bridges, and probably by pontoons.

"It may be well here to consider how far this passage, or that at either Oltenitza or Silistria, might be impeded by the Turkish flotilla on the Danube. It consists of seven small gun-boats, carrying one heavy gun, and bearing thin armour. These seven vessels would have to guard a line one hundred miles in length. At no place on the right bank can they obtain the shelter of a creek from the Russian guns. They cannot, therefore, remain concealed until the moment of crossing and then come out to thwart it. They may consequently be destroyed or disabled before a single Russian pontoon is pushed into the stream.

"I will now pass to Oltenitza, about forty miles from Rustchuk and twenty-five from Silistria, and situated at the mouth of the Dembowitza, which connects it with Bucharest. Here the river is 800 yards wide, and both banks offer great facilities for the passage of an army. Opposite is Turtukal, which I have reason to believe to be in so ruined a state as to offer but a merely nominal obstacle. The Dembowitza will enable the Russians to mass at Oltenitza all necessary bridging materials, as readily as will the railway at Giurgevo.

"Kalarash, opposite Silistria, is the last point of passage. It is, I am informed, in the same state in which the events of 1854 left it. The river adapts itself here no less than at Oltenitza to the operation. From Slobodzie a good road leads

to the Danube, and from Silistria runs the main artery of Bulgaria on to Shumla, which north of the Balkan must be the point of concentration.

"To resume. If the passage of the Danube, at these three points of Giurgevo, Oltenitza, and Kalarash, be well preceded by artillery fire, and be simultaneously made, it can hardly fail to prove successful. The Turks have no means of establishing or maintaining communication between Rustchuk, Turtukal, and Silistria, no cavalry, no horses, not even a field telegraph. Nor can they cut in between, for means of passage they have none.

"I have shown that the passage of the Danube presents no serious obstacles. We may, therefore, consider it accomplished. One thing alone must be always present to the Russian officers—the maintenance of friendly relations with the Roumanian peasantry. We must not forget how much the Russians lost in 1828, when their Generals exacted, at minimum prices, fixed by themselves, the provision from the miserable peasantry, of 250,000 measures of corn, 400,000 loads of hay, 50,000 barrels of brandy, and 23,000 oxen. These they paid for by bills, the acceptance of which history does not record. Sixteen thousand peasants were further requisitioned to make hay in the Danubian valley. It is not impossible that the memory of this error may yet do them harm with their Bulgarian co-religionists.

"But we must push on. As I have already said, Shumla is the first point to be gained. It stands on the eastern slope of a chain of mountains forming, as it were, an advanced post to the Balkan range, and separated therefrom by the valley of the Kamtschik, at the junction of several roads some 700 ft. above the Bulgarians' plains. The position is superb, and, skilfully treated, might be made almost impregnable. This it certainly is not, for reasons which I will consider. The town of Shumla has about 40,000 inhabitants, and is placed at the base of the heights, instead of having an elevated side within the strongest portion of its defences. It is environed to the north-west and south by a vast crescent of bold hills, and towards the east by a formidable marshy ravine. The town is approached from the north by the Silistria road, from the north-west by a road from Rustchuk, from the west by another road from Rustchuk by Osman Bazar, and from the east by the road from Pravadi to Karnabat. Besides these approaches, by one or more of which it may be turned, there is the Rustchuk and Varna Railway. The metals will, of course, be destroyed, but the roadway must remain, and is not, I believe, defensible in any part. It runs to within fourteen or fifteen miles of the town and forts of Shumla. A station bears its name, but the road therefrom is the Silistrian highway. No work of any description guards this junction, nor is the ground, so far as I remember, well disposed to protect it. Let us suppose that of the 120,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry, and 150 guns which have crossed at Giurgevo, Rustchuk, three fourths shall march in parallel columns along the ordinary road, and the railway track upon Shumla, keeping up their communications of course, and deriving their supplies from Roumania, while the remainder take the circuitous road of Osman Bazar. The line ought to be repaired as they proceed, and if no regular carriages are obtainable, a sufficient number of trolleys may be brought over from Wallachia. A pair of horses are, I believe, well able to draw a dozen loaded trolleys, each holding nearly as much as a military waggon.

"At Turtukal, say 20,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 40 guns, will cross. They must make their way by cross-country roads to Shumla; and this will be the most difficult operation, requiring great care and circumspection. At Silistria 60,000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and 50 guns should cross, and by the highway effect the junction with the Rustchuk columns. The force of cavalry ought to be of strength to preserve sufficient lateral communication for all practical purposes.

"Shumla is not, strictly speaking, the key to the Balkan passes, for it is twenty miles from them; but, at the same time, its investment is absolutely necessary before the passage of them can be attempted. Varna, on the seacoast, as Colonel Evelyn Wood said, has great but unused capabilities of defence. The taking thereof, if the Russians be successful, opens, first of all, the through railway communication to Rustchuk; then it enables another attack to be directed via Pravadi on Shumla; and, thirdly, renders available the coast road to Burgas and the south, through the easternmost slopes of the Balkan range.

"We will now imagine Shumla to have fallen into the invader's hands, or to be completely invested; the passage of the Balkans, the great barrier of Turkey, has to be effected. This formidable mountain range, separating Bulgaria from Roumelia, runs from west to east, gradually diminishing in height from 5000 to 3000 feet, until they abruptly terminate at Cape Emineh, on the seacoast. Von Moltke says that the difficulty attending the passage of the Balkans lies far more in the paucity and bad state of the roads than upon their height or inaccessibility. The passes, with the single exception of the Schibka (which the Sultan traversed in 1836 in a four-horse carriage) are impracticable, or nearly so, for wheels, and are little more than bridle paths. There are seven passes over the Balkan.

"1. Shumla to Karnabat, by Tjalikavak and Dobroll, called the Bogaz Pass, very difficult and narrow, easily defended, and combining fluvial with mountain impediments.

"2. Pravadi, by Koprikoj and Jenikoj to Aidos, called the Chenga Pass; difficult but successfully used in 1829 by General Rudiger, with the 7th Russian corps in nine days.

"3. The coast road from Varna to Burgas, taken in 1829 by General Roth with the 6th corps.

"4. Timova to Kasanlik—commonly called the Schibka Pass—perhaps now the most practicable of all, a road having been made in 1836, and in any case not very difficult or steep, and easy to be forced.

"5. Timova to Slivno or Islamji—called the Iron Gate (Demir Kapu) Pass—very steep, difficult, and almost unexplored.

"6. Timova, or Osman Bazar, to Kasan, and thence to Karnabat; very difficult.

"7. The Lovatz Pass to Tatar Bazardjik, which is almost impassable.

"We see, therefore, that three of these passes may be utilised by an invading force. What has been done before may well be done again. It is impossible to suppose that the passes will be neglected by their defenders in the same way as in 1829, but the attempt will be even more serious and formidable."

A lecture on the difficulties of Arctic exploration, and the means of surmounting them by the employment of balloons, will be given next Thursday afternoon, in the Vestry Hall, St. James's, Piccadilly. There will be no charge for admission.

The prizes and certificates awarded by the Gilchrist trustees to the students (consisting of elementary school teachers) who have attended the Charterhouse science course were presented on Tuesday night, in the large room of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. The Rev. John Rodger, M.A., presided, and gave away the prizes. Addresses were given by the chairman, Dr. Carpenter, and Sir John Wrenn.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* has two contributions of unusual merit. "Transcaucasia" records the impressions of a highly intelligent traveller who visited this interesting region last autumn. He has no doubt that Russian authority is firmly established there, and there seems no reason why it should not be extended much further. The people are well governed and fairly contented; and the dominant Power, so cruel a persecutor of Christians in other parts of her empire, is here so tolerant to Mohammedans that the religious difficulty has no existence. On the other hand, Russia has done little to civilise the inhabitants, nor has she in any way impressed the stamp of her nationality upon them. The heterogeneous races constituting the population are most unconformably disposed, manifest no tendency towards amalgamation, and have none of the stuff that goes to the making of a nation. Such considerations, nevertheless, though important in the long run, have little bearing on the military or political transactions in the immediate future. "E.W.G." contributes a highly interesting study on "Lucifer," the great sacred drama of the eminent Dutch poet Vondel, a contemporary of Milton. There can be no doubt that Milton knew and used this work, though his obligations are not extensive. In his description of the overthrow of the rebel angels he might have followed Vondel more closely with advantage. So far as can be judged from some admirably translated specimens, the drama would appear to be characteristically Dutch, combining magnificence of diction and true poetic spirit with heaviness, formality, and frequent want of taste. With all its shortcomings, it is a work far above mediocrity. The remainder of the contents comprises an ingenious disquisition on "Ridicule and Truth," some airy verses by Mr. Locker, the sequels of "Carità," where Mrs. Oliphant seems to be recovering herself, and of Mr. Blackmore's vigorous "Erema;" and the commencement of a promising story, on a smaller scale, entitled "Lizzie's Bargain."

Macmillan is rather poor this month, the only articles, at least, calculated to awaken any general interest being Dean Stanley's genial, but somewhat vague, review of the theological situation before the students of St. Andrews; and a straightforward, sensible, but rather commonplace notice of Miss Martineau's autobiography. Lord E. Fitzmaurice's dissertation on the inextricable tangle of conflicting nationalities in Eastern Europe evinces at any rate a wholesome sense of the almost insoluble difficulties of the question. A history of the Transvaal Republic makes out a strong case for its annexation on the grounds of policy and humanity.

The contents of the *Fortnightly Review* are in general sober and instructive. Mr. H. Sidgwick, by way of filling up a lacuna in Mr. Leslie Stephen's history of English thought in the eighteenth century, contributes a lucid account of the work and influence of Jeremy Bentham. Mr. Morley describes the reforms effected by Turgot as Intendant of Limoges, where the philanthropic statesman made his first essay in the art of government. Mr. Courtney points out how the great European Powers might have effected a peaceful settlement of the Eastern Question, if—a reserve he omits to make—each had not with good reason been utterly distrustful of the rest. Mr. H. Tuttle sketches the confused and unsatisfactory constitution of political parties in Germany, where Parliamentary Government seems in danger of paralysis through the admission, owing to shortsighted annexations and indiscreet legislation, of irreconcilable hostile elements into the national council. Mr. Innes, in a parallel between the present position of the English Ritualists and that of the Scotch Secessionists at the period of the disruption, intimates pretty clearly that no movement so purely sacerdotal as Ritualism will enlist sufficient laical support to make secession respectable. The only article of literary interest is an able review of Barry Cornwall's memoirs, by Mr. G. A. Simcox.

Neither Mr. Tennyson's Montenegro sonnet nor Mr. Gladstone's sketch of Montenegro history reflects any special lustre on the *Nineteenth Century*, or will add to the reputation of the writers. Every good sonnet embodies a thought; Mr. Tennyson's only embodies a fact. Mr. Gladstone's paper is too manifestly written *ad captandum*. A much more valuable performance is Mr. Ralston's account of Russian revolutionary literature. Contrary to the experience of other countries, revolutionary agitation in Russia is confined to the upper, or at least to the educated, classes. The bulk of the people, for whose regeneration it is supposed to be carried on, remain almost utterly apathetic. The propaganda is, nevertheless, exceedingly active, and may one day produce important effects if aided by widespread distress among the people, or of encroachments on their peculiar communal system. It would be difficult to exaggerate the wildness of the conspirators on the one hand, or their disinterested devotion on the other. Mr. Carter, who wishes the Church of England to be governed by Convocation, and Mr. J. G. Rogers, who would have it disestablished altogether, both prove considerably too much. Mr. Carter lets out that he would like to reverse the Gorham judgment and restore the First Prayer-Book of Edward VI. Mr. Rogers's picture of the woes of Nonconformists in this bishop-ridden land transgresses the domain of the pathetic and trenches deeply upon that of the ludicrous. Mr. Arthur Arnold is more successful in indicating the true line of advance for the Liberal party in his essay on the abuses of the land laws. The summary of "Recent Science" records some highly interesting experiments in the dissemination of minute germs, and of the photographic action of light on the retina, which seems at last sufficiently established. The conclusion of the "Modern Symposium" is chiefly remarkable for the contribution of Professor Huxley, whose power of exposing fallacies finds ample scope in a discussion of this nature.

The *Contemporary Review* struggles gallantly to maintain the high standard it had reached before the secession of its leading contributors. Although, however, no article in the present number is wholly devoid of merit or interest, the *tout ensemble* is rather heavy. Neither Mr. Hughes nor Mr. Haweis has much of novelty to communicate respecting the Church of England or Wagner's operas, on which their views have so frequently been expressed. Two of the most interesting papers, Professor Zeller's essay on the conflict of Paganism and Christianity and M. Janet's disquisition on Spinoza's not very considerable influence on French philosophic thought, are translations from foreign languages. Mr. Buchanan's "Balder" concludes with a strong reminiscence of "The Ancient Mariner." The other contributions include a half sympathetic, half ironical analysis of Miss Martineau's character; and an acute and thoughtful exposition of "A Reconciling Philosophical Conception," by Mr. A. Main.

The miscellaneous contents of *Fraser* comprise an essay on "The Causes of Pre-Eminence in War;" a full and able review of Crowe and Cavalcaselle's life of Titian; a highly-interesting account of two of the best of contemporary French poets, Coppée and Sully Prudhomme; and studies on two of the founders of Russian poetical literature, Lomonosoff and Kantemier. More interesting than any of these is an analysis of the play composed by Oehlenschläger on the story of Hamlet as recounted by Saxo Grammaticus, an example of the direct objective treatment of a picturesque theme, totally

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, MAY 23, 1877.



HIS MAJESTY ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It is a favourite story with a certain class of political doctrinaires that for all wars we are indebted to "kings and princes," and that a fraternal peace would reign if "the peoples" had their way. There was, no doubt, an age when the personal interest of a king, the ill-temper or caprice of a despotic prince, was all-sufficient to plunge a kingdom into bloodshed; but for more than a century past popular passion, national jealousies and race antipathies, have been the master forces precipitating war; and the mighty conflict of which we see the beginning to-day is the latest illustration of this historical truth. Despotism as is the government of the Czar, and (unless we take Midhat's Constitution to be a reality) equally so that of the Sultan, it is unquestionable that the struggle just opened has been the result of feelings which neither ruler was able altogether to control, certainly not to defy. During the past twelve months we have been hearing alternately that the war feeling in Russia was a help or a hindrance to the Czar; one day that it was promoted to order, the next that it was forcing the Emperor's hand. It may be safely assumed that the fatal turn which events have taken has been the result of no mere Court or Cabinet policy, nor yet of popular enthusiasm wholly antagonistic to the ruler's will, but of a combination of both. That the lines of Russian policy, independent of the Slav agitation, have tended in this direction is too notorious; but there is abundant evidence to the eye of the careful student of recent events that the current of popular feeling in Russia had recently left the Czar little choice but to accelerate his action in obedience to its force. South of the Danube a state of things very similar is seen. With or without the Midhat Parliament the Sultan would have been equally powerless to avert this war, on which Turkey rushes as if yielding to a resistless destiny. The revolution which swept Abdul Aziz from the throne; the ominous ease with which his next successor was put aside after a few weeks nominal rule; and, lastly, the startling *coup* by which the chief author of these great changes was himself struck down, all spoke the peril of the situation at Stamboul. In truth, at no time for some months past was it practicable for Sultan or Czar to avert a catastrophe. Long before the assembling of the Conference at Constantinople the opportunity for diplomacy had passed away.

It is proverbially easy to be wise after the event; but, even apart from the light which present occurrences cast upon the scene, one cannot compliment European statesmanship on its proceedings since May of last year. It is hard to understand how a surprise so great could have befallen, where indications so steadily pointed in the one direction. In the middle of last July a highly influential deputation waited on Lord Derby in reference to the Eastern Question, and to that deputation the Foreign Minister made a speech which, singularly enough, seems to have been almost forgotten by commentators on our Government policy, although its importance must be apparent to those who recall the circumstances. His Lordship reviewed the whole situation, and pointed out the absurdity of gloomy apprehensions. He took up, one by one, the several European States which might be regarded as interested in Eastern affairs, and demonstrated with almost mathematical precision that neither one of them could think of war. Russian finances, not to speak of other causes, bound the Czar to the Peace. Austria was already too much embarrassed by the endeavour to maintain the necessary equilibrium of races in her dual system. France was engaged in the great work of recovery and reconstruction, for which peace and tranquillity were absolutely essential. Italy had enough to do, financially and politically, at home. Germany and Great Britain were alike devoid of ambition, and alike averse to violent action. Nowhere did his Lordship see any ground for uneasiness or alarm.

Since no one will imagine the Foreign Secretary to have dealt otherwise than frankly with the July deputationists, it is nothing less than distressing just now to recall those assurances. If there is one man in the Cabinet on whose "long-headed" sagacity, prudence, and foresight the country has implicitly relied, it is Lord Derby. Yet, if this be a fair sample of the political intelligence and clear-sightedness prevailing at our Foreign Office, the conclusion is not tranquillising. To most men who looked beneath the surface of things, the slow but steady and continuous march of events to their present position has been obvious enough ever since the rejection of the Berlin Memorandum by our Government. Were the Eastern Question a momentary quarrel, or a sudden complication between Cabinets, there might, indeed, be hazard and difficulty in forecast, so much would depend from day to day upon the decision of individual minds. But who does not recognise in it the culmination of that ever-growing, ever-formidable problem which has been Europe's constant trouble and greatest danger for half a century? Nothing that has occurred within the past fortnight should have been a surprise to genuine statesmanship. This war is not the work of rulers or courtiers; it is one of those tremendous collisions between nations in which race and religious antagonisms create a fierce momentum to which the haughtiest potentates have to yield.

A TOUR IN RUSSIA.

BY AN OLD RESIDENT.

If I were asked to describe Russia by a single epithet, I should say that it was flat. Flatness is by far the most prominent feature of the country which stretches from the Polar Ocean to the Black Sea and the Caspian. You may travel many thousand miles by road and rail in that region without ever going up a steep hill or passing through a tunnel. If you are fortunate enough to discover a hill or hillock and take the trouble of ascending it, you are pretty sure to find that the horizon on all sides is a straight line. Some of the rivers, it is true, have on the one side a high bank, and, as you look up at it from the deck of a steamer or small boat, you may be disposed to call it a low range of hills; but if you go to the top you will probably discover that you have been the victim of an optical delusion. What seemed a range of hills turns out to be simply the edge of a tableland stretching away far as the eye can reach, and the secluded little valley which you expected to see behind the summit has no existence in reality.

After flatness, the most prominent characteristic of Russian scenery is monotony. Russians often boast of the unexampled variety of scenery, climate, vegetation, and races which their country contains, and all they say on this point may be literally true. A land which stretches from the Arctic circle to the latitude of Rome cannot be monotonous to the eye of the geographer, botanist, zoologist, and ethnologist, when they sit in their study and survey the whole on a map. But it is not with such wide-seeing people that we have at present to do. The ordinary traveller who uses his own eyes and employs merely the ordinary means of locomotion cannot see more than a few square miles at a time, and cannot jump at a bound from Archangel to Tiflis. Even if he travels by express trains, at the rate of five-and-twenty miles an hour, he will probably after an hour or two begin to long for a newspaper or a novel; and, if he sums up his impressions at the end of the day's journey, he will find very little variety in them. The truth is that in order to get the impression of variety we must bring the various things together. It is of no use to be told that within the limits of the Empire there are ice-fields and luxuriant gardens, forests and prairies, reindeer and antelopes, cranberries and vines, fur-covered Samoyeds and swarthy Georgians, the stern grandeur of the Arctic regions and the soft beauty of the sunny south. We do not feel in travelling the variety which these words suggest. A hundred thousand people, when scattered over a large area, do not constitute a crowd.

On the whole, then, it may be said that Russia is not a country for tourists. Even when, in the course of time, it comes to be supplied with good roads, comfortable hotels, and all the other conveniences of civilised nomadic life, it will never be part of "the playground of Europe." Still, it ought not to be excluded entirely from the tourist world. If a route be chosen so as to include the most interesting parts and to omit as far as possible the regions in which flatness and monotony reign supreme, a summer vacation may be spent both pleasantly and profitably in the dominions of the Tsar. I propose now to make such a tour in the European part of the Empire; and, if the reader will kindly accompany me, I shall endeavour to fulfil the duties of guide and interpreter.

As very much depends upon first impressions, it will be well to avoid the dreary route by Brussels, Berlin, and Königsberg. A continuous journey of four days and three nights in railway carriages, with no bit of variety except the very unwelcome one of crossing the Channel, does not tend to make a man charitable in his judgments, and puts even abnormal good nature to a severe test. Besides this, the country to be traversed between the frontier and St. Petersburg, our first resting-place, seems dreary and desolate even to Russians. As we of course travel in summer, we had better brave the horrors of sea-sickness and go at least part of the way by sea. The sea route entails six days' imprisonment in a not very commodious screw-steamer; but that time can be agreeably diminished by crossing the southern part of Sweden by rail or canal-boat, and sailing from Stockholm to the coast of Russian Finland. As soon as we approach the land we can spend our time pleasantly in observing the strange forms of the bold, rocky coast; and, on arriving at Wiborg, we may leave the steamer and make an excursion to the Falls of Immatra, which, though not very lofty, are very picturesque and have a certain grandeur of their own.

We are now unquestionably in the Empire of the Tsar, but we have some difficulty in believing that we are in Russia, for we hear no Russian spoken around us. In the towns the common language is Swedish, and in the country the people commonly speak Finnish, a very euphonious language of the so-called Turanian family. We do not require to go much beyond the guide-book to discover that the institutions are as little Russian as the language. Having regularly read the newspapers since the outbreak of the Eastern Question, we know that Russia is behind the Ottoman Empire in having no Parliamentary institutions; but Finland has evidently already had its Midhat Pasha, for it possesses both a Parliament and a Constitution. And a very curious Parliament it is, consisting of no less than four Chambers, each of which is composed of deputies from one of the four officially recognised social classes—the Nobles, the Clergy, the Burghers, and the Peasantry. For ordinary affairs the consent of three of the Chambers is sufficient; but in all matters relating to the fundamental laws, the rights of the various classes, and the raising of new taxes, all the four Chambers must agree. All this is very non-Russian, and shows plainly that Finland, though officially a Russian province, is not a part of Russia in the ordinary sense of the term. What is it, then? Here comes our old Russian friend Ivan Petrovich, who has been long settled in Wiborg. Perhaps he will explain to us the anomaly.

Ivan Petrovich, though long resident in Finland, has not been at all contaminated by local influence. If the surrounding Finno-Swedish atmosphere has had any influence on him, it has been to develop his inborn Russian patriotism. All that

is peculiar in Finland he feels to be a grievance, and he is ever ready to ventilate his grievances when he can find an attentive listener. Meeting foreigners in search of information, he at once launches into his subject. He reminds us that Finland was long a Swedish province, and that the towns are still thoroughly saturated with the Swedish spirit. In 1809 it was conquered by Russia, and soon afterwards formally annexed to the Empire; but the Emperor of that time, Alexander I., did not act in the way that Ivan Petrovich would have recommended. Instead of sweeping away the existing institutions and putting genuine Russian institutions in their stead, his Majesty endeavoured to preserve as far as possible what actually existed, and adopted the title of Grand Prince of Finland. Hence arose all the anomalies of which Ivan Petrovich complains. Finland, he says, enjoys many privileges which it ought not to possess and escapes many burdens which it ought to bear, and, consequently, its inhabitants form a kind of privileged class in the Empire. Though they enjoy all the protection afforded to Russian subjects, both at home and abroad, they do not contribute to the expenses of diplomatic and consular agents, and, until quite recently, gave only one battalion to the army instead of 30,000 men, as they ought to have done. They have their own coinage, their own post office, their own national bank, and their own custom-houses, which do not admit many kinds of Russian goods. Above all, they treat Russians who live amongst them not as masters, or even fellow-countrymen, but as foreigners. On this last point Ivan Petrovich waxes pathetic, and condemns in the strongest terms the sentimental generosity of Alexander I. and his successors. In his words there is, amidst a good deal of patriotic fanaticism, a certain amount of truth. During the first quarter of the present century the Government did show a certain partiality to its non-Russian subjects. It not only preserved the institutions of Finland and the Baltic Provinces, but gave a kind of constitution to the Poles, and accorded many valuable privileges to foreign colonists from Germany and other foreign countries. These measures were based on apparently sound considerations of State policy, but they were none the less galling to the self-respect of genuine Russians. The Russian found himself less privileged than foreigners in his own country! And in many respects the system did not produce the desired result. The Swedes in Finland and the Germans in the Baltic provinces became more and more exclusive, and resolutely resisted all Russifying influence; expressing, often in a very inconsiderate way, their want of respect and admiration for the Russian character and institutions. The foreign colonists exercised little or no civilising influence on the surrounding peasantry, and remained foreigners even in the third and fourth generation; whilst the Poles did all in their power to transform their local autonomy into political independence, and to bring about the dismemberment of the empire. In consequence of these unpleasant facts the Government has in recent years reversed its policy, and now strives to assimilate all heterogeneous elements. Of course, this attempt at assimilation, or "Russification," as it is termed, produces obstinate resistance. Finlanders, Poles, and Germans feel that they are more civilised than Russians, and consider Russification to be what an ingenious Irishman once termed "retrograde progression." And, unfortunately, in this work of assimilation the religious element comes into play. In Russia, religion and nationality are so intimately interwoven, both in the minds of the people and in many of the forms of daily life, that they are practically almost identical. However we may explain this curious circumstance, the fact is undeniable. A man may be born in Russia and be educated in Russian schools, he may be a loyal subject of the Tsar and occupy a high position in the public service, but he will never be a genuine Russian in the full sense of the term if he remains a Protestant or a Roman Catholic. Pure Russian nationality is only to be found in conjunction with Greek Orthodoxy; and, accordingly, the Government would very much like to see all its heretical and schismatic subjects enter the pale of the official Church. How far it endeavours to drive them in is a question which is at present attracting considerable attention, and the reader may naturally desire to know how far the current accusations are well founded. It is, however, by no means easy to arrive at the truth. When a Consular agent like Colonel Mansfield relates what he has seen with his own eyes, we may regard the fact as duly proved; but when he relates from hearsay what is said to have taken place at a considerable distance, his testimony must be accepted with extreme caution. In Poland especially this caution requires to be exercised. Anyone who has come much in contact with Poles must be aware that whenever their patriotic feelings and their hatred of the Muscovite come into play their statements are not remarkable for accurate truthfulness. Whatever may be the truth in this particular case, certain it is that the persecuting tendencies of the Russian Government are in general greatly exaggerated. So long as Russians, or foreigners resident in Russia, adhere nominally to the faith in which they were born, and allow others to do likewise, they enjoy the most complete religious liberty. The Greek Orthodox, the Roman Catholic, the Protestant, and the Mussulman enjoy equally the protection of the State, and are free to worship God after the manner of their forefathers. But they are not all equally free to make converts. A distinction is made between converts and perverts. A Roman Catholic or Protestant may pass over to the Greek Orthodox Church, but a member of the national Church may not become a Roman Catholic or Protestant. Though the Government is, under ordinary circumstances, strongly tinged with religious indifference, and makes no strenuous efforts to convert unbelievers, it does not allow the official fold to be diminished. Of course this is a very serious infringement on complete liberty of conscience; but, as comparatively few people desire openly to change their religion, it has not so much practical significance as might be supposed. Still, it is a blot, and a very serious blot, on Russian legislation; and it is to be hoped that the present Emperor, who has accomplished so many beneficent reforms, will see fit to remove this remnant

of old religious intolerance. To protect orthodoxy by the criminal code indicates surely a strange want of faith in the inherent excellency and power of Mother Church.

But we have inadvertently wandered a long way from Wiborg. Let us return at once and get on board the steamer again. Perhaps at some future time we may hear the end of our friend Ivan Petrovich's oration. He is anxious to justify to benighted foreigners the policy of Russification, and can make a very plausible argument by showing that the so-called Finlanders, the dominant class, are not Finns at all, but Swedish intruders, and that the Russians, in opposing them, are defending the rights and liberties of the aborigines. Unfortunately, we have no time to listen to his ingenious defence; for the third bell has been rung, and we must bid him a hurried good-by.

The first object of interest which we see from the steamer is Cronstadt—a name very familiar to English ears. From the distance it seems an insignificant island, but it is in reality one of the strongest fortresses in the world. So, at least, Russians say, and I am not in a position to contradict them. Certainly, it kept at bay during the Crimean War a great British fleet, and since that time it has been immensely strengthened; so that now, if report speaks true, it could defend St. Petersburg against all the ironclads in the world. Shortly after passing it, we discover on the southern shore of the gulf two Imperial palaces, imbedded in trees—Peterhof and Strelna; and soon afterwards we notice, right ahead near the horizon, a peculiar quivering light which looks like a great yellow meteor. An ingenious passenger, who is always on the lookout for the marvellous, assumes that it is a gigantic lighthouse constructed on a new principle; but his better-informed companion assures him that it is merely the sun's rays reflected on the burnished dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral, the biggest church in St. Petersburg.

It may be stated as a general rule that Russian, like Oriental, cities look very grand and beautiful from a distance, but lose very much of their grandeur and beauty by closer inspection. St. Petersburg exemplifies only the first half of this rule. Seen from a distance, it is grand and beautiful; but, unlike the great majority of Russian towns, it does not lose its grandeur and beauty when you enter it—at least if you enter it by steamer. The deep, rapid river, on which skim perpetually swift steam-launches and small rowing-boats—the far-stretching quays of massive masonry, half concealed behind barges and steamers—the big, solid houses lining the quays on either side—the long, elegant stone bridge with iron parapet, behind which is seen the Academy of Arts, the Fortress, and the Winter Palace—the gilded domes of the churches rising above the whole and glittering red in the rays of the setting sun,—all this forms a picture of which the Petersburgians are justly proud. And the impression produced by this scene is not by any means dispelled by entering into the heart of the city. Here and there we may experience a sensation of bareness, and occasionally we may be reminded of "the city of magnificent distances;" but this is probably because we are unaccustomed to cities laid out by an autocratic architect on land of no value. On the whole, the city is grandiose in style and proportion. The streets are for the most part wide and straight, and run at right angles to each other, but they are by no means so mathematically and painfully regular as those of Mannheim or Karlsruhe. They always start with the intention of going in a perfectly straight line, and this intention never encounters any opposition from elevations or depressions; but occasionally, when they meet with one of the numerous meandering canals, they forget for a moment their rigid principles and become flexible. The size of the houses, many of which contain a score of independent apartments, is in keeping with the length and breadth of the streets, and the squares, palaces, theatres, and churches are on the same colossal scale. The Nefski Prospect—which is a kind of Regent-street, Piccadilly, and Oxford-street rolled into one—is certainly one of the finest streets in the world.

In our character of tourists we naturally "do the sights." They are, fortunately, not very numerous. First we may visit the Hermitage, which contains a second-rate collection of Italian and Spanish paintings and a first-rate collection of the old Dutch masters. Then we may look into one or two collections of modern Russian pictures, showing very tolerable work, but nothing of striking originality. If we care to see big halls and rich modern upholstery, we may walk through the Winter Palace; and, if our tastes be literary, we may spend an hour or two in the Imperial Public Library, which contains, among other curiosities, the library of Voltaire. The interior of the great cathedral and the other churches must be seen, but we shall find there nothing to detain us long. Indeed, the whole work of sight-seeing may be got through in a single day, and in the cool of the evening we can spend an hour or two in driving about the islands or gazing at the sunset from "the Point" a favourite rendezvous for those who are compelled to spend the summer on the banks of the Neva. We commonly associate St. Petersburg with ideas of snow and ice, costly furs and warm sheepskins; but in reality its inhabitants suffer quite as much from heat as from cold. During the long winter the ground is always covered with snow, the thermometer sinks occasionally to 30 deg. below zero, and, when a cutting east wind blows, the noses and ears of foreigners and natives alike are in danger of being frostbitten. Then every house must have double windows and double doors, and every room must be heated with hot air or by an enormous stove. When you open a pane in the double windows, the cold air rushes into the room in the form of steam, and makes you modify your English ideas about the necessity of frequently airing an apartment. When you go out to walk or drive you must put on a long, high-collared fur coat, and cumbersome galoches to protect the feet. You perhaps feel inclined to have a run to get up the circulation; but, if the weather is very cold and bright, you had better check that impulse and content yourself with simply drawing your fur cloak closer around you, for any violent exertion in the very cold, bright

days leads almost instantaneously to loss of breath, precisely as on the top of a high mountain. The lungs, it would seem, can bear only a certain amount of very cold atmosphere, and, unlike over-zealous, unconscientious tradespeople, they refuse to undertake more work than they can perform. You imagine, perhaps, that you will indemnify yourself for all these discomforts by an unlimited amount of skating; but in this you will probably be disappointed. The Russians are not a skating people. Snow falls almost as soon as the rivers and lakes are covered with ice, so that any long journey on skates is impossible. Once I succeeded, at considerable risk, in having a run of fifty miles on the Volkhof—the river which connects Lake Ilmen with Lake Ladoga—and the excursion was regarded by the natives as a wonderful feat! The more sceptical among them declared the story to be a myth, for such a thing had never been heard of. In St. Petersburg, indeed, you may have much more skating than one ever dreams of in England. There the English colony started many years ago a skating club, and now the Russians have learned to make skating rinks; but the amusement has never become very popular among the natives, and St. Petersburg is, so far as I am aware, the only town in the Empire where good rinks are to be found. And even here in the very cold weather skating cannot be had, for when the thermometer falls, to a certain extent (about—15 deg. Réaumur), the ice becomes hard as glass, and the skates, however sharp, will not bite. During the festivities which took place at the time of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage fears were entertained that the skating fête prepared by the English colony might be prevented in this way; nature, however, showed herself more propitious than was expected, and the fête proved one of the most brilliant ever given on the Neva. Many people prefer the excitement of the ice-hills, or *Montagnes russes*, as they are called, to the tamer pleasures of the skating rink. If made sufficiently high and steep, these "hills" enable one to enjoy all the pleasure which can be derived from being pitched out of a high window, without the absolute certainty of breaking one's neck. Men of sporting tendencies can have a still more exciting kind of amusement in the form of a bear-hunt. It must, however, be admitted that bear-hunting is not quite such an heroic amusement as the name seems to indicate. There are, indeed, in some of the outlying provinces—so, at least, I have been assured, but I cannot speak from observation—a few peasants who may fairly be called "mighty hunters," men who can go out alone into the forest and face old Bruin with nothing more deadly in their hands than a heavy wooden club and a long knife. Report says that somewhere in the Ural there is even a woman who regularly seeks such dangerous encounters, and always succeeds in bagging the game. But that is not the kind of bear-hunting which is practised by the amateur sportsmen of St. Petersburg. Since none of these gentlemen are present, I may tell you, gentle reader, in strict confidence, that the bear is always *bought* before it is shot. When peasants discover one of the shaggy fraternity enjoying his winter siesta, their first care is to find a purchaser, and for this purpose they send a deputy to some member of the sporting world in the city. A bargain is made (the sum depending on the distance of the lair from a railway station), and on the appointed day a party of sportsmen, armed with rifles, proceed to the spot. The boaters then go into the forest and endeavour, by howling and yelling, to rouse the bear and drive him to the point where the sportsmen are waiting to receive him. If the affair has been well arranged he has little chance of escape. Being of a naturally pacific disposition, he tries to get away from his howling persecutors, and runs unsuspectingly "into the jaws of death." Thus, you see, gentle reader, amateur bear-shooting is not a very dangerous amusement. Still, if you have had no experience of the kind, you will do well to be cautious. Though your contract with the peasant may have been made in due form, remember that the bear has not signed it, and consequently does not consider himself bound to act as he is desired. He will make off if he possibly can; but, if he cannot, he may show in a very disagreeable way his instinct of self-preservation and his means of self-defence. I have known several men who were mauled, and one good sportsman who was scalped, by bears' claws. The rule you have to follow is—either make a good hit or a good miss. In the one case you disable your enemy, and in the other you enable him to escape. If you adopt a middle course and wound him, look out for your scalp! Before you have time to think of a second shot you may find yourself in the savage brute's embrace. Perhaps you may be released by a well-aimed, well-timed shot from one of your companions; otherwise your plight will be miserable indeed. Your quality of British subject, and all the real and imaginary protection of the Foreign Office on which you are wont to rely, will be of little service to you in that dread moment; for Bruin does his work swiftly, effectually, and without diplomatic formalities, and is no respecter of persons. The Autocrat of All the Russias himself, in his own dominions, had a few years ago a very narrow escape of the kind. But for the timely aid of the two spear-men who always accompany his Majesty on such occasions, the bear would have caused some alterations to be made in the *Almanach de Gotha*, and have exercised a considerable and lasting influence on European History!

There is something at once solemnising and ridiculous in the thought that a humble quadruped, belonging to a family whose name has never been mentioned in connection with the suffrage, should be able—or almost able—in a moment of blind rage to modify the destinies of a great empire! Yet so it is. In England bears might swallow half a dozen Sovereigns, and even two or three Prime Ministers, without materially modifying the policy of the country; but in Russia the case is quite different. There the Sovereign can do as he or she pleases, and the Imperial decision may be determined by a very insignificant item in the chapter of accidents. There is a capital illustration of this in the anecdotes told of the Empress Elizabeth. She was about to sign a very important treaty, which would have compelled her to declare war, when an

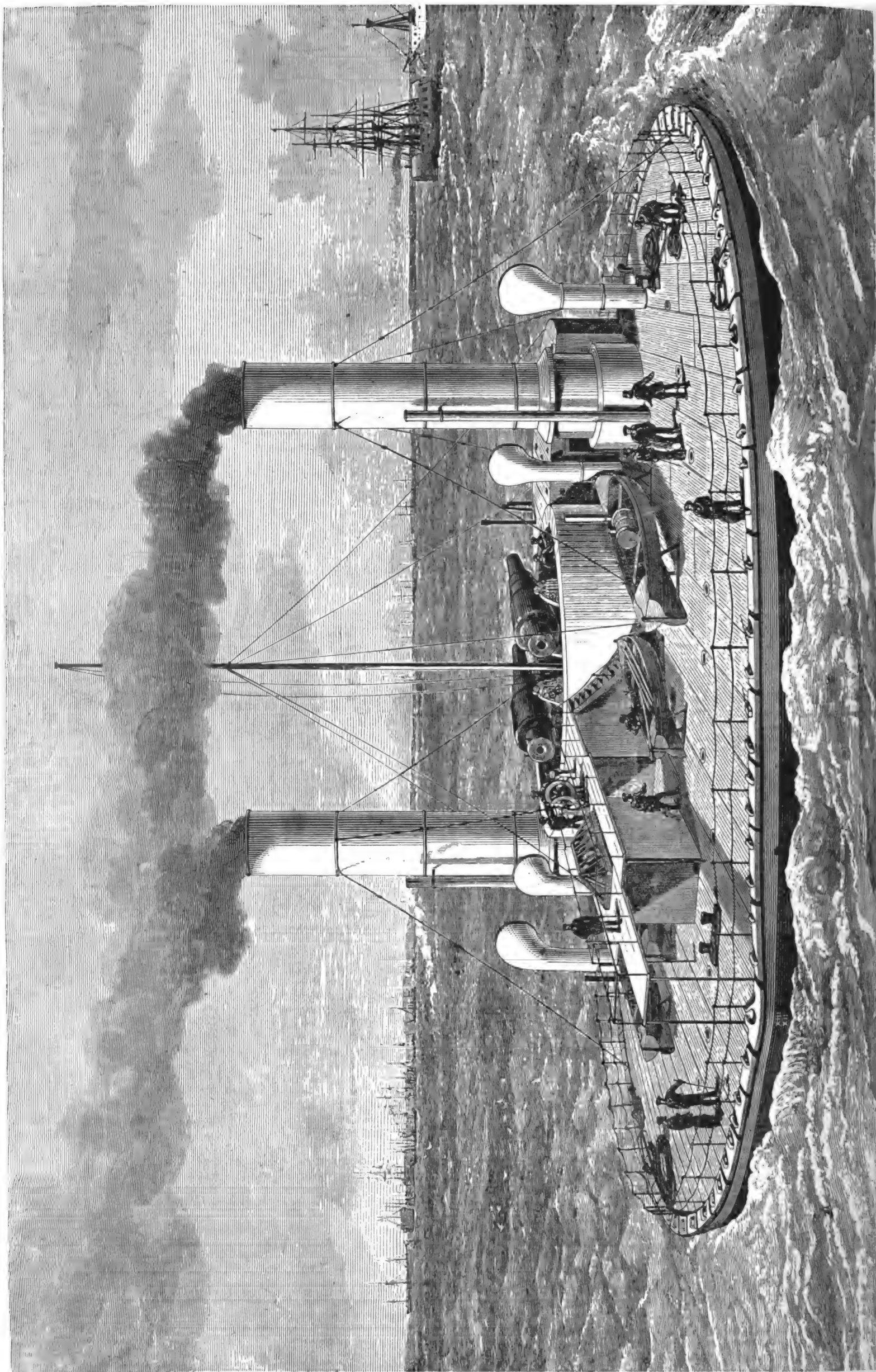
indiscreet fly, regardless of the divinity that doth hedge an Empress, alighted near her pen and made a blot. The incident seemed to her Majesty an evil omen, and made such an impression upon her that she laid the paper aside and never finished her signature. Thus a common little fly, with no more intellectual ability than is required to make a blot, had more political influence than the sixteen millions of inhabitants which at that time formed the population of the Empire! *Se non e vero, e ben trovato.*

We have recently heard a good deal about the popular pressure to which the Tsar is supposed to yield; and some Russians even go as far as to assert that his Majesty never does anything contrary to the popular will. "Our Government," say these, "though autocratic in form, is in reality representative. Though we have no Parliament, we have other means of expressing our wishes, and the Emperor cannot disregard them." Certain Russians love to speak in this tone to foreigners; but they would never think of doing so to their own countrymen. If they really believe what they say, then it is a case of the wish being father to the thought. The Emperor is himself a Russian, and consequently to some extent under the same influences as his people; but he is quite capable of having an independent opinion or of adopting the opinions of a small minority, as he has done in the question of classical versus scientific education, and no amount of popular clamour can in such a case shake his determination. But is he not, ask certain other people, forced to yield to pressure of another kind? The whole country, say these, is undermined by revolutionary propaganda. The Tsar sits, as it were, on a volcano, and is obliged to let out from time to time a little of the explosive material, lest he and his whole family should be blown into the air. At the present moment, for instance, he has to adopt the Napoleonic ruse of making war, so that the attention of his more patriotic than loyal subjects should be withdrawn from home affairs. All this is utterly false. There does exist a certain revolutionary propaganda, which causes the Government a great deal of unnecessary trouble, but it has not the slightest chance of overthrowing the existing order of things any more than Fenianism has a chance of breaking up the British Empire. The great mass of the nation are devotedly and unreservedly attached to the reigning dynasty, and would strongly disapprove of anything which tended to limit the autocratic power. Not only the revolutionary tendencies, but even the legitimate constitutional aspirations are confined to a very small minority of the people, and whatever the Tsar commands is certain to meet with no serious resistance.

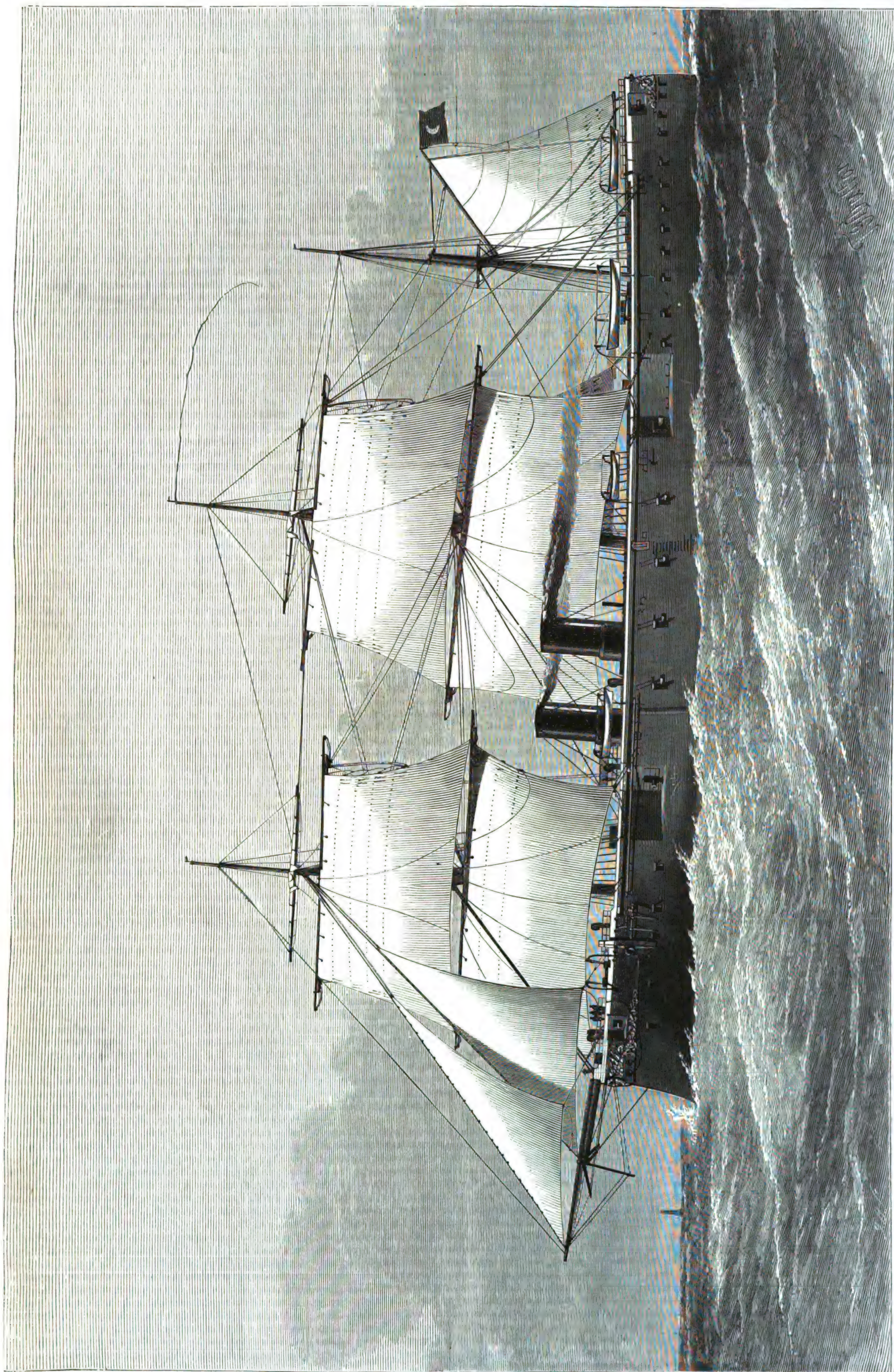
But to return. I was saying that the Petersburgians have to suffer as much from heat as from cold. Though the winter is long and dreary, it does not last all the year round. Some time in April or the beginning of May the warm weather comes. The snow melts, leaving oceans of slush in the streets, the sledges are replaced by wheeled vehicles, the ice on the river begins to move, the steamers and sailing craft which have been imprisoned for six months prepare for work, and the sun sends down a flood of heat, as if anxious to make up for lost time. Soon the grass, the shrubs, and the trees show signs of reviving, and in the space of a few days the bare branches and twigs cover themselves with the fresh, bright foliage of spring. This is the most delightful time of year in Northern Russia. Unfortunately, it is as short as delightful. Ere a few weeks have passed, the sunshine that was so pleasant after the long black winter, becomes oppressive. The bright verdure of the foliage becomes sickly grey, the air becomes heavy, the odours that glide about the streets remind one that the drainage of the city is far from perfect, the pleasant houses that one frequented during the winter months are one after another shut up, the accustomed faces are no longer met with in the streets, and those who are obliged to remain in the city feel like the poor orphan school-boy who does not go home for the holidays. Among the upper classes there are few such unfortunates. Those who cannot go to estates in the country or make a foreign tour find for the most part summer quarters in the islands, or at Tsarskoe Selo, Pavlovsk, Strelna, Peterhof, or some other place in the immediate neighbourhood. Then come the long, long midsummer days, when the night brings neither darkness nor coolness. How different from the ordinary conception of St. Petersburg—the city of ice and snow! All extremes of temperature are objectionable, but in St. Petersburg, where everything is arranged for winter, extreme heat is much more disagreeable than extreme cold. Let us, then, tarry no longer. We have "done the sights" as conscientiously as can be expected from a British tourist, so we may join the south-eastward exodus and pay a flying visit to Moscow.

The railway by which we travel is one of the oldest in the country, and was constructed under the personal supervision of the Emperor Nicholas. That explains the massive style of construction. Nicholas was a man who loved to do everything in the grand style, and was not in the habit of accurately counting the cost. The Moscow Railway reflects his character truly in this respect. It runs almost in a straight line, because the Tsar so ordered it, and the principal stations are built in a massive—one might almost say a grandiose—style. At each of these the train stops long enough to enable the passengers to dine or sup copiously—an arrangement that necessarily causes considerable delay, but has some corresponding advantages. The whole distance is about 400 miles—very nearly the same as that between London and Edinburgh—and the journey is made by express-train in about fifteen hours. This will seem slow travelling to those who are accustomed to the Flying Scotchman and the Wild Irishman, but it must in fairness be added that accidents on this line are very much less frequent than on the principal English Railways. If Russian locomotives do not go so fast as English ones, they may at least plead in their defence that they are less addicted to running off the rails and dashing into goods-trains.

The tourist's first impressions of Moscow do not prepossess him favourably. The railway station is in the outskirts of the town, and the streets which lead to the central quarter are



THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR IRONCLAD SHIP, ADMIRAL POPOFF, FOR THE BLACK SEA COAST DEFENCES.



THE TURKISH IRONCLAD FRIGATE HAMIDIEH (FORMERLY NAMED THE MEMDOUHIYEH).

narrow, winding, dirty, and execrably paved. The jerks and jolting would certainly prove too much for the springs of any English carriage, and try severely the traveller's muscles, sinews, and good-nature. But when he reaches the central part, if he have aught of the picturesque and antiquarian instincts in him, he will immediately forget any little personal inconveniences. There before him rises the Kremlin in all its quaint originality. He gazes with wonder, not unmixed with admiration, at the high stone walls, the curious old towers, the venerable Cathedral with its gilded cupolas, and the grotesque Church of St. Basil, one of the most fantastic architectural conceptions that ever issued from human brain. And when he examines the details he finds most interesting objects that recall every period of Russian history. There are still remains of the time when Moscow was but one among many independent Principalities, and not always even *primus inter pares*—when all "the Russian land," and Moscow as part of it, paid tribute to the Tartar Khan. Much more numerous are the remains of the period when the ancient city had risen high above her rivals, had thrown off the Tartar yoke, and had combined all the independent Principalities into the Tsardom of Muscovy. That was the period when Ivan III. ordered an Italian architect to construct the fantastic Church of St. Basil—when Ivan IV., surnamed the Terrible, broke the power of the proud old Muscovite aristocracy and quenched the republican spirit of Novgorod in the blood of 80,000 of its inhabitants—when the Poles and Cossacks overran the country, and ruthlessly pillaged, murdered, and desecrated in a way that Bashibazouks might have been proud of—when the mild, pious Alexis invited to his dominions all manner of cunning foreign artificers and soldiers skilled in the art of war, thereby paving the way for his energetic son, who was afterwards to be known as Peter the Great. Peter loved not the conservative Muscovites, and the conservative Muscovites loved him not. In order to carry out his vast reforms he was obliged to build a new capital and to transport thither the seat of Government; but Moscow retained, and still retains, the first place in the hearts of the Russian people; and once, at least, in modern times she has shown herself worthy of that affection. When, in 1812, Napoleon invaded the country, and fondly imagined that from the Kremlin he could dictate his own terms of peace, she forgot all selfish interests and nobly sacrificed herself on the altar of the Fatherland.

Moscow and St. Petersburg represent in a very graphic way the two great periods of Russian history. The old capital has a look of antiquity and irregularity which show that, like the famous Topsy, it "grewed;" whilst the new capital is regularly built, and bears everywhere traces of having been constructed according to a clearly-conceived plan. Russian history before Peter the Great closely resembles Moscow. Down to the time of the Great Reformer the country had a natural spontaneous life, struggling with difficulties as they arose and solving them more or less successfully by its own traditional wisdom. If the old Muscovite Tsars had any grand definite policy, it was to extend their dominions as rapidly as possible, and to retain all political power in their own hands. They had no idea of civilising their subjects or of constructing a symmetrical Administration according to the principles of political science. They were not averse to having in their service a few foreigners who knew something of architecture, artillery, and other useful arts; but they did not go much further in that direction, and even that little was very distasteful to their subjects. The ordinary Russian of that day regarded everything foreign as heretical and dangerous to salvation. He did not object to hard drinking, because that was a good old national institution, sanctified by immemorial custom; but he was very much scandalised by the sight of a tobacco pipe, because smoking was a foreign invention patronised by Papists and Protestants. And in this, as in all similar matters, he could give a reason for the faith that was in him. The distinction between intoxicating *vodka* and the fragrant weed was founded on no less authority than Holy Writ, for is it not written that a man is defiled, not by that which entereth into him—i.e., *vodka*—but by that which cometh out of his mouth—i.e., tobacco smoke. Whether they had equally good authority for the other parts of their conservative creed I know not, but I do know that they stuck with great tenacity to their time-honoured customs and beliefs, and sometimes showed themselves ready to die rather than depart from what had been observed by their forefathers. Among such people it required a very strong and a very bold man to introduce even moderate reforms, and any ordinary mortal, though strong and bold as his fellows, would have considered it simple madness to attempt any sweeping changes in the social or political life. But Tsar Peter was not an ordinary mortal. He had that impetuous rashness and that reckless contempt for opposition which drive their possessor either to destruction or to a high place among historical personages. Having travelled in foreign countries, he had been charmed by the results of Western civilisation, and determined to introduce it into his own country, however unpalatable it might be to his people and their priests. The scheme was a daring—we might almost say mad—one, and certainly could be justified by nothing but success; but it had that best of justifications. Not that all Peter's schemes turned out successful. Far from it. Very many of his plans utterly broke down, and even those which had a better fate did not produce nearly all the beneficent results which he anticipated. But he did succeed in breaking with the past and putting his country on a new road. Russia was no longer allowed to "grow" after its own fashion. Its institutions were remodelled according to the political wisdom of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and France, and the upper classes were compelled to adopt the dress, and in a lesser degree the ideas, of Western Europe. The conservative tendencies of the nobles were extracted partly by the new schools and partly the old *knout*, whilst the priests, monks, and ecclesiastical dignitaries were kept in order by the civil power. In short, the Tsardom of Muscovy, with its ancient venerable capital on the Moskva, was transformed into the Empire of Russia with a brand-new capital on the Neva. Up till

that time Muscovy had been considered an Asiatic Principality, and the Tsars had been regarded by the Christian Potentates of Europe pretty much as the petty princes of Central Asia are regarded by us at the present day; from that time onwards Russia was to be one of the European Powers, and her Imperial rulers were to have a hand in all the great congresses, conferences, and other ingenious expedients by which short-sighted, feeble-handed Diplomacy endeavours to preserve the public peace.

The rapidity with which Russia has grown during these two hundred years is certainly amazing. In 1682 her geographical area was about 5,600,000 English square miles; in 1867 it was about 7,535,000. The increase in her population is even more astounding. Between 1722 and 1857—that is to say, in less than a century and a half—it has risen from 14,000,000 to 74,000,000! We may perhaps console ourselves with the thought that our own territory and population have grown with at least equal rapidity. If we include our colonies and dependencies, we may say that Russia is still small as compared with the British Empire. British India alone has more than double the population of all Russia! But in this comparison there is one important point which must not be overlooked. Our empire is sporadically scattered over the globe, and many parts of it are linked together by a band that may snap at any moment. Our colonies are really independent States which contribute little to the political power of the mother country, and some of them are even adopting protective tariffs for the purpose of excluding our manufactures and creating industries of their own. We cannot impose upon them any policy that does not suit their convenience; and even the nominal supremacy which we exercise over them will probably—at least in the case of several of them—not be of very long duration. Russia, on the other hand, is a compact territory with a highly-centralised administration. What the Czar commands becomes law, not only in the vicinity of St. Petersburg and Moscow, but in every part of the Empire, from the German to the Chinese frontier, and from the Polar Ocean to the northern slopes of the Himalayas. Within that vast area he can do as he pleases, and no one dares to oppose his will. Political prophets, who found their predictions on materials invisible to ordinary eyes and unintelligible to the ordinary understanding, sometimes declare confidently that the great Colossus must soon fall to pieces. For my own part, I cannot lay claim to the gift of prophecy, political or other; but I must say I cannot discover any symptoms of this expected disruption. I have travelled in many of the outlying provinces and conversed with many of the inhabitants who are Russian subjects without being Russians in the ethnographical sense, and I have never discovered anything that seemed likely to grow into local political independence. Nowhere have I found what a German might call a healthy, vigorous "separatismus." The Russian who lives long in an outlying province may adopt some of the manners and customs of the natives, but his political instincts and sympathies remain unchanged. The idea of dismembering the empire probably never entered his mind, and if it is suggested to him it will sound in his ears almost as blasphemy. I have been told by an Englishman who travelled in Siberia, and who has, I believe, since published his observations, that he had found there the germs of a separate nationality. In Siberia, he said, a considerable part of the educated population is composed of Polish exiles and their descendants, who are neither Poles nor Russians, but Siberians. As the gentleman in question is an acute and conscientious observer, I do not venture to call his statements in question, but I cannot accept the conclusion that these Siberians are likely to found a separate nationality and acquire political independence. These men of Polish extraction form but a very small section of the people, and their numbers are not increasing nearly as rapidly as the purely Russian population. All Siberians have, it is true, certain slight peculiarities of character and manners which distinguish them from the ordinary Russian, but they are, so far as I have been able to observe, thoroughly Russian in feeling and sympathies. Indeed, it is often said by people competent to judge that, if you wish to find a genuine Russian, you must go to Siberia. There, it is said, you will still find the genuine Muscovite of the old type, uncontaminated by modern life and foreign influence. Say to such a man anything inconsistent with an unbounded, unquestioning devotion to "Papa Tsar," and you will see what effect it will produce on him—or rather, you had better not make the experiment, for in all probability he would consider it his duty to hand you over to the authorities. If Siberia has thus remained thoroughly Russian when communications were difficult, it will surely not become less so when the railway which is at present in course of construction has been completed. Everywhere in European Russia the railways are rapidly destroying the little local life that formerly existed, and the telegraphs have diminished the little independence which the local administration formerly enjoyed.

If we visit the Ethnographical Museum, which is one of the most interesting sights of Moscow, we may feel inclined for a moment to look favourably on the predictions of Russian dismemberment. We find there an immense collection of lay-figures, representing all the nationalities which profess allegiance to the Tsar. "And, truth to tell, it is a motley company!" There is the Samoyed, covered with reindeer skin from head to foot, and a hideous group of Fire-Worshippers from Bakou, wearing only a minimum of clothing—the squat, stunted Buriat, and the tall, stalwart Cossack—the uncouth, timid Tchuvash, and the agile, fierce Circassian—Tcheremiss and Votiaks, Bashkirs and Kirghis, Tartars and Kalmucks, Poles and Germans, Georgians and Jews, Persians and Lesghians. Turning to the religious statistics, we find an almost equally great variety—Greek-Orthodox, sectarians of every denomination, Gregorians, Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Mohammedans, Idolaters! Surely, in a nation which comprises so many races and so many religions, there must be many dangerous elements of discord and disruption. No doubt there are; but the danger is not nearly so great as at first sight

appears. Though there are many races, the Russians compose four fifths of the population. The Finns show the respectable number of more than four millions and a half, but they have no nationality, in the political sense. The word includes a dozen tribes, which have no common language, no recollection of political unity, no special bond of sympathy with each other, and which are being rapidly Russianised. The Jews amount to nearly two millions and a half; but in Russia, as elsewhere, the children of Israel have no separatist political aspirations. The only nationality likely to cause the Russians any serious trouble is the Poles, and they have very little chance of ever regaining their political independence, which would be a thorn in the side not only of Russia but also of Germany and Austria. The Baltic Provinces are sometimes supposed to have a better chance. The inhabitants, it is said, are Germans; and though they have little power of their own, they may, perhaps, induce Bismarck, or one of his successors, to espouse their cause and unite them with the German Fatherland, from which they have been so long separated. To those who speak in this way it must be admitted that everything is possible; but it must be added that there are probable things and improbable things, and that the annexation of the Baltic Provinces by Germany belongs decidedly to the improbable. The majority of the population are not German but Finnish. The nobles and the commercial classes are alone German, and they cannot reasonably desire annexation to Germany, for they would thereby lose the important advantages afforded them by their present anomalous position. The nobles supply a very large proportion of the Russian "generals," civil and military, and play a far more important part than they could possibly play in the German Empire. In like manner the commercial classes would greatly suffer by annexation, for the commercial importance of the provinces would be immensely diminished if they ceased to be Russian.

In a country with so many nationalities you naturally expect to find an endless variety of curious primitive industries, and you think with pleasure of the neat, original objects that you will take home as presents to your friends and relations. Perhaps you even dream of making a little Russian museum in your library, and are impatient to go to the bazaars. Let us go thither by all means. The bazaar is in the "Chinese Town," close to the Kremlin, so that on our way we can have another look at those picturesque old walls and fantastic towers. But don't expect to find many curiosities for your museum, or you will inevitably be disappointed. Neither the Russians nor the various tribes which they have annexed are very remarkable for mechanical ingenuity or refined natural taste. In many parts of the country there are peculiar local industries; but of the articles produced very many—such as big boxes, tubs, stoneware jars, and wooden sledges—cannot be conveniently stowed away in a portmanteau; and others—such as nails, tar, and tallow—are scarcely suitable for presents. Still there are a few objects that will suit your purpose. Some heretical foreigners buy unconsecrated Icons as mantelpiece ornaments, and purchase largely cloth of gold and silver, from which ecclesiastical vestments are made, for the purpose of making window-curtains and covering drawing-room furniture; but it is to be hoped that you have sufficient veneration for things sacred not to encourage such a practice. You may, however, buy as a curiosity some specimens of the cloth of gold, much of which is extremely beautiful in design and workmanship. From the numerous patterns, many of which are commonplace and gaudy, you will have no difficulty in selecting specimens of genuine old Byzantine ornamentation. Then there are the enamels. If you can find a good old specimen of what the French call *email cloisonné* you may safely give a good price for it, and you will not regret your bargain. If nothing of that kind is to be had, you may invest in a few of the ordinary modern enamelled cups. Many of them are exquisite both in design and colour. The *niello* work, too, can be recommended. But the most thoroughly original of all is the lace and the embroidery on towels, both of which are made by the peasantry according to traditional models. Of late years several manufacturers have been induced by the Director of the Industrial Museum to reproduce some of these native designs on various kinds of textile fabrics; but the experiment has not proved, so far as I can learn, a commercial success. The natural, unsophisticated taste of the peasantry has been corrupted, it seems, by foreign importations, and they now prefer vulgar, gaudy patterns to the old simple designs which they inherited from their forefathers.

Perhaps you think of investing in some furs; but I would advise you to refrain, especially if you do not happen to be a connoisseur. The idea that furs may be bought cheap in Russia is a popular fallacy. If you wish a sheepskin there is no objection to your buying it here, but it will be merely an incumbrance during a summer tour, and useless to you at home. The higher class of furs are very expensive in Russia as elsewhere. I remember, a few years ago, a friend of mine, who shared the fallacy above alluded to, requested me to purchase for him the finest fur I could find in Moscow. Being a rich man, he carelessly added in a postscript—"Money is no object. I wish my wife to have a really beautiful cloak." In penning these words he contemplated, as he afterwards admitted, spending something like a hundred pounds; but, had I taken him at his word, I should have been obliged to send him in a bill for about two thousand pounds sterling! Beware, then, of giving carte blanche to a friend for the purchase of a Russian fur. Russians can detect the peculiar excellences of furs far better than we can; and therefore a really exquisite specimen—one that combines great warmth, extreme lightness, equality of colour without being dyed, and all the minor requisites which only the experienced eye can detect, will probably bring a higher price in St. Petersburg or Moscow than in Paris or London.

Now that we have completed our purchases, let us go and have some refreshment in a "traktir"—a genuine national institution where we are likely to find some "local colour." There is a large one close by, and we are sure

to find there some good specimens of the Russian merchant-class.

The room, as you perceive, is not very large, and a considerable part of it is occupied by the enormous automatic barrel-organ, which reaches to the ceiling, and is intended to represent an entire orchestra. The instrument might perhaps be pleasant enough in a gigantic hall or Crystal Palace, but here, in this small, low-roofed apartment, it is simply deafening, so that we cannot but think, with all due deference to Muscovite taste, that the £2000 sterling expended on its construction might have been more profitably employed. Such, however, is not the opinion of the native inmates, and they ought to know best. They thoroughly enjoy the harmonious din, and delight especially in the deep bass notes that make the building shake. In the music there is nothing Russian or peculiar. It is simply a collection of the Italian operatic airs which London organ-grinders patronise, and the instrument is merely a magnified, intensified barrel-organ, such as a bilious man might see and hear in a horrible nightmare. Next to the organ the most conspicuous object in the room is the big *samovar*, or tea-urn, which likewise reaches almost to the ceiling, and has from its magnitude also a nightmare look about it. How many gallons of boiling water it may contain I know not, but I have no doubt that if the quantity could be calculated the result would cause no little astonishment. It forms the centre of activity in the place, and round it collect the waiters—active, intelligent youths, dressed in white trousers and light silk shirts worn in the form of a blouse, who dart about like swallows. The third object in the order of magnitude is that portly Muscovite who sits by the window—as round and almost as capacious as the samovar. He has just finished his sixth tumblerful of scalding tea, and shows no signs of flagging. Had weak tea been the beverage in which the old Teutonic toppers indulged, that worthy Slav might have held his own among them, and worthily upheld at the great drinking-bouts the honour of his race. As it is, he has no consciousness of being anything heroic, any more than the old giants were when they went about their daily avocations. He is merely drinking his tea in a quiet, steady, business-like way as a respectable, weighty Moscow merchant should do; and, as to the quantity, it is nothing more than he and his fellow-merchants are accustomed to. His neighbour, it is true—that lean, white-haired man—cannot keep pace with him, but that is not wonderful, for he is not a genuine Russian merchant—at least, he was not so born and bred. Though the two men are now on a certain footing of equality, both being wealthy men on 'Change, their past history is very different. The capacious gentleman is the son of a peasant, and was in his youth a serf like his father. By his own efforts he scaled the ladder of fortune—no one but himself knows precisely how, for he never troubles his friends with autobiographical details; and now he is one of the richest men in the city. A stranger, judging by his appearance, might reasonably hesitate before lending him a shilling, but anyone at all acquainted with the commercial world of Moscow would know that his word is good for several hundred thousand roubles. His friend beside him is of a very different origin. He was born a noble, received a good education, and was for some time a professor in the University. He loved letters, but he loved financing still more; and when limited liability companies came into fashion he launched boldly into numerous speculations, and rapidly amassed a large fortune. The third person at that table by the window represents another category of merchants—a category that is as yet not very numerous. Like the portly personage, he is of humble origin; but, unlike him, he is a man of some education. His father, though not very wealthy, had been able to send him to school, so that now he is not only well grounded in the three R's, but can even speak French. His accent, it is true, is far from perfect, and his grammar is by no means faultless; but he can talk well enough for all practical commercial purposes, and that amply satisfies his linguistic ambition. The other guests almost all belong, like these, to the commercial world. Some of them indulge in caviar, sterlet, sturgeon, fish-soup, pickled cucumbers, buckwheat, and other favourite Russian viands, but the majority confine themselves to weak tea, flavoured with lemon, of which they drink appalling quantities.

We must now, however, leave the ancient capital and take a glance at the provinces. To effect this we cannot do better than make a voyage down the Volga. We can get on board at Yaroslaff, and sail down with the current for five or six days. As the weather promises to be fine, we shall no doubt find it very pleasant. But how are we to get to Yaroslaff? As to that, there is no difficulty, for the distance is only about 135 miles, and there is a railway all the way. You calculate accordingly that the journey will take five or six hours, and that you will make it in the day time, so as to get an idea of the country through which the railway passes. If you really mean to do it in this way you must order a special train. Of the ordinary trains, including expresses, there is only one in the twenty-four hours, and it does not fulfil the required conditions. Instead of five or six hours, it takes eleven or twelve, and it starts about nine o'clock in the evening. We may, however, make a compromise. There is a morning train to Troitsa, about two hours' distance from Moscow, on the Yaroslaff line. We can then spend a day agreeably in visiting the famous monastery, the name of which is as familiar to Russians as that of Canterbury is to Englishmen. Perhaps I ought to say "much more familiar," for there are, I fear, many thousands of rural Englishmen who have never heard of Canterbury, whilst there would be great difficulty in finding a genuine Russian peasant, either on this side or the other side of the Ural, who has never heard of Troitsa. Often in some distant village, where you might think that the inhabitants had never been, metaphorically speaking, "half a mile from home," you may light on old men and women who have not only heard of the famous monastery, but have also seen it, and can describe it graphically in all its details. The explanation of this is that Russian peasants are much given

to making pilgrimages, and regard it as an occupation very useful not only with a view to eternal salvation, but also for the cure of bodily evils. Many are the wonderful cures that have been effected in this way, when all the ordinary resources of medicine and magic have proved unavailing. The blind have been made to see, the deaf to hear, the lame to walk, and I know not what more besides. The scientific reader here wishes, no doubt, to put a question or two: Are these so-called miracles well authenticated? Might not the cures, even when proved as facts, be simply fortuitous coincidences? Or, if this cannot be admitted, may we not assume that unusually strong faith may have some as yet uninvestigated physiological influence, which has nothing whatever to do with supernatural power? To all of which queries I must reply as the Scotchman did to his obstinate friend, who persisted in asking him whether a bee was a beast or a bird: "Don't trouble me with theological questions."

Whether these alleged cures are natural, supernatural, or mythical, the peasants believed in them as firmly as they do in Holy Writ—rather more firmly, probably, for they know very little of what Holy Writ contains, and they do know all the minute details of many such miracles. Pilgrimage-making is, accordingly, a favourite occupation for aged peasants, and orthodox believers look on Troitsa and Kief with much the same feelings as the good Mussulman looks on Bokhara and Mecca. The reader must not, however, imagine that the Russian pilgrimages are at all like those French pilgrimages that were so graphically described in this paper not very long ago. In Russia the ecclesiastical world has not yet been invaded by the spirit of modern enterprise. There are as yet no "Cook's Tourists" even in the secular world. The noble, it is true, who determines to visit one of the sacred places will probably "take the liberty to boil his peas," or, in plain language, avail himself of the railways and other means of conveyance; but the peasant still performs this part of his religious duties in the old ascetic style—trudging all the way, with staff and wallet, as his forefathers did before him, without knowing much about the road, and with very little money in his pocket. The word "pocket," be it remarked parenthetically, is here used in a metaphorical sense, for the Russian peasant commonly carries his money, not in his pocket, but in his boot!

Seen from a little distance, this Monastery of Troitsa—or, more correctly, of St. Sergius—has somewhat the look of an old fortress; and well it may, for it was during several centuries a very strongly fortified place, and the valiant monks were always ready to defend it obstinately when occasion demanded. When the Poles and Cossacks overran the country, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, they did not succeed in getting possession of this stronghold; and the Superior played a conspicuous part in the patriotic movement by which those invaders were expelled. During the French invasion of 1812 it had similar good fortune, or, to speak more reverentially, it was again miraculously saved from the sacrilegious hands of heretics and unbelievers. At that time the French troops desecrated the churches in the Kremlin of Moscow, appropriated all the valuables they found in them, and showed their enlightened hostility to superstition by disinterring and treating contemptuously the bodies of saints and martyrs. Hearing that there was a famous and wealthy monastery about forty miles to the north, they sent some troops thither, it is said, for the purpose of desecrating and pillaging; but the troops somehow lost their way, or were afraid of venturing too far from the main army, and never reached their destination. So, at least, I have been told; but I have no guide-book at hand to verify the statement. Whether true or not, the story is at least edifying, and teaches the moral that the Monastery of St. Sergius is still, even in modern times, under the special protection of Heaven. Had the French succeeded in taking the place they would have been well rewarded for their trouble, for the Treasury contains ecclesiastical vessels, vestments, and other objects of enormous value. One may behold there, in the course of a few minutes, more pearls than one is likely to see elsewhere in a lifetime. What their quality is I know not; but if it is at all in proportion to their quantity, then, I think, it is a pity that an institution, which is by no means fabulously rich, should keep such an enormous capital in an unproductive form. Might not the precious stones be sold and the interest of the capital devoted to education or some benevolent purpose? Such is the idea that naturally occurs to the secular mind; but secular minds, I have been told, ought not to meddle with ecclesiastical, and especially with monastic affairs. To a suggestion of the kind any of the monks might reply:—"Our present riches are not a tithe of what we formerly possessed. In old times we had vast landed possessions and thousands of serfs, and people of all classes gave us of their abundance. Now all is changed. Our lands and serfs were confiscated without compensation a century ago, and the voluntary contributions do not flow in so liberally as of old. Notwithstanding all that, we feed the hungry and do much for education. If you look into that large hall over the way you will see a goodly number of pilgrims eating the dinner provided for them free of charge, and if you visit those other buildings you will find that we have a theological academy which we have no need to be ashamed of. Many Bishops and Archbishops of the Russian Church have received their education there. Besides this, we have prosperous schools. The vessels and vestments you saw are for us sacred things, which should not be sold. Man does not live by bread alone."

Though the monks may be expected to bear constantly in mind this last dictum, the creature comforts are not entirely neglected in Troitsa. There is a tolerable hotel belonging to the monastery, and here we can have not only the delicate *karassi*, which are caught in the ponds close by, but also beef, mutton, and other viands from which monks are debarred by the rules of the Church. All monks in Russia follow the rules of St. Basil—or, at least, profess to follow them, which we may charitably suppose for our present purpose to be the same thing—and these rules prohibit the use of animal food. They are binding, however, only on those who take the vows, so that

we may enjoy a good dinner of the ordinary kind without qualms of conscience. The afternoon we spend in strolling about and conversing with the pilgrims, many of whom come from great distances, and in the evening we return to the station and continue our journey. Soon the night closes in, but we do not thereby lose much in the way of scenery. The country which we traverse is, like nearly the whole of the northern half of Russia, a land of forest and morass, with here and there a village and an adjoining patch of cultivation. By the time we reach Rostoff, the only place of interest on the route, the sun has already risen. Rostoff is a very old town, and was in ancient times the capital of an independent principality, the Princes of which were rivals of the Princes of Moscow. The family is—if genealogical records are to be trusted—still extant, and one member of it is at this moment what we should call Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. But the glory of the family has long since departed, and the city has become an ordinary provincial town, celebrated chiefly for its annual fair. There are several monasteries in the town and suburbs, and one of them is curious as having been founded by a Tartar! This will seem to modern ears a somewhat startling announcement, but in reality it contains nothing very wonderful or improbable. Remember that the Tartars were not always Mohammedans. When they conquered Russia, in the thirteenth century, they were Pagans, with a rude polytheism of some kind, but with none of that religious intolerance which Monotheism engenders. All foreign religions they treated with impartiality, and even with a certain respect. With the Russian clergy they lived on very good terms, and one of the Khans used to attend occasionally a Christian place of worship. Tartar princesses who married Russian princes, and Tartar nobles who entered a Russian Prince's service, naturally adopted Christianity, just as Protestant Princesses of the present day join the Greek Orthodox Church when about to marry the heir apparent to the Russian throne. Even missionaries, it seems, were allowed to visit the Tartar camp, and by these various means a certain number of Tartars became Christians. Thus it was that the son of a certain Khan founded a monastery at Rostoff, and after his death he became a saint of the Russian Church! Unfortunately, the mass of his people did not follow his worthy example. On the contrary, they adopted Mohammedanism, and from that time there were no more conversions to Christianity. We have here an instance of those apparently fortuitous events which exercise an incalculable influence on human history. If the Tartars and their cousins the Turks had adopted Christianity instead of Islamism how different the history of Eastern Europe would have been!

After leaving Rostoff, which, by-the-way, must not be confounded with the town of the same name on the Don, we arrive in about two hours at Yaroslaff, which was also at one time the capital of an independent principality. It is a very fair specimen of Russian provincial towns. What strikes the traveller most is the large number of churches—a peculiarity which gives the place a picturesque appearance. Like Russian churches in general, they have bright green roofs, out of which rise one or five painted cupolas—green, blue, or gilt—and some of them have curious, picturesque belfries. The interior of the town is less pleasing than the view from a distance. The streets are infamously paved; very many of the houses are in a by no means satisfactory state of repair; and there is in general a look of carelessness and squalor. After the churches and monasteries, which seem to be out of all proportion to the number of inhabitants, the largest buildings are the Government offices, which look into a vast open space—something between a square and a big fallow field or wilderness. Running parallel with this open space, behind a row of irregular houses, is the Promenade—a long, shady walk, overlooking the river and the flat country beyond. If tradition is to be trusted, this Promenade had a rather curious origin. The story deserves to be recorded, as illustrating "the good old times" which have only recently passed away. It was, as nearly as I can recall, to the following effect:—Sometime during the first quarter of the present century a fabulously rich merchant of the town was convicted of forgery and sentenced to transportation for life. Under ordinary circumstances this commercial Croesus might easily have escaped, for he was willing to pay a very large sum for his release, and the Russian officials of that time were fearfully corrupt; but the Governor of Yaroslaff happened to be, by some accident, an honest man, and stubbornly refused to be bribed. In spite of refusals, the efforts were continued, and at last it occurred to the Governor that the sums offered him might be usefully employed for some public object. A proposition was therefore made to the culprit that if he would give 150,000 roubles (I think that was the sum, but perhaps my memory deceives me) for the construction of a promenade on the high bank of the river, he would be allowed to escape the penalty of the law. The proposal was accepted, and the money paid; and then began the process of effecting the arrangement with all the appearance of legality. This is the most curious part of the affair. Though the Governor was a powerful man and could do all manner of unlawful things, he had to respect all forms and formalities most scrupulously, like an ordinary mortal. A little official comedy, therefore, had to be played. One document certified that the prisoner had died, and another, duly signed, gave the results of the post-mortem examination. Then the coffin, which was supposed to contain the remains of the deceased, received the rites of Christian burial, and some more official documents were drawn up and signed. Everything was done in such perfect order that had the affair been afterwards investigated it would have been found that no irregularity had been committed. And no one had any reason to complain. The culprit got off with a heavy fine, which taught him, let us hope, to avoid forgery for the future; the Governor had the satisfaction of feeling that he had conferred a great benefit on the town, and the inhabitants received a very agreeable promenade without being obliged to pay for its construction. That the story is absolutely true I cannot

venture to assert, but I may say that it was told to me by one of the worthy Governor's successors in office.

At the end of the Promenade, overlooking the river and the wilderness aforesaid, stands a long, high edifice, built originally in the barracks style of architecture, but now adorned, somewhat incoherently, with Corinthian columns. This is the Lyceum, founded for the benefit of the nobles of the province by a member of the wealthy Demidof family, and now transformed into a school of law for the benefit of the whole Empire. There are juridical faculties in all the Universities—in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kief, Odessa, and Dorpat—but this is the only public school devoted exclusively to the study of law. Let us enter and get some idea of what a Russian school of law is. We cannot but be charmed by

the general appearance of the interior. The rooms are large, well ventilated, scrupulously clean, and in every respect admirably arranged. Here is a framed document showing the course of study. The completeness of it is very surprising, and certainly not to be expected in this out-of-the-way corner of the world. There are lectures on all kinds of law—Roman, Russian, commercial, criminal, international—and also on cognate subjects, such as juridical philosophy, political economy, and finance. "If we had only such a school of law in England!" we involuntarily exclaim as we read the programme. A sceptic might, perhaps, remind us of the French proverb, "*Qui trop embrasse mal étreint*," and it must be admitted that nowhere has the maxim more frequent application than in Russia. Youths who try to master all these subjects in three or four years are apt to get a mere smattering of many things without thoroughly mastering any. But a few minutes' conversation with the enlightened director suffice to allay our fears on this score. Whilst maintaining that a course of study should be wide and "liberal" in the best sense of the term, he recognises that the students should confine their best energies to a few fundamental subjects, and regard the others as merely subsidiary and complementary. From the class-rooms we pass to the library, where we find over 9000 independent works—perhaps twice as many volumes—in various European languages. We are pleased to observe that English historical and philosophic literature is largely represented. But the most interesting part at the present moment is a very remarkable collection of books relating to the Slavonic provinces of Turkey, and in general to the Eastern Question. On that subject we can get here the most complete information. All important contributions from Germany, France, and the Slavs themselves are at hand; and if we wish to know what has been said on that most intricate of questions in the British Parliament we have only to turn to "Hansard," a complete copy of which is to be found in the room devoted to periodical literature. Altogether, the arrangements are so well adapted to the wants of the studious that we feel inclined to sit down and begin at once a long course of reading and study. But we must not yield to the temptation, for our time is short, and a great part of our proposed tour lies before us. We must hurry on, therefore, more quickly than we have hitherto done.

The Volga need not detain us very long. If we made the voyage in the flesh we should have to devote to it at least five or six days; but making it as we are doing, we may accomplish it in a very few minutes. The banks on both sides for some time after leaving Yaroslaff are flat and uninteresting, and, with the exception of the large and much-venerated monastery

to the right, we notice nothing worthy of special attention till we reach Kostroma, a considerable town, picturesquely situated on a bit of rising ground to the left. Had we time to disembark here we should be sure of a hearty welcome from the worthy Vice-Governor, a hospitable gentleman who loves everything English—our faults and vices, of course, excepted—knows English literature better than many educated Englishmen, and speaks our language as fluently and correctly as his mother tongue. Let us employ the few minutes at our disposal to pay our respects to him, and then go on by the steamer. The night is spent in groping our way cautiously among shoals and sandbanks, and some time on the morrow we arrive at Nizhni-Novgorod. As the Great Fair is at present going on, we must remain here for at least a

can at all times be forded by those who prudently provide themselves with high boots. For those who wish to study the peculiar conditions of Russian trade, two or three weeks may be profitably employed here, but the mere tourist who is in search of nothing more serious than "first impressions" will find a few hours quite sufficient for his purpose. By that time he will have seen specimens enough of the big burly Russian merchant, the patient, listless peasant, the unmistakable, irrepressible Jew, the picturesque Georgian, the polite, keen-eyed Persian, and the numerous kinds of merchandise which these various personages offer for sale.

At Nizhni we leave the small, uncomfortable, flat-bottomed steamer in which we have hitherto travelled, and get on board a large commodious steamer built on the American

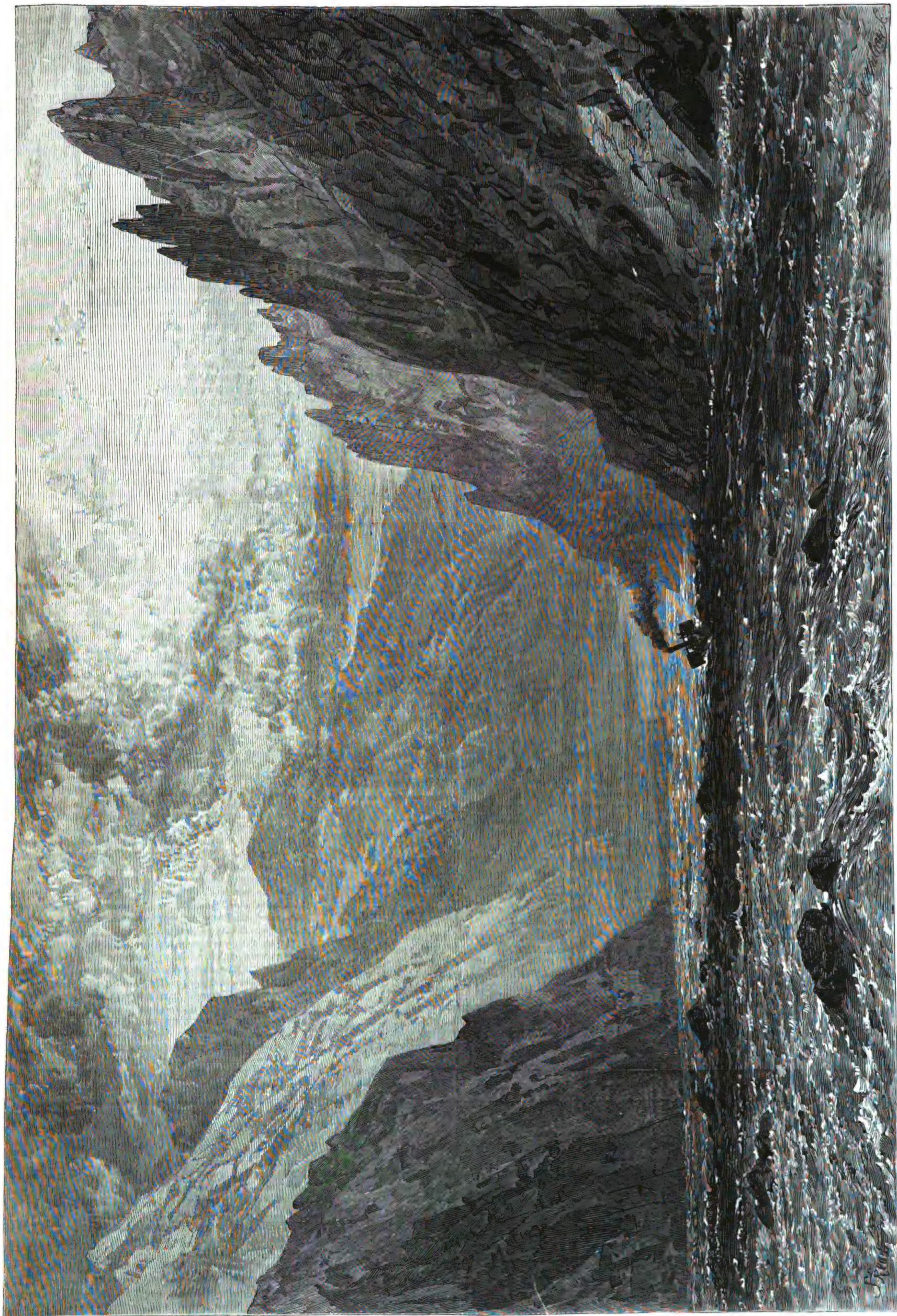
model and resembling closely those that ply on the Hudson and the Mississippi. From the spacious upper deck we can enjoy at our ease what little scenery there is to see. The left bank is flat and uninteresting, but the right bank sometimes rises to a considerable height in a gently sloping fashion, and occasionally a town or village is seen on the slope. On both sides there are pretty bits of wooding, and on the whole the scenery, though tame, is pleasing enough; but we miss sadly everything like historical associations. More and more we feel that we are in a strange land—a land with which we have few bonds of sympathy. The names of the places we pass are to us but empty sounds, which convey no idea and awaken no old memories. A learned Russian friend who overhears this remark comes up and assures us we are quite wrong. The country through which we are passing, he says, its historical associations, like other countries. To the north lies the land of the Tcheremissas, and to the south the land of the Tchuvash, and in both of them many a stubborn battle was fought between Russians and Finns. In this valley of the Volga many a time the Tartar hordes swept along like a whirlwind, spreading death and devastation in their track. There, beside that old monastery, sacred to Macarius, is a spot which for every Russian must be classic ground, for it is there that was held, in ancient times, the Great Fair that is now held at Nizhni. When we reach Kazan, and our friend points to the town and relates to us how it was once the capital of an independent Khanate, how it was captured by Ivan the Terrible, and how many a brave Russian found a grave before its walls. At the junction of the



A CIRCASSIAN CHIEF OF DAGHESTAN.

few hours. All who take the least interest in Russia have heard of this great annual gathering, which is sometimes spoken of as if it were one of the seven wonders of the world. We must not, however, expect to find anything very wonderful. In former times, perhaps, when Russian commerce was in a more primitive condition, the Great Fair was really a most interesting institution. Old men relate how numerous merchants from China and from all the petty states of Central Asia used to bring their goods hither for sale; and how landed proprietors from all parts of the country used to come hither for the purpose of laying in their yearly supply of household goods. But all this has been to a great extent modified by the construction of railways and similar causes. Traders and purchasers still come from all parts of the country, but they are by no means so numerous; and the number of Asiatics which one meets is very small. Much has been done, however, for the convenience of those who do come. Instead of the miserable wooden sheds in which the merchandise was formerly stored, there are now long rows of brick buildings; and the spaces between them, though muddy enough in wet weather,

Volga with the Kama, which comes down from the Ural Mountains, he can point to a monument still more ancient and venerable. Not far from the river, and almost visible from the deck of the steamer, stand the ruins of the old town of Bolgari, an ancient capital of the people who are now settled to the south of the Danube and are known by the name of Bulgarians. Next comes, high up on the left bank, the town of Simbirsk, about which there is not much to be said, except that it was almost entirely destroyed by fire some fifteen years ago, and has since been rebuilt. But when the Zhiguli hills heave in sight our amiable, self-constituted cicerone waxes eloquent. "There," he exclaims, "are hills rich in traditions as the Rhineland, and once frequented by freebooters daring as those of the Scottish Highlands, whom Walter Scott has immortalised! This is the country rendered for ever memorable by the exploits of Stenka-Razin and Pugatcheff! Here"—. But the other glorious memories of this classic region must remain undescribed, for at this point our guide's raptures are interrupted by a friend of his, who has been listening impatiently to the tirade for some time,



THE DANUBE, APPROACHING THE FRONTIERS OF SERBIA AND ROUMANIA: THE IRON GATES.

and now, coming up and tapping him on the shoulder, remarks—"Look here, Nicholas, son of Nicholas, how is wheat selling in Piter (St. Petersburg)? Let us go down stairs and drink a little glass of bitters; it's near dinner-time!"

After dinner and all next day our amiable friend continues his efforts to make us feel that we are passing through classic ground. He compares Samara to Chicago—for some inscrutable reason best known to himself—and Saratof to several Italian cities, and has stories to tell about many of the places which we pass. But all his efforts are in vain, and his eloquence finds no response in our hearts. If he lives long enough he may find more sympathetic listeners in our grandchildren, who will doubtless have Russian history and everything else at their fingers' ends, and may perhaps experience some kind of thrill from the mention of such names as Monomach, or Mistislaf the Brave. For us even such comparatively modern names as Stenka-Razin and Pugatcheff are simply names and nothing more, and when we reach Tsaritsin we think we have had quite enough of Volga scenery. Instead of going on to Astrakhan, as our friend advises, we leave the steamer and cross over to the Don, which is only about thirty or forty miles distant. Whilst driving through the town, preparatory to starting, we notice one thing that is very characteristic. On the market-place and close to the railway station we observe two strange-looking tents, and on going nearer, we see that it is a little colony of Kalmucks. Such are the curious contrasts to be found in Russia—pastoral nomads and railway porters within a stone-throw of each other.

After a fearful amount of jolting on the execrably constructed railway, which here connects the Volga with the Don, we reach Kalatch and get on board the steamer. The scenery of the Don is still less interesting than that of the Volga, and the navigation, in spite of the flat bottoms and small draught of the steamers, is still more intricate and difficult. We have, however, the feeling that we are at least in a semi-historical country. We have all heard of the famous Cossacks of the Don—though we may know little about the details of their history and their long struggle with the Tartars—and, accordingly, we look with interest at the specimens which we meet on board. Fine, big, muscular fellows they are, and much more amiable and communicative than their exterior would lead us to suppose. Report says that their old marauding tendencies are not yet completely eradicated; but we have no means of testing the truth of this assertion, and we know that reports—even when official—are not always to be trusted. They are not a peculiar race, as is often supposed, but genuine Russians—the descendants of men who in old times fled from the central provinces to the Steppe, where they could lead the life of "bold borderers." From their habit of capturing Tartar women they became to some extent a mixed race; but this admixture of Tartar blood was never very great, and did not much affect their character. Many of them, especially on the lower Don, are of dark complexion, and do not much resemble the fair-haired peasant of the north; but their features are thoroughly European, and they are thoroughly Russian both in language and sentiment. If you happen to hold any peculiar theory about the Cossacks being Tartars you had better not mention it in their presence, for they would consider the idea an insult, and they are not yet sufficiently imbued with the scientific spirit to discuss such questions with coolness and impartiality. They now compose a kind of irregular cavalry, and are of great use in such expeditions as the Russians have to make occasionally in Central Asia. How far they may be used effectively in a more regular kind of warfare we shall probably have an opportunity of judging in the course of the next few months. Two good qualities, at least, they undoubtedly possess; they are individually brave, and they have the talent of being able to live and thrive where regular troops would starve. No doubt, in the present war they will thoroughly enjoy a brush with their old enemies the Circassians, and there will probably be a good deal of "paying off old scores."

On arriving at Rostoff—not, of course, the Rostoff already alluded to—near the mouth of the river, we find a railway that will convey us to the foot of the Caucasus. So recently as three years ago this journey had to be made with post-horses, and those who have made it in that primitive fashion will certainly congratulate themselves that it can now be done in a more rapid way. To see a country and to know something about it, posting is a much better means of travelling than railways, and under ordinary circumstances the intelligent traveller will willingly bear the additional discomforts and annoyances for the sake of the additional advantages. But in a region like that which stretches from the mouth of the Don to the Caucasus these advantages form a poor compensation for the tedium and discomforts of the journey. The country is solemnisingly flat and very thinly populated, and between the post stations there is nothing to be seen but bare steppe. The only point of interest on the route is Piatigorsk, where five high isolated hills rise abruptly from the plain, and some rich mineral springs have created a town of considerable size and importance. From Piatigorsk onwards the route is more interesting, for in clear weather the main range of the Caucasus is clearly visible. Slowly but surely it approaches, increasing every hour in grandeur, till we find ourselves in Vladikavkaz on the Terek—a small town commanding the entrance to the famous Darial pass.

The British tourist who carefully maps out his route before starting, and endeavours to cram as much as possible into his programme, generally finds when he has got over three fourths of the ground that he is considerably behind time. Not having made sufficient allowance for delays and digressions, and being obliged to finish his journey within a given time, he is compelled to scamper over the remainder of the route at American speed, to the wonderment and pity of foreign tourists of more sluggish temperament. Here, at the foot of the Caucasus, we find ourselves in this predicament. Before us lie the great Caucasian range and Transcaucasia—a little world in themselves—in which we might spend usefully and agreeably a

whole summer; but already our time is nearly exhausted. We must drive hurriedly through the Darial Pass, admiring, of course, the grand scenery as we go, but refraining from all excursions in those tempting side valleys. First along the banks of the Terek; then through the narrow gorge and up to the bleak stations of Kazbek and Kobi; next over the high ridge, and then rapidly down by a tributary of the Kur to the smiling plains of Georgia. As we approach Tiflis we see before us one of the most picturesque towns in the world—half European, half Asiatic. More than ever we feel tempted to linger here. If we had but a few weeks at our disposal we might collect an enormous mass of information regarding the curious region of which Tiflis is the capital. In the centre of the European part of the town there is a public library, which contains a very good collection of books relating to the Caucasus and adjoining regions; and soon we discover that there are many valuable living sources of information—men who are ready to put their stores of information at the service of all serious investigators. For ethnography and statistics we have Bergé and Seidlitz; for zoology, topography, and geography we have Abich, Stebnitzki, and Kovalenski; for history and antiquities we can find a most able guide in M. Bayern. Mr. G. Arzruni can tell us much about Young Armenia, and M. Khatissaf can describe and show the great works of irrigation which are being carried on. If we wish to make scientific excursions, we have merely to apply to Prince Mirski, and he will afford us all the protection we require. But we must leave all that till some future time, and, after taking leave of these kind friends, start for Poti by train.

The railway from Tiflis to Poti is a new line, finished at great expense a few years ago. After passing over the Suram ridge the train descends by gradients, which make the unaccustomed traveller feel uncomfortably nervous, into the fertile valley of the Rion, and in the evening arrives at Poti, a small town at the mouth of the river. A certain interest attaches to this town at the present moment. A few days ago a telegraphic despatch announced that it had been bombarded and burned down by a Turkish fleet; but the news has not been confirmed. It is a small place, built on a marsh, and so unwholesome that no inhabitant, it is said, escapes fever. The entrance to the port—if port it can be called—is so shallow that only flat-bottomed steamers can pass over the bar—a fact that explains why the Russians covet Batoum, a fine Turkish port a little further down the coast. In the course of a few hours we begin to feel the depressing effect of the heavy, feverish atmosphere, and are glad to get on board the steamer and take our departure.

A coasting voyage of two or three days brings us to classic ground with which we are all familiar—Kertch, Theodosia, Balaklava, Sebastopol. Did time permit we should land at Kertch, and proceed by road, so as to enjoy fully the wonderful scenery along the coast; but our time is short, and we prefer devoting the little that remains at our disposal to visiting Sebastopol and its neighbourhood. The town is still to a great extent in ruins. It is only since the abolition of the clause of the Treaty of Paris relating to the Black Sea that it has begun to show signs of revival. The subsequent completion of the railway uniting it with the rest of the Empire has laid for it the foundations of a new prosperity, but a death-like stillness continues to hang over the place. On the heights surrounding the city everything remains pretty much as it was when the Allies left it. With a melancholy interest we visit the places whose names are still so familiar to us, and here and there in some lonely spot we unexpectedly come upon a graveyard with English names on the tombstones. As we read the touching inscriptions, and recall the great siege, we involuntarily ask ourselves what we have gained by that lavish expenditure of blood and treasure, and whether we are on the eve of a similar struggle. Are we once more to drift into a hazardous enterprise in which even victory costs so dear? Are we again to act over again the heart-stirring scenes of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and to witness once more the heart-rending scenes in the hospitals of Scutari? On these points we have, like other people, our fears and hopes, but we must keep them to ourselves. To discuss the chances of war and peace belongs to the editorial department. We are simple tourists, who do not venture into the region of high diplomatic mysteries. If we have conveyed to the reader some general idea of the Russian grand tour we have done our work and may bid him farewell.

THE ARMIES OF THE CONTENDING POWERS.

The Proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* have requested me to write an article to serve as an introduction to the study of the present war. They tell me that there is a great desire among the public for information as to the nature and organisation of the armies now in face of each other, and as to the military features of the countries which have become, or are likely to become, the scene of military operations. It is not without difficulty that such a task as this can be fulfilled, for everyone must have observed with what singular reticence the Russians and Turks have withheld from the press all information as to the details of their troops in the field. The strict censorship of the Russian press, and the care with which newspaper correspondents of other nations have been excluded from the head-quarters of the army at Kischeneff, and in the advance through Roumania, have made it practically impossible to obtain very close detailed materials for a description of the Russian army of the Pruth; while still less has leaked out in regard to the army of the Caucasus. The Turks, who were willing enough towards the close of last year to give information to the English, have, ever since the Conference and the subsequent negotiations, withheld most studiously all intelligence as to the condition or numbers of their forces in the field, feeling, probably that, from the date of their refusing the terms of the Conference, war with

Russia had become an absolute certainty, and that therefore it was necessary to keep secret the numbers, nature, and distribution of their armies. From one source or other, however, I have been able to collect a fairly accurate general idea of the numbers and composition of the various forces, while their organisation and their normal formation in time of peace can be gathered from publications which, from their nature, are not likely ever to have met the eyes of the general public. My own experience, as a student of contemporary military history, convinces me that the greatest difficulty in following with any care military operations during war arises from want of such previous preparation as can only be arrived at by a study of the organisation, nature, and equipment of the contending armies, and a thorough knowledge of the military geography of the theatre of war. In hopes that the information which I have been able to gather from a number of different sources may be of advantage to the public, I here place it most willingly at their disposal. Few people can be expected to take the trouble to search out from dry technical publications the chief matters of interest relating to the troops engaged in the campaign now taking place; and therefore, although the present article cannot pretend to give much information which might not have been collected by anyone from published sources, it may be of use in drawing together in one place a quantity of scattered materials.

Military students in this country are much indebted for a knowledge of the Russian and Turkish armies to those officers who have, in the Intelligence Department of the War Office, carefully studied the military establishments of those countries. A work called "The Armed Strength of Russia," translated from the German and published by the Intelligence Department in 1873, gave, in minute detail, the organisation of the Russian forces at the time when the original work was published by the Austrian War Department; but that date carries us back some six years, and since then great alterations have been made. Fortunately, Captain Clarke, of the Royal Artillery, an officer of the Intelligence Department, has published, in a recent number of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, a most valuable paper on recent reforms in the Russian army, which enables us to correct to a great extent those points in which the "Armed Strength of Russia" is behind the age; while, in the same journal, a paper on the Russian army, by Lieutenant Vincent, of the 23rd Fusiliers, lets us into some of the inner life of the Russian soldier. Much of what will be here said upon the Russian army is derived from the information contained in these papers; while a work by Captain Cooke, of the 22nd Regiment, on "The Ottoman Empire," also published by the Intelligence Department, is my chief source of information as to the Turkish armies.

The Russian Army consists of the regular army, the irregular troops, and the militia. I will speak first of the regular army. On Jan. 1, 1874, a great change in the Russian military system was inaugurated. A new law was introduced, making military service obligatory upon the whole nation. The Emperor had become satisfied that the old system of filling up the ranks was unfitted to produce for him a soldiery capable of contending with the trained armies of Europe. Up to this date the ranks of the army had been the receptacle for all the dregs of the male population. Was a man a criminal, a notorious bad character, a ne'er-do-weel, with whom nothing else could be done, the ranks of the army became his inevitable portion; while men possessing intelligence sufficient to make of them anything more than the mere automatons who could carry a musket and stand to be shot, the more stubbornly and resolutely the more they were primed with vodka, were to be counted in each battalion almost upon the fingers of one's hand. This was a relic of the old system of barbaric serfdom under which Russia for so many years groaned. Moltke, in his work on the Russian campaigns in Turkey, describes to us the recruiting system of the nation at the time of the great war of 1828 and 1829. The army, he tells us, was entirely composed of serfs. The Government having decided from time to time upon the number of troops required, an Imperial ukase was issued, demanding so many men per cent, a large margin being left for desertions. According to their population, the various districts, towns, and villages were called upon to furnish their quota of men, the landed proprietors being assessed for recruits in proportion to the number of serfs whom they owned. The noble who owned serfs chose at his will from among them the recruits for the army. Serfs on the Crown estates were selected for service by the magistrates. As a matter of course, those were elected as recruits of whom their masters, for one purpose or another, wished to be rid, and sometimes the reasons for sending men to serve in the army were no better than those which made David give Uriah a place in the foremost rank. It was almost impossible to escape by flight, and resistance was in vain. The men were, without warning, suddenly seized and led off in chains to the nearest seat of Government. It was unlikely that the man thus forced into the ranks would ever see his family again, for the term of service was for no less than twenty years in the Polish provinces, twenty-two years in the Line in Russia, and twenty-four years in the Guards. Moltke truly says that, though as a soldier the serf gained his liberty, he lost all else; for, should he ever return after his term of service expired, he found his place filled by another, and all memory of himself gone. He was sent to a garrison hundreds of miles away from his home, where, probably, the language was unknown to him, so vast and so varied are the countries under Russia's sway.

Mr. Wallace, in his marvellous work on Russia, has told us how the young peasant is made to marry at a very early age, in order that he may bring a worker into the family; and as the recruit might be taken to the army at any age between twenty-one and thirty, it is evident that a vast number of those draughted into the ranks were separated from their wives and children never to see them again. The Emperor Nicholas shortened the term of service; but this was most objectionable to the owners of serfs, for it made the conscription fall oftener;

and, as every soldier ceased to be a serf, and every serf had an actual pecuniary value, the more that were taken from any estate the heavier was the pecuniary fine to the proprietor. Hence long periods of stagnation when no recruits were called up to the army, and sudden calls for large bodies on the appearance or threat of war; so that at the very time when it was most important to the army to be well filled with tried soldiers it was suddenly filled up with a mass of untrained and practically useless recruits.

The Crimean War demonstrated to the military authorities of Russia many of the faults of their system; but the one great obstacle to anything like genuine reform existed for many years after the Peace of Paris. It was not until the emancipation of the serfs by the Emperor Alexander in 1861—that greatest work of reform ever accomplished by any living man—that the ground was really prepared for those great organic changes which have since taken place. The Russian War Ministers were not asleep to the enormous advantages which were derived by Germany from the system adopted by her of large contingents retained only for a short period of service, and passing from the ranks to form trained reserves; but to adopt any such system as this would have been to interfere to an extent practically impossible with the rights and privileges of the proprietors of the serfs, and there therefore remained no possible alternative to the old system of retaining men for long numbers of years with the colours. Thus, where service was to all intents and purposes banishment for life from home, where the army was filled with the outcasts of serfdom, it may well be understood that the soldier's career was looked upon with dislike, and that the adoption of it was almost a degradation. Hence, even for serfs, certain exceptions were allowed, and at any time a substitute might be purchased, the price accepted by the Government being 200 roubles, or about £35.

Certain changes were introduced tending always in the direction of shortening service. Indefinite furlough was allowed after thirteen years of service, or to those enlisted after September, 1859—after ten years. Men of specially good character might be sent on furlough after eight years' service, but all these furlough men were at any time liable to be called to the ranks. Hence, what with the period up to which he might be drawn as a conscript, lasting till his thirtieth year of age, and the many years during which, after a period of service in the ranks, he still remained liable to be recalled, the Russian peasant was so interfered with and his tenure of any civilian occupation so uncertain, that industry was hampered to an extent seriously injuring the vital power of the nation. In 1861 the serfs were emancipated; but it was not until 1870 that the liability to military service of every Russian male was recognised. The great war fought between Russia's two nearest neighbours on the battle-fields of Bohemia, and the outpouring of Prussia's vast hosts over crushed and desolated France, taught to the Czar and his advisers the stern lesson that any nation which hopes to hold her own as a great military Power must have great armies composed of thoroughly trained men and a rapid system of mobilisation. In November, 1870, while the Germans were besieging Paris, an Imperial ukase was issued proclaiming every Russian male liable for military service. What power this gave may be estimated by the fact that the male population of Russia at the time was not less than thirty-six millions; but the application of such a law to a country extending over about eight millions of square miles, with little railway communication and road communication poor and undeveloped, was matter of the greatest difficulty. It was at once recognised that to call the whole male population to arms would be to take a step that would ruin Russia financially, and would give her an army of even greater strength than she required. A population of thirty-six millions would give not less than six millions within the usual limits of age considered desirable for soldiers, and, accordingly, an annual contingent of only about 25 per cent of those attaining twenty-one years of age was yearly to be drawn, the remainder, who might escape conscription for the regular army, being organised into local militia, in which they were to remain until their thirty-sixth year.

The new law of January, 1874, is that under which the Russian army is now formed; though, of course, the greater bulk of the troops actually at present serving were enlisted under the earlier condition of things. Under the new law the forces of Russia are divided into an active army, a reserve, and a militia or general levy. Finland alone of all the Russian provinces is excepted from the operation of this law. The present peace establishment of regular troops in Russia is no less than 760,000 men, and, as the duration of service in the active army is for European Russia six years and for Asia seven years, an annual contingent of about 150,000 should be sufficient, allowing for casualties, to keep up this strength. The contingent, however, for the present year is about 190,000. Every year some 700,000 attain the age of liability, and consequently from one fourth to one fifth of the number is required by the conscription; the remainder pass into the militia, where for the first four years they are embodied into district regiments, and are liable to augment the ranks of the standing army, and for the next sixteen years are to form part of the district militia force. Military service in Russia presses less heavily than in many of the other great military nations of Europe. In France there is one man under arms for every 82 of the population; in Germany, 1 in 98; in Italy, 1 in 124; Russia has 1 in 127; Austria, 1 in 150; and England about the same, 1 in 148. Advantage is taken of the comparatively small proportion of those attaining the age for conscription which is required for the ranks to grant exceptions from service to very large numbers of young men. In all countries an only son, who is the support of aged parents, is exempt from service; but in Russia, when once the parents have attained the age of fifty-five their only son is exempt, even though they have independent means of existence. Postponement of the time of entry to the army is also granted to those who are engaged in the study of professions or in any occupation which is useful to the State. Clergy, medical students, chemists, veterinary

surgeons, artists, schoolmasters, officers of the mercantile marine, and others, obtain either exemptions or postponement; while, in order to encourage education, the term of service in the ranks is abridged by two years for the recruit possessing even the most elementary instruction, such as is given in the primary schools. The ordinary recruit serves in the active army for six years; he then passes into the reserve, where he serves for nine years or thereabouts, on permanent furlough, allowed to pursue any calling or occupation, but liable to be called out twice during the entire period for six weeks' drill each time. The army, however, as it now exists, contains only three contingents of the men called up under this new law—none of them have as yet passed into the reserve. It is therefore composed, to a very great extent, of such men as were enlisted under the old rules; and the only reserves at the disposal of Russia are men on furlough, who under the old system served from eight to thirteen years in the army with the colours.

For administrative purposes Russia is divided into governments, and these into circles. Each government has a military commander, each circle a circle commander. The latter officer is a member of the circle recruiting commission to which is confided the levy, by lot, of the conscripts. The circle commander is responsible for their selection for the various arms. Men with special intelligence or education are assigned to the engineers or artillery; those well built for riding or with a knowledge of horses to the cavalry. The Guard has a choice among all the recruits. The numerous exemptions above named would alone be sufficient to protect all those of a superior class or education from military service in the ranks; but there are additional methods by which regimental service as a soldier is avoided. If able to pass an educational test, any Russian may enlist as a volunteer, and according to the degree of his education his service is limited to twenty-four, six, or three months. From these men are selected, after very short periods of service, non-commissioned officers; and those who do not remain in the army pass into the reserve for nine years. There is also a system in existence very similar to that under which the German three-years volunteer enlists. Volunteers generally have the privilege of choosing their own regiment, and are allowed to live apart from the men, maintaining themselves at their own cost. This, of course, enables men of superior refinement to learn the training of a soldier without being subjected to the coarse and disagreeable companionship which must necessarily be involved in life in a barrack-room or billets. The reader of Mr. Wallace's "Russia" will be able to judge how little of intellectual companionship—how little, indeed, of anything that is not merely animal—there can be among a soldiery coming almost entirely from the peasant class, which but a few years ago was a body of serfs, hopelessly ignorant, utterly uneducated, the mere beasts of burden of an agricultural lord, the goods and chattels of an illiterate country squire. Yet, according to Mr. Vincent, he is not a bad fellow, this Russian soldier:—"Miserably paid, and almost worse fed on that which is not calculated to make men thrive, on black bread, on a sprinkling of meat mixed up with rice and a herb which makes it sour, with quass, a terribly sour, perfectly non-intoxicating beverage to drink, the Russian soldier flourishes, and so flourishes that he can endure almost anything. His spirits and good humour, too, never flag; and in every company, squadron, or battery there is a musical troupe who sing and dance admirably. When marching at ease the troupe always goes in front, and enlivens the route by comic singing and curious antics, although they never lag or get in the way."

A hard life it is that the Russian soldier leads. For the first six months he is attached to a training battalion, squadron, or battery, where he is clothed and drilled almost to death. At the end of this time he is appointed to a regiment. If he happens to be selected for the Guard, he gets housed in wooden-hut barracks, where, closely packed though he may be with the seventy or eighty comrades in his hut, he at least has warmth and shelter; but if he fall to any other portion of the army he is billeted on the town or village where his regiment happens to be quartered, and the quarters given to the troops are not always the best. The warm shelf over the stove which forms the peasant's bed in a Russian hut is not given to the soldier, and the winter cold must often be terribly trying. During the summer months the troops are all camped out, and go through a considerable amount of training. The daily pay of a full private in the Russian army is just one farthing; a lance-corporal gets a third of a penny, a senior non-commissioned officer a halfpenny, and a sergeant-major twopence-halfpenny. In time of war, on the march, and during manœuvres the men receive increased pay, equal to 50 per cent more than the ordinary pay; and, instead of the rations of fresh meat and brandy which formerly were issued to the men in peace as well as in war, a mess allowance is now given to non-commissioned officers and men in time of peace, varying, according to the market prices in the towns where they are quartered, from one penny to three-halfpence per man. Yet this gives a larger allowance than might be expected, for by the rules of the Greek Church 169 days of the year are fast days, on which the men may eat no meat; so that the whole of the 365 days' mess allowance is available to be spent on the 196 days of the year on which the consumption of meat is permitted. In addition, the men receive certain rations in kind: the daily ration per man is about 2 lb. of flour, a little peeled barley, and salt, which is supposed to make a ration of nearly 2½ lb. of bread. It is said, however, that the men save a large quantity of the flour in each mess and sell it to dealers, buying other and more savoury articles with the proceeds. They also earn money by hiring themselves out as labourers, painters, &c.; part of the money so earned going to the mess fund. But for this addition they would scarcely have sufficient to keep body and soul together. The drink called *kvas*, or quass, is prepared from flour and leaven. Yet on this poor food the Russian soldier stands great hard-

ships and makes wonderful marches. He supports great heat and great cold better, perhaps, than the soldier of any other nation. Some of the marches made on the expedition to Khiva four years ago show that the men must have had marvellous powers of endurance. In coarse and ill-made clothing, with a heavy knapsack and heavy rifle to carry, with ninety rounds of ammunition, and a short sword girt round his waist, in addition to the bayonet always fixed, the Russian soldier, with his feet swathed in linen cloths instead of socks, and with his trousers tucked into his long boots, steps out at such a pace that it is difficult for a good walker to keep up with him. His amusements consist to a great extent of gymnastic exercises, every barrack-room being furnished with a wooden horse and parallel bars, and every camp in summer having a complete apparatus for a gymnasium. His early peasant's training in his village, far from artisans and shops, has taught him to use the hatchet and other tools, to cook, and to sew. His clothing is made up and fitted in his own company, and a soldier of four years' service has no less than four suits of clothing. The first is only used for grand inspections and gala days, the second for regimental and town parades, the third for rough work, and the fourth, or oldest, for barrack wear. His little extravagance is vodka, but it is evident that the profits of the regimental canteen cannot be very great when we remember that the whole pay which the soldier clears is only one farthing a day. Mr. Vincent says that Russian soldiers do not smoke, and only drink periodically, which we suppose is due to their want of money.

As regards the discipline of the troops, the scale of punishment in the Russian Army would indicate that there is need for great severity. The disciplinary punishments that can be inflicted on the non-commissioned officers and men are as follows:—Reprimands; confinement to barracks; extra turns of fatigue and other duty; confinement to the guard-room, where no spirits or tobacco are allowed, and singing, and even conversation with comrades, is forbidden; solitary confinement on bread and water for a period limited to fourteen days, when for two days out of every three only bread, salt, and water are allowed, the ordinary ration being issued on the third day, and no candles being allowed after dark; and, lastly, solitary confinement in a dark cell, limited to eight days. Corporal punishment can only be inflicted on men already on the punishment-list, and may not exceed fifty lashes. Each rank, beginning with the corporal, has power to award a certain amount of punishment; thus—a corporal may give twenty-four hours' confinement to barracks, a sergeant-major forty-eight hours, a subaltern eight days, a captain two months, a battalion commander three months. No one under the rank of a captain of a company can award corporal punishment; no non-commissioned officer can award solitary confinement. Mr. Vincent says that if discipline is measured by the amount of crime, Russia yields the palm to no country; if discipline is to be established by the respect shown to officers Russia is nothing behind; but he goes on to admit that real discipline is of a very inferior nature, in consequence of the very inferior quality of the officers.

There is no doubt that a very inferior state of education throughout the country generally has in past times made it most difficult to obtain a body of properly qualified officers for the Russian army. The sons of the smaller class of nobility were brought up on their fathers' estates very often without more than the rudest elements of primary education; but in proportion as roads have been improved and railways introduced, the facilities for repairing to educational establishments have increased, and education generally spreading, has widened the field from which a superior class of men can be drawn. Moreover, the Government has taken the greatest possible pains to educate specially for the military service a very large body of youths. At the date of our last information on this subject there were ten elementary military schools established by the Government, containing nearly 3000 pupils, sons of officers, and of officials holding officers' rank. In these schools pupils are prepared for cadet schools, of which I shall presently speak. There were also twelve military schools, containing nearly 4000 pupils, also sons of the privileged classes, which train their scholars for admission to the war schools. The course of education comprises modern languages, mathematics up to a low standard, history and geography, the elementary principles of natural sciences, landscape and geometrical drawing, gymnastics, and drill. The pupils of the elementary military schools enter between the ages of twelve and fifteen; and must pass a qualifying examination in religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Those for the military schools must either have passed through the elementary schools or undergo a rather higher entrance examination. The great object of these schools appears to be not so much to give a high education as to impress upon the young men a strong feeling of duty, a high military spirit, and a healthy patriotism. Great attention has been paid to training a body of men competent to act as instructors.

The above may be considered as preparatory schools. Next come the schools for the training of officers for the army. There are four war schools—the Paul's war school and the Constantine war school at St. Petersburg, the Alexander war school at Moscow, and the Nicholas war school of St. Petersburg. The first three are for the training of infantry, the fourth for the training of cavalry. Each of the infantry war schools contains 300 pupils, who are admitted between the ages of sixteen and twenty on producing a certificate from the preparatory military schools or a civil upper-class school, or on passing an entrance examination. The object of these war schools is to train up a body of regimental officers. The pupils have the rank of cadet, and the course of education comprises the usual subjects taught in a military cadet college. The course is for two years, at the conclusion of which the students are appointed sub-lieutenants, ensigns or cornets, or cadets, according to the degree of proficiency which they have attained. Finland has a special cadet school of its own at Helsingfors. The pupils must be natives of Finland, and must pass a preliminary entrance examination. After a similar

course of instruction to that given in the military and war schools, they enter the army on the same conditions as the students from the war schools. There are about 120 cadets. The most aristocratic school in Russia is the Imperial Corps of Pages, established at St. Petersburg for the education of 150 Court pages, who must all be sons either of the old nobility or of Court Chamberlains. The course of instruction comprises the subjects taught in the military and war schools, and the pupils are appointed ensigns or sub-lieutenants in the Guard or ensigns in the army according to their qualifications. Each military district has also its own cadet school, resembling very much the cadet schools of Austria. Candidates for admission to these must have passed through an elementary military school, or must submit to an entrance examination. Non-commissioned officers of the army are allowed to enter these schools to qualify for commissions. The course of instruction lasts for two years, three months of each year being passed by the students with regiments of the army, in order to add a thoroughly practical acquaintance of the profession to the theoretical knowledge acquired at school. There are 3500 pupils in these schools. The Michael Artillery War School and the Nicholas Engineer War School at St. Petersburg train candidates for the Artillery and Engineers respectively. The course of instruction is for three years.

In addition to the above, which are exclusively devoted to

training young men to become qualified for commissions in the army, there are schools for the higher professional education of officers. The Nicholas General Staff Academy is open to all officers of and below the rank of major in the army who have served for at least four years with their regiment and passed a competitive examination. The usual course of instruction in a staff college is given here, and those officers who obtain special certificates receive, if below the rank of major, a step of promotion; if of the rank of major, one year's pay instead. The Michael Artillery Academy and Nicholas Engineer Academy train officers of Artillery and Engineers who have passed special examinations in the higher branches of their respective professions; and the Military Law Academy at St. Petersburg educates officers for the higher posts in the judicial departments. In addition to these, there are training schools for special branches, a military school-masters' seminary, technical and pyrotechnical schools, intended to train a body of efficient foremen and foremen instructors for the technical artillery; a military drawing-school, for the education of the minor officials of the topographical corps; a topographical school, for training the officers of that corps; an elementary military school at Tiflis, which specially trains men for the various departments of the army in the Caucasus; a military law school, to train officials for the department of military law; schools for dressers, to train up surgeons, assistants, and apothecaries; a riding-

master's school, and a medical and surgical academy, which confers degrees and educates surgeons for the army—surgeons educated at the public expense being compelled to serve for thirteen years, those educated at their own expense for eight years, in the army. The greater portion of the expense in the whole of these various training establishments is borne by the Government. In them all a large portion of the pupils are on the foundation, and the payment made by others is comparatively small. The object of the Government is to educate, at no matter what cost, a superior body of officers and officials for all the various departments of the army.

When we learn that there are nearly 14,000 pupils in these military schools, and observe how great their number is as compared with those of any other nation, it would seem at the first glance that Russia should have the most highly educated body of officers of any country of the world; but in reality it is not so. The fact is that in Russia there is so great a lack of elementary schools, and the educated middle class forms such a small fraction of the population, that it is necessary for the Government to take into its own hands and give a military direction to that general education which in other countries, possessing a higher degree of civilisation, is attained at the ordinary schools and in the various training colleges for the civil professions. Moreover, with all these schools the demand for officers for the huge Russian army is so great, and the competition of the civil professions with the army is growing so



TURKISH CAVALRY.

rapidly, that it is most difficult to keep the regiments supplied with the necessary number of regimental officers. Mr. Vincent says:—"The non-existence of what the Germans call the *Kleinadel*, and we the squirearchy—of a *haute bourgeoisie*, a class blessed with small pecuniary means, yet endowed with the proudest patrician feelings—renders the question of officering the Russian army one of the most serious difficulty. Although Russia is essentially a military nation, where uniform is the only passport, the attractions of the Bar, of Commerce, of Literature, and of Art are every year luring more and more officers to change their ill-paid and hard-worked profession. Ere long the Government will have to take very stringent measures; for now at least 5000 officers are wanting, and principally in the scientific corps, whose members have been called away to construct and superintend the new railways, roads, and bridges all over the country." In spite of all these military schools, it is the exception to find a Russian officer outside the Guard with a knowledge of any language besides his own. The Staff Academy at St. Petersburg languishes for want of candidates; and a large proportion of the staff officers of the army is appointed direct from regiments without any special staff training. In actual practical regimental work the Russian officer appears to be fairly instructed, but as a body the staff is infinitely inferior to that of either Germany or Austria.

The pay of the Russian officers is wretched. The pay of a captain of the line is under £65 a year, that of a lieutenant-

colonel only £93 a year, a full general has £300 a year, a major-general £178 a year. It is no wonder that we hear stories of Government stores misapplied by the generals in command, of cartridges filled with sand instead of gunpowder, of returns of clothing and material signed certifying the presence of articles which on the examination for mobilisation are found to have no existence except on paper. The pay is manifestly insufficient to support the position of an officer. In war it is increased by about 50 per cent, and officers stationed in some of the more remote and expensive districts, or holding appointments, receive the same increase as in war. Certain allowances also are given for lodgings, and officers holding commands receive an allowance for table money. Officers of the Guard have higher pay and the enormous advantage which, until recently, was given to our regiments of Guards, of an advance of brevet rank in each grade. An officer desiring to enter the Guard from the rest of the army is provisionally attached for six months, during which he is socially on probation. Promotion throughout the whole army is by seniority up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and then by selection. About six weeks' leave of absence is given every year. Before a Russian officer is allowed to marry he must deposit in the hands of the Government 5000 roubles as a guarantee that he possesses sufficient means. Russian officers are never allowed to appear out of uniform.

As regards the relations between the officers and men, the

outward and external relations are those of friendly courtesy. Every officer, from the subaltern drilling a squadron to the general inspecting a division on parade, or the Emperor himself at a review of an army, commences with a salutation to his troops, "Your good health, my children," to which the men reply, "We wish it also." It is said that on Imperial parades the shout, "We wish good health to your Imperial Majesty!" sounds very grand from the sonorous words of which, in the Russian language, it is composed; but we know that such salutations are more official than real, and that in Russia it is, probably, as in France, that the soldiers who one day shout "Vive l'Empereur!" are just as ready on the next to shout "Vive le Président!" and it may well be that the standing reply of the Russian troops when they receive an order, "We gladly obey," is sometimes mixed with words that have a very different meaning. There is little or no doubt that there was considerable disaffection among the Russian troops on the Roumanian frontier in the early part of last winter.

An excellent system which prevails in the Russian army is the instruction of the men by their officers, though perhaps it is carried with them to an extent which is not good for either officers or men. The Emperor, fully alive to the evil of want of education amongst the masses in Russia, desires to make of the army a great school of popular instruction; and so during the long winter months, when frosts and snows compel the

troops to remain for the greater part of the day under shelter, the officers are employed as schoolmasters teaching their men. The ordinary instruction of the soldier comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic, and simple instruction in tactics. In every regiment of cavalry, battalion of infantry, battery of horse artillery, or brigade of field artillery there exists a school for the training of non-commissioned officers under officers selected as instructors. Any soldier of two years' service who is likely from his physical qualities and character to make a good non-commissioned officer, who can read and write and knows the simple rules of arithmetic, may enter the school, where he is taught some little history, geography, composition, and arithmetic, and in the cavalry and artillery the elements of veterinary knowledge; and subsequently, if he has proved himself an apt pupil, the elements of the military art, field fortification, tactics, and mathematics. The following description of one of these Russian regimental schools is by an English officer:—"You would have been no less astonished than I was to see a pupil selected, apparently indiscriminately, by the General accompanying me, and ordered to bisect a given straight line, according to Euclid, on the black board. You would have been astonished, too, on entering a regimental school-room, to find the men listening to a lecture on tactics, and to see a relief model of the environs; on inquiring its purpose, for the General to order two pupils to stand out, to hear him give them an

extended operation to work, the one to advance with such an object against the other defending; to see painted tin models of companies and battalions at once worked, and, when the General stopped the really sham fight, to hear each of the men in turn give a succinct account of his movements, dispositions, and intentions, corrected now and again by his officers, but never assisted; to see another man stand out and make his dispositions for throwing an advanced guard across the Vistula, describing them the while. Nor would your astonishment lessen when a fourth pupil described the general geographical features of England, enumerated our chief towns, traced the course of our rivers; when a fifth, starting from London, followed the track of a ship to St. Petersburg, naming the countries, their several capitals and Sovereigns, by which he passed; when a sixth, starting from some far distant spot in Russia, traced the course by canals to St. Petersburg, enumerating the principal places on the route and their capabilities for billeting troops."

In summer field-works are constructed by the men; in winter models of works are made by them in sand. The pupils of these schools live apart from the rest of the men, rejoining their companies for the grand annual manoeuvres. The system of tactics taught is now almost exactly that of the German army. The Russian infantry is formed, however, in two ranks, and moves in rather heavier columns than the German. The greater portion of the army is now armed with the

Berdan breech-loading rifle; a portion only still retains the Krinka converted rifle.

Without entering elaborately into details, it may be desirable to give here a short sketch of the organisation of the Russian army. To begin with the infantry:—Each battalion of infantry consists of four companies of Line and one company of rifles. On the ordinary peace establishment each company has a strength of 120 officers and men, raised in time of war to over 200, so that the war establishment of a battalion is over 1000. Three battalions form a regiment, except in the regiments of the Caucasus, where there are four battalions to a regiment. Two regiments form a brigade, and two brigades form an infantry division. There are forty-one such divisions of Line in the Russian army, of which six in the Caucasus are composed of four-battalion regiments, the remainder of regiments of three battalions. Thus, each of the six Caucasus divisions has sixteen battalions, the remaining divisions of the army twelve battalions each. In addition to these there are three Infantry divisions of the Guard and four divisions of Grenadiers, one of which is in the Caucasus. A Rifle brigade of the Guard, five brigades of Rifles of the Line, a brigade of Rifles of the Caucasus, and a brigade of Rifles of Turkestan. In round numbers, the Infantry of the Russian army, if all the battalions were raised to a war footing, would amount to 650,000 men. The Caucasus battalions have only four companies each, instead of five, but the



RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

strength of the four companies is equal to that of the five in the other battalions.

The Cavalry of the Line is formed into fourteen divisions, each of which consists of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments. In each division there is a regiment of Dragoons, another of Lancers, another of Hussars, and a fourth of Cossacks. A regiment has four field squadrons, each squadron about 128 men, and is kept up in time of peace to the full war establishment. Besides the fourteen divisions of Cavalry of the Line there is a Caucasian division of Dragoons, two divisions of Cavalry of the Guard, and a division of Don Cossacks. In time of war the Cavalry of the Guard is formed into three divisions instead of two, and the Caucasian division is divided into two divisions, a regiment of Cossacks being added to each, so that the total number of cavalry divisions becomes twenty. A cavalry regiment consists of five squadrons, of which one is a reserve or dépôt squadron, and each squadron is divided into four sections, each under the command of a subaltern. The greater part of the horses of the cavalry are purchased from dealers by the Commander of the reserve squadrons, whose duty it is to purchase and break in the remount horses as well as to train the recruits. The price given for horses is from £20 to £27. No horse is taken on the strength of a regiment until he is rising six years old, and it is said that at twelve years horses are always cast. To us who retain our horses for service till they are twenty years old or more, this may seem extraordinary; but the fact is that the

hard life to which the Russian troop horses are exposed makes it absolutely necessary that they should be only in the perfection of working age during their service in the army. In the bitter depths of the Russian winter their wooden sheds alone protect them from the winds that sweep over the snowy waste. They are well fed, peace rations being one and one third pecks of oats and about 9 lb. of hay. They are generally of a short, thickset breed, with great power of work, which is necessary, considering that the average weight of a hussar, with all his equipments, forage, and the three days' provision which he carries on the march, is scarcely under 25 st. It is said that sore backs are practically unknown amongst the Russian cavalry, which is attributed to the peculiar saddle in use. From the description given of it, this must be something like the saddle in use in the Belgian army, a mere wooden frame without panels, the side bars of which are carefully fitted to the back of the individual horse for which the saddle is to be used. Underneath the saddle are placed four separate folds of felt, the blanket is placed over the saddle, and a single girth passed over all. When one felt becomes saturated with perspiration another is placed next the horse's skin. Mr. Vincent says that he saw a squadron of lancers with every man in full marching order, and every horse saddled and bridled, in six minutes and a half from the time when the commanding officer, entering the stable quite unexpectedly, found the men lounging about and gave the alarm. Great efforts are made to render the riding of both officers and men as

perfect as possible. The dragoons of the Russian army are real dragoons—that is to say, they are not cavalry soldiers, but mounted infantry. They wear neither spurs nor swords, but carry rifles, and when the order is given to dismount one man in three remains to hold the horses, which are kept together under a subaltern, whose duty it is to keep them as much as possible under cover, yet as near as possible to the dismounted men.

Every infantry division of the army has attached to it a brigade of field artillery. Each brigade consists of six batteries. Forty-four of the forty-eight brigades consist each of three 9-pounder and three 4-pounder batteries. The other four brigades have 3-pounder mountain batteries in place of mitrailleuses. The 9-pounder and the 4-pounder batteries are armed, some with steel, some with bronze breechloaders. The so-called 4-pounder throws a common shell of 12 lb. weight, the 9-pounder a shell of 24 lb.; but the charges are extremely small in proportion to the weight of the shot, and the initial velocity of the projectile is consequently very low, and the trajectory curved to a most undesirable extent. The Russians had until lately no factory for the manufacture of steel guns, and many of those in their army have been obtained from Krupp's factory at Essen. But they now have a factory at Obuchoff, and since its establishment they have become more independent of foreign industry. A large gun from these works was exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition. The bronze guns are

for the most part cast at Olonetz, near St. Petersburg. Each battery has eight guns, so that the forty-eight brigades, consisting of 288 batteries, have no less than 2304 guns. In addition to these, there are twenty-six batteries of regular and twenty-two batteries of irregular horse artillery, with 288 guns, making a grand total of 2592 guns. On the peace establishment only four guns per battery and two ammunition carts are horsed in most of the brigades. In war a 4-pounder battery has a strength of 255 non-commissioned officers and men and 151 horses, sixteen ammunition carts, two baggage waggons, four other waggons, including a field forge, and the ambulance. A 9-pounder battery has 325 men and 206 horses. The ammunition is carried in two-wheeled carts, not in waggons. These are drawn by three horses abreast, the driver riding the near horse. It need scarcely be said that it is most difficult to control three horses driven in this manner under fire, and, of course, if one wheel of a two-wheeled cart is broken the cart is upset. The arrangement of the ammunition boxes is very inferior. Intrenching tools are carried in each ammunition cart for the purpose of forming gun-pits or improving the passage over broken ground. The projectiles are common shell and shrapnel, with percussion fuzes: 120 rounds per gun are carried for the 9-pounders, 130 rounds for the 4-pounders, 98 rounds in boxes on pack-saddles for the mounted batteries. For each mitrailleuse 6290 cartridges are carried in 262 cases in one ammunition cart. The mitrailleuse cartridge is interchangeable with that of the new Berdan rifle, with which the infantry are equipped. The harness is clumsy, and the rope traces too long, but by a wise provision each battery starts on service with a complete set of new harness, so that there is less danger of its falling to pieces in a campaign. The mitrailleuses were introduced into the army during the war of 1870, before the German successes, at a time when a great mystery was made of these weapons in the French army, and before their effects for field service were known. They are ten-barrelled Gatlings, modified by General Gorloff, of the Russian army. The breech can be moved laterally during the firing, so as to give a great lateral spread to the bullets.

Without entering into details of the constitution of transport, artillery parks, engineer field parks, and other services, which, however important, are only accessories to the three arms, we will now briefly consider the organisation of the troops above described for war. When orders are given to mobilise, the calling in of the reservists and men on furlough is intrusted to the circle commanders, who possess and keep up registers of all men in their respective circles. Orders detailing the points at which these men are to join have all been prepared beforehand, so that no time may be lost. These are at once dispatched to the men, and they are called up to the different points of rendezvous, where arms, clothing, and accoutrements are, or should be, ready for immediate use. For the presence of these stores the circle commander is responsible. All horses in the country are registered, and when a mobilisation is ordered they are requisitioned by the Government. It is evident that in a country where the population is so widely scattered, railways so few, and roads so inferior as in Russia, mobilisation must be a comparatively slow process, and it would not perhaps be an exaggeration to say that at least double the time is required for mobilisation in Russia than is needed in Germany. In each circle are always the head-quarters of a certain number of divisions, and those divisions are first mobilised which are likely to be first required. So far as we can judge from the scanty accounts that have reached us in the newspapers, the troops in the circles of Odessa, Kieff, and Karkoff were the first to be mobilised in Europe, the troops of the Caucasus being mobilised about the same time for the present war. With the exception of the Guard corps, the largest unit of troops in time of peace is the division; but for war the divisions are collected in army corps. A division consists of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments, each regiment (with the exceptions already given) of three battalions of infantry; so that the strength of the infantry of the Line of a division is about 12,000. Each division has also its artillery brigade of six batteries, forty-eight guns, with about 1500 gunners, one rifle battalion about 800 strong, one Cossack regiment of cavalry also about 800, and a field artillery park. Two such divisions of infantry, together with a division of cavalry, form an army corps. The cavalry division consists of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments, and has two batteries of horse artillery. There is also an artillery park belonging to the corps. We thus get the strength of an army corps about 25,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, and 112 guns. It is tolerably well known that in the first instance, for what was called the Southern Army—or, as the Russians openly called it, the Army of the Danube—four such corps were mobilised. Of these, two had their head-quarters at Kischeneff, one at Tiraspol, and one at Orgeieff. These four corps had probably a strength of about 130,000 infantry and cavalry, and 450 guns, with over 30,000 horses. In addition to these four corps, numbered 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th, which were placed under the orders of the Grand Duke Nicholas, two other corps were mobilised—one, the 7th, at Odessa, and one, the 10th, at Sebastopol, which were placed together under one commander, with head-quarters at Odessa, and were called the Coast Army. Since the opening of the campaign there is reason to believe that large reserves from districts in rear have been brought up to join the army of the Danube. It is tolerably well known that four divisions of infantry, a brigade of rifles, and a division of cavalry, in all some 60,000 combatants, were mobilised for this purpose; and from what I can gather, I judge that these have been formed into two corps, which are now on their march. In addition some ten regiments of Cossacks, with some Cossack horse artillery batteries, were also prepared in reserve. There is reason to believe that much of the cavalry reserves has recently been moved up to the front, raising the cavalry of the army to 25,000 men, and that the army is accompanied by a siege-train of about 300 guns.

Very little information has leaked out about the army of

the Caucasus, but I have good grounds for estimating that a force of 95,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 300 guns of the regular army were ready for the field on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey on the day when hostilities broke out. Certainly there were not fewer troops, and it is probable that to these might be added some 10,000 militia, and a force at Erivan whose numbers I have not been able to ascertain, but which probably consisted of two of the seven divisions of the army of the Caucasus. Roughly, these troops were thus distributed:—At Alexandropol, 30,000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and 130 guns; at Akhaltsich, 6000 infantry; at Erivan, 10,000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and 50 guns; at Ozurgeti, 20,000 infantry, 1000 cavalry, and 40 guns; at Tiflis, 10,000 infantry, and 30 guns; at Sukhum Kali, 10,000 infantry, and 40 guns; while the remainder of the infantry and cavalry were distributed at various points along the frontier. The command in chief of the army of the Danube is in the hands of the Grand Duke Nicholas, an untried man so far as war is concerned, and not generally credited with any special amount of ability. His health also is known to be weak. The real command of the troops will here probably, as in the case of most armies commanded by Royal Princes, rest in the hands of his chief of the staff. This officer, General Nepokoitschitzky, has the reputation of being a skilled strategist and tactician. He, too, is comparatively untried in the field, but is believed to have thoroughly mastered the theory of modern war. The command of the army of the Caucasus has been given to General Loris Melikoff, an officer who served in this same theatre of war in the campaign of 1854 with considerable distinction. He is an Armenian, and it is said that he has been chosen to command for this reason; not only because of his knowledge of the country, but because he will better be able to influence the Armenian population. His chief of the staff, General Duhovskoi, is untried in war, but came out of the staff academy with a reputation for brilliant military talents. Several of the officers commanding corps in both the European and Asiatic armies bear German names; and, indeed, a very large proportion of the ablest officers in the Russian army are Germans.

Little or nothing is known in this country of the organisation of the army of the Caucasus; but English officers who have visited the army of the Danube report that at the beginning of spring it was in first-rate condition for war, with all its details of transport, ammunition, columns, parks, field-hospitals, and pontoon-trains complete, and that officers and men were alike thirsting for the commencement of operations.

Before leaving the subject of the Russian army, a few words about the Cossacks may be of interest. These form the chief irregular troops of Russia. The greater number of them are the Cossacks of the Don; but there are also Cossacks from many other parts of the Russian dominions—from Kuban, the Terek, Astrachan, Orenburg, the Ural, Siberia, the Amur, &c. The Cossacks of the Don are those now to be employed in the European campaign, and their organisation may serve as a type for that of the whole body. Until Jan. 1, 1875, they had no permanent organisation. They were brought together in a military district on the outbreak of war, formed into regiments, and commanded by officers and non-commissioned officers appointed from the whole body. At the termination of the campaign they were disbanded. Mobilisation was slow, regiments had no cohesion, *esprit de corps* was impossible. For the last two years they have been organised. The active troops are divided into three classes. The first or preparatory class consists of young Cossacks from eighteen to twenty-one years of age. In this class they are trained for a portion of the time at their stanitsas, or villages, and then pass into the field class, where they serve for three or four years embodied in regiments during peace, being then granted furlough till twelve years in this class have been completed. Afterwards they pass into a reserve class for five years. Men on furlough and in the reserve class are liable to be called up for war. The Don Cossack contingent alone furnishes in time of war sixty-two regiments of cavalry and twenty-two batteries of horse artillery. They provide themselves with their own equipment and riding horses. They are, in fact, military colonists. The regiments are called "polks," and each regiment is divided into six "sotnias," or squadrons, of about one hundred each. They are thus described by Mr. Vincent:—"Tall, powerful men, on small, lean, hardy ponies, which they guide with the thinnest of snaffle bits, and single reins, armed with long lance without a pennon, short sword, pistol stuck in the girdle, and rifle in leathern case slung behind, who, creeping silently, yet swiftly, on to an enemy, are ubiquitous in the field—their ponies' heads almost sniffing the ground. They have become the terror of many a foe of Holy Russia. Their dress is most picturesque. They use no spurs (except in the escort of the Emperor), but have a small lash whip slung on to their wrists. They ride admirably, yet with stirrups so short that in winter, when riding in overcoats, and nothing but the calf of the leg is seen, one wonders where they have managed to stow the thigh. Members of a manly race, all of whom are soldiers, trained to arms, associated with and accustomed to horses from their earliest infancy, always left to shift for themselves, never nurtured in luxury or comfort, these Cossacks of the Don are invaluable troops for escort, police, outpost, foraging, and scouting duty; yet their deficiency in education would probably prevent their performing European cavalry service with the same intelligence as the Prussians did in the late campaign."

We will now pass to the consideration of the armies of Turkey. When first the Ottomans overran the fruitful provinces of Southern Europe they gave to the vanquished their choice between death, conversion to the creed of the conquerors, or submission, with payment of tribute. The soil which was conquered belonged by the doctrine of the Koran to the Sultan, the Vice-Regent of God. The Moslems themselves were not to till the land, but were to fight for the spread of their religion. Thus, nothing suited them better than that a large portion of the inhabitants of a conquered country should refuse to accept the faith of Mahomet, and should remain as agriculturists and payers of tribute to support the

soldiers of the faith. Those thus submitting were called "rayahs," and, while their duty was to pay a capitation and a land tax, the duty of the Moslems was to receive the taxes and to fight for Islam. We have here, then, a true feudal system. Just as in Europe the feudal system of raising levies at the outbreak of war gave place to a system of small standing armies, so under the rule of the Sultans a special standing army grew up. The corps of Janissaries was recruited chiefly from the children of Christian rayahs taken from their families when very young and brought up in the Mussulman faith. They it was who carried the victorious standard of the Prophet to Belgrade, to Constantinople, and to the walls of Vienna. In course of time the corps of Janissaries attained very large proportions, and took the form of a corporation rather than a mere fighting body. They became unruly, and wished to be the masters rather than the servants of the Sultan. In order to check their excesses successive Sultans raised and gradually increased a standing army apart from the Janissaries, and in 1826, when the Janissaries revolted, Sultan Mahmoud attacked them, destroyed them as an organised body, and dispersed those who were not slain. The Janissaries thus destroyed, there only remained to the Sultan that nucleus of a standing army which had been used for the suppression of the Janissaries, and this at a time when the outbreak of war with Russia was imminent. Then it was that Sultan Mahmoud endeavoured to form a regular army upon the European system, himself directing the drill of his troops. Moltke thus describes the result of his efforts:—"The novelty of these measures, the opposition they encountered, the necessity for immediate action, and the want of time, caused everything to be hurried. Among his own followers Sultan Mahmoud found no one enlightened man to aid him with his counsel—all had to be done by means of foreigners and by the Sultan's own iron will. The recruits were seized in their villages, often carried in chains to Constantinople, and there kept as prisoners. There was an utter lack of intelligent native officers, and religious prejudice stood in the way of employment of foreigners. The Rayahs were excluded from the military service. The youngest men were selected from among the Moslems, in the hope that they would sooner get accustomed to the tiresome constraint of discipline and remain longest in the service. But the dislike of the Turks to the service, their close quarters in the overcrowded barracks, their vices, and the wretched hospital arrangements, made sad havoc in their ranks, so that new levies were constantly required. The army, therefore, was composed of men disciplined after the European fashion, wearing Russian jackets and Turkish trousers, with Tartar saddles and French stirrups, and English sabres. It consisted of Timariots, or troops giving feudal service; of troops of the Line, whose service was for life; and of militia, who served only a term of years, of whom the leaders were recruits, and the recruits mere children. The system of organisation was French, and the instructors were men from all parts of Europe. The splendid appearance, the beautiful arms, the reckless bravery of the former Moslem hordes, had disappeared; but yet this new army had one quality which placed it above the numerous host which in former times the Porte could summon to the field—it obeyed."

The army thus formed was broken to pieces by the war of 1828 and 1829 with Russia, and after the Peace of Adrianople the work of reconstruction began; but still the army of the Ottoman Empire retained its great characteristic, that it was composed of men of the Mussulman faith alone, Christians being rigidly excluded from serving in the ranks. While the Mussulmans gave to the State their personal services as warriors, the Christians paid a "haradsch," or poll tax. After the war of the Crimea, when the great Powers put pressure on the Porte to improve the condition of its Christian subjects, a Hatti-Humayan was issued providing for the extension of military service to all subjects of the Porte, irrespective of their religious belief; but from the date of its issue it was evaded. Although a fixed number of Christians was by this order to be drawn yearly, the men never were enrolled, and an annual tax was imposed upon the Christians in place of military service. This tax, called the "bedel," constituted in reality a compulsory exemption by purchase; and the Porte justified its action by saying that the Christian population was not disposed to accept military service. Thus, in reality, the pretended admission of the Christians to military service became merely the excuse for the imposition of a new tax. Admission to the military schools for the training of officers was refused to the Christians, and the only step taken to carry out the provision of the Hatti was the raising of one cavalry brigade of Christian volunteers, chiefly Poles and Bulgarians. The Poles have now nearly all disappeared from the Turkish army, and the brigadier of the Christian brigade is a Turk. The fact is that religion lies at the very root of Turkish military service. The basis of the whole Turkish conscription is the doctrine of the Koran. The thought of a Jehad, or Holy War, is the lifeblood that flows in the veins of the Turkish army; and it is practically impossible that Christian races of the empire can be admitted to service on terms of equality with Mussulmans so long as the great principle which makes the Turkish soldier brave in battle is that if he falls with his face to the enemy he dies a martyr to his creed and at once enjoys the delights of Paradise. Far from this being an injury to the Christians, however, it is an advantage to them and a grievous injury to the Mussulmans. The Christian knows what tax he has to pay, and it is but small. He is left free to cultivate the soil, to breed and bring up his children; but the perpetual drain for military service impoverishes the governing race, and by taking away all the flower of the Turkish manhood from peaceful occupations prevents the development of the race and its multiplication by marriage. The military service, too, is unequally distributed. The inhabitants of Constantinople, of Crete, of Scutari in Albania, of large districts of Asia Minor and Arabia, Syria and Kurdistan, are exempt from furnishing recruits. Four millions out of the 16,000,000 of Mohammedans are thus released from military service, the whole burden of which falls upon the remaining 12,000,000.

In 1869 a Special Commission was appointed, under the presidency of Omar Pasha, to consider the question of admissions to the army; and it recommended that military service should be introduced among them, except among the Bosnians, Herzegovinians, and Greeks. The Armenian chiefs, however, refused compliance; and the Government, unwilling to provoke an insurrection, gave way. Military service, moreover, is unequally distributed in the sense that it falls more heavily upon the peasant class. An exemption by purchase and the provision of substitutes is allowed, and the richer men avail themselves in large numbers of the privilege.

The following description will give a general idea of the organisation and method of recruiting the Turkish army. The army is divided into the Nizam or standing army, the Ihtiat or first reserve, the Redif or second reserve (in two classes), and the Mustahfiz or territorial militia. The period of service is for twenty years—viz., in the Nizam, four years for infantry, five for cavalry and artillery. The men then pass to the Ihtiat, where they complete their six years of service; from that to the Redif, where they serve for three years in each class, and finally for eight years to the Mustahfiz.

According to the reorganisation project of 1869 the annual contingent of recruits should be 37,600 men, which was calculated to produce, in 1878, an army of 700,000 men. The Nizam should contain 150,000 troops, the Ihtiat 60,000, and the Redif 96,000 in each class, and the Mustahfiz about 300,000; but, in reality, nothing approaching to these numbers has ever been attained.

Financial embarrassments have compelled the Porte greatly to reduce the annual contingent, the numbers passing to the Ihtiat and Redif being, of course, correspondingly diminished. The Nizam cannot be kept up to its full strength without absorbing almost the whole of the Ihtiat. Until very recently, at all events, arms and equipments were only provided for one half or one third of the Redif; while absolutely nothing was done to form cadres for or to train the Mustahfiz. Thus, at the outbreak of the present war, the military forces of Turkey were vastly inferior to those of her great antagonist.

For purposes of recruiting the country is divided into seven military districts or "ordu," corresponding with the seven corps of the army. The three corps quartered in European Turkey are compelled, however, in consequence of the depleted condition of the Mussulman population in Europe, to draw a large portion of their force from the recruiting grounds of Asia. All men from the age of twenty-one to twenty-four are liable to conscription, and draw lots each year during that time. If they escape each conscription, they are at once draughted into the Redif and escape service in the Nizam. The conscription takes place under the superintendence of a mixed civil and military commission. The Mollahs or priests, the Judges, and the members of the Ulema or Law Guild are exempted by law; so are those physically unfit for service, and those who are the only support of aged parents. All others are liable to conscription, exemption by purchase being allowed in time of peace. The price before the outbreak of the present war was fixed at 5000 piastres, about £45. If the full 700,000 Turkish troops were enrolled, the proportion of men serving would be about one in twenty-three of the Mussulman population, supposing the recruiting to be extended over the whole of the provinces of Turkey.

The Turkish "Nefer," or private soldier, is by nature and tradition warlike. He believes in the destiny of the Ottoman race to conquer the world. He is easily stirred by an appeal to his religious fanaticism to undergo the greatest hardships in the sacred cause. He longs for war as an opportunity for living at the expense of a conquered country on better fare and in greater comfort than in time of peace. Though strict laws against plunder have been introduced, a certain amount of pillage of the Giaour will ever be allowed to the Turkish soldier, as his recompense for the hardships of the military campaign. He is able to live upon food so scanty that almost any other than the Turk would starve upon it. He is by nature obedient, the obedience of apathy and constitutional Oriental laziness. He goes into battle believing in Kismet, or Fate, and encounters the enemy's bullets with a stolid indifference, believing that it matters not whether he encounters one shot or a million, for he will stand or fall according as it has been predestined by Allah. He has no inducements to study his profession or to rise out of the dull mechanical performance of his work of routine; for that corruption which pervades the entire nation has taken away from him that one great stimulus to exertion which in olden time was the very birthright of each man of his race, the right to rise to command by dint of superior military qualities. An old law provides that one third of the commissions in the army should be given to men from the ranks, but it is systematically evaded by the promotion of men who are Court favourites, and who only join the ranks, it may be but for a few hours, in order that they may be promoted to be officers.

It is said that the Turkish soldier suffers terribly from that curious form of disease known by medical men as nostalgia, and which we call home sickness. Little care is taken to provide the men far away from their places of birth with news or with letters from home. Months often pass without a post arriving; and it is said to be not infrequent to see strong, vigorous men refuse to eat and drink, and cry like children for furlough. Athletic sports, tale-telling, singing, dancing, form their amusements. In the evening, round their camp fires, the officers assemble and the men dance in their presence. Much of their unhappiness is, doubtless, due to the entire absence of womankind from among them. These Turkish soldiers, if well led and a little better educated, would be as fine troops as any that are to be found; but they have no education, and they are totally deficient of all knowledge of trades or handicraft. The Turk is by heritage a warrior, and he leaves to the subject races all the cares of the craftsman and the artisan. Whereas in other armies there are to be found in the ranks carpenters, smiths, tailors, and shoemakers, trades absolutely essential to the well being of an army: in the Turkish none such are to be found, and the want of men

knowing anything of these pursuits must seriously cripple an army engaged in active operations away from the resorts of tradesmen. Moreover, the benighted condition of Turkey generally as regards education acts prejudicially upon the army, in which there are few men fitted to become non-commissioned officers by even such simple knowledge as how to read and to write. But the Turkish private soldier is relatively vastly superior to his officers. The officers of the army form two almost distinct classes, the one composed of men risen from the ranks, the other of pupils of the war school. Amongst the officers from the ranks are to be found many thorough soldiers, with good knowledge of regular work, and of such tactics as are known in the Turkish army; but all the heart is crushed out of these men. No matter how good they may be as officers; no matter what service they may have seen, they can never hope to rise to a higher rank than that of captain; unless, either by bribery or family connection, they can ensure the good word of someone in high places. Promotion is said to be given regimentally up to the rank of captain; but this is often interfered with, and the promotion really rests in the hands of the commander of the corps, a Pasha, probably selected by the clique which governs at Constantinople, at the instance of some Court favourite. The officers from the ranks look down on the war school officers as unpractical and inexperienced; the officers from the war school, in return, consider them ignorant and unfitted to share their society. The junior officers fall back for companionship upon their non-commissioned officers and men, while their General or Colonel treats them as though they were menials. Young men of very few years' service, who have perhaps never seen a shot fired, and whose study of their profession has ceased on the day when they left the war school, are promoted to be field officers, and to the command of regiments and divisions.

From all this it naturally results that the Turkish army, excellent as is the material of its lower ranks, is a very inferior weapon for purposes of war. Drill is studied mechanically; battalions can manoeuvre fairly well upon a system of drill well enough suited for the days of the smooth-bore muskets, but tactics, in the true sense of the word, are not even understood. There is no practice in the duties of outposts and reconnoitring; and only last year, when a regiment of the Turkish Guard Corps was reviewed for my benefit in Crete, I was told by the officer commanding that they knew nothing of skirmishing, leaving that entirely to their rifle battalions. Yet skirmishing or fighting in open order is the whole life and soul of modern infantry tactics. Each of the corps has a preparatory school for the instruction of youths to become officers; but the education is of the most elementary description, and includes no military subject. There is a war school for the purpose of training officers for the army and the staff, in which four or five years are spent by the pupils; but the instruction is most inferior. There is also an artillery school, which, however, only turns out twenty pupils a year for the artillery and about three for the Engineers. The dress of the Turkish army is neat and serviceable, but of late the scarcity of money has prevented it being renewed in the bulk of the army. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery soldiers alike wear a fez, a blue jacket and waistcoat trimmed with red, scarlet sash round the waist, trousers wide to the middle of the calf and then tight as a gaiter, over which, in the cavalry, is drawn a boot of soft, untanned leather. The infantry wear gaiters and shoes, and in the field sandals of sheepskin laced over the feet. The infantry is armed with breechloading rifles—a considerable number with Sniders, some with Remingtons. A large supply of Henry-Martini rifles has lately been procured, but all the army is not yet supplied with them. Such a variety of weapons, of course, involves a great complication of ammunition, and is likely to lead to serious difficulties in war.

Captain W. S. Cooke's work on the Ottoman Empire and its Tributary States, published recently by the Intelligence Department, and from which most of this information has been obtained, places the normal strength of the infantry of the Turkish army at thirty-six regiments, each of three battalions and thirty-six battalions of rifles. Each battalion has eight companies, and a strength of about 800 men. There are fifteen Ihtiat battalions and about thirty other regular battalions furnished by various special levies, giving the infantry of the standing army a grand total of about 150,000.

The cavalry is normally composed of twenty-four Line regiments, each of six squadrons, and two Cossack regiments. It is all light cavalry. Two squadrons in each regiment are armed with the carbine and the remainder with lance and revolver. Each man carries a light curved sabre. The men are good horsemen, and there are plenty of good small horses in the cavalry; but, owing to want of money, or, worse still, to speculation and robbery, generally a large portion of each regiment is dismounted and another large portion mounted on wretched old screws. Of one regiment, says Mr. Vincent, it is narrated that, reduced to a few score mounted men, the Colonel, who was a Christian, after long solicitation obtained the money to buy horses. It was winter, and he thought that the money placed out at interest till the spring would enable him to buy more horses at a cheaper rate. But the Koran forbade the lending of money at interest, so it was locked up in the regimental chest. Meanwhile the complaints of the men, who had for a very long time been left without any pay, reached the ears of superior authority, and an order came that they should be paid from the grant for remounts. They were so paid, and the regiment of horse in due time became a regiment of foot. The famous dromedary corps, in which two mounted riflemen used to ride one dromedary, has been recently disbanded.

The artillery of the Turkish army is said to be the best arm of the service. There ought to be fifteen batteries, each of six guns, for each army corps; but a large portion of these does not exist, and of those which do exist their strength in peace is variable, depending apparently to a great extent upon the number of men and horses which the commander of the battery can suppress in order to put the money in his pocket.

So late as October of last year it is stated, on the authority of Captain Cooke, that muzzle-loaders and breechloaders, bronze and steel, rifled and smooth bore, French, Prussian, and English systems, were mixed up in the same regiment. I believe, however, that now nearly the whole of the artillery is composed of 4-pounder and 6-pounder Krupp guns. The great want seems to be a sufficiency of ammunition waggons, and an organised system of ammunition columns, both for artillery and infantry. The training of the field artillery is modelled upon the Prussian system, and the German instructors have displayed indefatigable energy in improving the service of this arm, fighting perpetually against jealousies, suspicion, corruption, and fanaticism. There is a great scarcity of horses suited for artillery draught purposes. The bulk of the artillery horses is purchased in Hungary. Breeding establishments for cavalry and artillery horses have from time to time been established; but here, as in everything else in Turkey, there is rottenness at the core, and the efforts to improve the breed of horses have met with no success.

The want of draught horses tells also with terrible effect upon the transport train, the greater part of which in Bulgaria and in Asia is composed of requisitioned country carts drawn by oxen. The organisation of this important branch is most defective; and when we remember that the Turkish army carries tents, and that the roads both in European and in Asiatic Turkey are of the worst description, it is not difficult to imagine the scene of confusion that must attend the advance of the Turkish army. What, then, must it be in a retreat? Great attention has been paid to the medical department of the army; but in time of war it is said that all foreign medical officers in the service of the Porte are to be removed; and I hear that the sanitary arrangements in the field are wretched.

The titles of the various ranks in the Turkish army are as follows:—The Commander-in-Chief is called the Serdar Ekrem, a Field-Marshal is a Mushir, a Lieutenant-General commanding a division a Ferik, a Major-General or Brigadier a Liva: all of these are Pashas. A Colonel is a Miri Alaj, a Lieutenant-Colonel a Kaimakam: these are Beys. A Major is an Alaj-Emini, a battalion commander is a Bimbashi, a company commander a Juzbashi, a Lieutenant a Mulazimi, a sergeant-major is a Bash-Tshaush, a sergeant a Sira-Tshaush, a corporal an Onbashi, a quartermaster-sergeant a Buljuk-Emini. I mention these names because I observe that the newspaper correspondents are very fond of giving to the uninitiated public these foreign titles without the necessary explanatory instructions.

It would be too great a farce to give the rates of pay of the Turkish army, because they are purely nominal, no man under the rank of a Colonel having for many years received any pay except by titul instalments, the amount of which bears apparently no relation to that which by regulation he would be entitled to receive.

The rations of the Turkish soldiery are estimated on a very liberal scale even in time of peace, and in war they should be doubled; but the pervading system of speculation and corrupt contracts makes the food even in peace generally of wretched quality, while in war transport and commissariat arrangements are so defective that the Turkish soldier is almost forced to plunder. On the march each man carries some meal in a bag, and a small iron pan, in which he bakes cakes on arriving in camp. Want of transport prevents proper cooking utensils being carried.

I have failed to obtain any accurate information as to the details of organisation of the Turkish armies now in the field, but I have tolerably accurate information of the numbers as they stood towards the close of last month. In European Turkey the Turks had north of the Balkans about 128,000 men, distributed, roughly, as follow:—About 55,000 at Widdin, 10,000 at Rustchuk, 15,000 at Silistria, 17,000 in the Dobruzscha, 18,000 at Schumla, and 13,000 at Varna. In rear of the Balkans they had upwards of 30,000 more, the greater part of whom were at Sofia—a total, say, of 160,000 field troops at the outside. In Asiatic Turkey their numbers were, roughly, about 22,000 at Batoum, the same number at Kars, 12,000 at Ardahan, and nearly 20,000 at Erzeroum, with a detachment at Bayazid; in all about 76,000.

From what has been already said it is evident that a great number of these troops must be derived from the Redif and Mustahfiz, the chief part of whom had had no soldier's training until called up to arms in the presence of the enemy. Diminished contingents had even two years ago reduced the army far below its proper strength. The number of trained men passing into the reserves was very small, and the bulk of these reserves was consequently formed of untrained men. The strain upon the army caused by the insurrection in Bosnia and the Herzegovina still further reduced its strength; then came the campaign in Serbia, when wounds and sickness and want of sanitary arrangements told their tale, and the winter camps in snow and frost, where the Asiatic blood was frozen, and death reaped a plentiful harvest. Even now the armies of the Danube and of the Caucasus do not represent by any means all that Turkey has to provide against her foes. She has still to keep large forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Thessaly and Epirus; in Crete alone she has 8000 men, and far more than that are required to deal with her dogged Montenegrin foes. It is easy to predict that if she is left without money and without friends, to face alone the hosts in arms against her, a worse fate will befall her armies than even that of being defeated in the field. They will die of starvation and exposure.

I have not yet spoken of the irregular troops. These may be subdivided, in general terms, into enlisted Bashi-Bazouks and volunteer Sipahis, Bedouins, &c. Bashi-Bazouks are raised at the outbreak of troubles from within or without. Orders are sent from Constantinople to the governors of vilayets or provinces to supply a certain number of men, and money is sent to them for the purpose. The usual thing then generally takes place: the governors apply to the chiefs of tribes, and between the governors and the chiefs the money is absorbed,



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY SULTAN ABDUL HAMID II.

in fact, a junction of roads leading from a large number of passages of the Danube, and, as two roads lead from it through the Balkans, it is not improbable that this route will be selected by the main Russian army for the passage of the Balkans. The distance from Rustchuk to Tirnova is about sixty miles. Further west again, there is a difficult steep pass over rugged heights, leading from Lovatz to Tatar-Bazardjik, in the valley of the Maritza; and, further west again, the great road leading by Sofia, the main Belgrade and Constantinople road, turns the Balkans on the west. It is guarded by forts in advance of Ta'ar-Bazardjik at the celebrated Trajan's Gate. It is scarcely

to be expected, however, that the Russians will make so long a detour as to traverse the whole length of Wallachia and cross the Danube near the Servian frontier for the sake of using this road. It is far more likely that they will endeavour, if any attempt is made to cross the Balkans, to force them at a more central point.

As a question of strategy, it is considered that the best method of defending a mountain range with a certain number of well-defined passes is to hold all the passes with small detachments of observation, to delay the enemy's passage through whichever of them he may select as long as possible,

and to keep the bulk of the defending army concentrated in a central position in rear, ready to fall upon the head of the enemy's column as it debouches from the pass on to the plains in rear. It must be an operation of many days to pass a large army through any pass upon a single road; and therefore time is given, if the dispositions have been skilfully made, for the defending army to advance to the attack before the whole of the invader's forces can be brought to oppose it. Now, the passes available to the Russians, from that by Pravady on the east to Tirnova on the west, all debouch upon a line of about eighty miles in length, from Aidos on the east

to Eski Saghra on the west. These two points, Aidos and Eski Saghra, are connected by a good road; and Jamboly, a central position about equidistant from the two flanks, directly commands the outlets of the central passes, and is in communication by railway with Adrianopol and Sofia. From the point of view of a strategist, therefore, it would appear that this is the point where the bulk of the Turkish army should be concentrated for the defence of the Balkans. If once the Turks are defeated here in the open field, it is scarcely worth considering what other positions there are between the Russians and Constantinople. From Rustchuk to Adrianople by the Schumla or Tirnova passes is a distance of about 200 miles; from Adrianople to Constantinople is about 150 miles.

Allowing for all opposition, the distance from the Danube to Constantinople could be traversed by a well-found army in less than two months.

The theatre of war in Asia next demands examination. The great barrier of the Caucasus, which naturally divides Europe from Asia, has for many years ceased to form the frontier of Russia, and the mountain chain itself, with some hundreds of miles of its southern slopes, is now in Russian hands. Georgia and part of Armenia have come beneath the sovereignty of the Czar, and are pierced with roads available for military operations. The conquest of these provinces was no light task; but that dogged obstinacy with which Russia carries on her unchanging policy of annexation has triumphed over all obstacles, and, little by little, Russia has extended her territory southwards towards the Mediterranean. The great barrier of the Caucasus once overstepped, natural frontiers have ceased to exist, and the further progress of Russian conquest is but a question of time. All the Caspian Sea except its southern shore is now in Russia's hands. Her flotilla there is steadily increasing; naval stations are being constructed; a little further development of railways and the Caspian will become a Russian lake, for Persia is already, like a ripe plum, ready to drop into the mouth of the Czar. The Trans-Caucasian provinces of Russia can be approached in three different directions: by the seaports in the Black Sea, the chief of which are Sukhum-Kali and Poti; by the seaport of Baku, on the shore of the Caspian; and by that one road which alone crosses the mountains of the Caucasus. This road traverses the Kasbek Pass, and throughout the whole of the winter months is impassable from deep snow. The seat of government is at Tiflis a town of about 100,000 inhabitants, mostly Georgians and Armenians, where are the arsenal and chief military stores of the province. Tiflis is not fortified. It lies immediately south of the Kasbek Pass, by which it can be approached from the railway station of Vladikavkas, by a road of about 140 miles in length, crossing over the mountains at a height of 8000 ft. above the sea. This road is known as the Georgian military road, and is always kept in good order, being repaired as soon as the winter's snows have cleared off. From it a railway runs to Rostov and Taganrog, in the Sea of Azov; and this, though a badly-laid line, will be the chief Russian line of communication with the interior during the present summer. From Tiflis to the seaport of Poti, a distance of nearly 200 miles, there runs a single line of railway, and beside it a road, which has fallen somewhat out of repair since the railway was built, crossing numerous streams. Poti is a very inferior port. There is a bar at the mouth of the river Rion, and ships have to lie in the open roadstead, and their cargoes must be unloaded into barges for discharge. A belt of swampy forest runs inland for some distance, and the place is the haunt of fever and ague. Thielmann says that no European has passed a night there and been spared by the fever. About sixty or seventy miles north of Poti is the seaport of Sukhum-Kali, where there is a better anchorage, though entirely unsheltered from the south wind. It is a more healthy situation than Poti, and would probably long ago have been united by railway to Tiflis were it not that Russia has not considered it worth while to spend money for this purpose, as she has always intended to annex the nearer and still better Turkish port of Batoum, lying just south of her frontier. From Tiflis to Baku, the Caspian seaport of Trans-Caucasia, there is a good post-road, about 350 miles in length. Baku is not a large town having a population of only about 12,000, situated in the midst of a barren and desolate country, where vast naphtha-beds yield their contents by means of springs, the preparation of naphtha forming the chief industry of the place. Baku has a sheltered harbour, and is distant a little more than 500 miles from Astrachan and the mouth of the Volga.

Russian Trans-Caucasia contains very varied natures of country. The plain of the river Rion, which runs into the Black Sea at Poti, is chiefly clothed with dense timber forests, and is feverish and unhealthy. The basin of the river Kura, which runs into the Caspian, contains in its upper part fertile valleys, but its lower part, as well as the lower basin of the Araxes, flows through barren steppes, which can only be cultivated by means of a careful irrigation. The soil, except that of the steppes, is of a rich character. The country rises towards the southern slopes of the mountains in a succession of terraces, all cultivated. Corn of various kinds is grown, there are rich pasture lands, cotton and flax have been successfully cultivated, and the manufacture of tobacco is on the increase. Rich mineral deposits have also been found, chiefly of copper, but also of iron and of silver. The following description of the Russian frontier line is taken from a letter which appeared last February in the *Daily Telegraph*, and conveys a correct idea of the country through which the frontier passes:—"Let us look at the new frontier made by man that has taken the place of one marked out by God. Standing upon Mount Ararat, we are on the spot where the kingdoms meet of Sultan, Shah, and Czar. All around us is a tangled mass of mountains, upheaved by some later convulsions than that which built the great Caucasian range. At our feet, as we look northwards, flows in a south-easterly direction the River Araxes, forming, till near its junction with the Kura, on the great Mogan plain, the Russo-Persian frontier,

But the delta of the Kura is all in Russian hands, and her territory thrusts down a long wedge into Persia along the Caspian shore. Along the northern bank of the Araxes, for nearly one hundred miles from Djulfa, runs the main road from Tabriz, in Persia, to Erivan, a Russian fortified town due north of us as we stand on Ararat, and thence again north to Tiflis, the seat of Government of the province. Due west, for some fifty miles, the Russo-Turkish frontier follows the crest of the Ararat range, turns northwards, crosses the Upper Araxes Valley, follows the valley of the Arpa Tchai, and then, ascending another mountain range, runs north-west along its crest to the Black Sea. This coterminous boundary of Russia and of Turkey is some 350 miles in length. On both sides of this Russian frontier lies a strangely tangled web of mountains and of streams, in which at first it seems hard to introduce any idea of order, such as nature generally shows in all her schemes. Instead of rivers rushing down at right angles from the mountains, we find them running parallel. The Rion, which flows into the Black Sea at Poti, and the Kura, which falls into the Caspian, run at the foot of the great Caucasian range. In Turkish Armenia the mountains seem to form a network, in which the streams are led into strange courses. Here we have the upper waters of the Euphrates flowing at first due west, as though they were going to empty themselves into the Mediterranean, while in between the eastern and western sources of the Euphrates the head waters of the Araxes and of the Chorokh flow eastward; yet the one finds its outlet in the Caspian, the other in the Euxine. Clearly this must be a most difficult country for military operations, affording obstacles of a serious nature at almost every step." I have already pointed out that there are three means of communication between the interior of Russia and these Trans-Caucasian provinces—by the Black Sea and Poti, by the Vladikavkas railway and the Kasbek Pass to Tiflis, and by the Volga and the Caspian to Baku. As soon as the present war was declared, Russia lost the command of the Black Sea route; and she is therefore now restricted to the pass over the mountains, which will be closed against her on the approach of winter, and the Caspian route, which is also likely to be blocked by ice. Thus, if the war endures longer than the present summer, and Russia is still blockaded on the Black Sea, she will have throughout the winter no means of renewing supplies and stores for those provinces. From Poti through Tiflis to Baku runs a great main road, nearly parallel with the chain of the Caucasus. It is the spine of Trans-Caucasia; from it on one side extend vertebræ in the shape of roads running at right angles from this main road to the Turkish frontier. Commencing from the Black Sea coast, one such road follows the coast-line from Poti to Fort St. Nicholas, a small work which has been bombarded by the Turkish ships since the opening of the campaign. From Orpiri, a village about forty miles inland from Poti, a good post-road descends to Ozurgeti, and is connected with Fort St. Nicholas. It is from this post that a Russian reconnaissance advanced in the direction of Batoum at the opening of the campaign, and was driven back by the Turkish troops posted on the Tchourouk. The next road of any importance to the frontier is one which, starting from a point about half-way between Tiflis and Poti, follows the valley of the Upper Kura to Akhaltsich. This is a town of some 14,000 inhabitants, close to the Turkish frontier. Sir Arthur Cunynghame, who visited it in 1873, says that the fortifications, though impregnable against insurrectionists, would be untenable against modern artillery, and that it is commanded from heights close at hand. From Tiflis a road runs to Achalkalaki, a distance of more than one hundred miles, passing on the road the village of Biely Klutch, to which a part of the Tiflis arsenal has recently been removed. Achalkalaki, which was once a fine city, is now but a poor village. It has, however, a fort of very secondary importance, also commanded from hills at short range. From Tiflis there are several routes leading to the great Russian frontier fortress of Gumri or Alexandropol, and through this passes the main high road into Asiatic Turkey. The fortress here is separated from the town by a ravine, and has lately been considerably strengthened by the Russians. Sir Arthur Cunynghame says that a number of Krupp guns of very large calibre have been mounted there; but he adds that it is apparently capable of escalade from the towns and ravines on the eastern side. Alexandropol has been converted by the Russians into a great frontier dépôt. Here was collected the force which, under General Melikoff, has advanced on the main road against Kars, and it will doubtless be the advanced base of operations in the Russian campaign against Turkey. By far the best though the longest way from Tiflis to Alexandropol is to follow the main road towards Baku until Novo-Akstafa is reached, thence to turn off on the post-road to Delijan, where the road branches, one good route leading to Alexandropol, another to Erivan. The distance from Tiflis to Alexandropol by this route is about 170 miles. There is a shorter road, but not so good, only about 120 miles in length. Erivan is situated some forty miles back from the Turkish frontier, and from it runs the great post road to Tabriz, in Persia, and thence to Teheran. Erivan is a town of some 12,000 inhabitants, mostly Armenians, and has one of those old-fashioned fortifications which depend chiefly for their strength upon the thickness of their walls. From Erivan some inferior roads lead over the Ararat range to Bayazed, a fortified place situated in the extreme angle of the Turkish frontier, under the slopes of Mount Ararat; and by these roads Russian troops have advanced, and Bayazed has surrendered without a blow, its garrison falling back in the direction of Erzeroum. A road running parallel to the frontier, in many places very bad, but still available for troops, connects Fort St. Nicholas, Akhaltsich, Achalkalaki, and Alexandropol with villages at the foot of the Ararat range. The whole of the country lying between the great Poti-Baku road and the Turkish frontier is intersected by ravines and streams.

Let us now pass to the Turkish territory. Standing back about 180 miles from the Russian frontier at Alexandropol, with a mountainous, broken country between, is Erzeroum, the

capital of Turkish Armenia, with a population of about 40,000 souls. It is far better built than most Turkish towns, its houses being mostly constructed of stone, and some of them of handsome appearance. It stands on a small hill at the foot of a mountain in an extensive plain, and contains no less than seventy mosques and three Christian churches. It is well supplied with fountains, whose water is conducted to them by conduits from the hills. It is surrounded on north, south, and east by high mountains, on the slopes of which the Turks have constructed earthworks; but it is not strongly fortified. From Erzeroum as a centre, roads branch out to all parts of the frontier from Bayazed to Batoum; the two chief roads being that leading through Kars, which is about forty miles from Alexandropol and 140 from Erzeroum, and that leading by Kara Kalissa to Bayazed, distant about 180 miles. The first of these roads—namely, that by Kars—divides at Meshed, about sixteen miles west of Kars, whence two separate routes lead to Erzeroum—one by Bardes and Olti, and one by Khorasan; another and more northern road leads direct from Kars to Olti, without going near Bardes; a road also leads from Kars to Kara Kalissa, on the Bayazed-Erzeroum road. From Olti, which is about seventy miles from Erzeroum, a road leads to Ardahan, some twenty miles from the frontier, opposite Achalkalaki; and another road to the frontier opposite Akhaltsich; another, again, to Batoum. Thus, if the Turks take up a position between Olti and Khorasan, they will cover all the roads leading from the Russian frontier upon Erzeroum. From Khorasan to Olti would be about four marches. In front of this line there is a chain of mountains called the Soghanli-Dagh, covered with forests of Scotch firs and intersected by streams running in deep gullies, but penetrated by numerous tracks, some of them even passable for wheels, by which an advancing army is enabled to evade the main roads. It was in this manner that Paskievitch turned the Turkish position when they attempted to defend these mountains in 1829.

And now a word as to the Turkish defences on the frontier. And first Batoum. Batoum, though exposed to the north, is a good harbour, sheltered from the south winds by high hills, with deep water close to the shore. It is about thirty miles by land from the Russian frontier, and is strongly defended both by land and by sea. The value to any nation whose territories border the Black Sea is great; for it is the only good port on the east coast south of the Sea of Azov. Doubtless, if it were in the hands of the Russians, it would, long ere this, have been in railway communication with Tiflis; and we can well understand their anxiety to obtain it. Thielmann relates that the wretched port of Poti owes its prosperity, if not indeed its very existence, to a slip of the pen; "for, when Turkey ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Adrianople the territory between Kars and the sea, the boundary line was by general consent drawn to run down the river Tschorokh, which arrangement would have brought over to the Russian side the advantageous harbour of Batoum. It was, however, discovered, but not until after the ratification of the treaty of peace, that the river Tscholock, which runs about eighteen miles on this side of Batoum, had been inserted in the treaty as the boundary line. Batoum was lost, and Poti was accepted in its stead." The next fortified place is Ardahan; here there are only field-works; it is a mere mud village, with an old castle, the houses being for the most part built underground for protection from the severity of the climate. Ardahan can be approached both from Akhaltsich and Achalkalaki; but it affords excellent positions for defence against an advance from either side. Kars is, as I write, besieged by the Russians. It is a partly walled town, with a citadel situated on both banks of the Kars-Tchai, crossed here by stone bridges. It has a population of 13,000 or 14,000, and is situated in a corn-producing plain. It is surrounded by heights, and would be difficult to fortify thoroughly; but the Turks have constructed redoubts for its defence. A Russian despatch described the garrison leaving the fortress on April 30, and taking up a position under the shelter of these redoubts. It has, however, been turned by the cavalry of General Melikoff, and, if not already in his hands, will probably be soon reduced by bombardment. Should this fail, it can be invested and turned. I am not aware whether the Turks have thrown up any fortifications on the road between Erzeroum and Bayazed. There is, I believe, a good position at Kara-Kalissa; but it looks as though the Turks were falling back to concentrate and defend a position near Erzeroum. If so, they are right, in point of strategy; but if their concentrated army is once beaten, the advance upon Erzeroum will be rapid and easy. Erzeroum is situated on the upper waters of the western Euphrates; to reach it from Bayazed the upper waters of the eastern Euphrates are crossed. From Erzeroum to Trebizond there is a good road of about 200 miles in length; and it is about the same distance to Diarbekir, on the great Bagdad caravan road. From Diarbekir to the Gulf of Scanderoun it is about 300 miles.

In considering the progress of war in Asiatic Turkey, Persia cannot be entirely left out of the question. I gather from the newspapers that she has concentrated a force of 20,000 or 30,000 men at the north-west angle of her frontier, where it joins Russia on the north and Turkey on the west. A force issuing from this corner of Persia, which is thrust out like a bastion between Russian and Turkish territory, might exercise a most powerful effect upon the fortunes of the campaign. Persia, I believe, dreads Russia, who has conquered her troops in repeated campaigns, and once dictated terms of peace to her in her capital of Teheran. Both on the western and on the eastern shores of the Caspian Russia has gradually encroached upon Persian territory. On the west shore she has thrust the Persian frontier back on the river Araxes, has annexed Baku and Lenkoran; on the eastern side she has pushed Persia southwards beyond the Atrek, and has formed a naval station at Ashourada. Persia retains the southern shore of the Caspian, but Russia permits no flag but her own to float upon that sea; and the Shah and his advisers cannot fail to see that the Caspian is destined to

become a Russian lake, and that sooner or later Russia hopes to plant one foot upon the Mediterranean and the other upon the Persian Gulf. France, who at one time had great influence in Persia, has long since abandoned it; and there is one nation only to which the Shah can possibly look for help. That nation is England; but our policy of late years has not been in the direction of supporting the Shah. He has nothing to fear from England, and would gladly place himself under our protection, were it real and earnest; but, as it is, his interests lie in the direction of keeping in favour with Russia. To act alone against her without the support of England would be to court destruction at her hands, and, therefore, we may safely assume that the force assembled about Khoi will not act in a sense hostile to Russia. The Turkish and Persian Mohammedans are of different sects, and the Persians do not recognise the Sultan as the Kaliph. It is therefore quite possible that when the fortune of war turns against Turkey the Persian forces may be let loose to plunder in the direction of Lake Van and Kurdistan; nor would it be possible for England, even were she so disposed, to march any force into this part of Persia in the course of the present year.

Whatever operations are conducted in Armenia or Turkestan must be carried on before winter sets in; for in the winter the country is covered with deep snow and is intensely cold. On the other hand, in summer the heat is excessive—in fact, the characteristic of the Armenian climate is the great extremes of heat and cold. The climate varies greatly in different parts of the country. The plateaux are healthy, though the sanitary conditions of the towns and villages are very bad; but the valleys and marshes which border the rivers running down from the plateaux of Erzeroum are unhealthy in the extreme. It is probable that considerable quantities of the chief articles of supply for an army would be found in the country, meat and flour being abundant; water, too, is plentiful in Armenia; fuel, however, is very scarce, except on the seacoast and the Soghanli-Dagh. Camels, horses, and oxen are to be found for transport; and, as the Russian army operating here is said to be deficient in transport, it is probable that it will make heavy requisitions upon the people of Armenia. An Armenian lately staying in London, whose opinion is entitled to great weight, expressed his belief that if the Russians were signally successful in Armenia an insurrection of the Armenian Christians would take place against the Turks; but, from all the accounts which have reached me from recent travellers in that country, it appears that the Armenian Christians have little to complain of. They are exempt from military conscription; and no recent instances of oppression have come to light. On the other hand, were a strong force of any other Power to enter the Russian Caucasian provinces—a force of sufficient strength to give confidence to the Circassians—it is probable that the hill tribes of the Caucasus and other tribes submitting unwillingly to Russian rule might easily be induced to revolt. A rising even north of the Caucasus would seriously interfere with one of Russia's only two lines of supply; a rising amongst the men of Daghestan might interfere with her line of operations from Baku. Under the present condition of the Russian advance in Asiatic Turkey, it could only be by an attack upon her communications from Persia or the Black Sea that she could be compelled to retreat by any force not actually superior in point of numbers.

Before concluding this sketch, a few words as to the movements of the contending armies up to the time of my sending these proofs to press (May 15) may be of interest. On April 24 without previous declaration of war, the Russian army crossed the Roumanian frontier. While the right wing crossed the Pruth opposite Jassy, the centre reached it at Leovo, and the left wing marched directly upon the Danube, occupying Kilia, Ismail, Reni, and Galatz, pushing on a column which seized the Barbosch railway bridge across the Sereth and protected it by batteries, while a still further advance was made in this direction to Ibralla. While the left wing holds and fortifies these places, the centre and right are marching by the valleys of the Pruth, Berlat, and Sereth towards the Danube. Troops have been sent by railway to Bucharest and Giurgevo, and other points higher up the river have been occupied. Meanwhile the Roumanian army has occupied Turn-Severin and Kalafat, opposite Widdin. A few Cossacks are said to have been sent across the river at Reni; but the movements of the Russians have been mainly confined to forming a cordon of troops along the Danube, and bringing on their columns through Roumania. They have taken the post and the telegraphs, as well as the railways, into their hands, and kept their secrets so well that but little information has leaked out. But we know that all their transport must march by road; that the roads are still in a very bad condition, and that the distance from Jassy to Rustchuk is about 275 miles. As it is probable that the bulk of their matériel will be brought up to the front before the passage of the river is attempted, and as fifty miles a week is a good average for marches over such roads, all stoppages included, good authorities estimate that they will not be ready to cross till end of the present month.

I have no knowledge of the Turkish plan of defence; nor has the press given any indications of what it is likely to be. Beyond some useless cannonading from their gun-boats on the Danube, the Turks have done nothing to hinder the Russian dispositions. They appear to have fallen back from the Dobrudscha; but troops drawn in from Widdin towards the centre are said to have been sent back on the occupation of Kalafat by the enemy. The Turks have bombarded Kalafat from Widdin; but have nowhere attempted to effect a lodgment on the left bank of the Danube. It would have been a very useful stroke to destroy the Barbosch bridge; but probably the Russian advance without previous declaration of war took them by surprise; and they were unwilling to commit any hostile act against Roumania so long as there was a chance of that State remaining neutral.

In Asia on the same day the Russians crossed the frontier. A reconnaissance was made towards Batoum, and repulsed.

Meanwhile simultaneous advances were made towards Ardahan, Kars, and Bayazed. The latter place was abandoned by its garrison, who retreated towards Erzeroum. What has occurred on the Ardahan route we do not know. Kars was turned by the Russian cavalry, which is said to have harassed a force under Mukhtar Pasha, retiring from Kars towards Erzeroum. Subsequently Kars has been invested, partially if not wholly; and it appears probable that the main Russian advance will take place by the Ardahan and Bayazed routes. The latter road turns the strongest position on the Soghanli Dagh, and an advance in force by it would compel the Turks to fall back nearer to Erzeroum. Meanwhile the position of Batoum on the flank is a constant source of danger to Russia; because at any time a large force might be landed there and advance into Russian territory, so that Batoum must necessarily be masked by a force much larger than its existing garrison would demand. This accounts for the rash assault made on the 11th, which met with the fate it deserved. The Russians will meet with great difficulties of transport and supply in Turkish Armenia. They encountered such difficulties in their campaigns in 1828-29; and now the size of the invading army is much greater, the weight of ammunition to be carried far heavier, and the roads are no better—are, indeed, probably worse than they were at that time.

I express no opinion whether England will or will not be drawn into this war in defence of British interests; but it is evident that if the course of events should lead this country to send a force to Constantinople or to the Black Sea, the neck of land in front of Gallipoli must first be occupied, in order to secure from interruption the passage of the Dardanelles. Gallipoli and the position of Boulair are nearer than Constantinople to the Balkans, and I find a general concurrence of opinion amongst our highest military authorities, that the Russians could reach Constantinople within less than sixty days from their crossing the Danube. I am not in the secrets of the War Office, and therefore cannot tell how long it would take to prepare and send out a British force sufficient to hold the Constantinople position; but, in my own humble opinion, based upon what has been done on previous occasions, it would not be less than from forty-five to fifty days. If that be at all correct, the nation has not much time for making up its mind.

THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH NAVIES.

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LATE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR OF HER MAJESTY'S NAVY.

Although the great and ruling events of the war will doubtless turn upon military operations, it is likely that the navies of the two countries will furnish many exciting and some instructive incidents, and both the order and the rapidity of hostilities will be much influenced by the respective naval conditions of the belligerents. And however viewed—whether broadly as fleets or in more detail as ships—the Russian and Turkish navies are alike interesting. The interest is in each case almost exclusively confined to ironclad ships, as in neither navy, if we except certain Imperial yachts of very high speed, do any remarkable vessels of unarmoured types exist, nor is the number of efficient vessels of this kind great in either navy.

Viewing, therefore, the ironclad navies of the two countries, we observe, first, that the navy of Russia is of a much more composite and diversified nature than that of Turkey. While the latter consists entirely of broadside ships (excepting the river boats), the Russians have adopted both broadsides and turrets, and both broadsides and turrets have been embodied in vessels of very different types. Until within the last few years, and more particularly before the advent of Admiral Popoff to that somewhat undefined but very powerful office of extra-constructor which he has of late years held, the Russian navy had but a remote relation to the British Navy. In the days of wooden ships, the Russian Navy was, no doubt, modelled in pretty close conformity with Western war-ships; and, even since the introduction of armour-clads, the examples of England and France certainly have had great influence with Russian designers; but there were other powerful influences also at work, and the American monitor type of vessel, and the English turret system of the late Captain Cowper Coles, obtained admirers and imitators in the Russian Admiralty. Admiral Popoff has subsequently established closer relations with British constructors, and his admiration of our ships and systems of design has often been publicly expressed by him; but the gallant Admiral seems to be himself so original a designer as to give the freest scope to his own inventive faculties, and the Russian Navy accordingly now includes more than one type of vessel bearing his peculiar impress, and among them the famous circular ironclads which have been described and illustrated in these columns. In the Turkish Navy, on the contrary, British influence has been paramount in all essential respects, and the result is that the Turkish ironclads are of much less variable type, and entirely free from the influence exerted in America by Mr. Ericsson and in England by Captain Coles.

Counting ironclads of all kinds and sizes, including gun-boats, and ships in progress as well as finished ships, the Russian navy is the larger of the two, comprising twenty-nine vessels against the twenty-one of the Turkish navy, and an aggregate tonnage (displacement) of 92,178 against 79,722. Of ships of 5000 tons and upwards, the Russians have four, while the Turks have six, of which only five are available, as will presently be seen; of ships between 5000 and 2000 tons each, the Russians have twelve and the Turks ten (eight only available); of vessels between 2000 and 1000 tons, there are thirteen Russian and no Turkish, the remaining five Turkish vessels being small river gun-boats of only 328 tons each, carrying only 3½-in. armour, and so constructed as to be capable of being readily taken to pieces (*démontable*). We shall presently have occasion to show that two—and probably three—of the most important vessels that appear in the list of

Turkish ships are still in England, more or less incomplete, and must be deducted from the twenty-one ships with which we have credited the Turkish navy. This will at the same time reduce the tonnage from 79,722 tons to 61,294 tons, or two-thirds the tonnage of the Russian ships.

Before looking more closely into the character of these two ironclad navies, it will be well to observe that in the present war Turkey will probably derive a special advantage from the fact that her ships are to operate at home, or near at home; while the Russian fleet must operate chiefly at an enormous distance from its base and from Russian ports. This assumes, of course, that the war will be carried on in the south only, and not in the Baltic, as it is highly improbable that the Turks will attempt anything against the Russian ports of the Baltic or of the Gulf of Finland. For whether the Russian Baltic fleet, on the opening up of the navigation, remains in the north or proceeds to the Mediterranean (as has been, in the latter case, confidently asserted), it is exceedingly improbable that Turkey will be able to spare any great and powerful squadron of her ironclads for operations in the north, because in the former case she would scarcely care to encounter the Russian fleet at so great a distance from her own ports, especially as even a decisive victory there would be comparatively barren of results now that every port of importance can be readily protected by electric torpedoes; and if the Russian Baltic fleet comes south, the Turks must either watch or fight it. Of course, there is the possible case of the Russian Baltic squadron coming to the Mediterranean, and being there engaged and defeated, or even destroyed, by a superior force of Turkish ironclads; but in that case, there can be but little doubt, the Turkish fleet would be so much knocked about as to be effectually prevented—even if other causes did not exist to deter it—from going so far afield as the Baltic for further advantage and glory. The presence of a Turkish squadron in the Baltic is, in fact, under any circumstances of the present war, so improbable a contingency that it need hardly be considered, and would not deserve even to be mentioned but for the daring and enterprising qualities of Hobart Pasha, its present Commander-in-Chief, to whom the bold and unanticipated nature of the expedition might be a strong inducement to undertake it. Its improbability is, however, so great as to lend great credit to the rumour that a squadron of at least ten Russian ironclads may shortly make its appearance in the Mediterranean. In the Black Sea Russia has but two ironclads, and these are the two circular vessels, the Novgorod and the Admiral Popoff, which have been specially designed for the defence of the mouths of the Dnieper and of the Straits of Kertch. Powerful as those two vessels may be for their intended purposes, they are small in comparison with the large Turkish frigates (which are, indeed, three times their size), and are not, we have reason to believe, in the best condition. It was stated in public that the boilers and machinery of the first vessel, the Novgorod, were not in good order even at the date of our visit to her in November, 1875; while the Admiral Popoff has only temporary gun-carriages of an inferior kind, the splendid hydraulic gun-carriages which Messrs. Easton and Anderson, of Erith, have lately constructed for her are either still in their establishment or must have left there within the last few days. It is likely, therefore, that these two vessels will act chiefly on the defensive, and consequently the entire extent and circuit of the Black Sea lie open to the operations of the Turkish fleet. It is not at all probable that, even under these circumstances, the Russians will attempt to force the Dardanelles and Bosphorus with their ships from the Baltic; but it will scarcely be consistent with their naval prowess or with their historical naval reputation if they make no diversion, by way of relief to their Black Sea ports, coasts, and naval establishments. In time of war, and especially in these days, events occur so swiftly that what we are now writing, and are about to write, may possibly be set aside even before it comes under the eyes of our readers; but at the time of writing there would appear to be grounds for giving credence to the statement that a considerable squadron of Russian ironclads will shortly come south, will make their appearance in the Mediterranean, and will compel the Turks either to send their most powerful ships south or to submit to have Salonica, Alexandria, and other ports ravaged by the enemy. At this point, however, it becomes necessary to revert to the composition of the two hostile ironclad navies.

We will first describe the Turkish ships. The largest of these are two very large frigates, of 9000 tons each (more exactly, 8994 tons by measurement displacement), which have quite recently been built in England, and one of which has not yet left our shores. Although it has been stated (at the time of writing) that this ship, the Hamidieh, is on the point of sailing for Turkey, and although she is receiving coals, oil, tallow, provisions, and other stores for the voyage, we venture to believe that she will not attempt to leave, and for the simple reason that she is entirely without armament. She has not a gun on board, and although it might not be impossible for the Turkish Government to obtain guns of some approximately suitable kind for her without much delay, modern guns require such special and elaborate carriages and other fittings as cannot be produced and applied in a few days. If she had been got away a few weeks ago there would probably have been no Russian vessel to intercept and molest her; but the time for an unmolested voyage of an unarmed Turkish frigate of great value has probably already passed away, and Russian vessels are, no doubt, on the look-out for her. The ship, it is true, is of very high speed, and is a powerful ram, and a dashing captain might possibly elude or disregard even a watchful and a powerful enemy; but machinery may break down, and the ship has no trained crew to make the sail power available, so that she might well fall an easy prey to an enemy if the trip were attempted; and, besides this, questions may now arise respecting the officering and manning of this ship in England during the actual hostilities between Turkey and Russia. On the whole, we shall be surprised if this ship, notwithstanding her very advanced state,

is not doomed to inactivity during the present war. If so, it will be a great misfortune to the Turkish Government, as she is one of the two most costly and powerful ships which they possess. We need not further dwell upon her, as she is in every respect similar to the Mesoudiye. This fine ship (like the other) has been built by the Thames Ironworks Company, under the superintendence of officers of the British Admiralty. In general characteristics the Mesoudiye is like the Hercules, but with the central battery very much lengthened, in order to carry twelve guns of eighteen tons each, instead of the eight of the Hercules. This enormous battery of Armstrong guns at once stamps her as a ship of the very first class as regards offensive powers, superior, in fact, in this respect to all the ships of the British Navy, excepting only the Alexandra. In order to accomplish this object, the ship has been made somewhat longer than any modern ironclads of our own Navy, and of a breadth equal to that of the broadest of our broadside ships. Practically speaking, however, she compares for size very nearly with our own Sultan, as the following figures will show:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Displacement
	Feet.	Feet.	Tonnage.
Sultan	325	59	8899
Mesoudiye	333	59	8994

It should be stated that the Sultan has a small upper-deck battery, which the other ship has not, and that there are other differences between the two ships, which account for the differences of armament, that need not here be dwelt upon. The armour of the Mesoudiye is in places 12 in. thick, with the usual taperings towards the ends, and in the strakes below and above the water-line; and one of the means by which the weight of armour is kept down to a reasonable amount, notwithstanding the great length of the battery, is that of narrowing the belt of armour before and abaft the battery, and more particularly keeping the upper edge of the armour-belt down much nearer to the water-line than has been usual in the large ironclads of our own Navy. The total weight of the armour of this ship, and of the teak timber backing which supports it, is 2000 tons. The height of her ports is ten feet above the water, and, in order to keep the

guns up to this height, and at the same time to keep the deck before and abaft the battery down near to the water's surface, a great "break," or change of level at the main deck occurs at the ends of the battery. As the upper deck is continuous, it results that the height between the decks outside of the battery is very much greater than that within the battery, the latter being only just sufficient, of course, to allow of the guns being freely and comfortably fought. This great loftiness between decks—which is also observable, and from the same cause although in different degrees, in several of our British ironclads—strikes the eyes of visitors in a remarkable manner. It gives great spaciousness to the ward-room and many of the officers' cabins, and makes it difficult for any one seated in these apartments to realise the fact that they are on board an ironclad man-of-war. In point of fact, however, all these spacious apartments are outside of the armour protection, and all their splendid fittings and decorations would be exposed to speedy destruction in action. This great ship, the Mesoudiye, is rigged, and carries a fair proportion of canvas, and, having engines (by Maudalay) of over 7000 indicated



HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA, COMMANDING THE ARMY ON THE DANUBE.

horse power, is capable of steaming, when hard pressed, at the rate of 13½ knots per hour. She is built with a formidable ram stem for running down an enemy, and with steam steering-gear, to give her great handiness when under steam. It will sufficiently complete her description to say that the guns at either end of her battery are so placed as to fire within a few degrees of the line of keel; that she has three additional guns of 6½ tons each on the upper deck, to complete the bow and stern fire; and that, besides these, she has six 20-pounders, also on the upper deck, for saluting and other subordinate purposes.

The Turkish navy next comprises four ships all of 56 ft. beam, 293 ft. in length, and of 6500 tons displacement tonnage. They are protected with 5½-in. armour on 10-in. wood backing, the hulls being of iron. They all have engines of 4500 indicated horse power, and steamed, when in good condition and doing their best, at twelve knots. They are each armed with fifteen guns of 6½ tons each and one of 12½ tons. They were all built in this country, several years ago, and are rigged vessels. These ships are named Azizieh, Orkanieh, Mahmoudieh, and Osmanieh respectively. Mr. Martin, in his "Statesman's Year Book," states that the last-named ship is

somewhat larger than the others, and he speaks of her as follows:—"Among the other ironclads the largest is the Osmanieh, built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, and launched Sept. 2, 1864. The Osmanieh is a ram, armour-plated from stem to stern, 309 ft. long, 56 ft. broad, and of a burden of 4200 tons (old measurement, we may presume). The stem of the vessel projects about four feet beyond the upper deck at the water-line." Our own information points, as we have stated, to this ship being of substantially the same size and description as the other three vessels, all of which were built at about the same time, and we do not think there is any great or substantial difference between them.

The next ship in point of importance in the Turkish fleet is the Athar Terfik (originally built in France for the Khedive of Egypt under the name of the Ibrahieh), which is 275 ft. long, 50 ft. broad, and has a displacement tonnage of 5000 tons. She is defended with 8-in. armour, and carries eight guns of 12½ tons. Her engines are of 3500 indicated horse power, and her speed about twelve knots. We may in this connection mention two ships of about the same tonnage as this one, which, as already stated, appear in the list of Turkish ships, but must be deducted therefrom in order to free the list

from unavailable vessels. We refer to two powerful vessels now under construction by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, of Poplar, and named respectively the Payki Sherref and the Barji Zafer. The most advanced of these vessels has two months' work to be done upon her, and the other is not yet launched. Neither can, therefore, be allowed to leave this country for Turkey during the war, because of international law. It will be understood that these ships are in a somewhat different position from that of the Hamidieh already adverted to, for whereas she was Turkish property, and under the Turkish flag, before war was declared; the other two ships are the property of the English builders, and cannot now be parted with to a belligerent, or if parted with cannot, without a violation of international law, be taken by a belligerent owner from our ports. In point of fact, we understand that no attempt to bring the Turks into possession of either of these two ships will be made, and it is rumoured that they have ceased altogether to be the property of the Turkish Government, and have passed, subject to the claims of the builders, into the hands of private persons. They may therefore be dropped altogether out of consideration in dealing with the relative naval strengths of the belligerent

Powers. It has been either great neglect, or a marked want of funds, that has deprived the Turkish navy of these ships in their present contest with Russia. They carry armour as thick as that of the largest of their ships—viz., 12-inch, and are to be armed with more powerful guns than any other Turkish ship bears, having an armament each of four 25-ton guns. They are also short, broad, and handy ships, with an intended speed of twelve knots, and would have been powerful and invaluable additions to any navy in the present day.

The Turks next possess two vessels of still smaller size, but of a modern type, and well adapted by their armour, guns, and handiness for modern naval warfare. These are the Fethi Bulend and the Mukadamme Kies, sister ships. The

former of these was built in this country by the Thames Ironworks Company, Blackwall; and the latter is as nearly as possible an exact reproduction of her, built in the Imperial Dockyard at Constantinople, and mainly by Turkish workmen. These small vessels, which are of only 2760 tons displacement, on a length of 235 ft. by a breadth of 42 ft., have engines of 3000 indicated horse power, and have a speed of nearly fourteen knots, which is enormous for vessels so small. They each carry 9-in. armour, with a battery of four 12½-ton guns, each gun being placed at the angle of the battery, so as to obtain with the four guns fire in all directions, or very nearly so. It is difficult to put a full value upon small fast armour-clad vessels of this type under the conditions of modern warfare; and we

may observe, in passing, that it is a matter both of surprise and of regret that the British Navy includes no such ships.

We come next to a couple of somewhat smaller vessels, not altogether unlike the Fethi Bulend in their general type, but inferior to her in the essential elements of armour, engine power, and speed. We refer to the Avni Allah, built in 1869 by the Thames Company, and the Muni Zafer, built at the same time by Samuda Brothers. These vessels are 230 ft. long, 36 ft. broad, and have a displacement of 2320 tons. They each carry four 12½-ton guns, with devices (differing from those of the Fethi Bulend) for securing great horizontal scope of fire; but their thickest armour is 7-inch, their engine power 2000 indicated, and their speed twelve knots.



ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

All the foregoing ships, with one exception, have been built for the Turkish Government. We now come to some vessels of earlier and inferior types, several of which were originally constructed for the Egyptian Government and afterwards handed over by the Khedive to the Sultan. There are three corvettes, almost alike, named Athar Shefket, Neghin Shefket, and Idjla Liah, all of about 210 ft. long, 40 ft. broad, and of 2300 tons displacement. They each carry four 150-pounders (of about 6½ tons) and one 12½-ton gun, and are protected with 4½-inch armour. They have engines of 2000 indicated horse power, and steam from eleven to twelve knots. Besides these three vessels, there are two others—the Latif Gelit and the Hasi Rahman, carrying 4½-inch armour and four guns (two of 6½ tons and two smaller); but these are of light draught (9 ft.), and have low-powered engines (being intended for the Danube

months), and are consequently of low speed, and weak both offensively and defensively. Of the five *démontable* river gun-boats it is needless to say more than has been already mentioned, except that they each carry two 9-inch guns in turrets, are defended with 3-inch armour, draw 6 ft. of water, and steam two of them at nine knots, and three of them at seven knots. It is most probably the Latif Gelit which has been blown up on the Danube.

The only Turkish ironclad which we have left unmentioned is a ship called the Noosretieh, which has been constructed at Constantinople, and may be considered as of a similar type to the Mesoudiye and Hamidieh, but much smaller, being of 6900 tons displacement. This ship is included in some lists as completed, and as taking a part in the present war. M. Dialere states that she carries ten guns of 12½ tons in a central battery,

with angular fire at the corners within 15 degrees of the line of keel, and that the bow and stern chasers consist of one 6½ ton unprotected gun on the upper deck. Her thickest armour is 9 in. Besides her ironclads, Turkey possesses unarmoured ships as follows—viz., three or four ships of the line, five frigates, and several corvettes, with numerous despatch and gun boats of various descriptions, amounting probably to fifty. There are likewise three Imperial yachts of high speed, which may be made available for despatch and transport purposes. Of the condition of the various vessels composing the fleet we must speak presently.

On turning to look at the Russian navy, we find we have to deal with an ironclad fleet of a very different character indeed to that of Turkey. We have seen that at the head of the latter stands the large English-built and English-armed frigate

Mesoudiye, with its long outspread battery of broadside 18-ton guns. There is no ship at all analogous to this in the Russian navy. At the head of that navy stands the Peter the Great, which in its general characteristics resembles our own Devastation and Draught types of ship, being a large two-turreted twin-screw mastless ship, with very thick armour, very heavy guns, and a high speed. This powerful ship is 330 ft. long, 64 ft. broad at the battery, and has a displacement of nearly 10,000 tons. She has also been supplied with engines and boilers intended to produce no less than 10,000 indicated horse power, and to give to the vast ship a speed of fifteen knots. Her armour is 15 in. thick, and each of her four guns weighs 40 tons. The worst rumours have reached this country about this vessel, some of them going the length of averring that she is leaky, that her engines when at work shake her all to pieces, that she cannot stand, the fire of her own guns, that her engines are failures, and that instead of being one of the fastest ironclads in the world, she is, in point of fact, one of the slowest. The writer of these lines having seen the ship, and gone carefully through her more than once, advises the reader to receive these statements with distrust. No doubt there are very great difficulties to be encountered and overcome in turning out in Russian factories and dockyards such a ship as this, and it is not impossible—especially as the ship has been sheathed with wood, in the working and fastening of which to an iron hull under water extreme accuracy and care are indispensable—that some leakages may have occurred, although these need only be believed when some evidence is given. The Peter the Great can hardly, however, be structurally weak, or leaky in any very serious manner; and although our own recent experience must warn us not to place excessive confidence in marine engines, it may be assumed that the firm of Baird and Co., of St. Petersburg, who manufactured the engines and boilers, have made no very great or permanent failure in her machinery. Making all allowances for possible or probable shortcomings, it will be safe to assume that this ship, although exclusively Russian built, will be found to correspond pretty closely to what her elements of design and construction would lead us to expect. If it be true that the Russian Government intend to send a squadron south the Peter the Great will no doubt form its leading ship, and we shall probably have an opportunity of seeing her in English ports. However dreadful in many respects, an engagement between this ship and the Mesoudiye would illustrate a great many questions upon which much doubt at present exists, and it is to be hoped that if the course of events should unhappily bring about such an engagement, neither skill nor courage will be wanting on the part of their officers and crews, so that the merits of these great rival ships and rival systems of naval design may be fairly exhibited. Although the Peter the Great is well known to us, and we have, in fact, all her plans before us as we write, we think it will interest our readers to cite the following observations from M. Dislere's book on *La Guerre d'Escadre*, published last year. He says:—"At the epoch when the British Admiralty was led to construct ironclad ships with central batteries, and without masts or sails, carrying in turrets guns of the greatest calibre, the Russian marine authorities arrived at the same conclusion, and, almost on the same day, the Devastation was commenced at Portsmouth and the Peter the Great at St. Petersburg. Larger than the English ship, with a displacement a little greater, thanks also to a reduction in the coal supply, and consequently in her steaming distance, the Peter the Great was able to receive armour plating of excessive thickness ('500 millimetres') at the water-line, with a proportional increase in the other parts of her armour-plating. The draught of water, in view of the exigencies of navigation in the Baltic, was reduced to 23 ft., from which followed the necessity of increasing considerably the length of the ship, and of augmenting the power of its machinery. . . . To resume, the Peter the Great represents, for the time at which she was commenced, the maximum useful effect to be derived from a displacement of about 10,000 tons." However this may be, we clearly see in this ship an embodiment, at a very early period of the development of these large European monitors, of a well-studied effort to keep pace in Russia with the very latest progress made in England; and, in point of fact, a careful study of her design proves that, if the Peter the Great has any very considerable defects, they must be defects of workmanship rather than of principle or of plan. We see no less clearly that, in a conflict between this great seagoing mastless monitor and such a frigate as the Mesoudiye we should witness a contest between the latest and highest development of the frigate type and a very powerful example of a type of vessel that is essentially a product of modern invention.

In going over the remaining vessels of the Russian navy we shall find it impossible to follow both the order of size and the order of efficiency, for some of the large ironclads of early date are doubtless much inferior to some of the smaller but more recent vessels. It will perhaps be best, on the whole, to consider them approximately in the order of size; and we may therefore mention next the Sevastopol and the Petropauloski, two wood-built frigates, of seagoing type, of 6200 tons displacement, and 300 ft. in length. These ships, like our own early vessels, are plated with only 4½-in. armour, and carry armaments of 9½-ton guns, these being eighteen in number in the Sevastopol and twenty in the other ship. Both ships are built as rams, the first named having a speed of fourteen knots and the latter of twelve knots, the indicated horse power being about 3000 horses in each case, but the slower ship being 56 ft. in breadth and the faster only 50 ft. 10 in. This ship is in commission, and was in the Mediterranean last year. The Prince Pojarsky is an iron ship, with a central battery, and she also is a ram. She is a smaller ship than the two preceding, being only 280 ft. long, 49 ft. broad, and of a displacement tonnage of 4500. Like them, she has but 4½-in. armour, with 18-in. teak backing, and carries an armament of ten guns of equal size with theirs. Her speed is eleven knots.

Next in order comes the Minin, a ship designed originally

as a turret-ship of the Monarch type, but smaller, being 289 ft. in length, 49 ft. in breadth, and of 5800 tons displacement. She was found to have been designed unsatisfactorily in some respects, and has now been converted, at the works of the Baltic Ironworks Company, St. Petersburg, into a broadside cruising-ship, with 7-in. armour belt and an upper-deck battery of six 12½-ton guns. Very similar in type, but built from original designs chiefly by Admiral Popoff (who has conducted the conversion of the Minin), are the General Admiral and Duke of Edinburgh, two iron-built ships, 285 ft. long, 48 ft. broad, and 4500 tons displacement. Their armour is 6 in. thick, and they each carry four 12½-ton and two 7-ton guns *en barbette*. All three ships have engines of 6300 indicated horse power, and will steam at a speed of about thirteen knots. They are all intended to keep the sea, and to proceed to foreign stations, and they therefore carry not only a large coal supply, but also a large spread of canvas. Neither the General Admiral, the Duke of Edinburgh, nor the Minin is yet complete; but, judging from the state in which we last saw them, they cannot be very far from completion, and may form part of the contemplated Mediterranean squadron. Owing to the backward state of their machinery, however, this cannot take place till late in the summer.

We next come to four iron-built turret-ships, which are all nearly alike in size, and which, when designed, were intended as a powerful squadron of cruising ships. They are known as the four Admirals, being named after four distinguished officers of that rank, and were modelled on the general type of low freeboard rigged turret-vessels, so much recommended a few years ago by the friends of the late Captain Cowper Coles. They were, in fact, ships of the Captain class, but of less size; and when that ill-fated vessel capsized and went to the bottom confidence was lost in these four vessels, in so far as their cruising capabilities were concerned. The result has been that the intention to rig them as cruising ships has been abandoned, but there is probably no good reason why, with an additional coal supply, they should not form part of a fighting squadron, and in that capacity we may expect to see them accompany the Peter the Great as a bevy of satellites, if we may use such a phrase, to the Mediterranean. They are all 260 ft. long, 43½ ft. broad, and of about 3700 tons displacement. But they differ somewhat in armour and armament, as follows:—

	Thickness of Armour.	Armament.	No. of Turrets.
Admiral Lazareff ...	5½–6 in.	6 of 15½ tons	3
Admiral Grieg ...	5½–6 in.	3 of 27 tons	3
Admiral Chichagoff ...	6 in.	2 of 27 tons	2
Admiral Spiridoff ...	6 in.	2 of 27 tons	2

They are all furnished with engines of 400 nominal and 2000 indicated horse power, and each has twin screw-propellers. They cannot be considered fast vessels, none of them exceeding eleven knots in speed, and their coal supply is small (only 300 tons), even when we view them as full-rigged ships. With their masts and rigging dispensed with, and the crew and provisions greatly reduced in consequence, no great difficulty would be found, however, in doubling the quantity of coal, or even in increasing it still further.

Passing by for the moment the two circular ships, which we will consider hereafter, we may next mention the three floating batteries—Pervenetz, Kreml, and Netro-Menya. These are mastless vessels of about 3300 tons displacement each (220 ft. long by 53 ft. beam), and are protected with 4½-in. armour, excepting the Kreml, which has some plates of 6-in. iron upon her sides. Their armaments consist chiefly in each case of 9½-ton guns, of which the Pervenetz carries fourteen, the Netro-Menya sixteen, and the Kreml twelve, the last-named ship having besides five guns of 5 tons each. The Kreml's greatest speed is nine knots, the Pervenetz being a little faster and the other ship a little slower.

The Russian navy in the Baltic also comprises no less than thirteen turret-ships of the American monitor type, of comparatively light draught—the draught of water of several of them being only 10½ ft., and none exceeding 12 ft. Of these vessels three are two-turreted and the remainder single-turreted monitors. The guns of all of them are 15½ tons each in weight. The Charodeyka and the Rusalka each carry four guns, two in each of two turrets; the Smertch also has two turrets, but carries only one gun in each; and all the remaining ten vessels carry each two guns in a single turret. The speeds of the three vessels first named are from eight and a half to nine knots; those of the other ten are from seven to eight knots. The armour in no case exceeds 5 in. except in the turrets, where it is in most of them made up to 11 in. in thickness. The displacement tonnage of the Charodeyka and Rusalka is nearly 2000 tons in each case; that of the others about 1500 tons each.

The only other ironclads of Russia are the circular ships Novgorod and Admiral Popoff. The very notoriety of these extraordinary vessels has tended in some degree to diminish their credit, chiefly because it has drawn them somewhat out of the limited sphere for which they were intended, and brought them into comparison with seagoing ships, which they were never intended to be. On hearing of their steaming from one end of the Black Sea to the other, and encountering bad weather at sea, people begin to think of them in connection with other seagoing ships, and to ask, "What is their speed?" "How do they pitch and roll?" "How do they defend themselves against boarders?" and so forth. These questions are no doubt very interesting and important; and the more we hear of the sea performances of these vessels the more justified people are in putting them. But the tendency of doing so is, as we have said, to bring them into a more or less false light, and to judge them by improper standards. There is no doubt whatever that these circular monitors were intended to perform in the South of Russia the simple and specific purpose of defending the mouths of the Dnieper and the coasts of the Sea of Azof, assisting, no doubt, in the latter case the fixed fortifications of Kerch. It would be well, therefore, to compare them with the Russian monitors which were built for similar services in

the Baltic, or, in the present state of war, with the light draught vessels of Turkey. This the reader can now readily do for himself, with the above information before him: we must proceed to give some further account of the circular vessels themselves. The Novgorod (the first built) is 101 ft. in diameter and 13 ft. 2 in. draught of water. She is protected with 11-inch armour, and armed with two guns of 27 tons each in a fixed circular turret at the centre of the ship. She is propelled by engines of 480 nominal and 2700 indicated horse power, by means of six screw-propellers, and steams seven knots. The second ship, named by the command of his Majesty the Emperor the Admiral Popoff, after her designer, is 121 ft. in diameter, draws 14 ft. of water, is protected with 18 in. of armour, and armed with two guns of 40 tons each in a fixed turret situated as in the other ship. She is propelled by engines of 640 nominal, and about 3500 indicated, horse power, by means of four screw-propellers, and steams at nine knots. With regard to the armour of these vessels, respecting which there has been some controversy, it should be observed that behind the armour plates is an iron backing of channel rail of great strength, which so much exceeds in weight the ordinary amount of iron edge-plates that it would be much more misleading to omit this from the weight of armour than to include it in it, and for this reason we have given the above thicknesses of plating which are equivalent to the actual plating, increased by an amount due to the inner edge or channel armour, so to speak. As it is very desirable for the public to form and hold sound opinions upon these naval questions in the present state of European affairs, we venture to put them on their guard against the misleading gossip of those who do not understand them. Admiral Popoff has been so prominent of late years, and has had so much influence with his Government, that those whom he more or less displaces not unnaturally do what they conveniently can to discredit him, directly and indirectly; and this is carried to such lengths, that the grave errors which have undoubtedly been made in Russian naval administration are visited, not upon those who have made them, but upon the man who has not made them, but who has, on the contrary, given his country really powerful ships—the only powerful ones she now has. A curious instance of this, which may be cited as an example of many, occurred in a letter which a writer signing himself "W. W." contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Saturday, April 28. He wrote, "As to the navy, and the Popoffkas, so much praised in the *Times* a little while ago by the Russian Correspondent of that journal, I need only quote *ipsisima verba* of the Emperor, uttered within the last three months to one of his ministers:—'My navy is very much like the army of Napoleon III. at the commencement of the German War—very large on paper, but very small when found.'" Now, the Emperor may have spoken those words, and he may have spoken them with considerable truth, as we have seen, looking to the failure in plan of several ships, the incompleteness of others, and the large extent to which American monitors, fit for Baltic use only, figure in his Navy List. But what the Emperor's words had to do with the "Popoffkas," which designation is strictly limited to the two circular ships, it is hard to conceive. These ships do not exist on paper only; they are not stowed out of sight where they cannot be found; they are ready for service, and are, no doubt, performing it; they are on guard against the Turkish enemy, with thicker armour and heavier guns by far than any other Russian ships possess (neglecting only the Peter the Great, which also is Admiral Popoff's ship); and it cannot be doubted, therefore, that the words of the Emperor, if spoken at all, were spoken notwithstanding the possession of these vessels; and had the Russian navy been as fortunate in respect of all its other ships as it has been in respect of these it is obvious such words could not have been spoken at all. In fact, the writer of these remarks has heard from the Czar's own lips His Majesty's approval of the Popoffkas for their intended purpose. If Russia had but built a dozen of these vessels she would have been well able to hold the Black Sea easily against the Turkish fleet, and have threatened Constantinople if she were foolish enough to do so. Having but two such vessels in the Black Sea, and not another ironclad of any kind there, these two will probably be devoted solely to the object for which they were built, and will act strictly on the defensive at the sea entrances.

The Russian Navy, like the Turkish, has a considerable number of unarmoured vessels. No wooden line-of-battle ships are now comprised in its list; but it has five steam-frigates, twenty-two wooden steam-corvettes and cruisers of various sizes, and more than one hundred gun-boats and smaller vessels, besides fourteen yachts, several of which are large and fast. Several of these unarmoured ships are, of course, on distant stations; and these, while the war is confined to the present belligerents, will find, of course, little or no opportunity for attacking Turkey. In the Black Sea and Mediterranean some of the unarmoured fleet will, no doubt, play an active part; but the chief interest of naval operations will be concentrated in and upon the ironclad fleet. We have now seen how that fleet is in each composed, in so far as the size, offensive and defensive powers, speed, &c., are concerned, but of the condition of the fleets we have yet to speak. The subject divides itself into two parts:—1. The condition of the ships, in hulls, armaments, and machinery; and, 2, the capabilities of their crews for working and fighting them. As regards the Turkish ships, if we leave out of consideration those which are still incomplete, both in England and Constantinople, it must be acknowledged that nothing but specific and minute information to the contrary would justify us in doubting that all the Turkish ironclads are fairly efficient. None of them has performed any great amount of service; none of them is old enough to be worn out with age, especially as a lot of them are iron built, and most of them English built; and great exertions have been made by Hobart Pasha for a long time past to bring them into a condition of efficiency in every respect. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that constant care is requisite in order to keep iron ships in good condition, and more especially

to keep their engines and boilers so. It has frequently happened of late in our own Navy that injuries and accidents have occurred to boilers and machinery which have been very little used or not used at all, and it is hardly to be expected that greater care has been systematically taken over a course of years in the Turkish navy than in our own. Considerations of this nature should lead us to expect a serious falling off in the ships (both of Turkey and Russia) in one respect—that of speed. The speed we have assigned to all the ships previously described is that which is usually given—viz., the maximum which can be or has been attained under the most favourable conditions. Some readers may be disposed to regard this estimate of speed as essentially misleading; and so it doubtless is if it is not properly understood, and if deductions from it are not made. But the maximum attainable speed, with the best of coal, the best of stoking, clean bottom, smooth water, and little or no wind blowing, has the great merit of being a *standard* by which vessels of the same or of different naves can be compared with one another; and there is no other standard attainable. If bad coal is used, who is to define its degree of inferiority to the best? If inexperienced stokers or too few of them are employed, who is to judge of the falling off in the boiler performance from this cause? If the bottom is foul, who shall say what loss of speed is due to that fact? Or who shall judge with nicety, or even approximately, of the reduction of speed that would be due to an unmeasured force of wind, or to a disturbed sea, or to both combined? And, if no one can tell us the result of any one of these causes of loss of speed, who shall tell us the combined result of the whole? The fact is, when we once depart from maximum speed as our standard, our information at once becomes vague and uncertain. It is, nevertheless, necessary to bear in mind that the average working speed even of the best of steam-vessels falls far below the maximum, and that, too, when employed upon regular and known services. For example, the Channel steamers which run from Dover to Calais, and which are said to be able to steam seventeen knots, or nearly twenty miles an hour, usually occupy about an hour and forty minutes on the journey; and the large Holyhead mail-packets, which are said to be able to steam even faster still, make throughout the year an average speed of not much more than fourteen knots. In the case of war-ships, therefore, and still more in the case of most of the ships of the Russian and Turkish navies, which have but very occasional service to perform, we must make large deductions from their greatest attainable speed in order to arrive at the actual speed. There is no sufficient reason to doubt that in all other respects the Turkish vessels are fairly efficient; and, even where some defects may exist, as the war service has to be at present performed in home waters—at least until the Russian ships are released from the Baltic—they probably, unless serious and disabling, would not be allowed to interfere with the duties of the fleet.

The accounts which have lately reached this country respecting the crews and officers of the Turkish fleet speak of their discipline and efficiency as highly satisfactory to those who inspect them. And no doubt Hobart Pasha has taken good care to bring them into the best state possible. We must remember, however, that the Turkish fleet is—for what reason no man knows—a seagoing fleet, as we have seen, with masts, and sails, and sailing crews like most of our own ships; and discipline, and good order, and sailor-like appearance of the men in such a fleet are one thing, while the knowledge and experience necessary to take these steam fighting vessels, with modern armaments, into action, and there to manage all their parts efficiently, is another. Our own knowledge of what has taken place in the Turkish ships when they have been sent down for exercise into the Sea of Marmora makes us doubt whether a huge ship like the Mesoudieh, with her steam capstans, steam steering-gear, and diversified and more or less complex appliances for working and fighting, will be handled with all needful efficiency in the hurry and excitement of battle. To counteract any shortcomings, however, the Turks have the very great advantage of having a month or two of war-time in which to practice themselves, and have the Russian Black Sea seaboard towns to practise upon, because, as already remarked, it is unlikely that the two circular monitors will alone grapple with the Turkish fleet. On the whole, therefore, we may fairly assume that the Turkish naval strength is fairly represented by the ships which we have described, and that these ships and their crews will have been brought into a state of considerable fighting efficiency before the bulk of them is likely to encounter a Russian squadron.

Reverting now to the Russian navy, and considering, primarily, the condition of her ships, we note first that we have in her case to regard the question from a point of view very different from that from which we have considered the Turkish fleet, because, as it is highly improbable that a Turkish squadron will seek the Russians out in the Baltic, all the Russian naval work will have to be done in the south, at a vast distance from its only available dockyards and arsenals,—unless, indeed, the Russians should take one course which, although it would be an enterprise of daring and danger, is probably open to her—viz., that of forcing a passage through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus into the Black Sea. It is possible that international considerations are alone sufficient to prevent this; but even if that be not so, it is hardly to be expected that Russia would risk almost the only powerful ships she possesses in an enterprise so desperate as that of encountering all the land batteries, torpedoes, and naval forces with which Turkey could and would resist the Russian approach to the Euxine. We think we may dismiss this contingency from our thoughts, and that being so, have now to consider how far the Russian Baltic ironclads are in an available state for use in the Mediterranean. We may first, we think, dismiss the whole of the American monitors from this category, not because we hold it impossible, or extremely dangerous, to send them round in the spring or summer months, but because they were not intended for such a service, could only be sent upon it with a considerable degree

of risk, and will doubtless be kept in the Baltic for their natural purpose in the present state of European affairs. At least one of the three floating batteries will also be retained at Cronstadt. We are in grave doubt, as already stated, as to the practicability of getting the General Admiral, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Minin ready for sea; but great exertions have been made of late, and it would not be safe to leave them all out of consideration. One, and possibly two of them are likely to be completed this summer. The Sevastopol and Prince Pojarski are available for service. The Petropauloski is in commission, the Peter the Great is ready for sea, and the "four Admirals" have also been made ready for service in the way previously suggested.

With regard to the condition of the officers and crews of the Russian fleet, it is sufficient to say three things:—First, the Russians always have a number of ships in commission and on actual service on foreign stations, so that their officers and men are well practised in ordinary navigation and seamanship; secondly, unlike the Turkish navy, the Russian navy is always under the command of Russian officers in every grade, and a systematic habit of sending her ironclads out to exercise has been kept up ever since the introduction of ironclads; and, thirdly, on one plea and another, there always are a certain number of Russian naval officers studying in this country, and no doubt in France also, every improvement and development of the art of naval warfare, as regards both ships and tactics. When we add that the discipline and courage of her men are known to be proverbial, we have said enough to lead to the belief that her ships will be well handled and well fought. On this head, therefore, it is unnecessary to make any deductions or allowances beyond those which must inevitably attend the employment of ironclad steam-ships, with their multiplied mechanical contrivances under the conditions of battle.

Without, therefore, wishing to guarantee the accuracy of our list in the case of every one of the Russian ships, we may now draw a comparison between the available navies of Turkey and of Russia for war service, observing that we leave altogether out of the following lists the thirteen monitors, and also the three cruising ironclads General Admiral, Duke of Edinburgh, and Minin, because of their present unreadiness:—

TURKISH IRONCLADS.			
	Displacement Tonnage.	Principal Armament.	Thickest Armour.
Mesoudieh ...	8994	12 guns of 18 tons	12 in.
Noomretieh ...	6900	10 guns of 12½ tons	9 in.
Azizieh ...	6500	15 guns of 6½ tons	5½ in.
Orkanieh ...	6500	"	5½ in.
Osmanieh ...	6500	"	5½ in.
Mahmoudieh ...	6500	"	5½ in.
Athar Terfik ...	5000	8 guns of 12½ tons	8 in.
Fethi Bulend ...	2760	4 guns of 12½ tons	9 in.
Mukadamm Kies ...	2760	"	9 in.
Avni Illah ...	2320	"	7 in.
Muni Zafer ...	2320	"	7 in.
Athar Sheket ...	2300	1 gun of 12½ tons	4½ in.
Neghim Sheket ...	2300	4 guns of 6½ tons	4½ in.
Idjla Lieh ...	2300	"	4½ in.
*Latif Gelit ...	2300	2 guns of 6½ tons	4½ in.
*Hazi Rahman ...	2300	"	4½ in.

*And five river vessels.

*Light draught gun-boats. One of them since destroyed.

RUSSIAN IRONCLADS.			
(Omitting thirteen monitors and three incomplete cruising ironclads.)			
	Displacement Tonnage.	Principal Armament.	Thickest Armour.
Peter the Great ...	9660	4 guns of 40 tons	15 in.
Sevastopol ...	6275	18 guns of 9½ tons	4½ in.
Petropauloski ...	6175	20 guns of 9½ tons	4½ in.
Prince Pojarski ...	4500	10 guns of 9½ tons	4½ in.
Admiral Lazereff ...	3750	6 guns of 15½ tons	6 in.
Admiral Grieg ...	3580	3 guns of 27 tons	6 in.
Admiral Chichagoff ...	3700	2 guns of 27 tons	6 in.
Admiral Spiridoff ...	3750	2 guns of 27 tons	6 in.
Pervenets ...	3300	14 guns of 9½ tons	4½ in.
Netro-Menya ...	"	16 guns of 9½ tons	4½ in.
Kreml ...	"	12 guns of 9½ tons	6 in.
Novgorod (Popoffka) ...	2500	5 guns of 5 tons	"
Admiral Popoff ...	3550	2 guns of 27 tons	11 in.
		2 guns of 40 tons	18 in.

It may be taken for granted, we think, that the above lists represent the full available force of either country for service in the South of Europe; and it appears to us that the comparison is not, all things considered, so adverse to Russia as many have supposed, if we regard the probability of a contest in the Mediterranean. For, in the first place, it is obvious that Turkey cannot afford, and is not likely, to abandon the Black Sea altogether, even for the purpose of giving battle to the Russian Squadron when it makes its appearance in the South and proceeds to menace Turkish ports. Turkey will desire to keep that command of the Black Sea which is at present hers, and to blockade all those Russian ports there from which Russia might send supplies to her invading army of the Danube. This she will have to do in presence, so to speak, of the two Russian Popoffkas, which, however low an opinion may be formed of their steaming powers, are capable of proceeding in a comparatively few hours to any part of the Euxine, either to break a blockade or to attack Turkish ports. The Turks must, therefore, continually keep in the Black Sea a sufficiently powerful force to fight these two ships, should they come out. And it is here that the great value of these Popoffkas to Russia comes in. One of these ships, the Admiral Popoff, carries the most powerful guns yet afloat in the world, and the Novgorod has 27-ton guns, and even these are 50 per cent more powerful than any guns carried in the Turkish fleet. Besides this, these vessels are defended, as we have seen, with armour 11 in. thick in the one case and 18 in. thick in the other; and there is but one ship in the Turkish fleet, and that the largest, which has guns at all able to penetrate such armour as this. It is true that as they are to fight from inner waters, these Popoffkas have their guns in open-topped turrets, and would, therefore, run risk of having their armaments made useless by inferior ships of the broadside type with heavy guns at tolerably close quarters; but it is quite possible that even in the open they would, with their powerful guns, and their invulnerable sides, successfully engage even several of the

Turkish vessels, especially as they are very much safer under the attacks both of rams and torpedoes than ordinary vessels. Of course superior skill, or even superior courage, in the handling of ships may set at nought all calculations on such a subject; but for purposes such as ours at present is we can only consider the relative capabilities of the vessels themselves. What appears to us probable is that the Mesoudieh, with her lofty battery of twelve 18-ton guns, would have a very fair chance of quickly silencing the two Popoffkas at close quarters, and therefore we think it doubtful if they will venture out in her presence; but, on the other hand, if this ship be withdrawn from the Black Sea, we do not see how the Popoffkas are to be met successfully, except by a combined attack of several of the other Turkish vessels. When, therefore, the Russian squadron appears in the Mediterranean, Turkey will have to decide whether she will keep the Mesoudieh in the Black Sea to control the Popoffka, in which case she will have to encounter the Peter the Great, with ships carrying no gun heavier than those of 12½ tons; or whether she will send the Mesoudieh southwards to meet the great Russian monitor, and attempt to control the Popoffka by a detachment of less powerful ships, in which case an action between the Popoffkas and the Turkish frigates or corvettes would, no doubt, ensue. One thing appears quite certain—viz., that in either case we shall be likely to witness an action south of the Dardanelles between a Russian and a Turkish squadron of not very unequal power. It may be interesting to forecast—although this can only be done in a very general way, of course—the probable composition of the two hostile fleets. We will assume that, after making due allowances for unreadiness and for other demands upon the Russian naval force, that the squadron menacing the Turkish southern ports, and bringing on the battle, will be composed of nine ships (observing that, although we select the names of certain ships of each class, we do that merely for convenience, and with the view that the mere interchange of ships of the same class, in either navy, would make no difference in the result). Presuming that the Mesoudieh is sent south, and that, besides the river gun-boats, the Nooretieh, the Athar Terfik, the two fast corvettes, Fethi Bulend and Mukadamm Kies, and one of the smaller vessels of the Athar Sheket class, and no more, are also retained for Black Sea purposes—and we really do not see how less than these five vessels could at all hope to maintain blockades and engage, with a chance of success, the Russian circular ships—we shall then have nine ships left to compose the Mediterranean squadron. Here, then, we have the two hostile squadrons composed as follows:—

TURKISH SQUADRON.		RUSSIAN SQUADRON.	
Mesoudieh ...	8994 tons.	Peter the Great ...	9660 tons.
Azazieh ...	6500	Sevastopol ...	6200 "
Orkanieh ...	6500	Petropauloski ...	6175 "
Osmanieh ...	6500	Prince Pojarski ...	4500 "
Mahmoudieh ...	6500	Admiral Lazereff ...	3750 "
Avni Illah ...	2320	Admiral Grieg ...	3580 "
Muni Zafer ...	2320	Admiral Chichagoff ...	3700 "
Neghim Sheket ...	2300	Admiral Spiridoff ...	3750 "
Idjla Lieh ...	2300	Kreml ...	3300 "
Total ...	44,234 tons.	Total ...	44,385 tons.

The reader will see, by referring to the lists given a little further back, that, apart from the two largest ships, there are no great differences of armour between the two squadrons taken as a whole, none of the remaining ships having less than 4½-inch or more than 7-inch in either squadron, and most of them having 5½-inch or 6-inch armour. As regards guns, the comparison is as follows—remembering, however, that in the four Russian turret-ships the guns are available for fighting on either side, which is also the case in one or two of the smaller Turkish ships, but to nothing like the same extent or with the same ease and readiness as in the turret ships. Taking the whole of the principal guns in the ships we have:—

GUNS IN TURKISH SQUADRON.		GUNS IN RUSSIAN SQUADRON.	
12 of 18 tons, equal to 216 tons.		4 of 40 tons, equal to 160 tons.	
14 of 12½ tons, equal to 175 "		7 of 27 tons, equal to 189 "	
68 of 6½ tons, equal to 442 "		6 of 15½ tons, equal to 93 "	
		60 of 9½ tons, equal to 570 "	
94 guns, weighing ...	883 tons.	77 guns, weighing ...	1012 tons.

It will be seen from the above that the two hostile squadrons, if composed as we conjecture, will be fairly matched, if we regard the aggregate tonnage, but the Russian squadron would have the heavier armament, measured by the aggregate gun-weight. In respect of number of guns the Turkish squadron has the greater; but in these days that points, of course, to weakness rather than strength—otherwise a ship with thirty of the old 95-cwt. guns which were in vogue before the days of ironclads would be equal in offensive power to the Devastation. The greatest interest of an engagement between two such squadrons as the above would, of course, be centred in the contest between the Peter the Great and the Mesoudieh; and the victory ought, if modern ideas are sound, to be with the turret-ship, which has armour that the other ship's guns cannot pierce, and guns which can pierce hers. If either of the two ships surrendered, leaving the other still in a fighting condition, the destruction which would fall upon the remainder of the fleet which had thus lost its champion would doubtless be speedy and complete. We need not push our speculations on the subject further, because in the interval that is elapsing between the declaration of war and the departure from the Baltic of the Russian squadron of the south the Turks have things all their own way in the Black Sea, and may find means of destroying the Popoffkas, and of thus setting their whole ironclad fleet free to meet the enemy.

Thus far we have not taken into account the probable influence which the new weapon of naval warfare, the torpedo, will have upon the operations of the belligerents. For obvious reasons, both Powers have kept the general public pretty much in the dark respecting the extent to which they have been able to possess themselves of these destructive instruments. We are not disposed to believe that either Power has provided itself with large supplies of them, because there is great reason to believe that the want of financial means, which has operated so



TURKISH INFANTRY.



RUSSIAN INFANTRY.

seriously in the case of the ships, has had its effect here likewise. Our readers will have observed that, although this war has been more or less probable for two years past, the Turks have one of the most powerful ships still lying complete but unarmed in our docks; and two more vessels of very recent type, and invaluable at such a time as this, the one unfinished in dock and the other unlaunched upon the stocks; or have, rather let us say, parted with these vessels, although there has been ample time to complete the whole. Want of financial means has doubtless been the sole cause of this state of things. Nor can it be doubted that, with a freer application of money to the object, all doubt about the readiness for sea of the Russian ships *Minin*, *General Admiral*, and *Duke of Edinburgh* would have been at an end. In the matter of torpedoes the same hard necessity has no doubt pressed on both Governments; and in the case of the *Whitehead* torpedo other difficulties likewise have existed. The invention is still more or less secret, and more or less under the control of Mr. Whitehead himself, who is enthroned at Fiume like a Prince of Destroyers, to whom the Powers of Europe, and of other parts of the world beside, are continually sending their envoys to learn his latest wishes and behests—envoys bearing golden gifts as the price of his disclosures. So strange a phenomenon has never before been seen, and it remains to be ascertained hereafter how far this naval demigod has set free or restrained the present belligerents. Events will, we think, show that up to the present time no great supplies of the fish torpedo have been secured by either party. On the other hand, some limited supplies have been obtained, we believe, by both, and torpedoes of other descriptions are also in the possession of both; and we may consequently look for very interesting operations shortly. Never before was there a time in which single ships embodied such vast results of labour and expense as the *Mesoudiye* and *Peter the Great* each represent, and never before was there a time when science had put it into the power of a boat's crew to blow up a big ship with so simple an instrument. England may well look with anxiety, and even longing, to learn the results of war between such navies as we have described; but neither anxiety nor longing ought for a single moment to be allowed to paralyse, or even to delay, her own exertions; for whether Russia or Turkey win the battles, small and great, that are likely to be soon fought, the loser will be the loser much less from mistakes than from inaction—from doing too little rather than from doing what was not the best.

At the same time, it is not a little instructive to observe what mistakes have been made by both Governments in building up their respective ironclad fleets. Russia has, in our opinion, made three grave errors. First, in the early days of ironclads she clearly expended far too much upon mere Baltic coast-defence monitors and floating batteries, considering that she had been debarred by the Treaty of Paris from building or maintaining a Black Sea fleet. At least thirteen of her existing vessels are unfit to come to her aid now in the south; whereas, had she expended the same money in seaworthy ironclads, she might have had, say, eight additional ships to those coming south, and thus have sent an overwhelming force into the Mediterranean. Secondly, she made a great and terrible mistake when she took up the demand for rigged turret-ships of low freeboard, in face of the steady opposition which the scheme met with in this country from naval constructors of the greatest experience and repute. Our own Government, indeed, gave way, in one slip, and paid the penalty in a frightful catastrophe; and, although this came in time for Russia to profit by it so far as to avert like losses, she is saddled with four very inefficient ships, in place of four powerful and successful vessels; and, thirdly, Russia has made and is still making the grave and inexcusable error of limiting her navy solely to the ships she can produce in her own country, where the disadvantages of shipbuilding are enormous, and where the cost of ships is equally great. No one could for a moment blame, or even fail to admire, the energetic efforts which foreign countries make to develop their own resources, and to cease to depend for manufactures upon other countries but such efforts require to be regulated, and to be brought under the control of other considerations, and we venture to assert that if this question had been properly understood in Russia she would now, with her past expenditure, have possessed a navy twice as strong as her present one, and at the same time have had ship-yards and engine factories of her own in a far healthier and more prosperous condition than hers can at present profess to be. In Turkey this last error of Russia has been entirely avoided, her efforts to promote shipbuilding at home having been judiciously made, and very successful. Whatever her fleet may be, it has certainly been constructed with far greater economy than the Russian fleet, and no great or glaring errors have been made in this respect. But there has been one serious error committed, and that is the very reverse of the first error which we have had occasion to impute to Russia. Turkey has made her ironclad navy too largely and too exclusively a navy of masted and rigged ships. Her necessities have for many years past pointed to the construction in the main of steam fighting ships—ships capable of going long distances, if necessary, but in which great offensive and defensive power took the first place. Far too much has been expended upon furnishing all her ships with masts and sails, and for no better reason, we fear, than to afford the late Sultan, Abdul Aziz, with the personal pleasure of looking from his palace windows upon a fleet in all points equal, ship for ship, with the rigged frigates of England and France. At any rate, the construction of this sort of ship has been pushed too far in Turkey, especially of late years, when, with the circular ironclads of Russia taking shape at Nicolaieff, it would have been wiser to concentrate the whole expenditure upon offensive, defensive, and steaming qualities. On the whole, however, and viewing the subject from the commencement of ironclad shipbuilding down to the present, we think Turkey has done better than Russia in this matter, and is at the present moment much better able than Russia to bring into action the results of her expenditure upon ironclads.

THE TURKISH ADMINISTRATION.

The Ottoman Empire, comprising all its provinces, in Europe and in Asia, under the immediate rule of the Sultan at Constantinople, has a total population estimated at twenty-eight millions and a half. Thirteen millions and a half are considered to be of the Ottoman Turkish nation, of whom less than two millions are found in European Turkey. The Mussulman population, in all, numbers about eighteen or nineteen millions, including, besides the Ottoman Turks, above four millions of Turcomans, Arabs, Albanians, Kurds, and Circassians, mixed up with others in different parts, and probably half a million of the Bulgarian and Slav races, more especially in Bosnia, who have adopted the religion of their conquerors. The ten millions of people reckoned as Christians are divided chiefly between the Orthodox or Greek-Russian Church, the Armenian, and the Bulgarian ecclesiastical communions, with above half a million Roman Catholics, and a few Nestorians or Jacobites, besides the Jews and Gipsies. In general, throughout the Turkish Empire there is perfect liberty of sequestered religious worship; but the non-Mussulman Churches and sects are not allowed to make converts by the open preaching of their doctrines in public. The Christians, of whatsoever race, indiscriminately called *Rayahs*, are excluded from civil offices and exempted from military service, instead of which they pay a certain tax in money; but they are allowed to manage their own affairs in small local communities, free from Government interference. In all private and social relations amongst themselves, where none of their Mohammedan neighbours happen to be concerned, the *Rayahs* enjoy a large share of practical liberty, which they have used, in most instances, to prosper fairly by their agricultural, industrial, and trading occupations. The Bulgarians in European Turkey, and the Armenians in Asia Minor, as well as at Constantinople, have long been accustomed to do nearly all the real steady work of farming, manufacturing, and ordinary labour; while the Greeks have followed the gainful pursuits of commerce and finance, and all manner of intrigue. The Mussulman lords of this extensive region, as a general rule, are content to indulge their natural indolence, and their pride as a superior class of privileged proprietors, without producing any contribution to the wealth of the country. The Turkish or Syrian peasant will, of course, labour as much as he is obliged to do for his mere livelihood; and there are Mohammedan tradesmen and craftsmen, along with others, in the cities and towns of Turkey. But the Turkish rural landowner or squire, who is entitled *Agha* or *Beg*, has too high a sense of his personal dignity ever to condescend to useful business. These classes of the Turkish population are nevertheless equal, in most domestic and social virtues, though not in the virtue of industry, to those of any other nation. Their honesty, sobriety, and veracity, and their kindness of disposition, when not inflamed by religious animosities, are fully attested by every foreign resident in Turkey. A very different character is ascribed to the class of metropolitan Turks at Stamboul, the place-hunters, officials and courtiers of the Sultan's Government, from whom the Pashas and Beys exercising power in his name are selected. There is probably not a more corrupt and worthless set of men, intrusted with rule over their fellow-subjects, in any country of the world; extortionate, unjust, and cruel beyond our conception, and frequently addicted to the most infamous vices. This frightful demoralisation of the Turkish governing class, which has not yet infected the whole Turkish nation, is the result of four centuries of absolute domination. It is not the moral teaching of the Koran, though much harm is done by polygamy, chiefly practised by men of wealth and rank; nor is it the inherent wickedness of an "anti-human specimen of humanity," that has developed such monstrous governmental iniquity among the Osmanli or Ottoman lords of the East. They have become so depraved from the possession of despotic power, like the ancient Romans of the Western and Eastern Empire; and we have no reason to say that Englishmen, placed in the same position, would have behaved much better, unless restrained by the purifying influence of the Christian faith.

These remarks will serve for an introduction to a brief statistical account of the administration of the Turkish Empire. Its vast and various territories, extending from the banks of the Danube and the shores of the Adriatic to those of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, are divided into twenty-two Provinces or Vilayets, eight of them in Europe and fourteen in Asia. Those in Europe are the metropolitan district of Constantinople, to which is annexed the neighbourhood of Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus; the province of Adrianople, including the better part of Roumelia or Thrace, limited northward by the Balkans; the Danubian province, called *Touna*, which extends from Varna, on the Black Sea coast, westward as far as Widdin, on the Danube, adjoining the Servian and Roumanian frontiers; the province of Bosnia and that of Herzegovina, which occupy the north-western corner of the Turkish Empire, adjacent to the Austrian dominions; the province of Salonica, including the ancient Macedonia, on the shores of the *Ægean* Sea; the south-western provinces of Monastir or Prizrend, and of Scodra and Yannina, or Albania and Epirus; besides which there is the island province of Crete or Candia, and one comprising the Greek isles of Rhodes, Chios, Mytilene, Cos, and Cyprus. There is a similar subdivision of Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia, into fourteen Vilayets or Provinces. The most considerable are those of Aidin (with Smyrna), Aleppo, Bagdad, Trebizond, Erzeroum, Adana, Tripoli, Syria, and Kordistan. The Governor of a Vilayet is styled the *Vali*, and is usually a man of the rank of Pasha, but absolutely dependent on Court favour. He gets his appointment from the Council of State at Constantinople by dint of gross and notorious bribery; and, his tenure of office being very short and uncertain, he strives to enrich himself, as quickly as possible, by every sort of trickery, and by squeezing the unfortunate people under his rule. Each Vilayet is further divided into five or

six *Livas* or *Sandjaks*, which are managed respectively by their *Mutecarrifs*, under the general instructions of the *Vali*; and each *Sandjak* comprises so many *Cazas*, under their respective *Caimacams*, or *Mushirs*, these sub-governors being likewise appointed in Constantinople. Below this grade of Turkish Government officials, and their spheres of iniquitous oppression, are the *Nahiehs*, or *Communes*, each presided over by a Mayor, called the *Mudir*, who is elected by the inhabitants, and who may be a Christian; there are also the *Codja-bashis*, or head men of villages, under the orders of the *Mudir*. A Council, which in the Turkish language is a "*Medjliss*," and in which one or two Christians may sit with a dozen Mohammedans, assists every grade of executive officials; the *Vali* has his *Medjliss*, including the provincial judges or *Muftis*; the *Mutecarrif* has his, consisting of the magistrates or *Cadis*, the leading clergymen, and four elected members; the *Mushir* or *Caimacam*, and the *Mudir* of a commune, have similar nominal assistants. But it too often proves that the *Medjliss* is only a screen for the illegal and oppressive acts of the administration. The whole of this complicated machinery, in fact, is applied by the ruling Pasha to the purpose of extorting money, in a variety of irregular ways, but mainly by intimidation, from the more helpless classes of the Sultan's subjects, and the *Rayahs* are most helpless, because their complaints will never be heard by the Sultan. With regard, however, to the judicial system and the dispensation of civil and criminal law, there is a distinct set of law courts, with peculiar jurisdiction, composed of Mussulman and Christian Judges sitting together, for the trial of cases in which any of the Christian subjects of the Sultan are plaintiffs or defendants. The ordinary Moslem courts of law, which deal with all cases in which only Mussulman plaintiffs and defendants, or accused persons and prosecutors, are concerned, have an entirely different character. They are composed of *Mollahs*, or Judges of the Law of the Koran, which is styled the *Cher'i*, and the supreme head of this learned body is the *Sheikh-ul-Islam*, who is at once Lord Chancellor and Primate of the Mohammedan Church. But the law deduced from the moral and religious precepts of Mohammedanism, by a succession of literary scholars and commentators since the Middle Ages, is now supplemented with rules derived from the old Roman or Civil Law of the Empire, and from the French Code Napoleon; so that it is tolerably fit for application to modern secular affairs. The district judges, *Naibs* or *Cadis*, of the Moslem law-courts, are said to be men of tolerable integrity; and it seems to be acknowledged, on the whole, that the Turkish judiciary is much sounder than the administrative or executive branches of government. The *Sheikh-ul-Islam*, indeed, is a venerable personage at Stamboul, the organ of ecclesiastical and legal authority, placed high above those temptations of servility and venality which beset the Sultan's courtiers, parasites, and Ministers of State. The *Mollahs*, and the various degrees of rabbis, teachers, scribes, and lawyers, constitute a fairly respectable corporation, with the *Sheikh-ul-Islam* at their head, willing to exert their influence for the protection of good Mussulman subjects against the abuses of governmental power. But the unfortunate Christians and Jews have no such effectual protection. The Patriarch of the Greek Church has usually been a mere instrument of Turkish tyranny. The Bulgarian national Church, till lately overborne and suppressed by the Greek, has regained its ecclesiastical independence, but the chief of its hierarchy does not possess any credit or influence with the Sultan's Government; nor can the Armenian Patriarch or the Jewish Chief Rabbi, interfere on behalf of their fellow-religionists with any hope of obtaining redress. The source, indeed, of all that is evil in the home administration of the Turkish Empire will be found in its being absolutely centralised in the will of an autocratic ruler, who is incapable, from hereditary indolence and necessary ignorance, of really governing by himself, and must therefore commit his power to the hands of a few men about his Court, who do not care how sorely the non-Mussulman subjects are oppressed. This negative condition alone, even without the shameless profligacy and ruthless rapacity of Ministers and Pashas, corrupting and perverting the entire administration of Turkey, would seem to make it hopeless that equal justice can ever be done to Christians and Mohammedans under the Sultan's reign. The Christians of every race and class in Turkey are still treated as a conquered people, to be fleeced, insulted, and kept in perpetual degradation, by their Moslem conquerors, though four or five centuries have elapsed since the date of their conquest.

We shall now quote, from the writings of experienced and impartial English visitors or residents in different provinces of Turkey, a few testimonies upon this grievous subject. It may be well to look rather at the Asiatic provinces, which are not the scene of recent conflicts or revolts, and in which there is no opportunity for Russian agents to stir up disaffection. The late Mr. John Barker, who was Consul-General at Aleppo, and some time at Alexandria, and who resided in Syria nearly fifty years, has left his private opinions recorded in the biographical Memoir of him, compiled by his son, Mr. Edward Barker, also of the Consular service. This witness, one of high authority, and who had no prejudice against the Mohammedans on the score of their religion, being quite an admirer of the Arab character, gives us the worst account of Turkish provincial government. The pecuniary dishonesty, the manifold peculations, embezzlements, and frauds of which Pashas in high office are frequently guilty, the permanent conspiracy between a *Vali* or a *Mushir* and the leading members of the provincial Council or the *Medjliss* of his district, to bully, to rob, and to ill-treat their weaker neighbours, their ferocious vengeance upon any who dare to offer resistance, and the price at which they buy the tacit connivance of the Sultan's Ministers with these iniquitous practices, are here forcibly exposed. Mr. Barker the elder, and his son, the editor of the two volumes we have perused, whose experience comes down twenty years later, seems to have formed the same judgment of this question. They tell us that the modern institution of the *Medjlisses*, or provincial and municipal Councils, has only made the state of things worse than before.

"The medjlises of each town," says Mr. Edward Barker, "combined with the Pashas or Governors to legalise their spoliations, by a lying document called a 'mazbata,' sent to the Porte, signed by all the members of this Council, which declared whatever they pleased, at the suggestion of the Pasha. Sometimes, however, this weapon could be used both ways, and the Porte was defrauded. For instance, the Vali or Pasha of a district put up at auction the tithes on the Government account, and sent this certificate, the 'mazbata,' to the effect that, after some weeks' competition, the farming of tithe was adjudged to a Christian or a Jew merchant, generally a moribund one, Youssuf or Moosa. As soon as the harvest was ready to be got in, or more generally when taken in coin, the money was collected and paid into the Pasha's treasury. The 'mazbata' was then again resorted to, to declare that the Christian or Jew had become bankrupt, and that after the seals had been taken of his house and property, little or nothing was found. When the Porte, unwilling to lose so large a sum as, perhaps, \$300,000 or \$400,000, sent an officer called the 'Mombashir' to investigate he was told that the Christian or Jew had fled, or was dead. The 'mazbata' again came into play, and was delivered to the officer, who would receive a bribe, besides his fees, and declare all square on his return to Constantinople. For was not the 'mazbata' there? A second officer would be sent, with the same result, and so on; but this is an extreme case, which, however, has been known to occur in the pashalik of Bagdad, and three 'mombashirs' were sent, to no purpose, one after another, two of whom we saw on their passage through Aleppo. In general, the Porte took care to be on the safe side, by rendering the Valis or Pashas responsible; but the iniquities committed by the system of 'mazbatas,' under the authority of the Porte, were frequent and ruinous. After twenty years' residence in habitual contact with this council or medjlise, on public and private business, wherever we have resided, we can with truth declare that we believe it to have been the most baneful and unfortunate concession, on apparently liberal principles, that could have been made to a country just emerging from anarchy, as the Turkish Empire then was."

The views above set forth by Mr. Barker in Syria, with regard to the futility and inutility, at least, of the Medjlise, as a check upon malversation of the civil authority, are confirmed by the experience of Dr. Sandwith in Asia Minor. We quote from his "Narrative of the Siege of Kars," published in 1856:—

"Now, in Turkey, where there is no free press and no expression of public opinion, the working of these municipal councils, so fine in theory, does but multiply the oppressors of the people. Instead of one tyrant in the form of a Deribey, there are fifty smaller ones, each bent on enriching himself at the expense of the community. The mudir or kaimakam appointed at Constantinople may possibly be an honest man, and may have come with a determination to resist oppression, but no sooner does he attempt to thwart the designs of the Medjlise than the members unite against him, and send to Constantinople a 'mazbata' or round-robin—an instrument of irresistible force in Turkey—praying for his removal, and accusing him of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanours. This petition is always attended to, since the mudirlik or kaimakamlik is a most valuable piece of patronage at Constantinople, for it brings in a certain money value to some great Pasha, who sits in his 'yali' on the Bosphorus and dispenses places at so many thousand piastres each.

"The theory," says Dr. Sandwith, "of the election of the members of the Medjlise is that the notables of the town are elected by the popular voice; but in reality they are always the creatures of the Pasha. In these municipal councils Christians are supposed by very credulous Ottomaniacs to have a voice; I believe that one or two are admitted to a seat in the Medjlise of the Pashalik, to carry out a theory; but I never heard of one being hardy enough to open his mouth. The Medjlise, or Council of the Mushir, regulates the taxes, sending the demand for the sum required to the Kaimakams; these apportion it to the mudirs, who divide and apportion so much to each mukhtar, or chief of a village, who must collect the money. The municipal councils also fix the price of bread, corn, and other commodities for their own district. Unfortunately for the sake of justice and fair play, the members of this council are always tradesmen, and generally contrive the prices to suit their own advantage. They also hear criminal cases, and farm the taxes. When any public works are undertaken the medjlise fixes the price of labour and the number of men to be employed. These latter are supposed to give their time and labour in lieu of taxes; and in no department is there such injustice and plunder. The bill of costs to the Government is signed by each member of the medjlise, each taking his share of the proceeds of speculation. All the wrongs, the unjust exaction of labour, double taxation, truck system, and other burdens grievous to be borne, fall on the unfortunate peasant, who is thereby ground down to the lowest stage of poverty, and can never hope to improve his position.

"The criminal cases are tried before the Medjlise, the money cases by the Kaimakam, or Cadi; and these latter are entitled to five per cent on the sum awarded to the successful client, when the debt is above a certain amount. Collusion, I am told, frequently occurs; a false charge is made by a man, the debt is awarded to him, and the corrupt judge receives his five per cent or more. If a Turk is condemned to pay a Christian, he refuses to submit to the decision of the Cadi, and carries his case to the 'Mehkemé.' This is a tribunal, of which the Cadi is the president, and of which the decisions are guided entirely by the Koran, the Mufti being referred to in cases of difficulty. Here, the Christian is not recognised as a fellow-citizen; he is a 'rayah,' or conquered being, whose existence is only tolerated by his paying a ransom yearly for his head, called a 'haratch.' It would be monstrous, indeed a great sin, to admit his evidence; therefore the Mussulman's 'yea or nay' is sufficient to overthrow all Christian asseverations or testimony. In February, 1854, a firman was published, to the effect that

Christians were henceforward to be considered as fellow-citizens, and their 'information' taken in all courts of justice throughout the Empire. Mark the word 'information,' which was used instead of 'oath,' that the religious prejudices of the people might not be shocked. This new law was published in the European papers, and sundry hopeful comments were made upon it; but we, knowing better, understood that it was what both English and Turks call 'bosh'; that it was but a sop thrown to the barking diplomatic Cerberus, and never intended to be acted upon. Since then I have been nearly two years in the provinces, both in European and Asiatic Turkey, and have seen Christians frequently wronged, but have never heard of their evidence being taken. Each Pasha, when questioned concerning this firman, declares he knows nothing of it; no firman of the kind has ever been officially communicated to him. He must act according to his instructions; he cannot take cognisance of firmans conveyed through European Consuls."

Dr. Sandwith relates a trial he once heard before the "Mehkemé" of a town governed by a Pasha of two tails; an Armenian tradesman had intrusted some paper money to a Turkish officer, who had agreed to get it exchanged for gold, but kept back part of it. The Turk, when sued for this amount, insisted on his right to be tried by the "Mehkemé," where he knew the Koran would serve him in his need. When the Mussulman and the Armenian were confronted before that religious tribunal, the former declared that it was the Armenian who wished to rob him; that he (the Turk) had placed the sum, in paper money, in the hands of a third person, to be changed for gold, and that the Armenian had taken it for that purpose, but had never paid him the gold. "Do you swear to this?" asked the President. "I swear it on the Koran," answered the Turk. "It is enough." The Armenian had brought witnesses, but as they were all Christians their evidence was impossible; so the hapless Armenian was obliged to refund all the gold he had previously obtained, and found himself a ruined man. This happened some months after the firman accepting Christian evidence was issued. But it is satisfactory to observe, in the sequel of the story, that by the interference of a distinguished British official, whose indignation was roused by what he saw of "Turkish oppression and Turkish insolence," the Pasha of the province was induced to take up this case and order the poor Armenian's money to be restored to him. "I suppose," Dr. Sandwith remarks, "that a mixture of fanaticism and venality influences the judges on such occasions. These were men whom a pound sterling would influence in their decision; and it is probable that the officer gave them a share of the spoil, while they soothed their consciences, if they had any, by the conviction that they were acting up to the precepts of the Koran." But the Koran certainly does not lend any sanction to fraud, robbery, and injustice in dealings between man and man.

"I cannot do better," adds this writer, "than give an example of the way in which the feelings of this class of the Sultan's subjects are rudely trampled on by Mussulman intolerance. Here is a faithful translation of a 'teskeré,' or permit of burial, given by the Cadi of Mardin in the spring of this year, 1855, to a Christian applying for it. He has given, and does give, scores of the like kind to all the Ghiaours in his jurisdiction, and here it is: 'We certify to the priest of the Church of Mary that the impure, putrid, stinking carcass of Saideh, damned this day, may be concealed underground. Sealed, El Said Mehemed Faizi. A.H. 1271, Rejib 11 (March 29, A.D. 1855).' Facts speak for themselves; and I would ask, how is it possible for the Christians to be well treated when such judges as these are put over them, who insult and plunder them as a sort of religious duty? The above facts are picked up by the merest accident; what thousands there are which never come to light!"

In Palestine, which is to most of us a country of the greatest interest among the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan, the effects of Turkish administration have always been exceedingly pernicious. Captain Warren, R.E., one of the directors of the recent archaeological and topographical researches at Jerusalem and in other parts of the Holy Land, thus sets forth his opinion concerning the obstacles to any improvement in the condition of that country:—

"The first and foremost difficulty is the present bad government; the people are oppressed, are wronged; there is no feeling of security for property or person; no justice, no honesty, among the officials. Bribery and corruption, according to our meaning of the terms, are mild words to set towards the infamous means by which money is extorted from the poor. And, unfortunately, the maladministration commences from the top. No Pasha could afford to be honest; no governor-general could venture to be just. The whole organism of the country lies on a rotten foundation, which is constantly being underpinned by the fortunes and lives of the Christians, and often, too, by those of the Moslems who have not been sufficiently wily to avoid getting into difficulties; but nothing will ever make that rotten foundation solid, based, as it is, on the Turks' view that the Christians and Jews cannot be admitted to an equal position in the country with the followers of the Prophet. The Moslem religion has entered into a phase which will admit of no prosperity in the land. Days were when trade by Christians and Jews was fostered, when the rulers of the country understood the art of governing; but now nothing is taught but the art of misrule, for Moslem fortunes are in the hands of the barbarous Turk.

"It is not the Christian alone of Syria that the Turk oppresses; the Arab Moslem is, if not equally, yet most hardly used. Many a time have the Arab Moslems said to me, 'When will you take this country and rid us of our oppressors? anything is better than their rule.' For the Turk has no affinity of race or language to connect him with, or give him a right to rule, the Arab. He has no power of sympathising with the Semitic races, and his religion is but in name. The Arab, if I may use such an expression, is a Moslem by nature; the Turk cannot become a Moslem by art. He is sent to Palestine to govern badly; he is given but a small salary,

and is obliged to squeeze the people in order to pay his own officials and to live, to recoup himself for what he has paid for his appointment in the past, and to carry away with him something for the future wherewith he may buy a higher appointment, or purchase immunity for the consequences of his evil deeds, should complaints be made against his rule. The Turk can never govern Palestine well; and until he departs the country must remain half desert, half prison; for it is his policy to leave it so. He wants it to continue impoverished, so that it may not tempt the cupidity of stronger nations."

We have seen the actual working of the Ottoman despotism rule in those provinces of Asiatic Turkey where the majority of its subjects are of the same religion with their conquerors, but of a different race. The Arabs, indeed, are a race incomparably superior to the Turks, and equal to any European nation in their capacity for a high civilisation, for law and government, science and literature, commerce and industry, and the arts of peace. It is only by the ferocious exercise of warlike violence, and of a ruthless tyranny, with rapacity and cruelty almost unsurpassed in the most savage state of mankind, that the Turks have succeeded in holding down the nobler and more intelligent Arabs of south-western Asia. Egypt, where the government is mainly carried on by Arabs, under its Khedive or Viceroy, has made only too rapid progress in the adoption of European improvements; and we are told by the late Mr. Barker, an eye-witness of the fact, that the eight years' rule of Syria by Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt, till his expulsion in 1841 by British arms, was a period which contrasted most favourably with Turkish rule before or since. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose that no Mohammedan Government can be a just, wise, or good one; the Arabs and the Moors, from Bagdad and Grand Cairo to Seville and Granada, have given the world splendid examples of social union, liberality, and culture. There may be in store, perhaps, for an age not very distant, a revival and regeneration of the Arab race, in Egypt, Tunis, Syria, and the Euphrates Valley, not less unequivocal than that of the Greek and Italian nationalities. But for this prospect to be entertained at the present day we must reckon upon the speedy disruption of the Turkish Empire.

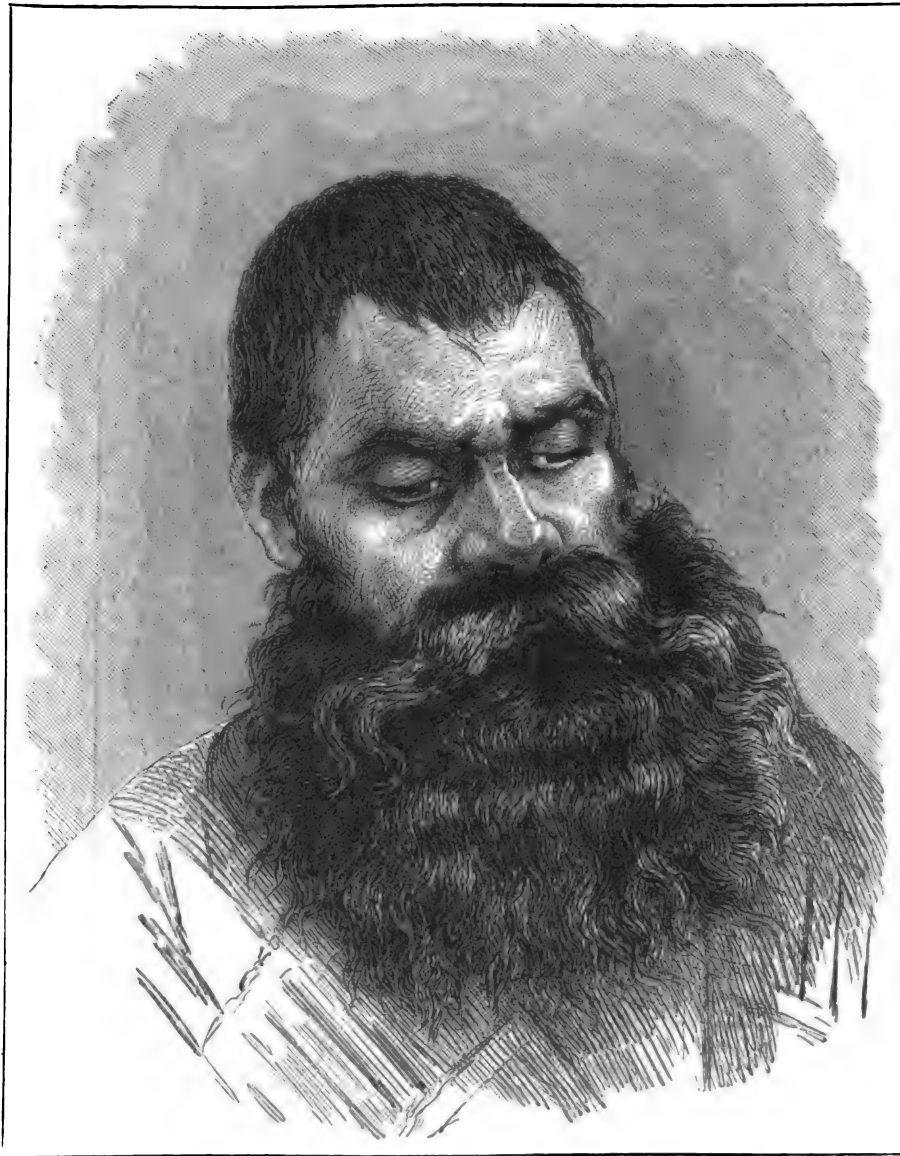
The foregoing testimonies and comments have, we again observe, been purposely restricted to the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. With regard to the European Christian populations, Bulgarians, Greeks, and Slavs, whose unhappy situation, beneath the Ottoman rod of barbarous brute force, has at length excited a high degree of sympathy in English breasts, we do not think it needful to quote additional evidence of the character of Turkish rule in their oppressed native lands of Roumelia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, in Crete and other islands of the Levant. It would be superfluous to refer to such writers as the Rev. W. Denton, Miss Mackenzie and Miss Irby, Mr. Arthur Evans and Mr. H. C. Barkley, travellers or residents in European Turkey, whose statements have lately come under public notice. The monstrous, hideous, portentous fact of the recent massacres and nameless outrages inflicted upon thousands of the helpless Bulgarians, with the connivance and tacit approval, if not at the instigation, of the Sultan's Government, puts quite into the background all minor grievances of these sorely wronged Christian people, whose deliverance from the Turk is already vowed in every honest heart among us. But the ordinary, incorrigible, fatal vices of Turkish administration in those parts of Europe should be kept in mind with a view to political considerations; and it is deeply to be lamented that gross misconceptions upon this subject should have prevailed during the past twenty years. The result has been the waste of British money to the amount of nearly two hundred millions sterling, in those disastrous loans to the Government of Turkey which have, perhaps, rather precipitated than postponed the ruin of that doomed Empire. We will quote, more particularly upon that question, the remarks of Colonel James Baker, in his very recent work, "Turkey in Europe," which deals with the Turks in a friendly spirit.

"I give," says Colonel Baker, "some statistics of the average value of imports and exports of Turkey, and of the revenue returns. We see here a decrease in the revenue of upwards of three millions sterling, and it is significant that the only items of increase are spirits, judicial taxes or fines, and tapous, or tax on the transfer of lands, which certainly does not point to prosperity. I believe (and I know that I am borne out in my opinion by many competent authorities in Turkey) that this decrease in revenue is greatly attributable to the demoralising effects of the large foreign loans, which have induced Turkish capitalists to fly to the attractions of the Stock Exchange, instead of investing their capital in the country. Many landed proprietors have sold their estates simply for this purpose; others have invested every farthing they could scrape together in the same channel to the detriment of their estates, and consequently of their tenants, who have languished for want of support. The worst aspect of the case is that much of this money passes into the hands of foreign speculators and leaves the country, which thus becomes impoverished. Travel where you will in any part of Turkey, and in every small town you will find many of the wealthiest people who can think and talk of nothing else but Turkish bonds; and there is quite a feverish excitement on the subject. The whole gear of the commercial machinery of the country is put out of working order by this species of excitement; and when money cannot be obtained by fair means it is too often found by venality.

"With a sort of blind fatuity, the people insisted upon believing that the Porte would meet her liabilities, and thus, when the crisis, which might have been anticipated, was at length realised, all trade and enterprise was paralysed." Colonel Baker further remarks that "in finance, like all other branches of administration, Turkey has made great reforms within the last thirty years; but there is no doubt that, notwithstanding the reforms which have been promulgated, the officials and administrators generally are more corrupt now than

they were then." With this parting testimony from a friend of Turkey, we may take leave of that portion of the subject.

The late Mr. Nassau Senior, a most competent political and statistical inquirer, who visited Turkey on purpose to form a correct judgment of its real position, records his conversations with persons who had the best information and came to the following conclusions:—"Turkey, in fact, exists for two purposes; first, to act as dog in the manger, and to prevent any Christian Power from possessing a country which she herself, in her present state, is unable to govern or protect; and, secondly, for the benefit of some fifty or sixty bankers and usurers, and some thirty or forty Pashas, who make fortunes out of its spoils. I do not believe that the Turks are more idle, wasteful improvident, and brutal now than they were four hundred years ago. But it is only within the last fifty years that the effects of these qualities have shown themselves fully. When they first swarmed over Asia Minor, Roumelia, and Bulgaria, they seized on a country very populous and of enormous wealth. For three hundred and fifty years they kept on consuming that wealth, and wearing out that population. If a Turk wanted a house or a garden, he turned out a rayah; if he wanted money, he put a bullet into a handkerchief, tied it into a knot, and sent it to the nearest opulent Greek or Armenian. At last, having lived for three centuries and a half on their capital of things and of man, having reduced that rich and well-peopled country to the desert which you now see it, they find themselves poor. They cannot dig, to beg they are ashamed. They use the most mischievous means to prevent large families; they kill their female children, the conscription takes off the males, and they disappear. The amount of tyranny may be inferred from the depopulation. You see vast districts without an inhabitant, in which are the traces of a large and a civilised people, great works for irrigation now in ruins, and constant remains of deserted towns. There is a city near the frontier, with high walls and large stone houses, now absolutely uninhabited; it had once sixty thousand inhabitants. In government and religion Turkey is a de-



A DON COSSACK.

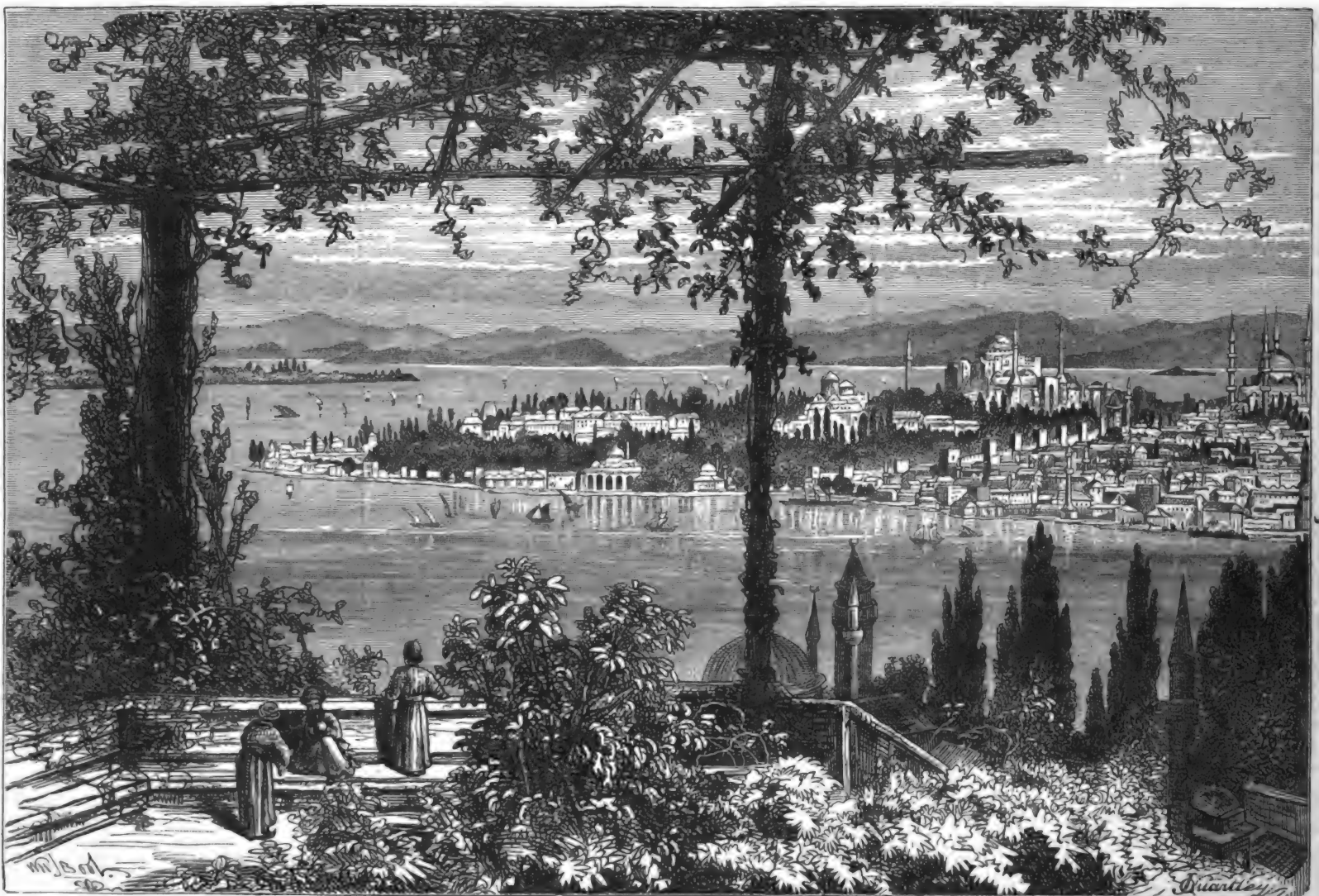
tritus. All that gave her strength, all that gave her consistency, is gone; what remains is crumbling into powder. The worst parts of her religion—hatred of improvement and hatred of the unbeliever; the worst parts of her detestable government—violence, extortion, treachery, and fraud—are all that she has retained. Never was there a country that more required to be conquered. Our support

the plains of Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly yield abundant and easy harvests to the husbandman; a thousand ports and a thousand gulfs are observed on the coasts, peninsulas, and islands. The billows of those seas still bathe the base of mountains covered with vines and olive-trees. But the populous and numerous towns mentioned by ancient writers have been changed into deserts beneath a despotic government.

merely delays her submission to that violent remedy. I can see no other solution: the Turk is utterly unimprovable. He hates change, and therefore he hates civilisation; he hates Europeans; he hates and fears all that they propose. There is not a word of it that does not disgust, or irritate, or alarm him. Nothing but force will oblige him to give it even the appearance of execution. And what is the value of apparent reforms in a people without an aristocracy, without a middle class, without a public opinion, without the means of communication, without newspaper, without even a post-office; accustomed for four hundred years to plunder and oppress rayahs and to be oppressed and plundered by Sultans, Pashas, Cadis, and Janissaries?"

We shall end this series of quoted opinions with one written forty years ago by an illustrious Englishman, the late Richard Cobden, who had not, indeed, at that time visited Turkey, but whose sentiments with regard to the moral and economic conditions of social welfare must always command our respect. Writing, in the year 1836, on the mutual relations of "Russia, Turkey, and England," he thus expressed his own view of the administration of the Ottoman Empire:—

"Down to our own time, the Turk governed a territory so vast and fertile that, in ancient ages, it comprised Egypt, Phœnicia, Syria, Greece, Carthage, Thrace, Pontus, Bithynia, Cappadocia, Epirus, and Armenia, besides other less renowned kingdoms. The present lamentable condition of this fine territory arises from no change in the seasons, or default of nature. It still stretches from 34 deg. to 48 deg. of north latitude, within the temperate zone, and in the same parallels as Spain, France, and the best portion of the United States. Mount Hamus is still covered with verdant forests;



CONSTANTINOPLE, WITH THE SEA OF MARMORA.

"All the authorities upon this country assure us that the soil of many parts of Turkey is more fruitful than the richest plains of Sicily. When grazed by the rudest plough, it yields a more abundant harvest than the finest fields between the Eure and the Loire, the granary of France. Mines of silver, copper, and iron are still existing, and salt abounds in the country. Cotton, tobacco, and silk might be made the staple exports of this region, and their culture admits of almost unlimited extension throughout the Turkish territory; whilst some of the native wines are equal to those of Burgundy. Almost every species of tree flourishes in European Turkey. The olive, orange, mastic fig, pomegranate, and the laurel and myrtle are natural to this soil. Nor are the animal productions less valuable than those of vegetable life. The finest horses have been drawn from this quarter to improve the breeds of Western Europe; and the rich pastures of European Turkey are, probably, the best adapted in the world for rearing the largest growths of cattle and sheep.

"That, in a region so highly favoured, the population should have thus retrograded whilst surrounded by



RUSSIAN MONKS.

abundance; that its wealth and industry should have been annihilated; and that commerce should be banished from those rivers and harbours that first called it into existence—must be accounted for by remembering that even the finest soil, the most genial climate, and all the brightest and richest gifts of nature, are as nothing, when subjected to the benumbing influences of the Turkish Government at Constantinople. The Turks found, at the conquest of the Eastern Empire, splendid and substantial public and private edifices, which have been barbarously destroyed, or allowed to crumble beneath the hand of Time. Bridges, aqueducts, and harbours, the precious and durable donations of remote, yet more enlightened, generations, have all suffered a like fate; and the roads, even in the vicinity of the capital, which in former days maintained an unrivalled celebrity, are now in a broken and neglected condition. The cause of all this decay is ascribed to the Turkish Government, a fierce, unmitigated military despotism, allied with the fanaticism of a religion which teaches its followers to rely only on the sword, and to disdain all improvement by labour."



MONASTERY OF TROITSA, NEAR MOSCOW.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Portraits of the two powerful Sovereigns, whose military and naval forces are now contending against each other for dominion and supremacy both in Eastern Europe and in Western Asia, are presented in this Special War Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

His Imperial Majesty Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, was born April 17 of the Russian Calendar (April 29, New Style) in the year 1818. He is eldest son of the late Emperor Nicholas I. and of the Empress Charlotte, who was Princess Charlotte of Prussia. He was educated, under the supervision of his father, by General Mürder, a German, and the Russian scholar and poet, Joukowski. He entered the military service in 1831, and became Colonel of the Grenadier Regiment in 1835. He travelled in Germany in 1840, and soon afterwards married Princess Maria, daughter of the late Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, as he was then styled, was nominated Chancellor of the University of Helsingfors, in Finland, and Superintendent of the Military Schools of the Empire. He held, in 1850, a command in the Russian army in the Caucasus. In 1855, during the Crimean War, upon the death of the late Emperor Nicholas, which took place on Feb. 18 (March 2 of our reckoning) in that year, Alexander succeeded to the throne of his father and grandfather; and he was crowned at Moscow, with a magnificent pomp and ceremonial, in September, 1856. The present Emperor has effected great reforms in the municipal and judicial institutions, the laws, and the official administration of his Empire; and he has, notwithstanding the opposition of a large class of nobles and landed proprietors, achieved the total and immediate abolition of serfdom, giving a complete emancipation to nearly twenty millions of peasants, formerly bound in a depressing and humiliating servitude. He has been obliged, on the other hand, despite of his naturally humane and benevolent disposition, to permit the exercise of great severities in repressing the Polish insurrection of 1862; and the measures of his Government in the Caucasus and in Central Asia have been characterised by a policy of ruthless self-aggrandisement, and harshly repressive domination, which belies the reputed philanthropy of this mighty Emperor. His Majesty is father of six children now living; the eldest son, now Czarowitch and heir-apparent, is the Grand Duke Alexander, born in 1845, and married in 1866 to Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister to our Princess of Wales. There are four other sons, Vladimir, Alexis, Sergius, and Paul. The only daughter, Grand Duchess Marie, was married, in January, 1874, to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. The Emperor's two brothers, Grand Duke Nicholas and Grand Duke Michael, command in this war.

His Imperial Majesty Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, was born Sept. 5, 1842, the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid. He succeeded to the throne, Aug. 31 last year, on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., who had been proclaimed Sultan three months before, when his uncle, Sultan Abdul Aziz, was deposed, after a most profligate and mischievous reign of sixteen years. By the laws of the Ottoman Turkish Empire, a brother is preferred, on account of seniority, to the son of a deceased sovereign, in the inheritance of the Crown, which belongs to the eldest male descendant of Othman, the founder of this dynasty nearly six hundred years ago. Even a cousin, who is older than the sons of a lately reigning Sultan, will be entitled to succeed him, instead of his own children. The present Sultan has several brothers. He is the thirty-fifth Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, and the twenty-eighth who has reigned at Constantinople since its conquest by Mohammed II. in 1453. He is entitled Commander of the Faithful, like the Arabian Caliphs of early Islam, and is official Protector of the orthodox Moslem religion—that is to say, of the Sunnite communion, held throughout Western Asia and North Africa; the Shiite sect of Mohammedans, in Persia, being excommunicated from the main body of the Prophet's disciples. The Sultan's own subjects usually call him the Padishah, or Supreme King; in diplomatic language, his Imperial Court or Government is styled "the Sublime Porte," which is a corruption of the Latin phrase, "Sub Limine Portæ," formerly applied to the august threshold of the old Palace at Constantinople.

Our illustrations of the cavalry and infantry soldiers of the Russian and Turkish armies require no further comment than is supplied by Captain H. Brackenbury's detailed account of their military organisation. In like manner, we need only refer to the special article, by Mr. E. J. Reed, on the naval forces and preparations of Russia and Turkey for all the

information that can be desired in view of the Engravings which represent one of the most formidable ships in each of the mutually opposing fleets. The Portraits of the Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander-in-Chief on the Danube, and of Admiral Hobart Pasha, commander of the Turkish fleet, derive their present interest from the amount and employment of those great military and naval powers.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke, a younger son of the late Emperor Nicholas I., is nearly forty-six years of age, having been born in July or August, 1831. He married, in 1859, Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and has two sons, Nicholas and Peter, the former about twenty years of age, the latter a boy of thirteen. The Grand Duke Nicholas is in the full vigour of life, a strongly-made, muscular, soldierly-looking man, with a melancholy Romanoff face. He is General of Engineers and Aide-de-Camp General to the Emperor, Inspector-General of the Engineer Corps, of the Imperial Guard, and of the Cavalry, Commander-in-Chief of the Military District of St. Petersburg, President of the Supreme Committee on the Organisation and Instruction of the Army, Chief of a Grenadier regiment, of the regiments of Dragoons of Astrakhan, of the Alexander Hussars, and of the first battalion of Sappers of the Caucasus, Proprietor (Colonel-in-Chief) of the Austrian Hussars, No. 2, and Chief of the 5th Regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers.

Admiral Hobart Pasha is the Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart, a son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born in 1822, and entered the Royal Navy, in which he attained the rank of Captain. Having retired on half-pay, he found employment during the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, in commanding a swift blockade-runner, the Don, along the coast of North Carolina, and keeping up maritime communications with the Southern States in spite of the Federal blockading squadron. He published a narrative of these experiences, under the name of "Captain Roberts." In 1867, when the Cretan insurrection broke out, Captain Hobart entered the Turkish naval service, and was placed in command of the squadron which had to blockade the coasts of that island. The Greek Government then called the attention of her Majesty's Government to this fact, and the Admiralty, at the instance of the Foreign Office, struck his name off the British Navy List. In 1874 Admiral Hobart Pasha addressed a letter to Lord Derby admitting that he committed a breach of naval discipline by accepting service under the Turkish Government without leave, but adding:—"During seven years that have elapsed since that time I have endeavoured to maintain the character of an Englishman for zeal, activity, and sagacity, and I have been fortunate enough to obtain a certain European reputation of which I hope I may be justly proud. I prevented by my conduct during a very critical period at the end of the Cretan Revolution (while I was in command of a large Turkish fleet) much bloodshed, and, many people think, a European war. I have organised the Turkish navy in a way which has led to high encomiums as to its state from all the Commanders-in-Chief of the English fleets who have lately visited Constantinople. I have established naval schools, training and gunnery ships (and here I have been ably assisted by English naval officers). While doing all this towards strengthening the navy of our ally, I naturally have made many enemies. . . . All that they can find to say (and it is bitter enough) is, 'He has been dismissed the English service,' without, of course, explaining the cause. This is most painful to me, and is very detrimental to my already difficult position." He therefore asked that his offence might be overlooked and that he might be relieved from "the ban of disgrace." This application was supported by the Earl of Derby, "as a matter of Imperial policy," considering it to be of material advantage that Admiral Hobart Pasha should occupy the position he held in Turkey. The Lords of the Admiralty therefore consented to allow the Hon. Augustus Hobart to be reinstated in his former rank as a Captain in the Royal Navy, placing him on the retired list, with the opportunity of rising by seniority to the rank of a retired Admiral. He is reputed, we believe, to be an officer of considerable skill and ability in his profession, as well as of high courage and enterprise.

The remainder of our illustrations, mostly those which represent scenes and figures or costumes of the different provinces in the Russian Empire, and in the Turkish capital, will be regarded with the more interest from a perusal of the "Tour in Russia," and of the other articles contained in this special publication.

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and the recruits get little or none. The Bashi-Bazouks furnish some small cavalry contingents, but are for the most part an irregular infantry, badly armed and badly disciplined, and only of use against insurgents, being quite unfit to take part in regular military operations in the open field. Without pay, and with only a bread ration, they maintain themselves by requisition and plunder; and it is not matter for surprise if they break loose from the control of their ignorant officers, who possess scarcely any authority over them, and pillage and burn on all sides. Under English officers, in the time of the Crimean War, contingents of Bashi-Bazouks became good soldiers; but then they were paid, and subjected to the restraints of discipline.

The volunteers, on the other hand, are in their way well-disciplined bodies. They are all cavalry, and for the most part are furnished by the Arabs. Their organisation is tribal, under their own chiefs, who maintain in the field that same rough discipline by which the tribes are governed at all times. Their services are only to be procured with the consent of their chiefs; and there is no doubt that, as irregular cavalry, for purposes of scouting, foraging, and harassing an enemy's convoys, they might render valuable service. It is yet to be seen what will be the result, as regards numbers of these volunteers, of that proclamation of a Holy War which will probably follow the defeat now, as I write, imminent, of the Turkish army in Asia. The greatest number of irregular troops that Turkey has ever raised was during the Crimean War, when some 10,000 of these volunteers took the field, and from 30,000 to 40,000 Bashi-Bazouks.

Another body of men which might render to the Ottoman Empire admirable service in case of war is the force of Zaptiehs, or police. These are well disciplined, and, to a great extent, recruited from the best troops of the regular army. The force of Zaptiehs, which has now been placed under the orders of Colonel Valentine Baker, is organised into companies, battalions, and regiments. Each battalion has one company mounted. The men of the regiment at Constantinople are specially selected to form a superior force for the capital, from the best non-commissioned officers of the army. It is supposed that the force of zaptiehs available in war throughout the empire will be nearly 30,000 strong. The pay of this force, like that of the troops, is heavily in arrear; their clothing is in many cases falling to pieces for want of renewal; but it is remarkable how few complaints are made by the Christian rayahs of Turkey of the conduct of these zaptiehs, who have almost every temptation to plunder.

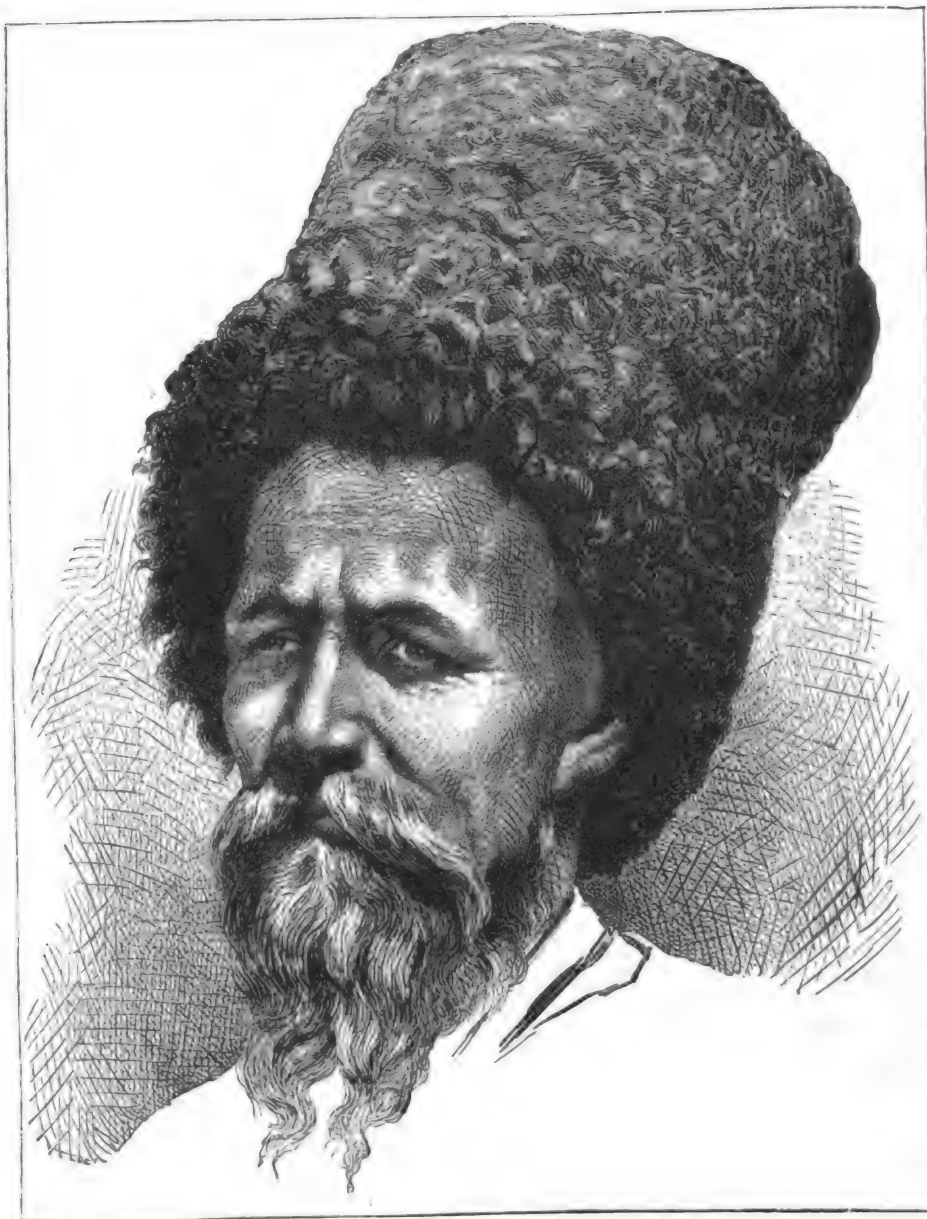
A word about the generals and the staff of the Turkish army. The generals reach their position not by merit, but by interest. That special clique at Constantinople, small in numbers but large in power, which wields in its hands the fate of every Turk, makes or mars the career of every soldier. To be the relation of one of this powerful body, connected by blood or by marriage with a Grand Vizier or Minister, or even a superior official of one of the great departments of State, is sufficient to ensure rapid promotion in the army. Still better is it to be able to approach, either by means of money, or other method of less direct bribery, the ear of a favourite Sultana. Where governors of provinces, and even Cabinet Ministers, are appointed and dismissed through seraglio intrigue, it will easily be believed that the commands in the army are disposed of in a similar fashion. The constant removal of officials from their posts, in order to make room for some new favourite, is at the root of the maladministration of the Turkish provinces. The appointment of generals to commands, entirely apart from all consideration of their fitness for mili-

tary knowledge, must be fatal to the conduct of great operations of war. Even to the most honest man thus appointed to a post from which he knows he may be removed within a few weeks or months, simply because another has bribed and intrigued to obtain his place, there must be a great temptation to make the most he can out of the appointment during his tenure of office, more especially as he has probably, in one shape or another, paid heavily for his post. In these days war is no longer the mere clash of armed masses when bravery alone wins, but it is a science which demands to be as closely studied as any of the learned professions. The Turkish Pashas are an ignorant body of men; comparatively few of them know any language beyond their own. Works on the art of war are not translated into Turkish; and even if they were they would not be read. The constitutional laziness and apathy of the Turk would prevent his settling down to that deliberate study in his closet which is quite as necessary for the formation of a skilful general at the present day as the practical experience gained from commanding bodies of troops. The ideas of strategy of the Turkish generals are based upon the traditions handed down by their ancestors in days when railways and telegraphs did not exist, and when troops lived by the plunder of the countries upon which they made war. Their ideas of tactics have not advanced one step to meet the changes necessitated by modern arms. And, whereas in other nations where the generals may be but ill-skilled Princes, their deficiencies are supplied by the knowledge and ability of a highly-trained staff, in Turkey no such body exists. It is true that the War School receives from the army each year eight officers to be trained for the general staff; but such a number is utterly insufficient to supply the needs of the great Turkish army, and those officers who have been trained in the War School have, when their course of studies was completed, almost without exception, been sent to perform duties which are really those of engineers, while all the administrative work of the army has remained in the hands of the favourites of the Court party. In the War Office itself the most important business is in the hands of civilians, and the efforts made a short time back by Hussein Pasha to better this condition of things lasted but for a short time. Raised from the post of President of the General Staff to be Grand Vizier, he endeavoured to introduce reforms into the War Department and General Staff of the army; but the attempt to interfere with existing interests almost immediately brought about his fall; and so affairs go on, ever turning round and round in the same vicious circle. Nothing short of the utter break-up of the whole governing body at Constantinople could ever make of the Turkish army a body fit to cope with the other armies of Europe in modern scientific war.

From what has been above said, it may be judged that Turkey, if left alone to face her fate, has but small chance in the game of war. An army without generals capable of forming correct strategical plans, without officers capable of conducting the operations of war against a skilled enemy, with a system of tactics hopelessly unsuited to meet the terrible fire of breech-loading rifles and powerful rifled artillery, with transport and commissariat arrangements so defective that the first rude shock of battle must inevitably disorganise them completely, with regimental officers ignorant and altogether insufficient in numbers, and with but one single great power upon which to rest, the sobriety, hardihood, and courage, of its private soldiery, must, I venture to think, be shattered to pieces when it meets the armed hosts of Russia in the life-and-death struggle now about to take place. It is true that



A NOGAI TARTAR, OF ASIATIC RUSSIA.



A KARAKALPAK, OF ASIATIC RUSSIA.

the army of Russia is itself behind the age, that its soldiery, as a body, is far from possessing the keen intelligence of the French, the individual training and education of the German soldiery; it is true that its regimental officers are far from possessing that intimate knowledge of minor tactics, of outpost duty, of leading men over varied kinds of country, that Austria and Germany have so carefully inculcated in their lower commissioned ranks; it is true that only a small portion of the Russian staff has been educated as a staff should be in these days; it is true that financial embarrassments have more or less hampered the complete organisation of the Russian army, and that its arrangements of transport and supply are not so perfect as those of Russia's great Western neighbour; but in all that constitutes the strength of an armed nation Russia is immeasurably above the empire of the Ottoman Porte. By mere numbers alone she could crush her foe; but, even without bringing her full strength to bear, her superior military knowledge must be sufficient for the task. A united Holy Russia, viewing this campaign as a crusade against the infidel, advances to the attack of a foe whose country is torn by internal dissensions, whose arms are crippled by being forced to meet attacks from every side at a moment when her whole strength is required to face the vast legions gathering in her front. Yet Turkey will fight for God and the Faith; and woe be to her Christian subjects if the day comes when her last sparks of hope have expired, and the only flame left burning in her breast is that of wild, fierce fanaticism. It is on her own unprotected subjects that her deadliest blows are likely to fall rather than on the trained and united armies of the Czar.

Unless I fail to read the signs of the times, Turkey will have the Roumanian army to deal with as well as the Russian, in Europe, and it may therefore be interesting to give a short sketch of the constitution of the Roumanian forces. The Roumanian army is based upon a system of universal service, introduced by a law in 1863, and modified in 1872. The forces of "the United [Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia," as Roumania is officially called in its relations with foreign Powers, consist of a standing army and reserve, a territorial army and reserve, a militia, and a national guard. The standing army is recruited by conscription, voluntary enlistments and re-engagements adding but small numbers to its ranks. The age of conscription is from twenty-one, the period of service eight years—four in the standing army, four in the reserve. The peace strength of the standing army in 1874 was about 18,000. In time of war it should be brought up to a strength of about 36,000 infantry, 1700 cavalry, and 96 guns. It is under the command of the reigning Prince, and is organised into four divisions, with the head-quarters respectively at Krajova, Bucharest, Galatz, and Jassy. As might naturally be expected in a country governed by a Hohenzollern, the system of training the army is purely Prussian, as are its tactics. It is curious to trace in Roumania the changes which the army has undergone according to the influence predominant in the Principalities. Before the Crimean War it was Russian in organisation and in dress. When Russia, defeated, was driven back, and the allied Powers gained the ascendancy, a French model was copied, and French officers and non-commissioned officers were introduced by Prince Couza; but since the accession of Prince Charles the French element has disappeared. Prussian officers have been brought to the Roumanian army as instructors, and Roumanians sent to Berlin to study Prussian military institutions. In dress alone the army has not followed the Prussian model, but the infantry wears the blue tunic and grey trousers of the Belgians, and a cap like the French kepi. The cavalry is dressed in scarlet, with busbies, and grey loose trousers thrust into the boots; the rifles and artillery in dark brown. The pay of the Roumanian army is comparatively high—almost approaching to the English scale of payment. As regards the material of the army, the rank and file is intelligent, and those drawn from the mountains are active and courageous; but good officers are sadly deficient, and the greatest difficulty is found in supplying the army. In all the public schools of the country the system of instruction is military; boys go through a military training without arms up to fifteen years of age, and subsequently under arms. Each school constitutes a military unit. There are regimental schools for the further education, both general and military, of the troops, and divisional schools for the higher training of non-commissioned officers aspiring to commissions. At Jassy there is a preparatory military school for the training of youths wishing to become officers, and their education is completed at a military high school at Bucharest. The staff of the army is trained at a war academy at the same place, and there is reason to believe that the staff of the army has reached a high standard of attainments. The regiments are completed from their peace to a war strength by calling in the reserves of the standing army.

The territorial army of Roumania is its most characteristic force. It dates back to the fifteenth century, and is the national force of the country. Before the year 1872 its infantry was called frontier troops, and performed the duties of police in the border districts; its cavalry was called Dorobanzi. When, in 1872, the army was reorganised this territorial force was reconstructed, and the name Dorobanzi, which was popular in the country, was given to the infantry; and the cavalry were christened Kallarashi. The budget of 1874 provided for a force of 40,000 Dorobanzi and 12,000 Kallarashi. Service in the territorial army is for the same period as in the standing army, but six years are active and only two in reserve. Men drawing the lowest numbers in the conscription are taken for the standing army, the higher numbers for the territorial army, the corps of which are localised. These local corps perform their services in a most curious manner, to which we know nothing similar in any other country. Each squadron or company is divided into four sections, and each section takes duty for a week at a time, so that the men are three weeks at home and one week on service. There are thirty-three territorial districts, each of which has a

battery of artillery, as well as a battalion of infantry, or a squadron of cavalry. The infantry perform frontier and garrison duty and act as police, the cavalry act as mounted police.

Since the year 1871 the territorial army has been combined with the standing army each autumn, and manœuvres have been held upon a considerable scale. The marching and military knowledge displayed at these manœuvres is said to be inferior, the officers especially knowing little of their work, but each year it has improved.

It appears, then, that Roumania can place in the field a standing army of about 36,000 infantry, 1700 cavalry, 96 guns, and a territorial army of 40,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and apparently no guns; for our last information is to the effect that the batteries of artillery exist only on paper. Still a force of 76,000 infantry, 14,000 cavalry, and 96 guns is a most important factor in the solution of the Eastern Question. To this must be added the militia, composed of all men from twenty-one years of age who have not been drawn in the conscription, and of men from twenty-nine to thirty-seven who have served their turn in the standing or territorial armies. The militia is assembled by parishes once or twice in the year for periods of fifteen days; but it is evident that, containing so large a proportion of men who have never been subjected to discipline, it cannot be a very reliable force. The National Guard and rural levies comprise all men between thirty-seven and forty-six years of age; they do garrison duty in their towns and parishes when the standing and territorial armies are called into the field, either for manœuvres or for war. The infantry of the Roumanian standing army is armed with the Peabody breech-loading rifle, the territorial army with the Prussian needle-gun; the Roshiori, or Red Hussars, of the standing army are equipped like German Hussars; the Kallarashi, who are mounted on small native-bred ponies, are equipped like Cossacks. The artillery has 4-pounder and 6-pounder breech-loading steel guns of the Prussian pattern, and a large number of bronze guns of the same pattern; it is said that one hundred guns on the old French muzzle-loading model were also in store a few months ago.

It is evident that if the Roumanian army takes part with Russia against Turkey—and it seems now tolerably certain that it will do so—it might, by crossing the Danube near the Servian frontier, create a most powerful diversion in favour of the Russians, drawing off a large body of Turkish troops who would otherwise be available to oppose the passage of the Danube by the Russians. Still more would this be the case should the Servian army again take the field. However difficult it might be to get together again the Servian army, after its experience of last year's campaign, it can scarcely be doubted that Servia could put into the field a force of 30,000 or 40,000 men, fairly armed and equipped, and, if not imbued with the most warlike spirit, at least capable of taking a part in harassing the smaller detached bodies of Turkish troops which are engaged in keeping down the flames of insurrection in the western provinces.

The military force of Montenegro can scarcely be counted upon for other than defensive operations. At present it engages the attention of a considerable body of Turkish troops; but, should Turkey take the only step which from the point of view of a strategist can give her any hope in this war—viz., the calling in of all her detachments and the concentration of her whole armed strength in one body to do battle with the Russians, the Montenegrin army would, of course, be free to cross its own frontiers. Even in that case, however, it can do little more than spread into the immediately surrounding Turkish provinces, for it possesses none of those organised administrative establishments which are absolutely necessary to enable any body of men to take the field as an army for offensive operations. The Montenegrin army is, in fact, a local militia—the men wear the national dress and provide for themselves in the field. Its organisation is very remarkable, the civil and military authority being combined under the same chiefs. It is calculated that each house can provide two soldiers, and five houses or ten men are placed under a desetar, or decurion; ten of these decurions, with their fifty houses, are placed under a stotinjar or centurion, and all the centurions of any one tribe, with their soldiers, are combined together under a captain. The tribes are called Plemena, and are again combined into Nahias. There are eight of these Nahias, which are each under the command of a Vojvoda. The eight Nahias are placed together under the chief command of a head Vojvoda, who is at once President of the Senate, Chief Administrator of the Government, and Commander-in-Chief of the military force. Every citizen is liable for service from his seventeenth to his fiftieth year, and not less than 25,000 men are enrolled. They have rifled mountain batteries and breech-loading rifles of various types; but, as already said, it is an army which can only be counted upon for defensive operations. Whatever instruction its officers and non-commissioned officers have had, the arms in the hands of the troops, the establishments for the powder factories and armoury at Rieka, have been paid for with Russian money. Russian non-commissioned officers are the instructors of the Montenegrin school of tactics, Russian workmen in the powder factories and armoury. Splendid in physique and manly in character as the Montenegrins are, they are still little better than savages in many respects. The unquestionable proofs which have been furnished that they have mutilated not only the dead but the living of their enemies scarcely entitles them to that pan of praise which Mr. Tennyson has so recently sung over them.

Large numbers of Albanians have recently taken advantage of such military instruction as can be obtained in Montenegro; and an Albanian insurrection would, of course, add considerably to the difficulties of the Porte. The tactics of Albanians and Montenegrins alike consist chiefly of the various stratagems of guerilla warfare. From all that I have read of their tactics, they seem to correspond almost exactly with those employed by the Kaffirs of South Africa. They endeavour to entice their enemy into the mountains; they hide in caves

and ravines; they draw the enemy on by the retreat of their skirmishers before him, and, when he is led into the ambuscade prepared, from behind rocks and mountain peaks, from every coign of vantage, from every spot affording shelter, they pour down a fire delivered with all the accuracy due to their marvellous skill as marksmen. Captain Cooke gives the following description of the fighting qualities of the Albanians:—"They know thoroughly how to utilise ground, are acquainted with every stratagem of guerilla warfare, understand the art of deceiving the enemy by false marches, and falling upon him unawares, and will ably cover a wide front with a small body by occupying it with a network of small posts communicating with each other by single vedettes. When preparing an ambush, they will often leave their caps and cloaks at some prominent spot in an opposite direction to that in which the ambush is intended. Whether lying full length on the ground or aiming in a crouching position behind cover, they rarely miss their mark. The enemy's head is then cut off, salted, and planted on a pole in the village." The Mirdites, now or recently in insurrection against Turkey, are a clan of the Ghegs, one of the two principal Albanian tribes. They are most warlike people, all of the Roman Catholic religion.

The present aspect of the Eastern Question forbids us to leave the armaments of Greece out of our calculation, as it is certain that if the flames of war spread wider the Greeks must be among the first to take fire. The land force of Greece is but small, nor could it be otherwise in the bankrupt condition of the nation. Indeed, the country is but thinly populated, and can spare but few of its people from agriculture and industry. Every Greek is liable for service from his twentieth to his fortieth year; 13,000 young men every year attain the age of conscription, of whom about 2500 are taken for the Line and 2000 for the first reserve. A law, dated 1867, provides for an effective Line army of 31,000; 14,000 to be kept up in peace, the remainder to be in reserve. My latest information as to the actual numbers is for the year 1868, when only 8500 were under arms. Such troops as Greece keeps on foot are spread over a wide area, and there is no combination, except on paper, into brigades or divisions. The duties of the soldiers are essentially those of detachment. They act as police and suppress brigandage on the Continent, and garrison the Ionian Islands and the islands of the Archipelago. Hence they can know nothing of manœuvres on a large scale, and they have no experience of war. So far as I can judge, they might collect 25,000 regular troops, with fifty guns, for war service, and, in 1869, when war with Turkey seemed probable, orders were issued for the enrolment of volunteer corps to the number of 30,000; but it seems improbable that such an army brought together for the first time in the presence of an enemy, without any experience of the operations of war on a large scale, with all its transport arrangements and commissariat crippled by want of money, could within any reasonable time be fit to take the offensive against the Turks. Should the Turks call in their detachments from the Greek provinces of Turkey, or leave there no troops but weak garrisons of fortresses; should Greece be thoroughly satisfied that Turkey is going to be so crushed that there is no chance of her making an offensive return when peace has been made with Russia, then the Greek army might very possibly invade Thessaly and Epirus, aid the insurrection which would inevitably take place, and annex those provinces to Greece.

It has been announced that one other country is to take part in the war. I have read that the Khedive is to raise his present contingent of 10,000 troops to 12,000, and they will be at the service of the Sultan for whatever purpose he may prefer. Egypt is bound to take this course by her convention with the Porte. The Egyptian army has suffered dreadfully from the effects of the Abyssinian war, and a force of this size is probably as much as the Khedive can send without altogether denuding his own country of troops. The infantry of the Egyptian army, recruited entirely from the class of fellahs, is unsuited for war in any but a tropical or sub-tropical country. The Arab, accustomed to the sandy plains of Egypt, or the warm Delta of the Nile, suffers severely when exposed to the cold of a winter in high latitudes, or in the mountains at a considerable distance above the sea. To him a winter campaign on the Danube, in the Balkans, or in the high table-lands of Armenia means disease and death. The Egyptian troops sent to suppress the insurrection in Crete in 1866 lost nearly half their strength from fever and from exposure to cold; yet the climate of Crete is one of the best in Europe, where there are no great extremes of either heat or cold. For work in his own country the Egyptian foot soldier is well suited. Lithe and active, possessing great marching power, living upon Indian corn, beans, and rarely a little soup made from meat, he requires but small commissariat. As regards his clothing, if his linen garments wear out, if the soles disappear from his boots, he has simply reverted to the condition in which he spent his life before he was enlisted into the army, when, barefooted and nearly naked, he tilled the field and earned by the sweat of his brow enough to keep soul and body together, and perhaps enough to save his back from the taxgatherer's lash. I believe the life of the Egyptian fellah to be almost the hardest in the world. It would be the hardest were it not for the glorious climate, which makes existence a pleasure, and the smallest pleasure a delight. The Egyptian infantry are well armed with Remington breech-loading rifles, which they keep clean and in good order (more than can be said of the Turk and his arms); but their officers, taken from the same class as the men, and not possessing any claims to the respect of the private soldier from superior birth, nor, indeed, often from superior education, are quite incapable of leading their men to the best advantage. I am not aware of what troops the Egyptian contingent sent to Turkey consists, but I am convinced that Egyptian cavalry and artillery would be of little service. The cavalry is very inferior, and in the batteries of artillery which I have seen in camp the horses were in the most miserable condition, the harness a mass of patchwork, and the guns dirty and ill-kept.

The best officers in the Egyptian army are a few of their generals and colonels who are Americans. After the great civil war in America, when the armies of the south were disbanded, several officers of considerable ability offered their services to the Khedive. To General Stone, the Khedive's able chief of the staff, are due whatever reforms have been introduced into the Egyptian army. He has inaugurated excellent educational establishments to train up non-commissioned officers and officers, and he is combating with all his strength the inertness and apathy of the fellah class and the corruption which abounds throughout official life in Egypt. But the fellah is not by nature a warrior; he is by nature a tiller of the soil, and no Egyptian troops will ever stand their ground against an equal number of Russians.

I now propose to give some description of the probable theatres of war in Europe and in Asia. I will begin with that in Europe. By the Treaty of Paris in 1856 the southwestern boundary of Russia in Europe was contracted. Russia gave up that portion of Bessarabia formerly possessed by her, which touched upon the northern bank of the Danube; and her frontier line, instead of following the course of the river Pruth to the Danube, was made to quit the Pruth at a point some thirty miles south of Jassy, and recede further and further from that river till, at another point about thirty miles north of the Danube, it was made to turn at right angles towards the seacoast—a wedge-shaped piece of land being thus left between her frontier and the Pruth, and a long narrow strip between her frontier and the Danube. These pieces of territory were handed over to Moldavia. The protectorate hitherto enjoyed by Russia over the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was abolished, and the sovereignty of the Sultan over them was established. The right of investiture of the Hospodars of these two principalities remained with the Sultan, and they were to pay an annual tribute to him of four millions of piastres. It was not till the end of the year 1861 that the principalities were united under Prince Couza, who gave them the title of Roumania. In 1866 he was forced to abdicate, and in the same year Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was proclaimed reigning Prince. After considerable difficulties the Porte recognised him, and he received his investiture at Constantinople from the hands of the Sultan himself. Roumania is still bound to pay her tribute of £36,000 a year to the Porte. The country thus newly formed has for its southern boundary the Danube, which separates it from Turkey and Servia, for the northern boundary of Wallachia and the western boundary of Moldavia the Carpathian Mountains separating it from Austro-Hungary, and for its eastern boundary that Russian frontier already described. The southern portion of the principality consists of the low plain of the Danube; the northern portion of Wallachia and the western portion of Moldavia of broken country formed by the spurs of the Carpathian Mountains, which descend and become gradually lower till they are lost in the plains of the Danube and the Pruth. That portion of the plain nearest the Danube consists chiefly of extensive swamps or wide tracts of forests and brushwood. Wallachia possesses few good roads. Throughout its whole length, from Bucharest to the Servian frontier, it is traversed by one well-made route, while another, fairly passable, runs along the bank of the Danube. At right angles to these, roads lead down from the passes of the Carpathian Mountains and to the passages of the Danube. In Moldavia the whole of the western portion of territory is so traversed by the spurs of the mountains that no road can here run from north to south; but at the foot of the spurs there runs a main road down the valley of the Sereth, from a point due west of Jassy to Fockschan, whence it curves round to Bucharest, another branch leading to Galatz. A second road runs more or less parallel to this from Jassy to Tekutch, while roads run down by both banks of the Pruth to Galatz and Reni. The Russo-Roumanian frontier is crossed near Jassy by a railway from Kichenieff. This railway runs west for some distance, and then down the valley of the Sereth till it strikes the Danube at Galatz; thence it passes along the bank of the Danube to Ibraila, crossing the Sereth by the Barboesch bridge; it then runs to Bucharest, where it divides into two parts, one running due west to the Danube, on the Servian frontier at Turn-Severin, the other running south to Giurgevo, opposite the Turkish fortress at Rustchuk. This railway and the roads running parallel to it cross a great number of streams. The streams which feed the Sereth and the Pruth are crossed in Moldavia, while in Wallachia the roads and railway traverse an innumerable quantity of affluents of the Danube, which descend from the Carpathian Mountains. The movement of troops throughout the whole country is in consequence entirely confined to the roads, the streams which have to be traversed, the masses of forest, and the swampy banks of the rivers rendering all movement off the roads impossible. The river Pruth is bridged at three points in Roumania—at Skuljany, at Leovo, and near the Danube west of Reni. From Skuljany, where both road and railway cross it to the Danube, it is navigable for large vessels. From the southern portion of Russian Bessarabia to the Danube at Reni, Ismail, and Kilia, there are roads available for troops.

That southern portion of Bessarabia in which the Russian army of the Danube was cantoned before the declaration of war partakes very much of the nature of the adjacent steppe land, being barren, and possessing for the most part only villages of a very poor description. Here the Russian army during the past winter appears to have suffered from cold and exposure, and the climate of the southern portion of Roumania is not by any means so wild as one might expect from its latitude. On the one side, in winter, bitter winds sweep down from the snow-clad Carpathians; on the other side still more bitter winds sweep across from the Russian steppes. In winter the thermometer often falls below zero, and the Danube has its navigation obstructed by ice. In spring the weather is uncertain, cold and heat alternating for a short time, till there is a sudden burst into summer, when the heat of the days is intense, though the nights are very cold. The autumn is the most pleasant season, and the climate is not, on the whole,

unhealthy, with the single exception of the great liability to aguish fevers, entailed by the swamps which border all the streams and the bank of the Danube itself. It is probable that troops obliged to remain for any length of time on the banks of the Danube would have large numbers of men invalidated, and considerable mortality from this cause.

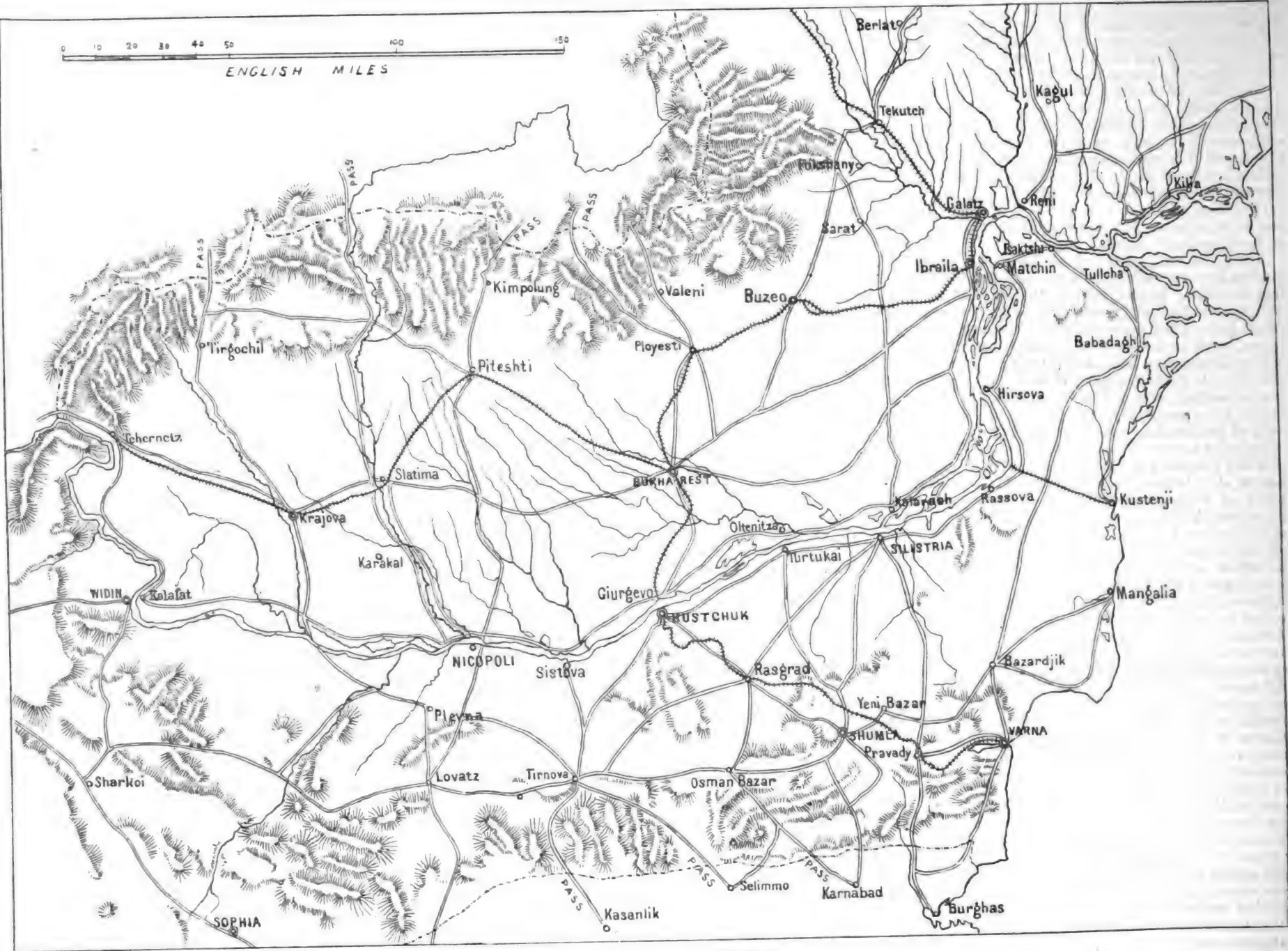
For the purposes of the present campaign it is not necessary to describe the Danube above the point where it issues from the famous Iron Gates between Austria and Servia. There the perpendicular cliffs narrow the rapid stream to little more than fifty yards in breadth, and from this point for the 650 miles of its course to the Black Sea it separates Roumania on its left from Bulgaria on its right bank. The characteristics of the two banks are that the Roumanian bank throughout the whole of this space is flat, nowhere more than about fifty feet above the level of the Black Sea, and in places very marshy, the marshes sometimes extending into lakes. The right bank, on the other hand, is often 300 feet in height, seldom falling below 100 feet, and the country on this side gradually rises to the lower ridges of the Balkans. The valley of the Danube is, in fact, bordered by the Carpathians on the left and the Balkans on the right; but while the Carpathians recede far back and leave a flat, wooded, marshy plain between them and the river, the Balkans approach nearer to the river, and thrust down their spurs to its very brink. Looking at the map, we see between the Danube where it begins to run northwards about Silistria and the Black Sea, a strip of country containing at its northern part the Delta of the Danube, and traversed through its centre by one main road, leading from Tulcha to the Balkans, near Varna. This is the Dobrudscha, a barren inhospitable country, the chosen home of fever. It is generally covered with a thick growth of brushwood and willow; swamps and bogs abound, but where cultivated it is fertile. The Roumanian plain on the north bank of the Danube possesses one of the richest soils of Europe. The earth is black and strongly impregnated with saltpetre, and the numerous rivers and streams afford ample facilities for irrigation. Yet vast areas of land remain uncultivated, and such agriculture as there is of a primitive description. The perpetual fear under which Roumania has laboured of being converted into a battle-field for hostile Turks and Russians is not calculated to improve agriculture or any other industry, or to encourage the outlay of capital upon buildings or improvements which at any time, for many years past, have been liable to be devastated by human locusts. Yet Roumania has produced a vast amount of corn, not only enough for its own consumption, but sufficient to export very large quantities for the European market; while numerous herds of cattle and sheep graze upon the rich pasture lands for which these provinces are famous. The Russian army then, entering Roumania, is sure to find considerable supplies of meat and corn. If, as we have every reason to believe will be the case, the progress of the Russian troops is so conducted as not to interfere with agriculture, and if supplies are paid for as it is promised they shall be, and if the whole of Roumanian mankind is not taken away from its occupations for military service, the whole of the corn crop of Roumania, which would otherwise be exported this autumn, should be available for the Russian troops. At the present season of the year, however, the corn supply would be less than at any other, for last year's harvest is long since exported, and the stores in the country are nearly exhausted by the end of the winter. Bulgaria, too, on the opposite bank of the Danube, produces a large amount of corn for export, though not in such quantities as Roumania. The roads in Bulgaria are plentiful, but bad. In the spring months the heavy rainfall on the northern slopes of the Balkans renders them all but impassable. This, however, is the time when the rich grasses afford ample supplies of forage for horses; but when the hot summer comes it scorches up all herbage, and by July the streams are dry and the country almost a desert. July is, however, the season of harvest, both for Roumania and Bulgaria; so that by the time that green fodder is gone there should be ample supplies of corn. The northern slopes of the Balkans are thickly wooded, and the low ranges of hills or terraces lying in front of them are intersected by numbers of streams flowing through deep ravines, and in places swamps and deep ground are to be met. The soil is heavy, and movement is much impeded by masses of thick brushwood, so that here, as in Roumania, the movement of troops is confined almost exclusively to the roads.

It remains now to speak of the passages of the Danube and of the Balkans. It is a curious fact that different writers assign very different degrees of width to the Danube—for instance, Moltke and Chesney—but I believe its average width from Widdin to Hirsova to be about 1500 paces. By reason of the numerous extensive morasses, lakes, and forests on its left bank, an army approaching it from the north is compelled, if it seeks to cross, to effect the passage at certain known parts. At most of these points of passage towns have sprung up on both banks of the river, and to these points only are there roads on either bank. As no army of any size can operate except where there are good roads, the points where passage is possible are marked by these roads. Descending the Danube, we find that a road runs along its left bank more or less near to the river throughout its whole course from Widdin to Kilia. The river about Widdin affords good ground for passage. Opposite to Widdin, which is strongly fortified, and upon which the Turks have of late been engaged, is Kalafat, said to be now occupied by the Roumanian troops. The next important point of passage is opposite to the Turkish town of Rahova, where, in one of the former wars between Russia and Turkey, a Russian force of 28,000 troops was thrown over the river: a road leads to this point from Craiova. The next points of passage are opposite Nicopolis, at Islaez and Turnu, to which roads lead down both banks of the Aluta. At Simniza, opposite the Turkish town of Sistova, there is a good point of passage, but no road to it, except one leading along the river bank. Next comes by far the most important passage of the river, that between Giurgevo on the

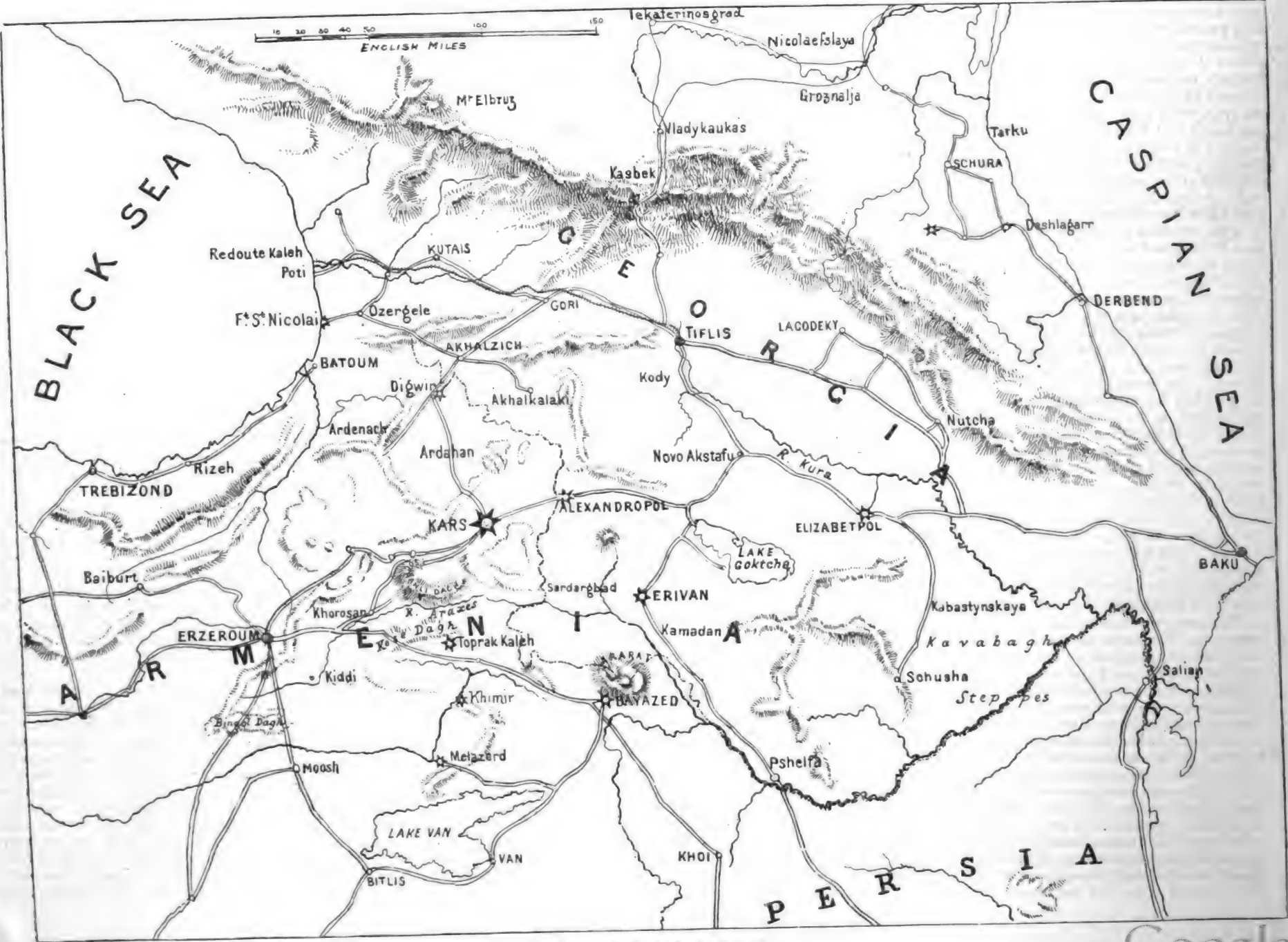
left and Rustchuk on the right bank. I say by far the most important passage, because Giurgevo is the terminus of the Roumanian line of railway, and Rustchuk is the terminus of the Turkish line which leads past Schumla to Varna. Here the left bank is comparatively free from marshes, and the stream is scarcely 1000 paces wide; but Rustchuk is strongly fortified. Its defences stand on a series of hills: they have been recently greatly strengthened, and a number of heavy Krupp guns have been mounted. The defences of Rustchuk, on high ground, entirely command Giurgevo and the left bank of the river. The next passage, and also one of great importance as being within easy reach of the railway at Bucharest and at Giurgevo, and having also water communication by a navigable stream from the railway between Bucharest and Giurgevo, is Oltenitza, opposite the Turkish town of Turtukai. The banks here afford firm ground. The Turks have no permanent works at Turtukai, and a good road leads from the latter place to Rustchuk. Next there is a passage at Kalaratsh, opposite Silistria. My readers will not have forgotten the famous story of the defence of Silistria in 1853, where Butler and Nasmyth earned their heroes' laurels. Since the days of the Crimean War it has been considerably strengthened. It stands on a projecting height, and entirely commands the opposite bank, the width of the river being only about 1000 paces. Immediately below Silistria the river is broken up by a number of islands, and from this point on to Hirsova the left bank of the river borders a wide tract of marshy ground quite impracticable for troops. At Hirsova the Turks have some slight works, but not formidable, relying more upon the nature of the opposite banks, as the river can only be approached here in the dry season. In 1809 a Russian force did cross at this point. A mass of wide marshy ground again borders the river on its left bank the whole way to Ibraila, a town which the Russians have already occupied. The river is here broad, but much intersected by islands; and nearly opposite to Ibraila, on the Turkish bank, stand on a hill some slight works at Matchin. Railway and road run side by side from Ibraila to Galatz, and here there is firm ground on the Roumanian side, and the marshes are on the Turkish side. These marshes are not practicable for troops until the middle of June at the earliest, by which time they are dry and are sufficiently baked by the sun to be passable by artillery. The conditions are almost exactly similar at Reni, at Ismail, and at Kilia, with the addition that at these two latter places more than one arm of the Delta of the Danube would have to be crossed.

Now, putting aside the increased difficulty of passage on account of the Turkish fortifications, there can be no doubt whatever that if their object were merely to cross the Danube and operate on Turkish soil as near to the Balkans as possible, with a view to the subsequent passage of the Balkans, the Russian troops would select Rustchuk as their point of passage, because it is the only place upon the river except Galatz to which both road and railway conduct. The enormous and incalculable advantage of a railway for bringing up those masses of stores which must accompany the march of a large army makes it almost a certainty that the Russians will leave no stone unturned to capture Rustchuk, and so have free railway communication to Giurgevo and a free passage of the river at that point. It is quite true that Galatz is 150 miles less distant from the Russian frontier than Giurgevo; but those 150 miles, if not traversed on the north bank of the Danube, will have to be traversed on the south bank, in an enemy's instead of in a friendly country, in the barren and unhealthy Dobrudscha, without the use of any railway; and to an army of such strength as the Russian force operating in Roumania a railway is an absolute necessity. I therefore believe that, whatever steps the left wing of their army may take about Galatz, the passage of the main Russian body will be effected somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rustchuk.

I come next to speak of the passage of the Balkans. The Balkans may be turned by the coast-line; but the road is hemmed in between the mountains and the sea, of which the Turks have the command, and is in many places impracticable for guns; so that this road, which passes, moreover, through Varna, a fortified town, may be for all purposes of Russian attack dismissed from consideration. The nearest passage to the sea by which the Russians can move is one that passes through Pravady. This is known as the pass of Nadir-Derbend, and the road through it leads upon Aidos. Between Pravady and the southern opening of the pass either of two roads may be taken. One passes through a ravine not more than a hundred paces wide, and inclosed by almost perpendicular walls several hundred feet high; the other is a little less difficult; but both are severe passes, though they have repeatedly been used for artillery. The next pass is that of Schumla, which is the most important fortified place in the Balkans. From what I can learn, it appears that the intrenched camp of Schumla is fortified by a number of earthworks thrown up on a circle of hills, in advance of the northern outlet of the pass. With true Turkish carelessness, the railway from Varna to Rustchuk has not been made to pass through the defensive works of Schumla, but leaves them about ten miles on the flank. Roads from Silistria, Turtukai, and Rustchuk converge upon Schumla; and from Schumla itself, which is far advanced on the northern slopes of the hills, two separate approaches lead to the pass at Tshalikavik, whence the road winds through deep, precipitous ravines, finally descending through a broad, well-cultivated valley. On account of the strength of the intrenched camp of Schumla, this pass would be the most difficult for the Russians to force; and it is more than probable that they would invest Schumla and cross the Balkans by another pass. The next pass is one of considerable natural difficulty, by Osman Bazar to Kasan, whence two roads branch off to Karnabad and Selimno; further to the westward again is the pass known as the Iron Gate, leading from Tirnova to Selimno; while another pass, called the Shipka Pass, leads from Tirnova to Kezanlik. Upon Tirnova road, converge from Silistria, Rustchuk, Sistova, and Nicopolis; it is



THE THEATRE OF WAR IN EUROPE.



THE THEATRE OF WAR IN ASIA.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

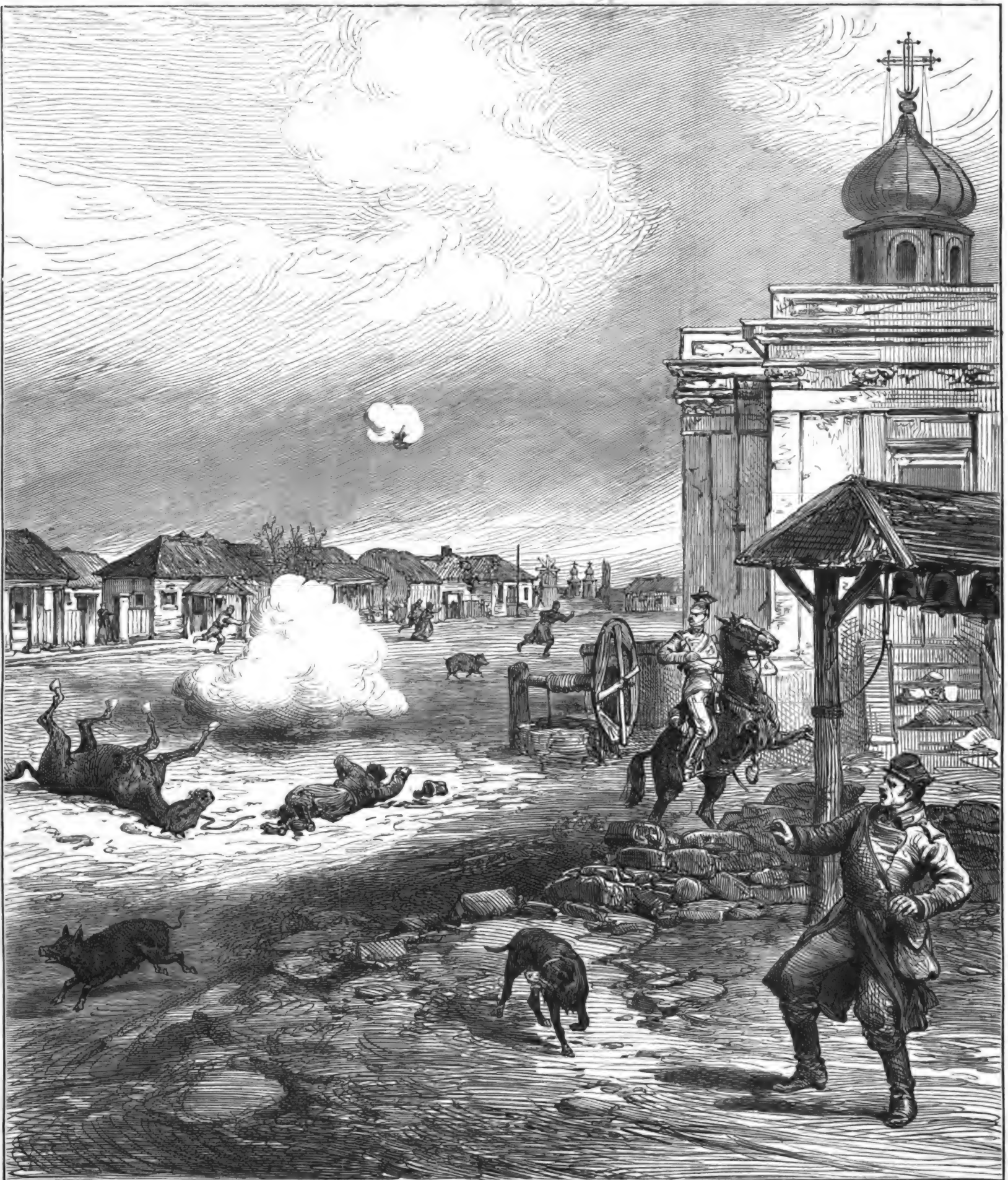


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1976.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



THE WAR: RENI DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Summerlands Hall, Hull, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Longstaff, 1st East York Rifles, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 86, Brook-street, London, the Countess of Dunmore, of a daughter.

On Feb. 14, at Valparaiso, the wife of Edwin Woodgate, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at Christ Church, Waterloo, C. Goldney, Chaplain of the County Prison, Stafford, eldest son of the Rev. A. Goldney, Rural Dean, and Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, to Agnes Emmeline, only daughter of the late E. Williams, of Liverpool.

On the 25th ult., at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Reginald William Dalgety, Captain 66th Regiment, to Kate, widow of William Sloane Elderton, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Devon-square, Newton Abbot, Agnes, widow of Thomas Michelmore, late of Berry House, Berry Pomeroy, Devon, aged 75 years.

At sea, on a voyage from Cape Town to Calcutta for the benefit of his health, William Gladstone Dyce, son of the late William Dyce, R.A., in his 25th year.

On the 9th inst., at Swinhope House, Lincolnshire, Mary, the wife of Geo. Marduke Alington, and daughter of the late Matthew Bancroft Lister, of Burwell Park, in the same county.

On the 16th inst., at Glenmore, the Earl of Orkney, aged 73.

On the 22nd inst., at the Tile House, Denham, Lady Emily Drummond, widow of A. Mortimer Drummond, Esq., in her 91st year.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, Linda-Vista, Abergavenny, Henry Jenkins, formerly of Coquimbó, Chile, aged 46 years.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

Trinity Sunday. Full moon, 4.5 a.m.
The Duke of Cumberland, ex-King of Hanover, born, 1819.
St. Paul's Cathedral, ordination, 11 a.m.; Rev. Canon Barry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Archdeacon Hesse.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Irons; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter.
St. James's, noon, probably Hon. and Rev. Richard Cavendish Boyle.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. F. J. Jayne; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry, Third Boyle Lecture.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Bydenham.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

Left by the Duke of Cambridge, Horse Guards, 1 p.m.
Geographical Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.; dinner at Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. J. Stevenson on Architectural Restoration, its Principles and Practice).
Institution of Surveyors, anniversary, 3 p.m.; dinner, 6 p.m.
National Association for Social Science, 8 p.m. (Miss Shireff on Trained Teachers for Secondary Schools).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. Philharmonic Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

Restoration of Charles II., 1600. Trinity Law Sittings begin.
Friend of Clergy Corporation, elections, Willis's Rooms, noon.
Dr. Vaughan's public readings in the Greek Testament resumed, 8 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemical Philosophy of Sir Humphry Davy).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on Water-Pressure Machinery; Mr. G. Haycraft on an Economical Method of Manufacturing Gunpowder Charcoal).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Henry Wylde on Music); and on three following days.
Society for Granting Annuities to Adult Blind, election, 3 p.m.
Spelling Reform, conference, Society of Arts, 3; public meeting, 7.30.
Musical Union, matinee, 8.15 p.m. Races: Epsom Summer Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

Epsom Races: Derby Day.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Society, President's reception, 9 p.m.
Refugees and Ships for Homeless Children, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

Corpus Christi.
Meeting of Parliament after the recess.
Royal Aquarium, opening of International Maritime and Piscatorial Exhibition.
Zoological Gardens, 5 (Professor Huxley on Sea Urchins and Star-fishes).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, half-yearly election, Cannon-street Hotel, 10 a.m.
Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, annual court, 4 p.m., the Earl of Derby in the chair.
Home for Incurable Children, Maida-vale, theatrical performance by Philothesian Club, St. George's Hall.
Chemical Society, extraordinary general meeting, 8 p.m.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (lecture by Dr. J. Phené).
London Library, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m. Victoria Institute, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

Epsom Races: the Oaks.
Botanic Society, opening of Waterer's Exhibition of Rhododendrons, &c.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Oscar Browning on the History of Education, 9 p.m.).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Cassal on French Genders; Mr. H. Nicol on Some Points in Early English Pronunciation).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Women's Suffrage: Meeting at St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m. Botanic Society Lecture, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

The Queen's birthday kept.
Byron Exhibition, Albert Hall, private view.
Royal Institution, 3 (Mr. C. T. Newton on the Discoveries at Mycenæ).
Institute of Actuaries, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Caxton Celebration, Westminster Abbey, thanksgiving service, 3 p.m.: Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," sermon by the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
Caledonian Asylum, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Hall (the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair).
Horse Show at Agricultural Hall opens; closes on the 8th.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
May	Inches.	50°-80°	48°-4	92	8	60°-3	43°-6	WSW. SW.	221	0°-240		
16	30.050	50°-8	48°-4	92	8	60°-3	43°-6	WSW. SW.	221	0°-240		
17	29.714	51°-6	49°-5	93	8	56°-3	51°-0	WSW. S. W.	352	1°-135		
18	29.940	53°-8	40°-8	64	8	60°-1	46°-2	W. WSW.	861	0°-50		
19	29.753	49°-7	45°-0	85	10	54°-8	47°-7	WSW. W. NW. N.	256	1°-90		
20	30.069	48°-4	42°-2	81	—	54°-8	46°-1	N.	881	0°-10		
21	30.161	49°-1	42°-5	80	10	54°-3	45°-2	N. NNE.	387	1°-125		
22	30.126	46°-7	39°-3	77	10	50°-8	44°-1	N. NNE.	373	0°-00		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.072	29.904	29.793	29.730	30.050	30.161	30.173
Temperature of Air	52°-8	51°-6	49°-5	48°-2	51°-0	51°-0	49°-3
Temperature of Evaporation	50°-4	50°-7	49°-4	50°-0	45°-3	47°-9	45°-4
Direction of Wind	WSW.	S. W.	WSW.	N.	N.	N.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 41	3 23	2 43	3 23	4 04	4 20	4 38
4 58	5 16	5 37	5 56	6 15	6 37	6 56

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RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

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OF THE

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AND

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ALEXANDRA PALACE—THIS WEEK.—All Days

One Shilling Days, unless specially advertised to the contrary.
MONDAY and Every Day.—Lulu the Lark;
Duchess the Queen;
Francis the Queen;
Daniel the Queen;
D. Alvin the Japanese; and
WELDON the Japanese; and
TUESDAY.—Opera in English, IL TROVATORE—Miss Arabella Smythe, Mr. George Heron, Mr. George Fox, Miss Kate Villiers, Mr. Richard Temple, &c.
THURSDAY.—Opera in English, MARITANA—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Palmer, &c.
SATURDAY.—GREAT POPULAR FETE. Repetition of the GREAT CONCERT OF PATRIOTIC SONGS, including Turkish, Russian, and other National Music, which was so enthusiastically received last Monday. At dusk an Exhibition of FIREWORKS, by an eminent Pyrotechnist (his first display at the Alexandra Palace).
Admission each day, One Shilling; or by the new 10s. 6d. Season Tickets, which admit every day until April 30 next year. Children's daily admission, half price.
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The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till eleven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

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ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE and BURGESS Easter Burlesque on THE MARVELLOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

Vide extract from the "Morning Post," April 3:—
"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Girards,' Messrs. T. Sully, Albert Moynihan, and Rene emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Girards' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

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In pursuance of the policy long since instituted by the Directors of this Company to elevate the character of the entertainment with which their names are now so intimately associated, they have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST DELIGHTFUL FEATURE IN THE SECOND PART OF THEIR PROGRAMME.

OPERATIC MELANGE,

the whole of the music of which is new and strictly original, having been composed expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by that highly-gifted and rapidly-rising Composer,

MR. JOHN HOBSON.

MUSICAL UNION.—PAPINI, last time; SAINT SAENS, first time this season.—TUESDAY, MAY 29.—Quartet, D Minor, Mozart; Trio in F, Saint Saens; Quartet, No. 4, in D, Beethoven; Solo, Violin and Piano, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at 8.30. Quarter-past Three. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co. and Olivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. ELLA, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. COCHRAN.—MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, Half-past Eight. ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Scherzo, "Power of Sound" Symphony, Overture, "Egmont" (Beethoven); Overture, "Tannhäuser" (Wagner); Macfarren's Violin Concerto; Violin, Herr Ludwig Straus. Vocalist, Madame Campobello-Sinico. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.

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The Show opens Saturday, June 2, Hunters Judged and Ponies leaped. Admission, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s.
Monday, June 4.—Harness Horses Judged and Parade of commended Horses.
Tuesday, 5; Wednesday, 6; Thursday, 7; Friday, 8.
For programme, see daily Advertisements.
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Reserved Seats in the Balcony to view Parades and Leaping, 10s. and 5s., may be engaged from a numbered Plan on and after Monday next, May 28. Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

There has been another political upset in France, unexpected as it is likely to be serious. Marshal MacMahon, on the most trivial pretexts, has dismissed his Ministry, has chosen another from the Right, of which the Duc de Broglie is Premier and M. de Fourtou Minister of the Interior. Parliament has been prorogued for a month. An extensive change of Prefects has been effected. A system of strict repression has been adopted in regard to the press, foreign as well as domestic. A dissolution of the Legislative Body is contemplated; and no one can doubt an eventual overthrow of Republican institutions, to be replaced by a Monarchy, should the electors of France be seduced or intimidated into a sanction of the change. The act of the President of the Republic virtually amounts to a coup d'état. He has descended from his high position as Chief Magistrate of France to play the rôle of a partisan. He is not carrying into effect the expressed will of the nation, as made known at the last general election, but the will of the minority, whom that election for the time being silenced.

Let us be fair to Marshal MacMahon. He is a soldier; he has never been trained in political methods of action; he believes in the Army; he has no confidence in free discussion; he is honest, but his honesty is not enlightened by a due appreciation of public opinion; he has not in this last step transgressed the legal limits of the Constitution; he has done nothing but that which the law gives him a right to do; but he does not seem to be aware of the vast difference that exists between what he has a right to do and how prudently to exercise that right. The spirit in which he has acted is adverse to the end for which his powers were intrusted to him. He says that Ministers are responsible to Parliament, but that he is responsible to France. In a certain sense this is true; but how is he to interpret the will of France except through its legitimate organ of expression? This is not a case in which any visible change has come over the people since the period of their election of representatives. His late Ministers had sustained no defeat. Their policy had provoked no serious apprehensions. There existed no reason to believe that any discrepancy existed between them and the national majority. There may have been reasons, and there were, which might induce Marshal MacMahon as a partisan to dislike the progress of political affairs in France, but there were none to justify him, as the head of the Executive, in breaking with his Government, or in interposing between the Representative Body and that of its constituents.

The affair is graver than at first blush it seems to be. France was in a state of profound peace, carefully and energetically engaged in its industrial pursuits. In an incredibly brief space of time it had recovered from the effects of the disastrous war with Germany. Its commercial position equalled, if it did not surpass, in progressive prosperity that of any other State in Europe. Its financial administration had been wonderfully successful. Its Foreign Policy commanded the respect of all other States. Everywhere quiet reigned supreme, and the opinion of foreigners with regard to the capability of Frenchmen for permanent self-government had undergone a considerable change. It was at this inopportune moment that Marshal MacMahon, influenced, no doubt, by irresponsible advisers, took upon himself to force the resignation of his Ministry and to replace it by one of an extreme reactionary character. What the consequence will be in France is yet uncertain; though it seems hardly probable that his new Minister, the Duc de Broglie—who certainly cannot be credited with a large amount of success in his schemes of Government—will achieve a triumph in this instance. To be sure, through the Marshal's compliance, he has now the whip in his hand. But he has to drive a high-spirited people; and the probability is that he will find, in the end, that the task he has undertaken will be far too gigantic for his abilities. It is to be noted that the change he has succeeded in accomplishing is but an official change—one that leaves the vast mass of Frenchmen untouched. As yet they are what they were. No wave of new opinion has flowed over them. No new sentiments or sympathies have taken possession of them. The challenge which has been thrown down to them was utterly unprovoked, and they are not likely to accept a

policy of rigid repression at the bidding of a minority. For there is no pressing danger to be averted, no call for a "saviour of society," no legitimate claim upon them for self-sacrifice or for a cession of their political liberties with a view to the protection of their social interests. The extreme section of the Left is very far from formidable. It has no great political influence anywhere, not even in Paris. Patience, moderation, compromise, where compromise does not touch great principles, were the order of the day, and the confidence of France had gradually become stronger and more settled in the fitness of Republican Institutions for her present needs.

The great hope of those who are opposed to this sudden change of official machinery lies in their moderation and forbearance. The contest cannot last long if only they will continue to practise that self-restraint which has governed their tactics for some time past. The only practicable road to Monarchical Government will be opened by Republican violence. Marshal MacMahon, in order to dissolve Parliament and make a new appeal to Universal Suffrage, will have to obtain the concurrence of the Senate—a result not by any means certain. If he do not obtain it, his Ministers must go out. If he do, the only further question remaining is whether the people of France will sustain him in the course which he has taken. Should they not do so, he will be bound to resign his post, or he will be driven to the ulterior necessity of assuming a dictatorship, an alternative which his character forbids us from suspecting that he will embrace. He has entered upon a path the difficulties and dangers of which will multiply as he advances, and he will possibly be compelled before long to rue the day when he listened to the insidious and mischievous advice of his present counsellors.

Public opinion throughout Europe all but unanimously condemns the step which the Marshal has taken. He has declared that the foreign policy of France will undergo no change, and has prevailed upon the Duc Decazes to retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. But the suspicion of Germany, of Italy, of Belgium, and of some other States, has been excited, and no little uneasiness is beginning to manifest itself. There is a contest of principles going on, partly political, partly ecclesiastical, on the Continent, which can hardly fail of being exasperated by the sudden change of conditions in France, which gives birth to new hopes, new apprehensions, increased bitterness of feeling, and, possibly, new lines of action. There are some who see in it a heavy weight thrown into the scale adverse to their own policy. There are others who are likely enough to be roused into fanaticism by what has occurred. Unfortunately, sudden movements of this kind cannot be localised at will, and, in politics as well as in a more material sense, the fire kindled by accident or by design in one house may, fanned by an unfavourable breeze, extend itself and run its course through a whole city.

The appointment of the Earl of Powis to be Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, in the room of the late Lord Sudely, is gazetted.

General Grant, during his stay in London, will be the guest of the Minister of the United States. The Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont will have a reception at their residence in Cavendish-square in honour of the General and Mrs. Grant on June 5.

The Duke of Devonshire, owner of Furness Abbey, has buttressed several of the walls of the ruins which were giving evidence of decay or which were likely to fall, and he has taken other precautions to preserve as much as possible these relics of bygone days.

The threatened lock-out in the Clyde shipbuilding yards was partially carried into effect last Saturday, when 10,000 men were thrown out of employment. It is expected that the number will be increased this week to 30,000, and that the loss of earnings in consequence will amount to £50,000 a week.

The principal merchants and commercial men of Bristol have privately subscribed a sum sufficient to secure to Mr. Conrad Finzel, who was until lately one of the largest sugar refiners in the country, an income of £500 a year for life. Mr. Finzel, it is stated, has spent a large fortune in trying to compete with the French bounty system, and was lately compelled to suspend payment.

At Liverpool on the 10th inst. William Robert Williams, a shipping clerk, aged thirty-two, permitted two local doctors to take from him six ounces of blood for transfusion to the body of another man who was in a critical condition. Mr. Williams became ill soon after the completion of the operation, and died on Thursday week; the person who received the blood also died. An inquest on the body of Mr. Williams has resulted in a verdict of "Died by misadventure."

The 81-ton gun underwent a further trial on Tuesday at the Ordnance Select Committee range in the Government marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The charges of powder were the heaviest ever fired at Woolwich, being 425 lb. at each round. The results of the trial have shown that the heavy charge, when rammed up close, has produced velocities no greater than charges of 360 lb. or 370 lb. of powder, but when the density of the cartridge has been diminished by air spacing the more profitable consumption of the powder has been obtained, and a rate of speed attained which affords satisfactory evidence of the great gun's power.

In celebration of the erection of a new Liberal club at Brighouse, a meeting was held on Tuesday in that town, which was attended by, among others, Lord F. C. Cavendish, M.P. Another Liberal association was inaugurated the same day at Hereford, at which Sir H. James was the principal speaker. At the annual meeting of the Cricklade Liberal Association, on Wednesday, addresses were delivered by several speakers, among them being Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., and Mr. N. S. Maskelyne, the Liberal candidate for the representation of the borough.—The progress of Conservatism in Cheshire has been marked by the opening of a new Conservative club, on Wednesday, at Congleton. At a luncheon given on the occasion several local gentlemen and members of Parliament addressed the guests.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner at Windsor Castle before her departure for Scotland Prince Christian, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, the Earl and Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, and Sir Rainald and Lady Knightley, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lady Mary Butler, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Captain Haig. Herr R. Wagner was received by her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, left the castle at a quarter before eight p.m. yesterday week for Balmoral. The Duchess of Edinburgh accompanied her Majesty to the Great Western station at Windsor, and there took leave of her. The Queen travelled in the customary manner by the usual route. The Royal party breakfasted at Perth at half-past nine on Saturday morning. Lord Kinnaird, the Provost, and magistrates, were at the railway station; at Bridge of Dun Lord Carnegie was on the platform; at Aberdeen a Foreign Office despatch and telegrams were handed to her Majesty; at Ballater a guard of honour of a detachment of the 79th Queen's Own Cameronian Highlanders were drawn up. The Royal travellers drove from Ballater to Balmoral, where they arrived shortly after three o'clock. Snow was lying on the hills, and the weather very cold. After luncheon the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, drove out and visited the cottagers in the vicinity of the castle.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service, performed at the castle on Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken daily out-of-door exercise.

The Countess of Errol has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Mary Pitt and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have arrived as Maid of Honour and Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, visited the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on Thursday week. Prince Christian visited the Prince at Marlborough House. The Prince dined with Lord and Lady Suffolk, at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, and afterwards accompanied them to Her Majesty's Theatre. Princes Albert Victor and George went to Windsor Castle the next day and accompanied the Queen to Scotland. The Prince dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton at their residence in Belgrave-square. The Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Prince on Saturday last and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Edinburgh dined with his Royal Highness, and afterwards accompanied him to the Royal Italian Opera. The Prince, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, visited the Duchess of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace on Sunday and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge lunched with his Royal Highness at Marlborough House on Monday. The Prince, after lunching with the Duchess of Edinburgh on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace, went to Portsmouth on a visit to Sir Hastings Doyle; he was received at the railway station by his host, who accompanied him to Government House, where a distinguished party met his Royal Highness at dinner. On Wednesday the Prince, with Sir Hastings Doyle and other officers, visited the dockyard, whence his Royal Highness and the various officials embarked in the Admiral's and other state barges, under a Royal salute. The Prince went on board the double-turret ship Thunderer, Captain J. C. Wilson; and the armour-plated ship Minotaur, flagship of Admiral Seymour, and witnessed several important torpedo and other experiments, under the superintendence of Captain Arthur, of her Majesty's torpedo-ship Vernon. His Royal Highness lunched with Admiral Seymour and the officers on board the Minotaur; and afterwards visited the Dreadnought, Inflexible, and other ships, and dined with Captain Wilson and the officers of the Thunderer, returning to Government House at night. The Prince returned to town on Thursday.

His Royal Highness has signified his intention of presiding at the inauguration of the Marine Society's new training-ship Warspite and presenting the prizes to the boys on Thursday, June 21. He will be accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, who have recently passed for naval cadets.

The Princesses of Wales will leave Athens on Monday next on her return to England.

The Prince has appointed Andrew Peppys Cockerell, Esq., to be Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness, vice the Hon. Charles Lindley Wood, resigned.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the Piræus on Wednesday on board her Majesty's ship Sultan. The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie and Victoria Melita of Edinburgh, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday for the Duke of Edinburgh's palace at Coburg.

The Duke of Connaught dined with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough on Saturday last at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin; and on Wednesday he accompanied his Excellency on a cruise from Kingstown in his Grace's steam-yacht Francesca.

The Duke of Teck presided on Wednesday at the twenty-sixth annual general court of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, held in the theatre of the United Service Institution. The Duchess of Teck was present. Last Saturday evening the prizes gained during the past year by the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers were distributed at the Crystal Palace by the Duke, the honorary colonel of the corps.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister attended a ball, given at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, in aid of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road.

His Excellency Sayad Yukub Khan Turah, the Ambassador, with the members of a special mission from Kaskgar, have arrived in town.

His Excellency Zuhdy Effendi, counsellor to the Minister of Finance of Turkey, has left the Alexandra Hotel.

The Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lord and Lady Churchill and Lady Rosamond Spencer, visited the Claremont Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Dublin, on Wednesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at Floors Castle.

The Duke of Norfolk and the Ladies Howard have arrived at Arundel Castle from Rome.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived in Grosvenor-crecent.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have returned to Cleveland House, St. James's-square, from Battle Abbey.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower have left Stafford House, St. James's, for Trentham.

THE WHITSUNTIDE BANK HOLIDAY.

The comparatively deserted state of the leading thoroughfares of the City on Whit Monday, and the vast numbers of pleasure-seekers that crowded the favourite places of recreation in town and in the suburbs, bore testimony to the general observance of the latest Bank Holiday. As Sir John Lubbock would doubtless be the first to allow, figures speak most eloquently of the public appreciation of the day of rest now sanctioned by the Hon. Baronet's Bank Holiday Act. It might not have been easy to form an exact estimate of the thousands who sought free and easy relaxation on the breezy heights of Hampstead, where an army of young folk skipped, danced, and played kiss-in-the-ring with unconventional freedom and enjoyment, in spite of the chill east wind which swept across the heath in the afternoon; nor could even the acutest arithmetician on Sir John Lubbock's staff have calculated to a nicety how many people sped from town to Roeherville, Greenwich, and Blackheath by rail and boat, or drove to Epping Forest, Kew, and through Bushey Park to Hampton Court by van and every conceivable kind of vehicle, or hied for an invigorating mouthful of sea air to the east and south coast watering-places rendered accessible through the enterprise of the railway companies. But the Whit Monday statistics tell us that 59,934 persons visited the Crystal Palace. There the entertainments comprised the charming little children's pantomime which ran from Christmas to Easter at the Adelphi; the martial music of military bands; a concert in which Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Messrs. E. Lloyd and Patey sang; and a balloon ascent from the palace grounds, which are now delightfully bright with the freshness of spring. About the same number appear to have visited the Alexandra Palace, where the indoor and outdoor amusements were of a varied nature, Mr. Howard Paul's sparkling entertainment being especially relished. No less than 42,484 visitors thronged the Zoological Gardens, and there the lions and tigers in the open-air cages formed the chief novelty. There were 8000 visitors to the state apartments at Windsor Castle. "In their thousands," likewise, the people assembled at the Westminster Aquarium, and the sensational performance of Zazel being shot from a cannon was witnessed in the afternoon and in the evening by a crowd some 15,000 strong. Through the interesting and instructive galleries of the British Museum about 12,000 visitors passed; the National Gallery was also very full all day; 10,000 persons strolled through the Horticultural Gardens; the turnstiles of the South Kensington Museum recorded the grand total of 23,892, and Bethnal-green Museum had its share of patronage; whilst the 7080 lovers of art who thronged the Royal Academy rendered the inspection of the pictures a matter of difficulty. Brighton having become almost a suburb of London, thanks to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, it may also be recorded here that over 13,000 excursionists visited the admirable Aquarium of London-Super-Mare. Whilst hosts of Londoners hurried to the country, country visitors came to town in considerable numbers by special excursion-trains, and flocked to see the standard sights of the Tower, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Madame Tussaud's, where effigies of the Czar, the Sultan, and General Ignatieff are among the most attractive novelties. Life and colour were given to many London streets by the processions of Roman Catholic Temperance Societies to the Thames Embankment, whence, with brilliant banners borne aloft, bands playing lively airs, and their leaders gaily bedizened with green scarves, the various branches of the League of the Cross marched to the site of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral near Vauxhall-road, there to listen to an earnest address on temperance by Cardinal Manning. Another outing which deserves mention was the visit of 600 members of the London Working Men's Clubs to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, at the invitation of Earl Russell, who gave them a hearty welcome, and handed to Mr. Hodgson Pratt an address to read to his visitors.

Many members of the metropolitan volunteer rifle and artillery corps spent their Whit-Monday holiday in a patriotic fashion. The hardy campaigners of the London Rifle Brigade, camped out at Mitcham, joined their comrades in a field-day at Banstead; and the Artists' Corps (that indulged in a sham-fight under the command of their popular chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, last Saturday) spent their last day but one under canvas at Whitmoor-common, near Guildford, on Monday. Panshanger Park, the picturesque Hertfordshire seat of Earl Cowper, was the scene of an instructive review and a series of brigade manoeuvres, in which the St. George's and the Post Office Volunteers took part with the 1st Herts Administrative Battalion. The Duke of Westminster hospitably entertained the Queen's Westminsters at Cliveden, and tested their efficiency. The 40th Middlesex marched to Wimbledon-common, and had a field-day. The 1st London and 2nd and 3rd Middlesex Artillery had big-gun practice at Sheerness, under the command of Colonel Sir William Palliser and Lord Truro; and the "ping" of the rifle bullet was heard at most of the suburban ranges, where volunteers seized the opportunity of going through their class-firing. Of the provincial volunteer gatherings, that of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers at Southport was one of the most noteworthy. Satisfaction has naturally been expressed at the steadily increasing popularity of this useful branch of the volunteer service; and the skill which civilians can acquire in the smart loading and firing of cannon was exemplified in a marked degree by the admirable gun-practice on board her Majesty's gun-boat Cromer, at Southport, on Whit Monday. Equally commendable was the rifle and cutlass drill gone through by the Liverpool men on Southport Pier in the presence of Mr. Whalley, M.P., and Mr. William Ingram, M.P., both of whom spoke in warm terms of the efficiency of the volunteer artillerymen. We shall have occasion to refer to this meeting in our next Number, which will contain illustrations of the Southport Naval Volunteers from sketches by one of our Artists.

Every town of mark throughout the country kept holiday on Whit Monday. In Manchester the customary procession of some 17,000 Sunday-school children through the streets gratified a great number of spectators, and the Pomona and Belle Vue pleasure-gardens afforded lively recreation to many. Whilst this remarkable procession was favoured with dry weather in Manchester, the procession of 60,000 children and 10,000 teachers which usually takes place in Sheffield had to be postponed owing to the wet. We regret to add that at Hull several children received severe injuries from the explosion of a balloon.

The electors of the county of Limerick, and also of the borough, have subscribed £1500 to be presented to Mr. Butt, M.P., in recognition of his services to the Home-Rule cause.

About 7000 of the farm labourers of Somerset and Dorset met at "The Frying-Pan," a natural amphitheatre on the summit of Ham-hill, between Martock and Yeovil, in Somersetshire, to discuss the extension of the county franchise and other matters. Mr. George Mitchell presided. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Halliday, Mr. Joseph Arch, and others.

THE WAR.

The campaign in Asia continues to be prosecuted with more activity than the campaign on the Danube. Amidst a variety of accounts from different quarters, the one fact of importance is the capture of Ardahan by the Russians. Ardahan cannot be considered as a fortress, for the fortifications were destroyed by the Russians in 1828. At that time, although really a strong place, it capitulated without firing a gun. This was in consequence of the effect upon the garrison of the fate of Akhaltsikh. That place had offered a desperate resistance to the Russians, and with very inferior means. The town was completely commanded from the surrounding hills, but the defenders repulsed attack after attack of the Russians, and, finally, after losing 4000 men and killing 6000 of the assailants, they were allowed to march out with the honours of war and to retire to Erzeroum. The fate of Akhaltsikh dismayed the garrison of Ardahan, and, although that fortress was far stronger than Akhaltsikh, they surrendered on the first summons. The fortifications were then dismantled, and have never been repaired. An old wall and few temporary

redoubts were the sole defences of the place. The Russians upon this occasion appear to have made breaches in the wall without difficulty, and to have attacked with gallantry. The Turks defended the breaches for awhile, and no doubt the losses were heavy on both sides. The Russian official despatch is very boastful. The sixty guns spoken of by General Melikoff were probably old wall pieces; for had they been modern artillery the Russians could certainly not have taken the place by storm with a loss of some 235 killed and wounded. The position of Ardahan is not strong, as the mountainous country commences thirty miles to the west. Its capture is important, inasmuch as the road is now open to General Melikoff to come down and take Kars in the rear, and thus, while effecting a junction with the force now besieging that place, to cut it off from its communication with Erzeroum. At present Kars appears to be quite capable of holding its own. The Turks claim that in a sortie in force they have inflicted considerable loss on the enemy. Further south, the Russians at Kaghisman are moving up the Zarabkhan valley. The Kurds, of the Djellari, Haiderham, and Zulon tribes are joining the invaders. The Djellari country is that around Kaghisman. Still further south, the

Paasha of Van has, as he says, driven back a Russian force to the frontier, probably a mere sotnia or two of irregular cavalry.

There has been an engagement near Soukhoum Kaleh. The Turkish accounts state that 5000 Russians, in advancing to retake the town, were met by the Turkish troops and the Circassians, and defeated with loss. The Turkish troops had no doubt come from Kutais.

The accounts from Constantinople lead us to doubt whether the experiment of raising the Caucasus is proceeding as satisfactorily as had been anticipated. The 10,000 men who were reported to have started with sealed orders turn out to have been intended for Soukhoum Kaleh, and consist of 8000 regular troops and 1500 Circassians. They take with them 50,000 rifles and several field batteries. The native population, however, are stated to hang back from joining them, being deterred by the exhibition of parties of their countrymen marched in chains by the Russians through their towns.

The activity displayed by the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, the bombardment of the places on the east coast, and above all, the taking of Soukhoum Kaleh, seem to have pro-



THE WAR: THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL, COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ASIA MINOR.

duced a panic, not only in Odessa, but all along the Russian south coast. The fortifications along the shore and the closing of all approach to the port by means of torpedoes, had created a feeling of security, not only among the population, but, it seems, in the Government also. Thus alone can it be explained that of the two corps-d'armée, the 9th and 10th, which were originally destined for the defence of the south coast and concentrated there, the former was moved up in the direction of Roumania, with the view of making it share in the active operations on the Danube. The feeling of security, however, which was doubtless increased by the very indifferent opinion entertained of the spirit of enterprise among the Turks, has now been considerably disturbed. According to a letter of the 16th inst. from Odessa, since the fall of Soukhoum Kaleh, a panic reigns, not only in that place, but all along the Black Sea. All confidence in shore batteries and in torpedoes has been lost. The Governor of Odessa, Count Lewaschew, has endeavoured to calm the public mind by issuing proclamations. Adjutant-General Semeka, the military commander of the south coast, has, on his part, taken measures to defend Odessa against a coup de main by concentrating there a force of three brigades

of infantry, eight sotnias of Cossacks, six squadrons of light cavalry, and two companies of field gendarmes. Besides this, a portion of the 13th Corps d'Armée, which follows the Army of Operation as a first Reserve, is to be employed in the defence of the coast-line from Otchakoff to Ackerman. At present, however, Odessa seems less threatened than Otchakoff. Great care has been bestowed of late on this fortress, which, with the works at Kinburn, protects the entrance to the Bay and the mouths of the Dnieper, and, consequently, Nikolaieff, the chief or rather the only shipbuilding place since the destruction of the docks at Sebastopol. The whole enceinte of the place has been rebuilt, and detached outworks have been erected. The place is armed with 220 guns, among them being sixty 24-pounders and forty-two mortars. The garrison consists of 6800 men (Infantry) and numerous artillery. The approach to the waters of Otchakoff is also barred by torpedoes. For some days past Turkish vessels have been cruising there, seemingly also with troops on board. Great stores of provisions and ammunition are accumulated in Nikolaieff, and, in the event of the Turks rendering the Otchakoff torpedoes harmless, not only these stores and the shipbuilding yard there, but also Kherson and

the other great towns of the Dnieper basin, would be open to them. The panic in Odessa must be great indeed if the precautions which have been taken to protect Otchakoff, and, moreover, under the direction of General Todleben, are no longer very much relied upon, and even an advance on Nikolaieff and a descent on the Dnieper coast are not deemed impossible.

According to the same Odessa letter, the news from the south coast of the Crimea is not more reassuring. A Turkish squadron, consisting of two monitors, three ironclad frigates, several smaller vessels, and a whole flotilla of barques, supposed to have volunteers on board, are cruising about in the waters of Sebastopol and Eupatoria. It is reported that this fleet will not be satisfied with bombarding the places on the coast, but also means to excite an insurrectionary movement in the Crimea. The Tartars have been quiet hitherto, but the spirit beginning to show itself in that population is not one calculated to inspire much confidence. The Russian element has wholly left the districts inhabited by the Tartars, and the south coast is now almost entirely occupied by Mohammedans, upon whom events in the Caucasus might have a very bad effect.



THE WAR: BLOWING UP OF THE LUTFI DJELL, TURKISH GUN-BOAT, AS SEEN FROM THE RUSSIAN BATTERY AT BRAILA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

A Russian official telegram indirectly admits the taking of Soukhoum Kaleh by the Turks, saying that the town has been burnt down by a new bombardment, and that it was consequently abandoned by the Russian troops. Another account states that the garrison of Soukhoum Kaleh, after the destruction of the place and fort, retired to the forts and block-houses of Maramba and Sebeldinskoe, on the heights to the north-east, and have been reinforced by three battalions of riflemen from the Kuban and regular field and mountain batteries. According to the same account, General Tchernaïeff was expected to take the command of the Daghestan Brigade in place of General Tchelokajeff, who was wounded in the shoulder by a lance-thrust in one of the reconnaissances before Kars.

Soukhoum Kaleh, with its bay, is a place of great beauty, inclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, with a gorge and snow-clad mountains behind. Being so near the frontier, as a military post it was important, and the barracks were large; a Government steamer was always in the bay. It is the station where the large Russian steamers stop, the service between Poti, which has a bad shallow harbour, and Batoum, being performed by a smaller craft drawing less water. There being no tide in the Euxine, boats can approach the shore easily and the place was invaded with facility. The town of Soukhoum is very straggling; its buildings mostly of wood with verandahs. There are a few villas of stone in the rear. Vegetation is most luxurious, and the botanic garden a sort of Eden, with its orange, lemon, and box trees flourishing in the open air. During the summer the district is not healthy, though it has of late years been much improved by clearing the woods. In the winter it is mild and salubrious.

Soukhoum Kaleh was founded in 1578 by the Turks, at a time when the Sultan, as Suzerain of Gouria, Mingrelia, Abkhasia, and Imeritia, arrogated the right to fortify and occupy two points on the coast—one in Abkhasia, which was named Soukhoum Kaleh; the other called Poti, at the frontier of Gouria and Mingrelia, and at the mouth of the river Rion. The insignificant population of the town of Soukhoum Kaleh is chiefly Armenian and Greek; the former are traders and shopkeepers; the latter, boatmen and fishermen; most of the officials are Russians; but the natives proper—the Abkhassians—are seen from time to time only, when they bring cattle, hides, and timber, which they barter for cotton stuffs, tobacco, and gunpowder. The Abkhassians, a branch of the Tcherkess (Circassians), number 60,000 or 70,000. They were at one time noted pirates in the Euxine; and are now, after the Swanny, certainly the wildest and most unmanageable mountaineers in the Caucasus, being lawless and greatly addicted to thieving and highway robbery. In 1771 they rebelled, and for a time threw off the Turkish yoke, but they most readily fraternised with the troops under Omar Pasha in 1855, and had the temerity, so lately as in 1866, to invest Soukhoum Kaleh during three days. The garrison, a very small one in time of peace, was made up chiefly of soldiers, who, becoming physically unfit for general service, required a mild climate. The foregoing particulars are supplied by Commander Buchan Telfer, R.N., and by Mr. John Leighton, recent visitors to the eastern shores of the Black Sea.

We give a view of Soukhoum Kaleh, from a sketch by Mr. W. Simpson. Our readers will remember that it was the landing-place, in 1855, of Omar Pasha's army designed for the relief of Kars, then held by the Turks, under the command of General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, with Colonel Lake and Major Teesdale, against the besieging Russian force of General Mouravieff. We also give a Map of the Black Sea coasts.

The only news of importance from the Danube is that the Russians have taken the place of the Roumanian troops at Oltenitza. This was done on the night of the 21st, without the Turks disturbing the operation. After the Russians had occupied all the positions the Roumanian division, under General Mann, marched out in the morning and went westward to join the other Roumanian troops, now concentrated in Little Wallachia.

The independence of Roumania was declared on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest. There were no votes against the resolution, but three members abstained from voting. The resolution recited the aggressions of Turkey, accepted the state of war, and ended by declaring Roumania free and independent. M. Cogalniceanu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, then solemnly announced the new situation of Roumania as being established, while he fully recognised the difficulties to be overcome before the independence of the country would be confirmed by the guaranteeing Powers. Tuesday was the eleventh anniversary of the accession of Prince Charles to the throne of Roumania. Services were held in the cathedral in the morning, and a parade in front of the palace afterwards, when a deputation congratulated the Prince upon the event, and also upon the independence of Roumania, asserted now by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

We give a Portrait of Colonel George Slaniceanu, at present Chief of the General Staff of the Roumanian Army. He became Minister of War at the fall of the Roumanian Conservative Ministry in April, 1876. The then Minister of War, General E. Floresco, had provided the army with a sufficient quantity of sandals and fur caps to last for twenty years, but had left them without ammunition: fifty rounds per man was the utmost amount in store. But Colonel Slaniceanu, after taking charge of the War Department, in six months reorganised the army, which had till then been considered rather as a police force to secure the tranquillity of the country and the safety of the Conservative Ministry. He created eight new regiments of infantry, organised the militia 35,000 strong, formed two new regiments of artillery, and provided ammunition sufficient for a campaign of six months' duration. All this was effected by him while reducing the Estimates of the Ministry of War from twenty million francs to 13,500,000f. The Roumanian army, divided into two army corps, is composed of 53,000 men altogether, with 180 guns. The reserve force numbers 35,000 militiamen and 10,000 irregular cavalry (Dorobautz), with thirty guns. The whole army is under the immediate command of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the ruler of the State, with Colonel George Slaniceanu as Chief of the General Staff. The First Army Corps is commanded by Major-General Lupu, the Second Army Corps by General Radovitz. The former will operate in Little Wallachia; the latter, between Giurgevo and Oltenitza, will cover Bucharest.

From all sides the news comes that the Emperor Alexander intends to go to Roumania to take up his residence there while his army is crossing the Danube. Plojesti, where the Russian head-quarters are at present, is mentioned as the place of his sojourn, and a neighbouring country house is said to have been rented for his use. But it is supposed that, as the head-quarters of the army advance, he will change, for, according to the latest accounts, the Grand Duke Nicholas was about to transfer his head-quarters from Plojesti to Kotroceni, the country seat of Prince Charles, close to Bucharest, where, on the advance being proceeded with, the Czar, in turn, would take up his residence. The transfer of the Russian head-quarters from Plojesti to Bucharest would indicate that the march of the first line of the Russian army to the Danube was nearly completed, for Plojesti is the point of junction where

the railway lines branch off towards Bucharest and Giurgevo in the south, and to Little Wallachia in the west. It was, therefore, the central position for directing the movements of the columns to the different points on the Danube.

Having established themselves at Braila, as well as on the island between Braila and Matchin, the Russians will soon be able to prevent the Turkish gun-boats in the upper course of the stream from approaching the shores of the Dobrukscha. This will not a little facilitate the crossing of the river in that locality. Further up the Danube, the torpedoes intended to impede the movements of the gun-boats as yet seem to have had no effect.

The Turks confine their preparations to the strengthening of Varna, Shumla, Silistria, Rustchuk, Widdin, Nicopolis, Hirsova, and Turtukai. All these are being made more or less formidable places; but, as what is added to their strength detracts from the numbers of the field force proper, the advantage of having so many fortresses is coupled with a corresponding disadvantage of a serious nature. With all the reinforcements recently brought up, the Turks are believed to have no more than 200,000 combatants north of the Balkan, a number hardly sufficient to garrison the fortresses and to resist the attack of the 250,000 Russians on the march.

Our Illustrations of the war on the Danube, from Sketches by our Special Artists with the Russian army, show the most remarkable incidents that have yet occurred in this incipient campaign. The bombardment of Reni by one of the Turkish gun-boats, on the 4th inst., with its startling effect on the Roumanian inhabitants and their domestic animals, is represented in our front page Engraving. We related last week the blowing-up of a Turkish "monitor" or turret gun-boat, called the Lutfi Djellil, which was struck by a shell from a Russian battery, and sank immediately, leaving only its masts above water. This took place on the 12th inst. The number of men on board is said to have been two hundred, including the officers, and all perished except one man, who was picked up by the Russian steam-launches, and is now in their military hospital, terribly scalded either by the steam or hot water of the engine boiler, or by the explosion of the powder magazine. The Turks, indeed, declare that their gun-boat was not blown up by a Russian shell in her magazine, but was accidentally destroyed by a steam-boiler explosion. On the other hand, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Duke Nicholas, in a review held last Tuesday at Plojesti, decorated Sub-Lieutenant Romanovsky with the cross of St. George for aiming the lucky shot at the Lutfi Djellil. We give an illustration of the appearance of that vessel, which had two revolving turrets on her deck, with two large guns in each turret. Another sketch by our Special Artist represents the scene of the explosion, as viewed from the Russian battery. He contributes also the sketch of a detachment of Cossacks, near Braila, on the 9th inst., crossing the Danube, aided by the fire of Russian batteries, to destroy some Turkish outposts at Ghuzt, at the entrance to the Matschin canal; and a view of the Russian post at the mouth of the Pruth, with their small gun-boats or armed steam-launches, and the river barges or lighters employed in their military service. From another of our Special Artists we have an illustration of the Russian Generals holding a council of war at the Barboschi railway station, near Galatz; and that of a peasant family of the Christian population, belonging to the Turkish province, on the opposite shore, crossing the Danube on a raft, with their cattle and household furniture and stores, to seek refuge in the Roumanian territory. The last-mentioned scene forms the subject of our Extra Supplement Engraving. We also give the Portrait of the Grand Duke Michael, one of the two brothers of the Emperor of Russia commanding in chief respectively in Europe and Asia.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon has succeeded in diverting to French politics some of the attention which Europe was giving to the war. We take up the thread of narrative from where it broke off last week, first stating that the new Cabinet has been composed as follows:—Duc de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; M. de Fourtou, Minister of the Interior; M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance; M. Paris, Minister of Public Works; M. de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture; M. Brunet, Minister of Public Instruction. Vice-Admiral Gicquel des Touches, Minister of Marine. He is not a member of either Chamber, but he ranks as a Legitimist.

The resignation of the Duc Decazes and General Berthaut, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and War in the last Cabinet, has not been accepted. Marshal MacMahon has sent the following letter to the Duc Decazes:—"Circumstances do not allow me to intrust power to the late Cabinet, of which you formed part. I wish it to be well understood, however, that I intend to maintain with foreign Powers the relations of friendship and confidence which you were able to establish with them. Nothing should be done to impair those relations, and nothing must be changed in the foreign policy which you so ably and worthily represent. I appeal, then, to your patriotism, and beg you to remain in the post to which I called you three years ago, so long as you may not relinquish it without prejudice to the public good."

There was a full sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday week, at which M. Gambetta spoke at some length upon the crisis provoked by the Marshal's dismissal of M. Simon, and proposed the following order of the day, which was adopted by the Chamber by 355 against 154 votes:—"The Chamber, considering that it is incumbent upon it in the present crisis, in order to accomplish the mandate which it received from the country, to recall the fact that the preponderance of the Parliamentary power exercised through Ministerial responsibility is the first condition of the government of the country by the country—to establish which was the object of the constitutional laws—declares that the confidence of the majority will only be enjoyed by a Cabinet which is free in its action and resolved to govern in accordance with Republican principles, which can alone secure order and prosperity at home and abroad."

At the sitting of the Assembly yesterday week a Message from Marshal MacMahon was read in both Houses. Marshal MacMahon maintains that he has scrupulously conformed to the Constitution. He chose the Cabinets of M. Dufaure and M. Jules Simon for the purpose of placing himself in accord with the majority of the Chamber. Those Cabinets were, however, unable to command a majority in the Chamber capable of causing proper ideas to prevail. He could not proceed farther in this direction without appealing to the Republican fraction which desires a radical modification of all the institutions of the country. With these he cannot in any way associate himself, for the triumph of their ideas would be the ruin of the country. He is, however, convinced that the country thinks as he does, and that it would say so if appealed to. Meanwhile, in order to allow the excitement to calm down, he invites both Houses to suspend their sittings for a month. Should the press by imprudent language compromise the concord which

all desire, it will be suppressed by legal means. Such was the Message read in both Houses. In the Senate M. Jules Simon demanded leave to "explain," with reference to the passage in which he was said not to have acted up to his engagement before the Council. But the Message was followed by the immediate reading of the decree of prorogation, after which the Constitution permits of no further discussion without the assent of the Government; and this assent the Duc de Broglie refused, by a shake of the head, to give. In the Chamber M. Gambetta's mouth was stopped by the same summary process.

A manifesto to the nation was drawn up in the evening at a meeting of the deputies of the Left, calling upon the people to pronounce between a policy of reaction and adventure, which places again in doubt all that has been achieved during the last six years, and the wise and pacific policy sanctioned by themselves. They urge the country to be calm, and predict the ultimate triumph of the Republic. This protest has been signed by 361 deputies, being more than two thirds of the Chamber.

The Senators of the Left have also agreed to a short protest, in which they deprecate a dissolution.

At a meeting of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies, a resolution has been passed declaring that Marshal MacMahon has only executed his Constitutional rights.

The official journal of Sunday published a decree effecting sixty-two changes in the staff of prefects. Of these, twenty-one are moved to other places, ten are placed on the half-pay list, twenty-five are dismissed, three have resigned, two are called to other functions, and one has been placed on the retired list. The Minister of the Interior received the new prefects on Sunday, in order to give them instructions. It is stated that M. de Fourtou has addressed a circular to the prefects explaining the nature and significance of the resolutions of the President of the Republic, as well as the policy which the Cabinet intends to follow. A second, but much smaller, batch of prefectural changes has been gazetted.

Marshal MacMahon has sent the Pope a splendid piece of tapestry on the occasion of his Episcopal Jubilee. The *Franciscan*, the Duc de Broglie's organ, seemingly afraid of political significance being attached to this present, explains that the order was given weeks ago, and that it is customary to send birthday gifts to a Sovereign of advanced age.

Comte Hippolyte de Tocqueville, the eldest brother of Alexis de Tocqueville, the illustrious publicist and *littérateur* died, at an advanced age, on the 18th inst. His death raises the number of vacancies among the life senators to seven.

The grand prizes of the Paris Salon were awarded on Monday. M. Henri Peinte takes the Prix de Salon, for his statue of "Sarpedon;" M. Jean Paul Laurens the Prix de Peinture, for his picture representing the Austrian Staff passing before the dead body of General Marceau; and M. Chapu the Prix de Sculpture, for "La Pensée," intended for the tomb of Madame d'Agout, known by her pseudonym of Daniel Stern, and for a statue of Berryer, destined for the Palace of Justice.

Don Carlos left Paris on Wednesday morning for Germany. The *National* states that he was expelled, at the request of the Spanish Government.

The Prix de Diane (French Oaks), run for at Chantilly on Sunday, resulted in favour of M. Lupin's La Juchère, who beat Count Lagrange's Hallate by a length and a half, Vicomtesse being third. The Grand Paris Steeplechase was won on Monday by Congress, Revenge being second, and Wild Monarch third.

SPAIN.

The Duke de Montpensier and family have left Madrid for Paris.

In the Cortes on Sunday the bill for creating the new imposts, which are expected to realise £2,000,000, and are destined to do away with the amortisation of the debt, was read the first time. The debate on the Estimates has begun.

ITALY.

Prince Humbert and Princess Margaret received at dinner on Wednesday the members of the Geographical Society's Commission for the Exploration of Africa. The Prince made a long and able speech, pointing out the utility to Italy of such explorations.

In the Chamber on Wednesday the Government was questioned as to its relations with France since the change of Ministry in that country. In reply it was stated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Council that those relations remained as cordial and friendly as before, and that no fears need be entertained of Clerical intrigues. The President of the Council at the same time expressed the opinion that the subject was not one which should have been brought before the House.

On Sunday the Pope administered the sacrament, confirmation, and first communion to the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Parma and the son of Princess Thurn and Taxis. His Holiness afterwards entertained the illustrious party at luncheon in the Library, and accompanied them on a visit to the Vatican Exposition. The Pope also gave audience to several smaller bands of pilgrims, among which was a deputation from the Committees of the Catholic Working Men's Clubs of France, headed by the Marquis de Willermont, who read an address, presented a considerable *obolo*, and brought several handsome oriflammes for the Papal benediction.

In the morning his Holiness received a deputation from the Roman nobility, who came to offer their congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of his Episcopate.

The opening ceremonies of the Episcopal Jubilee on Sunday at St. Pietro in Vinculo, and on Monday at the Basilica of St. Peter, passed off in the most perfect order.

At the reception given on Tuesday by the Pope to a large number of pilgrims, mostly French, a German journalist presented to his Holiness four volumes containing letters and addresses of devotion to the Holy See signed by 200,000 German Catholics.

The Belgian pilgrims, about 1000 in number, including many distinguished persons, were received by the Pope on Wednesday morning, and were led by the Bishop of Liège, who read an address, to which his Holiness replied, taking "Quid est Papa?" for his theme, and stating that these pilgrimages demonstrated what the Pope was. Separate deputations from different parts of Belgium and her Catholic institutions included in the pilgrimage also presented addresses and gifts, with an *obolo*, amounting to a large sum of money.

On Thursday the United States pilgrims, bringing 250,000f., were received at the Vatican.

June 7 is fixed for the reception of the Irish pilgrims, led by Cardinal Cullen, and, it is expected, ten Bishops.

The total amount of money offered recently to the Pope by the Roman Catholics of England was £14,770.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has paid a flying visit to Berlin, but it is stated that his presence in the capital had no political significance. On Monday he had an interview with the Emperor. He has left for Kissingen. It is reported that his health is better.

HOLLAND.

Intelligence received at the Hague from Atcheen states that the province of Langsar, and therewith the whole eastern

coast of Atcheen, has given in its submission, the Rajah accepting the conditions offered by the Government of the Netherlands. The blockade has consequently been raised.

BELGIUM.

The King was present on Sunday at the unveiling of a statue of Leopold I. at Mons.

DENMARK.

A proclamation of neutrality in the war between Turkey and Russia has been issued by the Government.

AMERICA.

On Tuesday evening the International British celebration of the birthday of her Majesty Queen Victoria began at Petersburg, Virginia. The festival lasted three days, and delegates from other States of the Union and from Canada attended.

Mr. Ewatts, the Secretary of State, acting under instructions from the President, is considering a plan for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

The Delaware peach crop of the present season is estimated to yield not less than six million baskets.

A fatal accident at the launching of a steam-boat is reported. The *Saratoga*, while being launched in Delaware River, at Chester, near Philadelphia, on Tuesday, started prematurely, while forty men were under her blocking her up on ways, and many were dragged into the water. Most escaped with slight injuries, but eight were killed and two mortally injured.

CANADA.

The militia department at Ottawa has been inundated with offers for Imperial service. Up to May 3 these offers represented an aggregate of over 10,000 men, although the movement had not yet extended beyond a few of the best-trained militia corps in the different provinces.

Preparations are being made, by order of the Government, to erect a battery at McCauley's Point for the defence of the harbour of Victoria, British Columbia.

The statement to the effect that the Canadian Premier had expressed a desire that the Queen should assume the title of Empress of Canada appears to have for its only foundation that a private person wrote to an Ottawa newspaper making the suggestion.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne of the 19th inst. states that the Ministerial crisis continues.

The Tasmanian Legislative Assembly has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, and has, in consequence, been dissolved by the Governor.

NEW ZEALAND.

We learn by a telegram from Wellington of the 22nd inst. that Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General in London, has been instructed by the New Zealand Government to send out, during the next five months, 5000 emigrants, consisting of domestic servants, ploughmen, farm labourers, shepherds, bricklayers, and carpenters.

INDIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, in a long telegram dated the 20th inst., states that Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Fuller case is causing much excitement and alarm throughout India. "I fancy," the correspondent says, "we shall hear a good deal more about this matter; for it is one of so great importance to the people of India—European and native—that it will not readily be allowed to drop." The telegraph line to Quetta has begun, and an office has been opened there. News from Kandahar, which formerly took three weeks or a month, now reaches India in six days. Captain Butler, 9th Regiment, who last year managed to survey 200 miles of the Atrek river in the disguise of a Chinese merchant, has been summoned to Simla to give an account of his adventure. The Viceroy will probably hold a durbar of hill chiefs at Simla in June. Difficulties are said to be impending between the Bengal Government and the Behar indigo planters. With regard to the famine, the *Times'* correspondent says that during the week ending the 10th inst. light showers fell in some of the Madras districts, but not sufficient to improve the general prospects. The number on the works is 670,851. There has been a cyclone and a heavy rain near Madras, and if the rain reaches far enough inland it may do good. Mysore official reports for the week ending the 10th inst. state that there has been a trifling shower, but no improvement in prospects. There is an increase of about 10,000 on the works. The last Bombay report, for the week ending the 11th inst., says the number on the works is 319,208. The condition of cattle is improved by rain in many districts. The general condition of the people is fairly good. The sowing of quick-growing crops has commenced in Dharwar and Belgaum, where the rainfalls are heavy.

The *Times of India* gives an account of a fatal encounter between an English officer and a tiger, near Manselghur, in Shahpura State, eighty miles from Nusseerabad, on March 18. Major Bolden, 68th Light Infantry, was tiger-hunting, and was about firing from an elephant's pad, when the elephant swerved, and threw him into the tiger's jaws. Medical aid arrived after an interval of twenty-four hours, but the Major died on March 22, after the amputation of a leg.

CHINA.

There is still much suffering in Shantung in consequence of the famine. Both the foreign and native communities in Hong-Kong and the Treaty Ports have subscribed liberally for the relief of the sufferers; among the native community alone in Hong-Kong over 20,000 dols. were subscribed. The Government of Hong-Kong had contributed 1000 taels to the same object.

The death of the "Ninth Prince," as the youngest of the four Imperial Princes was commonly called, is announced. His official designation was Prince of Fu. He was brother of the Prince of Ch'un (the "Seventh Prince" and father of the young Emperor), and was about thirty-five years of age.

Sir Brooke Robertson was slowly recovering from his illness.

About twenty-eight Chinese naval cadets had arrived at Hong-Kong on their way to England and France, where they are to be placed in naval colleges.

The *Academy* states that the Director of the Ducal Archives at Zurbet (Anhalt) has discovered the second part of Luther's Old Testament translation in the Reformer's own handwriting. It dates as far back as 1523, and on 216 quarto pages gives a translation of nearly the whole Bible text from Joshua to Esther, while Part I. contains the Pentateuch.

The tidal wave which lately caused so much destruction at Iquique extended to other portions of the western coast of South America, and a telegram from Valparaiso announces the total destruction of seventeen vessels on the Peruvian coast, while forty more have been more or less seriously damaged. Of these last fifteen are known to have been laden with guano, and it is probable that the remaining two were. The total loss of property is estimated at nearly £300,000.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calley, J. H.; Organising Secretary, S.P.G., for the Archdeacon of Bristol. Griffiths, R. J.; Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Argyll and the Isles. Hudson, R.; Vicar of St. Mary, Wignehall. Rawdon, J. H.; Vicar of Preston. Scott, S. G.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Battersea.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Oxford preached last Saturday at the re-opening of Cropredy church, near Banbury, after restoration at a cost of upwards of £2000.

The Company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament concluded their forty-fourth session yesterday week at the Jerusalem Chamber. The revision was continued as far as the end of 1 Chronicles xix.

Dean Stanley addressed a sermon, lasting about five minutes in the delivery, to a large number of children assembled at the afternoon service on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey, taking for his text 1 John iv. 11: "If God so loved us, we should also love one another."

The Bishop of London has removed from London House to Fulham Palace, but his Lordship will be at London House next Monday, the 28th inst., and each succeeding Monday, from eleven till two, to receive his clergy and others who wish to see him on business.

The Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Thomas, Dixon-green, Farnworth, last Saturday. Exclusive of the tower and spire, which it is not intended to erect at present, the new building will cost about £8000, of which £5200 has been subscribed. There will be accommodation for 600 worshippers.

On the 17th inst. the Bishop of Durham opened a new church at Great Stainton, near Darlington. The edifice, which has cost £1700, replaces one of great antiquity. At a luncheon which followed, Bishop Baring said that the question of disestablishment and disendowment depended upon the conduct of the clergy within the next two or three years.

The inhabitants of Barnstable, at a public meeting at the Guildhall on Wednesday—the Mayor presiding—presented to the Rev. G. I. Wallis, for seventeen years Vicar of the parish, his portrait (an excellent likeness, painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams), on the occasion of his leaving them for the rectory of Shobrooke. Earl Fortescue took part in the proceedings.

At the eleventh anniversary meeting of the London Free and Open Church Association on Wednesday—presided over by Earl Nelson—it was reported that a striking advance had been made in the principles which the organisation advocated, particularly in country districts. Resolutions in support of the objects of the association were passed.

The Flower Sermon, annually preached on Whit Tuesday in the parish church of St. Katherine Cree, in the City, was delivered by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Whittemore, who founded his discourse upon the text, "Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, yet I will rejoice in the Lord."—There has been a flower-service this Whitsuntide at St. Paul's, Goswell-road, also.

Dr. Vaughan will resume his public readings in the Greek Testament (2 Corinthians, x. to xlii.) on Tuesday next, May 29, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the lecture-room of the Middle Temple, and continue them on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. These lectures are open to any students of the Greek Testament, whether members of the Temple or not.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at the annual meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Church Building Society on Wednesday, remarked that a peculiarity of the Established Church of England was that it was always apparently in the midst of its enemies and passing through a dangerous crisis. If difficulties now appeared in connection with the Church he was sure they would, like their predecessors, be got over.

The scheme suggested a few months ago to secure subscriptions to the amount of £24,000 for the purpose of erecting four new churches in the town of Barrow-in-Furness is likely to be carried into effect in the course of the present summer. The Duke of Devonshire contributed £12,000 and the Duke of Buccleuch £6000, and the balance has been provided by Sir James Ramsden, Mr. H. W. Schneider, and others associated with the Furness railway or with the trade of the district.

The investiture and installation of Dr. Claughton, now Bishop of Rochester, to the new see of St. Albans will take place in the Abbey on Tuesday, June 12. The Primate of All England will invest his Lordship, and Dr. Grant, Archdeacon, will enthrone him. On the day previous to the ceremony Bishop Claughton will have completed the tenth year of his episcopacy.—The Bishop of Rochester held a confirmation in St. Albans Abbey on the 17th inst., when there were 170 candidates to receive the rite.

The foundation-stone of a new school-chapel, in connection with St. George's Mission, St. George's-in-the-East, has been laid by Miss Agatha Hoare. It is situated in a corner of the district parish of St. Peter, London Docks, of which the Rev. C. F. Lowder is Vicar. It will be under the charge of the Rev. Robert Linklater, and is the result of a mission begun by that gentleman eight years ago, principally with a view of benefiting the very low class of boys and young men abounding in the neighbourhood.

On the 16th inst. the Church of St. John the Baptist, Ebbesbourne Wake, was reopened for Divine service, after restoration. The Archdeacon of Wilts preached the sermon at the morning service, and a good gathering of the neighbouring clergy and friends and contributors assembled on the occasion. The Earl of Pembroke, the principal landowner, has contributed largely, and also given a grant of land for the vicarage, completed last December. Two painted windows in the chancel have been erected by the churchwarden, Mr. John Rebbeck, who has been mainly instrumental in bringing this good work to a conclusion. The east window of stained glass is the gift of the lessee of the tithes, Mr. F. King.

A public meeting to promote the selection of Wakefield as the see for the new diocese of South Yorkshire was held on Wednesday afternoon in Wakefield Corn Exchange. Alderman Gill, the Mayor, presided. Among the speakers were Messrs. Stanhope and Starkey, the members for the South-West Riding, and Mr. Sanderson, the borough member. It was stated that a fund of £100,000 would be required in order to provide a salary of £3500 for the new Bishop, in addition to which the Bishop's palace would cost from £8000 to £10,000. Six gentlemen had promised to contribute £1000 each towards this, and many smaller amounts had been offered. It was unanimously resolved to support a memorial to the Lord President of the Council and to the Home Secretary praying that Wakefield might be selected as the cathedral city for the proposed new diocese.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. Symonds, of Magdalen College, and Mr. Courthope, of New College, are no longer candidates for the Poetry Professorship at Oxford. Of those whose names have been put forward, Principal Shairp, of St. Andrews, and Mr. Swayne,

of Corpus Christi College, are still in the field. The Enconia, or Commemoration of Founders, will take place on Wednesday, June 13. On the previous Monday there will be a morning concert in the Sheldonian Theatre; in the evening there will be the usual procession of the college boats, in the order of this year's racing. On Tuesday the Horticultural Society will hold its summer show in Trinity College gardens, and the band of the Coldstream Guards has been engaged for the occasion. The first public concert will take place on the Saturday. In addition, there will be several college concerts, with the usual balls and Masonic fête. Everything promises a brilliant Commemoration for 1877.

At Cambridge the Chancellor's medal for an English poem has been adjudged to E. W. Howson, scholar of King's, the subject being "The Heroism of the Arctic Expedition." The Porson Prize for translation into Greek verse has been adjudged to A. F. Chance, scholar of Trinity. The Powis medal for a poem in Latin Hexameters to A. H. Cooke, scholar of King's; subject, "Cadmus." Sir W. Browne's medals, that for a Greek ode, to A. H. Cooke; that for a Greek epigram, to H. H. West, scholar of Trinity. The medals for a Latin ode and Latin epigram have not been awarded. Mr. Hugh Godfray, M.A., the senior Esquire Bedell, died on Sunday last. The eight-oar boat-races were brought to a conclusion on Tuesday evening, when the Jesus College boat again headed the river, making the third year the crew of that college have maintained that much-coveted position. The result of the week's contest places the boats as follows:—Jesus, Caius, Lady Margaret, 1; Third Trinity, 1; Trinity Hall, 1; First Trinity, 1; First Trinity, 2; Sidney, Clare, 1; First Trinity, 3; Emmanuel, Caius, 2; Lady Margaret, 2; King's, Corpus.

Mr. Justice Denman distributed the prizes connected with the "Faculty of Medicine," at University College last week. The Dean of Faculty opened the proceedings by reading his annual address. His report of the progress of the medical school and the conduct of the students was everything that could be desired, the number of the latter having increased in ten years from 193 to 340, and the distinctions gained by them had been very numerous as compared with those carried off by other schools. Towards the conclusion of his address the Dean announced, amid much cheering, that the hon. treasurer of the institution, Sir F. H. Goldsmid, had offered £10,000 towards the enlargement and improvement of the hospital, provided £20,000 can be obtained from other contributors. In addition to this, Lady Goldsmid had promised £1000. The president of the day congratulated the institution on the remarkable progress it had made in so short a space of time as eleven years, as well as upon the fact that amongst the prize-winners were to be found natives of the most distant parts of the civilised world. Never, he believed, had the world seen a more cosmopolitan medical school. His Lordship, in conclusion, dwelt for a moment upon the topic of vivisection, and warmly praised the ability of the professors of University College. The prizes were then distributed. Amongst the successful students were several young Japanese, who were loudly cheered as they ascended the platform to receive their medals and certificates. On the motion of Lord Houghton, seconded by Mr. Booth, a warm vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Justice Denman.

In accordance with the terms of the bequest of the late Dr. H. C. Barlow, the Council of University College, London, have resolved that a course of lectures on Dante's "Divina Commedia" shall be delivered in the College next spring. Professor Volpé will be the first lecturer, and the lectures will be given in Italian.

The winners of the volunteer Inter-Regimental match, in which sixty-eight corps in various parts of the United Kingdom recently competed, have been announced as follows:—First prize, £80, 2nd battalion Queen's Edinburgh; second, £60, 39th Middlesex; third, £50, 1st Notts (Robin Hoods); fourth, £40, London Rifle Brigade; fifth, £30, 1st battalion Queen's Edinburgh; sixth, £25, 1st Norfolk; and, seventh, £20, 1st Devon.

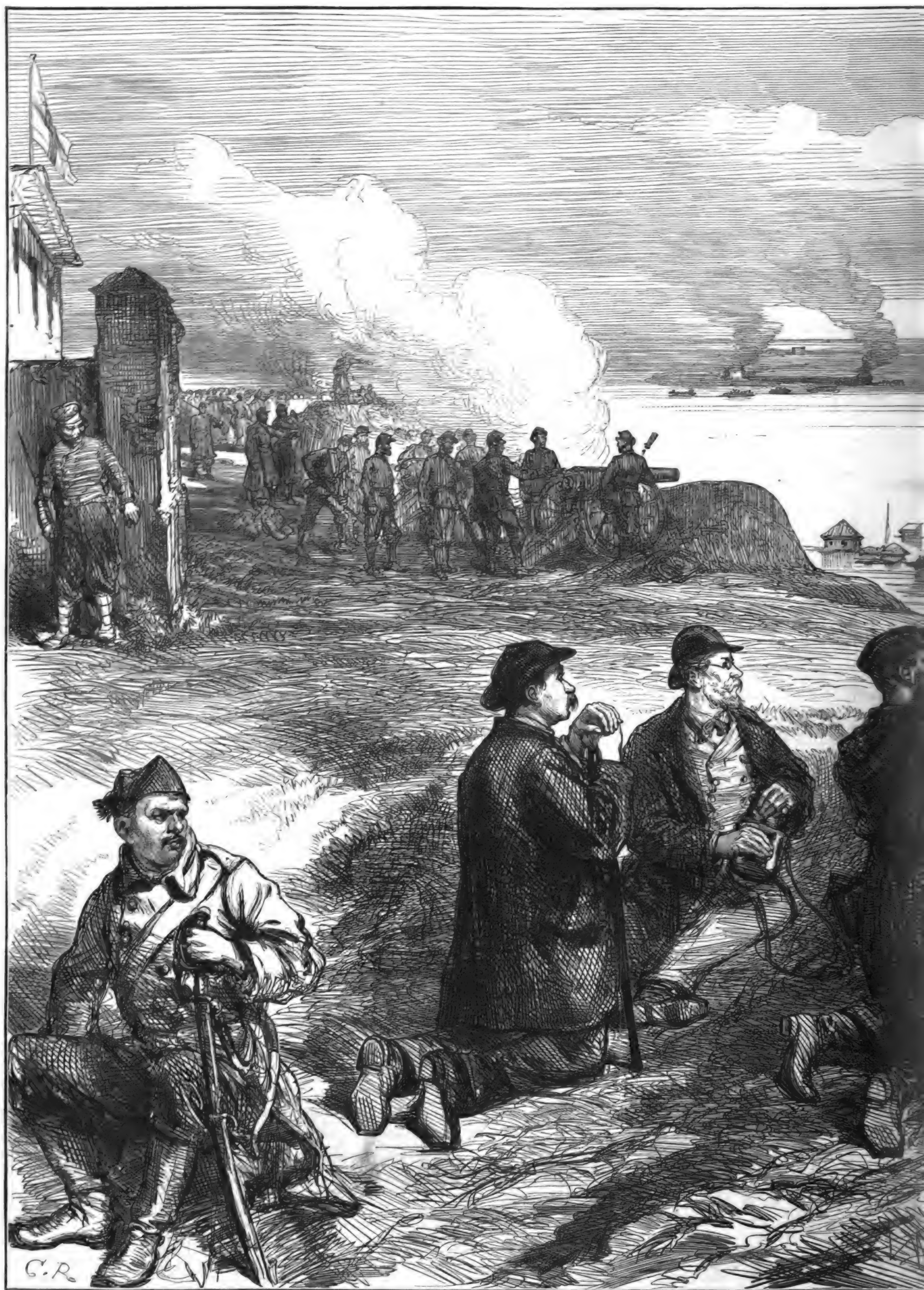
We are informed that the agricultural returns, which have hitherto been made up and collected on June 25, will, in accordance with a recent arrangement between the Board of Trade and the Inland Revenue Office, be this year made up and collected on June 4, with a view to the digest and publication of the results at a date considerably earlier than that at which they have been published in former years. The forms requisite for this purpose have already been distributed.

On Thursday the Earl of Galloway, the High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, held a levée in Holyrood Palace, which was largely attended. About twelve o'clock the usual procession from Holyrood to St. Giles's Cathedral, and afterwards to the General Assembly Hall, took place, and was witnessed by large crowds. The High Commissioner was accompanied by the Countess of Galloway and a distinguished party.

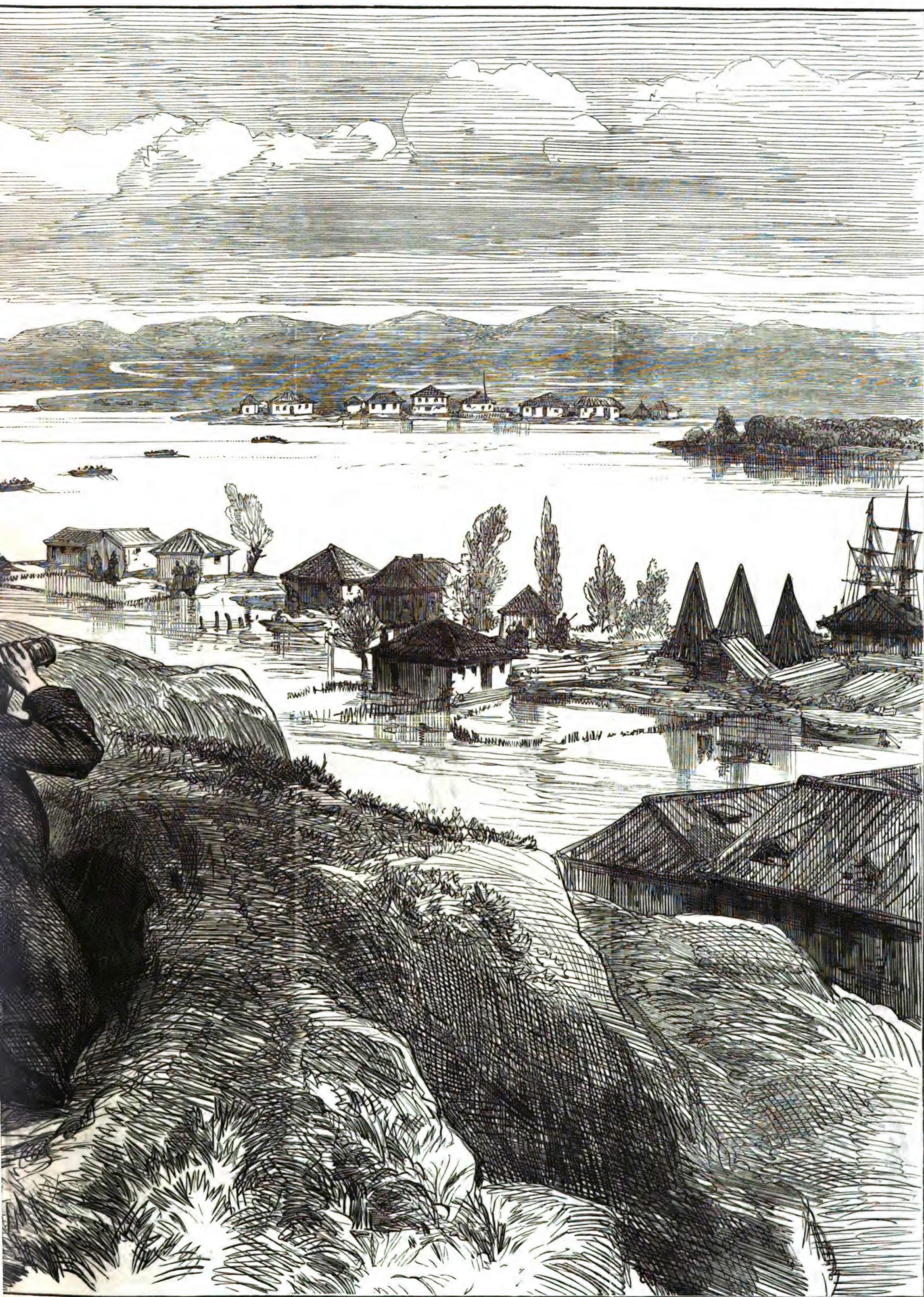
It is stated in several papers that the arrangements are almost completed for the purchase by her Majesty from Colonel Farquharson, Invercauld, of the Forest of Ballochfine, which adjoins the estate of Balmoral. The forest is on the estate of Invercauld, and comprises within its bounds the largest area of natural grown Scotch firs in Scotland. It is unequalled for the size, beauty, and symmetry of the trees. Ballochfine has been held by the Queen on lease for a number of years at an annual rent of £15,000 sterling.

The annual court of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was held on Wednesday. The Duke of Teck, who presided, said this institution was founded in 1851, when twenty-one widows were admitted, and the number increased annually until, in 1871, fifty-one were admitted. He was sorry to say there the number remained. The annual income from dividends was £1500, and the expenditure £2000, so that the secretary and committee had to raise £500 the best way they could.

On June 1 next the Empire of Japan will be admitted into the General Postal Union, and the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to that country will thenceforth be as follows:—By any route except via Brindisi—letters, 6d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 3d. each; newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 2d. per 2 oz.; via Brindisi—letters, 8d. per ½ oz.; post-cards, 4d. each; newspapers, 2d. per 4 oz.; other printed papers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, 3d. per 2 oz. Unpaid letters from Japan will be charged on delivery with an additional rate of 3d. per half-ounce. Letters, post-cards, newspapers, legal and commercial documents, and patterns, addressed to any place in Japan, may be registered, the registration being in all cases 4d., which, in addition to the postage, must be prepaid. As no post-cards bearing impressed stamps of the value of 3d. and 4d. respectively have been issued, the ordinary or the foreign post-cards now in use must be employed when it is desired to send a post-card to Japan, adhesive stamps being affixed to the cards to make up the amount of postage required. Correspondence for Japan will be subject in every respect to the conditions of transmission applicable to correspondence addressed to countries of the Postal Union generally.



THE WAR: COSSACKS AT BRAILA CROSSING THE DANUBE, UNDER
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE



OVER OF A RUSSIAN BATTERY, TO DESTROY THE TURKISH POSTS.
OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords, roused into liveliness by the not very cheerful subject of interment of the dead, indulged in quite an animated debate prior to the adjournment for the Whitsuntide recess on Thursday week. Peers spiritual and temporal discussed the Government Burial Bill with as much relish, indeed, as if the funeral rites of a Ministry were under consideration. The seventy-fourth clause, embodying the suggestions of the Government for removing the grievances of Dissenters, was eventually withdrawn, greatly to the regret of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who thought that the bill would be simply a sanitary measure without it. Defending the Government bill pure and simple with the natural fluency and flourish of a son of Erin, the Bishop of Peterborough painted Dissenters in such dark colours that, as a mere matter of fair play, it might not have been undesirable that Mr. Spurgeon could have been present on the Bishops' benches to reply with equal vigour. The preliminary conversation over, the Primate, in Committee, moved a circumlocutory amendment to clause 73, with the object of providing a form of burial service for the use of curates where the regular Church formula could not be lawfully read, and also where the latter could be lawfully read but might not be desired by the relatives of a deceased person. His amendment, at the suggestion of Earl Stanhope, was divided into two clauses, the first of which was agreed to after a brief discussion, and the second of which, though opposed by the Government, was carried by 65 contents against 60 non-contents. A similarly diffusely worded amendment of the Archbishop of York—relieving from liability to penalty any curate declining to read the Church service in cases where "scandal and offence would be occasioned to the parishioners by the use of the said service"—was approved by the Primate but withdrawn after adverse comment on the part of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Earl Granville, and other noble Lords. Then came the amendment submitted by the Earl of Harrowby in lieu of Earl Granville's, and the gist of which, shorn of its chevaux-de-frise provisions, so to speak, ran thus:—

When the relative having charge of the funeral of a person dying in any parish shall signify in writing to the incumbent that it is his desire that the burial shall take place without the service of the Church of England, the said relative shall thereupon be at liberty to inter the deceased with such Christian and orderly religious services at the grave as he may think fit, or without any religious service.

Opposed by the Bishop of Lincoln and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (who defended the seventy-fourth clause), and supported by Lord Stanley of Alderley and Lord Selborne, the amendment went to a division, when there were 102 contents and 102 non-contents. The Chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was, accordingly, lost. When the excitement occasioned by the "tie" had subsided, the seventy-fourth clause was withdrawn, the remaining clauses were agreed to; and, when the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill had been formally read the third time and passed, the House adjourned till June 4.

The passage of arms on Thursday week, between the First Lord of the Admiralty (still suffering from rheumatic gout, we regret to hear) and Mr. Mitchell Henry, which ended so amicably, owing to the tact of Sir Stafford Northcote, was recorded in our last week's record of the Lower House. But we went to press too early to state that, after one or two divisions, considerable progress was made in Committee on the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill. Clause 57 was reached, and a new clause or so introduced, one by the gallant Mr. Balfour proposing that the Commissioners should have the right to confer degrees on women. Thereupon Mr. Beresford-Hope made fun of the idea of there being a degree of S.A.—Spinster of Arts. But progress was reported before any hon. member could cite, apropos of this delicate question, Tennyson's lines:—

Pretty were the sight
If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt
With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair.

Postponing the consideration of this clause for the Whitsuntide holidays, the House passed the Customs, Inland Revenue, and Savings Bank Bill through Committee, and then adjourned until Thursday, May 31, thus depriving itself of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's annual string of witticisms on the eve of the Derby.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The officers of the corps of Royal Engineers had their annual dinner last Saturday at Willis's Rooms, when the Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel of the corps, presided.

A fire broke out at an early hour on Monday morning in the Charing-cross Restaurant, Villiers-street, Strand, the premises being destroyed, and one person being burned to death. Two men who jumped from windows into the street were severely injured; of the remaining occupants some escaped over an adjoining roof, and some were rescued by the firemen.

An interesting course of lectures, being the third and last for this year of the Cantor series, has just been brought to a conclusion at the theatre of the Society of Arts. The subject was the Connection of Greek and Roman Art with the Teaching of the Classics, and the lecturer Mr. Sidney Colvin, M.A., Slade Professor of Fine Art in Cambridge University.

At the annual meeting of the Aborigines' Protection Society on Wednesday evening resolutions were carried protesting against any proposal to extend the authority of Egypt into the regions of Equatorial Africa, and expressing a hope that her Majesty's Government, in carrying out a policy of confederation in South Africa, will secure to educated natives equal civil and political rights.

On Tuesday night the sixty-first annual meeting of the Peace Society was held at the Finsbury Chapel, under the presidency of Mr. Pease, of Darlington, at which resolutions were passed calling upon her Majesty's Government to preserve absolute neutrality in regard to the present war, and protesting against all efforts to draw the nation into war for the further defence of Turkey on any pretext whatever.

The Rev. Henry Constable, M.A., Chaplain to the City of London Hospital, Victoria Park, writes to say that if anyone will forward to him periodicals for which they have no further use he will feel much obliged. Literature of a cheerful and healthy character is most gratefully received by those who, in hospital, and suffering from lingering disease, often find time hang heavily upon their hands. Mr. Constable assures all who may send him works of such a kind that he will make a good use of them among the numerous patients of every age in his hospital.

The anniversary festival on behalf of the Royal Hospital for Incubables, Putney-heath, was held yesterday week at Willis's Rooms. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. In proposing the principal toast the chairman said the hospital had carried on its work of beneficence for twenty-one years, and there were at present 120 inmates and 390 pensioners alike helpless and incurable. Each received a money grant of £20 a year. A national institution, and not merely metropolitan, it appealed to the wealthy and benevolent throughout the land. Subscriptions amounting to about 1500 were announced.

In consequence of the Wednesday before the Derby being in Whitsun week, the first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club will take place at the Magazine, Hyde Park, on June 6.

The authorities of the Agricultural Hall have issued the prize-list for their fourteenth annual metropolitan horse show, which, as usual, is to begin on the Saturday after the Epsom Derby. The show will be divided into fifteen classes, including four for hunters, roadsters (weight carriers), riding horses, park hacks and ladies' horses, park cobs, harness horses (single and in pairs), and ponies; and a class for Oriental horses, for the Sir Salar Jung prize of £20. The aggregate value of the prizes to be awarded reaches considerably over £1000. The opening day and judging is fixed for Saturday, June 2, and it will continue open daily till Friday, the 8th, when it will close.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the second week of May) was 81,487, of whom 37,555 were in work-houses and 43,932 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1876, these figures show a total increase of 1232, but, compared with 1875 and 1874, a decrease of 6587 and 15,701 respectively. In the number of indoor paupers there is an increase, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, of 2935, 3772, and 3292 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 719, of whom 459 were men, 204 women, and 56 children under sixteen.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which was held in Hanover-square on Tuesday, Colonel Kingscote, M.P., was elected president for the ensuing year. The cattle plague was the principal topic of discussion. In the report of the council details were given as to the manner in which the matter has been dealt with. In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. J. K. Fowler said that a dead-meat importer had contracted for the bringing into England during the next six months of 50,000 carcasses of sheep and 4000 carcasses of oxen from the Hungarian plains, and that the importation of meat from America showed that there was no necessity for shipping live stock to this country.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain her Majesty's Judges at dinner at the Mansion House on Wednesday, June 6; and the Archbishops and Bishops on Wednesday, July 4; and a ball in honour of the Mayors of the United Kingdom will be given on Thursday, June 21. The date of the annual banquet to her Majesty's Ministers has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be at the end of July. Other entertainments are also being arranged.—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have accepted Sir John Bennett's invitation to visit him in state at his country seat, The Banks, Sussex, on June 30. The Mayor and Corporation of Hastings and about 1000 guests are expected.

The general meeting of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was held last week at the Society of Arts—Mr. J. F. Ollard in the chair. The first business was to elect the council, consisting of twenty-four gentlemen recommended by the committee, one third retiring annually, but to be eligible for re-election. The corresponding members of the council were next chosen, provision being made for filling any vacancies which might arise. Dr. B. W. Richardson was elected chairman of the council, a distinction for which he briefly returned thanks. It was resolved that steps should be taken to hold the annual conversation of the institute, and to bring the claims of the organisation under the notice of the public, with a view to eliciting support on its behalf.

A bazaar, under the patronage of Princess Christian, on behalf of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche and branches, at the East-End, is to be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. It will be opened by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to-day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock (doors open at 11.45), and will continue open next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday from twelve to ten p.m. Mrs. Hilton will have some children in coats at the opening of the bazaar, and other children will sing a piece and afterwards sell flowers which they will have in little baskets. Mrs. Billington will read "The Little Hero," and Mr. Charles Warner will read a piece. A number of distinguished ladies will preside at stalls. The stock consists of a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, including contributions from Princess Christian, from France, the United States of America, and many parts of the United Kingdom.

Last week 2410 births and 1564 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 91, and the deaths by 174, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 70 from smallpox, 59 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 59 from whooping-cough, 12 from different forms of fever, and 22 from diarrhoea. These 246 deaths were 18 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases from smallpox in the two preceding weeks had been 54 and 78. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 327 and 355 in the two previous weeks, were 338 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 107: 200 resulted from bronchitis, and 98 from pneumonia.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved on the following alterations in the names of streets within the metropolis:—"New King's-road, Fulham, will be called Broxholm-road; Loughborough-road North, North Brixton, will be renamed Akerman-road; King-street, Drury-lane, will be called Shelton-street. The names of Stanbury-road and Firbank-road have been sanctioned for new roads on an estate near Queen's-road railway station, Peckham, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected, or other obstructions caused to the free use by the public of the said roads. The line of thoroughfare at Eltham (extending from the South-Eastern Railway to Court-yard) known by the several names of Chapel Farm-lane, Temple-lane, and Station-road will be renamed Eltham Court-road. The subsidiary names in Benwell-road, Islington, will be abolished and the houses renumbered. No alteration will be made in the name of Elm-park-terrace, Fulham-road, or the numbering of the houses. The line of thoroughfare from Alwyne-road, Islington, called Canonbury-place, will be renamed Alwyne-place. The street hitherto known by the several names of High-street, Shoreditch, Holywell, High-street, and Shoreditch will be renamed Shoreditch High-street.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., on Tuesday night distributed the certificates gained by the students of the Halifax Centre in connection with the local examinations instituted by the University of Cambridge. He urged the men of wealth, culture, leisure, and public spirit to do all they could without a day's delay in furtherance of the system of middle-class intermediate education. He believed the Cambridge local examinations were conducted in such a way that in the long run there was no possibility of cheating; that the scholars would not stand high unless the schools were conducted as a whole on a right system and right principles, and unless the scholars were generally really well grounded and well taught.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Manchester and Bath Meetings, although affording very fair sport, have scarcely done much to influence the complexion of future events. On the opening day of the former meeting Sir Joseph had little difficulty in reaching home before Satira, Nutboy, and six others in the Lancashire Two-year-old Plate; whilst the last race of the day, the De Trafford Cup, was carried off by Spiegelschiff, Somnus, who had previously squandered his nine opponents in the Palatine Welter Handicap, being beaten by half a length. On Wednesday, it is computed nearly 70,000 paid at the turnstiles, a greater number than had ever previously attended on a Cup Day. Although a capital day's sport had been provided, it was evident the pièce de résistance was the Manchester Cup, in which the Irish horse, Umpire, at length rewarded his party for the loss of their money in the Cesarewitch, where, it will be remembered, he finished fourth to Rosebery. On the present occasion he was attended home by Dalham and Stamfordham, although Whitebait might doubtless have secured the third place if ridden out. Umpire's victory, when carrying top weight, stamps him as a racehorse of high calibre, and it is evident if he had been allowed to start for the Chester Cup he would have played a prominent part in that race. The meeting was not concluded at the time of our going to press.

At Bath the falling off from the old days was, indeed, apparent. There was a time when one or more of the Epsom favourites was sure to put in an appearance at the meeting, and such horses as Caractacus, Macgregor, and Gamos will long be remembered as having figured at Lansdowne. But during the last few years all this has been altered, and we look now in vain for Epsom candidates of any note. Larissa, a daughter of King of the Forest, who won the first year of the Twenty-sixth Biennial by two lengths, did a good turn for old John Day, who has of late been quite out of luck. Strudwicke, ridden by Tom Cannon, won the Twenty-fifth Biennial by a length from Sugarloaf, who had 5 lbs. the worst of the weights. Cannon's followers, indeed, had a most successful day, as he won no fewer than five of the eight races comprising the card. Strudwicke followed up his success on the following day in the Somersetshire Stakes; but his two opponents were very moderate in quality. Miss Rovel and Larissa reversed positions in the Weston Stakes, the pull in the weights favouring the former. It is a great pity that the smart Lady Ronald is not entered for the Oaks. She had no difficulty in securing the double event of the Beaufort Handicap and the Badminton Stakes. The market for the ladies' race has hitherto been of a limited character, only Placida, Lady Golightly, and the French filly La Jonclère having been backed for money. Placida has not been out this season, but she won seven out of the nine races for which she started as a two-year-old, beating, amongst others, Chevron, Bruce, and Chamant, besides the speedy Tangible in the Gold Cup at Sandown Park; so that if she has made the necessary improvement from two to three years old, she is bound to play a leading part in the struggle on the Surrey Hills. La Jonclère won the French Oaks last Sunday, so she may be depended on to stay the distance at Epsom; and Lady Golightly is expected to improve upon her Thousand Guineas form, when she made a close fight with Belphebe and Lady Ronald. The sensational incident of the Derby betting has been the backing of Altire from extreme odds down to a comparatively short price since his runaway victories at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting. The Guineas impostor, Morier, has been scratched, and his stable companion, Pellegrino, is now decidedly second favourite; but, despite all that is claimed for him in the way of improvement, it is difficult to believe in his ability to turn the tables on Chamant, considering that the magnificent son of Mortemer and Araucaria presented him with six pounds and a head beating over the severe course on which the race for the Middle Park Plate is run.

Appended is a list of the probable starters and jockeys for the great three-year-old event which takes place next Wednesday. It may be accepted as correct, so far as the principal competitors are concerned, though several outsiders may go to swell the field.

Horse.	Sire.	Dam.	Rider.
*Thunderstone	Thunderbolt	La Belle Jeanne	Morby.
Plunger	Adventurer	Lina	Parry.
Jagellon	Adventurer	Klarinaka	Griffiths.
Hadrian	Lord Clifden	Ceritha	C. Wood.
Silvio	Blair Athol	Silverhair	F. Archer.
*The Monk	Hermit	Thoraday	
Chamant	Mortemer	Araucaria	J. Gosker.
Brown Prince	Lexington	Britannia (by The Flying)	J. Osborne.
Pellegrino	The Palmer	Dutchman	
Hidalgo	Pero Gomez	Lady Audley (by Macaroni)	F. Webb.
Avonte	Distin	Nightingale	Luke.
Tantalus	Lord Lyon	Avondale	Chaloner.
Bob Roy	Blair Athol	Niobe	T. Osborne.
Lady Miller	Jove	Columba	Custance.
Touchet	Lord Lyon	Tott	Weston.
The Grey Friar	Blue Mantle	Lady Audley	Constable.
Altire	Blair Athol	Recluse (by Hermit)	J. Macdonald.
Covenanter	Blair Athol	Lovelace	T. Cannon.
		Aloesia	Hammer.

Marked thus * are doubtful starters.

The cricket-match at Lord's between North and South resulted on Tuesday in a victory for the South, with three wickets to spare. The scores were but small, with the exception of W. G. Grace's 17 and 58 and Lockwood's 45 and 12. North scored 83 and 88; and South, 80 and 93.

Sports were provided for holiday-makers at Lillie-bridge on Whit Monday, when Miles, of Brixton, who is matched to walk for four hours against Perkins, succeeded in covering fifteen miles in 20½ sec. under two hours.

At Stamford-bridge to-day an international meeting of English and Irish athletes takes place, under the auspices of the London Athletic Club. We fancy England should win the quarter, half, one mile, four miles, three miles walking, hurdles, and long jump; the other events seem pretty open.

The first summer meeting of the London Athletic Club will be held next Monday at their ground, Stamford-bridge.

In aquatics the great event on the tapis is the race for the championship between Higgins, of Shadwell, and Boyd, of Newcastle, which takes place next Monday.

The cross-Channel yacht-race from Holyhead to Kingstown took place on Tuesday, Mr. Jameson's new 20-ton cutter being the winner by time. The Enriqueta, Mr. Jameson's boat, also won a race at the Holyhead Regatta on the previous day, beating the Challenge.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club had the first sailing-matches of the season on Wednesday for first and second class cutters. In the former the Neva, Mr. Borwick, was the winner, in the run from Gravesend round the Mouse Lightship, by 50 sec. from Vol-au-Vent, which did the distance in 10 min. less time, but had to allow 10 min. and 50 sec. for difference of tonnage.

Henley-on-Thames Regatta is fixed for June 21 and 22.

The Duke of Westminster has subscribed £2000 towards the funds for meeting the deficit in the Wrexham Exhibition accounts, and the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire £500.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[FOURTH NOTICE.]

Artists have in all ages been more or less unjustly defamed as pre-eminently a *genus irritabile*; but if we modify into sensitivity a tendency towards being easily irritated, it might be found that both actors and artists are quite as thin-skinned as poets and prose writers are accused of being. Bearing this wholesome verity in mind, and being at all times reluctant to "vex the poet's soul"—or, for the matter of that, the painter's either—it is not without some nervous hesitation that we ask ourselves if three of the artists whose works are most sincerely to be admired in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy—Messrs. G. D. Leslie, R.A., Marcus Stone, A.R.A., and G. H. Boughton—have put forth all the strength, as well as all the skill, with which we well know them to be endowed. There is not one word to be said in disparagement of the design or the execution of Mr. Leslie's "Coveilips" (101)—a pretty maiden sitting on a stile, with a smaller child behind the barrier, and a bigger girl in front thereof, the whole party revelling in the enjoyment of lapses of wild flowers. The entire work, indeed, is as redolent of coveilips—and, remotely so, of primroses, violets, and hawthorn—as is a ballad by one of Isaac Walton's milkmaids; the harmony of tone is exquisitely modulated, and the entire pastoral is full of grace and refinement. But is it a powerful picture? Does it show resolute progress and sustained effort? Is there sufficient puissance in Mr. Leslie's second contribution, "The Lass of Richmond Hill" (379)? Questions of an analogous kind are inevitable when we consider Mr. Marcus Stone's "Sacrifice" (51). There all that accurate drawing, skilful composition, and dexterous execution of details could effect have been lavished to bring about no more forcible result than is apparent in the symmetrically beautiful figure of a young lady, dressed after the fashions patronised by Amelia Osborne and Becky Sharp, when they were at school at Chiswick. The young lady is burning a piece of paper. The act of pyrocremation is performed in the presence of an elderly lady and gentleman, who seem deeply affected by the Sacrifice, the scene of which is the parlour of a country house, admirably painted. This is all. Is it enough, we deferentially ask, to expect from a painter who, years ago, has done such noble things as those achieved by Mr. Marcus Stone? Let it be likewise understood that we have no kind of quarrel with Mr. G. H. Boughton touching the inception or the execution of his truly charming work, "Snow in Spring" (640). The three female figures with the child who are taking refuge under some blossoming trees, which afford them but scanty shelter against an unseasonable fall of snow, are full of grace and delicacy. The dog, which partakes of his mistress's discomfort, is a triumph of sly humour; and the whole airy conceit is worked out with that cultivated taste which is apparent in every touch of Mr. Boughton's pencil. But is it a potent pencil this year? Is there not in the works of all the three excellent artists we have named something of a suspicion of lassitude and *laissez aller*, something of the nature of a complacent remark—"We could produce much more vigorous things than we liked; but the public are satisfied with our work; we have made our name, why should we strive to go in advance of the public demand?" We know what Queen Elizabeth wrote on the window-pane in reply to the ambitious courtier who had scribbled on the glass, "Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall." Her Majesty bade him, if his heart failed him, never strive to climb at all; but Messrs. G. D. Leslie, Marcus Stone, and Boughton climb to a high altitude long ago, and our meek complaint is that they do not climb higher.

Disregard of the imperative mandate "Excelsior" cannot certainly be laid to the charge of Mr. Eyre Crowe, A.R.A., whose "Sanctuary" (9) we cursorily mentioned in our opening remarks on the Exhibition as manifesting a great advance in excellence. Maintaining this opinion, we recur for a moment to the picture in order to draw attention to that which has, we think, unjustly been urged as a defect in the composition of "Sanctuary." The scene represents a poor hunted woman who has taken refuge before the altar of the Virgin in that which is virtually the Lady chapel of a mediæval cathedral; and the place of her shelter is screened off laterally from the high altar, and transversely from the aisle, from neither of which points, the surging, howling crowd can molest the fugitive. Hypercriticism has accused Mr. Eyre Crowe of having left an immense space of his foreground utterly bare and devoid of anything more interesting than a stone pavement; but it may be pleaded in reply that the angular nature of the composition—the whole architectural vista being, as it were, on a bias, like one of the set scenes in the famous Shakspearean spectacles at the Princess's in Charles Kean's time—it was virtually impossible to crowd the foreground with objects without disturbing and confusing the angular lines of the perspective. The contrast, moreover, between the tumultuous mob at the barriers and the calm solitude of the haven in which the hunted woman has taken refuge is, in the highest degree, artistically impressive; and, finally, no technical solecism is committed by leaving so large a space untenanted, seeing that the painter has been careful, by the introduction of the altar in the right and of the brass candelabrum basket and drapery in the left hand corner of his foreground, not to allow the spectator's eye to wander out of the picture.

As a very skilfully balanced effect of light and shade we are glad to call attention to Miss Havers's "Darkness falls from the wings of Night" (69); and among the cattle, sheep, and deer pictures, of which there is a curiously pleasing variety this year, we notice Mr. E. Douglas's "Milking Time" (72), Mr. Tom Lloyd's "Pastoral" (139), Mr. R. Ansdell, R.A.'s, grandly impressive "Home of the Red Deer" (141), Mr. T. S. Cooper, R.A.'s "Cool Retreat" (244), Mr. H. W. B. Davis, A.R.A.'s, "Contentment" (591), a wondrously powerful study of sheep by a painter who constantly and resolutely improves; and Mr. A. Hopkins's "Plough" (630), remarkable for its excellent landscape background and for the vigorous handling of the old brown cart-horse. Of boating and semi-marine pictures there are also a number of meritorious examples, among which we may single out Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A.'s, "Schevening Pink Preparing for Sea" (288), Mr. H. R. Robinson's "Rush Harvest on the Thames" (286), Mr. R. W. Allan's "The Sardine-Fishers" (1026), and Mr. R. W. Small's "After the Storm" (1022). Of a much more ambitious class, and altogether a work of deep thought and concentrated power, is Mr. J. E. Hodgson, A.R.A.'s, "Their Haven Under the Hill" (428), in which the simplest materials, manipulated with knowledge and vigour, assume an aspect of positive splendour. This exceptionally fine water-scape is fully worthy to be displayed as a pendant to Mr. Vicat Cole, R.A.'s, superb view of "Arundel" (432), a resplendent sunset effect, grand in arrangement, faultless in aerial perspective, and lustrous in colour, and which, in many respects, must be pronounced not only the finest excerpt of natural scenery in the Exhibition, but also ("The Heart of Surrey" alone excepted) the finest landscape that Mr. Vicat Cole has produced. Yet to another aquatic picture, "Life-Boat Returning: a Sea to Staboard" (438), by J. G. Naish, very warm praise must be

awarded. As a delightful transcript of rural beauty there is much to admire in Mr. G. Wells's "Way through the Wood" (563); and a pleasing amount of truthful effect and vivacity of colour distinguish Mr. J. T. Linnell's "Cherry Blossoms" (584). Dexterity and harmony in arrangement are carried to their utmost in Mr. E. H. Fahey's "Still Waters" (601); and Mr. J. M. MacWhirter's "The Source of a River" (656) is phenomenal in its elaboration of the study of creepers, brambles, and ferns.

An undeniably important and strikingly conscientious performance is "Serf Emancipation" (108), by Mr. E. Armitage, R.A. The dignity displayed in this work fully entitles it to the conspicuous position it occupies at the upper extremity of the Third Gallery—the *salon d'honneur* of the Academy. The scene represented is that of an Anglo-Saxon Thane in his last moments, surrounded by his family and his friends, performing certainly the noblest act that a dying man could undertake—that of setting his slaves free. The Cedric of Rotherwood, whom Mr. Armitage has so impressively depicted, was, it is to be feared, an exceptionally merciful master to his bond-servants. As a rule, the Anglo-Saxon nobles used their slaves with intolerable barbarity, and the Gurth, the swineherd, and Higg, the son of Snell, was rather grateful than otherwise when the Norman was substituted for the Saxon system of tenure, and the serf was converted into a "villein regardant." According to the Venerable Bede, the Saxon landholders of the Eastern counties used to breed slaves for exportation—just as Virginia used to "raise" negroes to be sold down south; and in the seventh century the Friesland merchants were wont to repair, at stated seasons of the year, to a great human cattle market held in London. So far from the Thanes, as a rule, emancipating their thralls on their death-beds, it is unhappily too notorious that, at an early period of Anglo-Saxon history, a certain number of slaves were, at the death of a great noble, slain to propitiate his manes, and their bodies were flung into his grave. In fact, the immolation of slaves at funerals was a common practice among the Teutonic races. In the Northern Edda, so dear to Herr Richard Wagner, when Brynhilda, like Dido, slays herself for the sake of her faithless lover, she orders that on her funeral pile the bodies of two slaughtered slaves shall be placed at her head and two at her feet. *Autres temps, autres mœurs*. Mr. Armitage's Cedric is a Christian gentleman, who "flourished" we should say at a period closely preceding the Conquest. He is making, emphatically, a good end of it. Beside him stands his heir, apparently acquiescing without a murmur in an act which will deprive him of a large quantity of human chattels, while in the left-hand corner of the picture is the crowd of slaves who are to be manumitted. The *mise en scène*—the courtyard of an old Saxon grange or manor house is drawn with very great ability, and with strict fidelity to the architecture of the period—witness the double arched Saxon gateway, of which an example is yet extant at Barnack, in Northamptonshire, although there are sceptics who declare the arch in question to be not a Saxon but a Roman one. Remark likewise the triangular-headed window, with pilasters, of which form of casement a specimen remains in the belfry of the church of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire. Mr. Armitage's Anglo-Saxon magnate must have been a very mighty Thane indeed—a kind of Earl Godwin in his way; since it is well known that towards the close of the tenth century the vast majority of English houses, and of English churches too, were built neither of stone nor of brick, but of timber. The cause thereof was twofold. In the first place, sixteen English counties had been devastated, "lock, stock, and barrel," in the renewed incursions of the Danes. In the next place, the Anglo-Saxons partook of the then general belief of Christendom, that the world would come to an end at the Millennium, A.D. 1000. Hence there was a universal lethargy; it was a bad time for the building trade; and the circumstance lends additional historical verisimilitude to Mr. Armitage's fine picture. The old nobleman's heir might well be indifferent to his father setting his slaves free; for, in a general cataclysm, of what use would such "property" be to him? Even in modern times, when a life-convict is manifestly in the last stage of an incurable disease, the Government give him a free pardon, and allow him to die unfettered. And, about the year 990, everybody thought that they, and the world into the bargain, were "marked for death."

We have dwelt at this length on this singularly grave and elevated work because it is one of the very few pictures in the Academy which can be said adequately to represent High Art in its historic aspect; and Mr. E. Armitage is to be sincerely congratulated on this last and eminently successful appearance in a field in which for many years he has laboured so earnestly. A parallel tribute of admiration and respect is obviously due to Sir John Gilbert, B.A., a painter of whom his countrymen are justifiably proud, not only on account of his rare genius and brilliant capacity, but through their knowledge that he is an artist who has never derogated by one hair's breadth from his original nobility of purpose. Sir John Gilbert has two pictures at Burlington House. "Doge and Senators of Venice in Council" (366) must be regarded less as a dramatic episode than as a splendid piece of decoration—as a reminiscence of Tintoretto, so to speak, affording the artist an ample opportunity to display all his wealth of colour and texture in depicting the sumptuous costumes of the Renaissance, and asserting all his mastery over broad masses of light and shade. Higher historical value must be attached to "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey" (201). The Shakspearean text has in this stateliness production been scrupulously adhered to. We see, most vividly represented, "the old man broken with the storms of State," who comes to lay his weary bones in the quiet convent cloister, and who begs "a little earth for charity." No living English painter understands the clerical and monastic physiognomy—its habit, its type, its character in the middle ages—so thoroughly as does Sir John Gilbert. The Ritualists, even, might make much of him; for no illustrator of the "Manuale Clericorum" could paint mitres and crosiers, copes and chasubles, albs and dalmatics so deftly as he can. He drew such mediæval accessories wonderfully well in the year 1843; and in 1877 we see no signs of the hand losing its cunning or its firm and manly grip on every portion of the topic which it undertakes to treat. Sir John, as a colourist, was always rich and glowing—rich as the fruit, and plate, and tapestry in the pictures of his early instructor, Lance; but he has now a scheme of colour of his own, as opulent and brilliant as ever, but mellowed, chastened, and relieved often by powerful contrasts of darkest shadow. Of this later and more magisterial manner "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey" is a grand example.

COUNT GLEICHEN'S STATUE OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

The colossal statue of Alfred the Great, executed by H.S.H. Count Gleichen, which is destined to adorn the marketplace of the town of Wantage, where, at an early date, it will be unveiled under the auspices of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, is now completed, and during the last few days has been shown to a select gathering of critics and amateurs in the garden adjoining the studio of the distinguished sculptor, in Marl-

borough-court, St. James's Palace. The effigy of the greatest of our Saxon Kings is nine feet high, and when mounted on its plinth the entire monument will be seventeen feet in height. The task of composing a portrait-model of Alfred must have been no light one to the sculptor. There is virtually no trustworthy contemporary portrait of the victor of Ashdown extant, the first authoritative presentment of an English King being the impression from the Great Seal of Edward the Confessor. Count Gleichen's Alfred is not, however, by any means an arbitrary ideal. It is a laborious and appreciative compilation and resumé of all that the Saxon chroniclers can tell us of the personal guise of the great monarch; and from an illuminated MS. in the Cottonian Library we gather the form of the regal crown in England in the ninth century; and we know that the King wore his fair hair long and his beard and moustache full. The Saxons, indeed, were a most hirsute folk; and students will remember the absurd blunder made by the Saxon spies whom Harold sent to William the Conqueror's camp, who mistook the Norman soldiers for priests because they wore their hair short and shaved the upper lip. The error, however, was not more ridiculous than that of the modern archaeologists who maintain that the shaven-faced figure depicted on one side of the famous "Alfred jewel," found in 1693 at Newton Park, near the site of Ethelney Abbey, in Somersetshire, which bears the inscription, "Elfrid me hæst gewezcan" (Alfred had me wrought), represents the King. It is obviously intended as a similitude of St. Cuthbert, Alfred's patron saint. In the matter of regal costume Count Gleichen has found copious materials, and of those he has availed himself with consummate skill. The tunic, with its embroidered or embossed border, is frequently figured in the Cotton MSS., and is distinctly marked in the Bayeux tapestry as part of the dress of Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings; while the long mantle, clasped at the throat by a brooch, is to be found in the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, where also may be traced the authority for the Royal half hose or buskins, bandaged from ankle to knee with "criss-cross" strips of cloth or leather. Shakspeare's Malvolio was similarly cross-gartered, and so, curiously enough, is the Greek *palikar* of the present day. It will thus be seen that Count Gleichen's labour has been not only æsthetic but archaeological to a very reconducive degree. Regarded from a plastic point of view, the statue of King Alfred must be pronounced a remarkably fine composition. The modelling presents an assemblage of firm, bold contours, favourable to the distribution of light and shade, in boldly contrasting masses; and the expression is replete with thoughtful dignity, as befits the effigy of a King whose magnanimity and prudence, whether as fugitive or as conqueror; whose attachment to arts and letters, whose unwearied zeal to promote the moral, social, and political progress of his subjects make the minutest details of his history of surpassing interest to all educated Englishmen. As a whole, this noble memorial must add greatly to the artistic repute of Count Gleichen, who, we may finally mention, must not in any way be considered as an illustrious amateur, but as a professional sculptor, frankly willing to wait his turn and take his chance with his brethren of the modelling tool and the chisel.

A superbly representative exhibition of Rembrandt's etchings in their various "states" has been arranged in the gallery of the Burlington Fine-Arts Club in Savile-row; and to this timely display, which presents several novel points of interest in the critical study of the chalcographic art, we shall recur next week.

In addition to the pictures already mentioned as having been purchased by the council of the Royal Academy from the funds of the Chantrey bequest, we have to record the acquisition of Mr. Yeames's powerful picture "Amy Robsart." The price paid was £1000. It is understood that this closes the purchases for the season.

Scarborough Aquarium was opened on Monday, with music and festival decorations; but there was a preliminary view on Saturday, to relieve the expected crush.

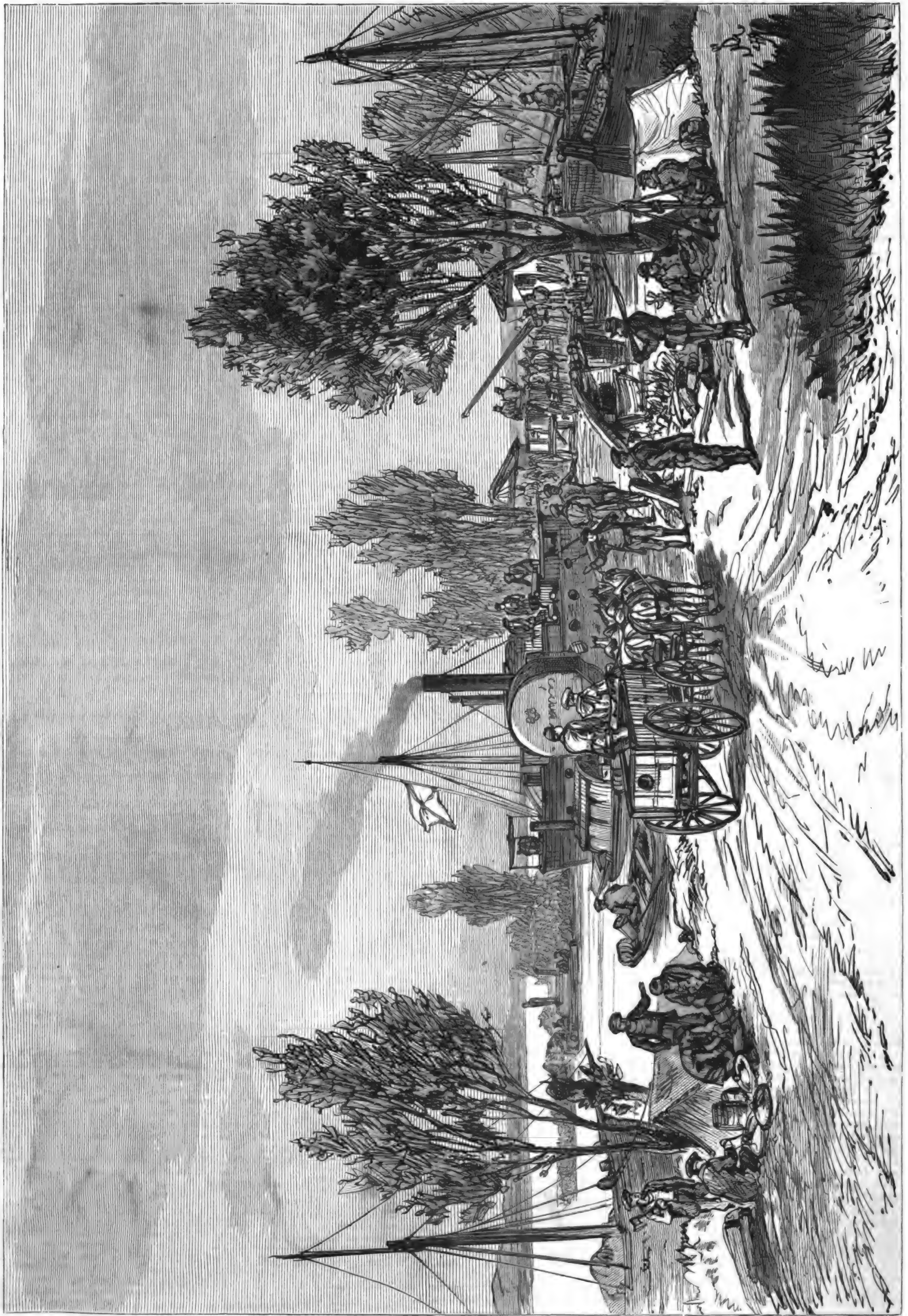
The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows had before them at Oldham on Wednesday the directors' report, and the report of the sub-committee thereupon. The doings of the directors were, for the most part, approved, and the greater portion of their recommendations adopted.

Mr. Middlemore, of Birmingham, having lately purchased two valuable sites of freehold land at Spartbrooke and Edgbaston, the latter alone costing over £5000, has presented them to the trustees of the Cannon-street Chapel for the purpose of erecting two places of worship for the use of the Baptist denomination. The trustees have voted £9500 towards the erection of two chapels upon the respective sites.

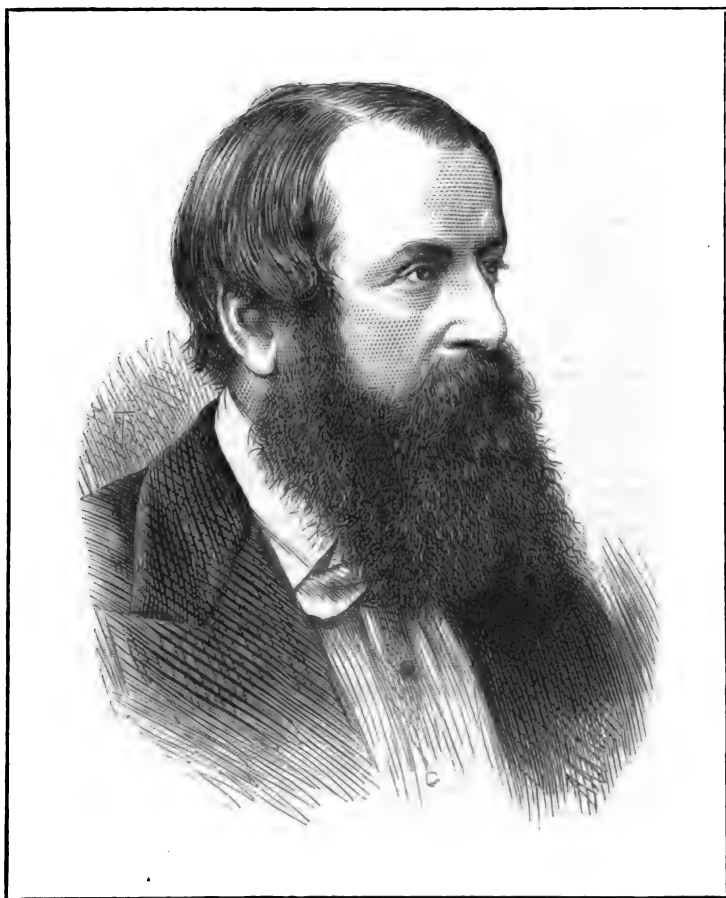
On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of an Established Church at Pollokshields, Glasgow, last week, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, M.P., remarked that the Church of Scotland held a paramount place in the affections of the people, occupying as it did ground common to most of the other sects. The policy of both Established Churches in this country was to connect that security and dignity which an endowment gave with that vigour which came from popular sympathy and voluntary support.

In reply to a deputation of ladies at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon, and to a memorial from 9000 women asking the borough members to vote for the second reading of the Permissive Bill, Mr. Stansfeld expressed himself in favour of conferring power on local authorities to impose certain restrictions on the issue of licenses. He condemned the principle of the Permissive Bill, and said that, having represented Halifax eighteen years and considered the question all that time, he was not likely to change his opinion and vote for the bill. Mr. Hutchinson replied in similar terms, and concurred in Mr. Stansfeld's suggestion that better facilities should be afforded to local authorities enabling them to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors.

On Wednesday the fortieth anniversary of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Bradford. In the morning a conference was opened—Mr. Edward Baines, the president of the union, in the chair—among those present being Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., Sir C. Reed, Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., and the Mayor of Leeds. In his opening address the president alluded with satisfaction to the progress which had been made, and stated that 204 institutes were now connected with the union, while there were 37,600 members. He urged that the welfare of the nation was promoted by such efforts as those made by the union. The report, which was of a satisfactory nature, was adopted on the motion of Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., seconded by Mr. F. S. Powell. A number of institutes were received into the union, on the motion of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who spoke in high terms of the work carried on by the union. Mr. Baines was re-elected to the presidency. At a subsequent meeting Lord Coleridge (who was in the chair), Mr. Forster, M.P., and Sir Charles Reed were amongst the speakers.



THE WAR: THE MOUTH OF THE PRUTH.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE LATE EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT.



THE REV. CANON THOROLD, BISHOP ELECT OF ROCHESTER.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

We announced two or three weeks ago that the see of Rochester, which has been made vacant by the translation of Bishop Oughton to the new diocese of St. Albans, will be supplied by the election of the Rev. Canon Thorold, Vicar of St. Pancras, Euston-square, upon the nomination of her Majesty's Government. The Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, in a singularly unassuming course of ministerial activity, scarcely ever presenting himself to general notice as a speaker or writer, beyond the spiritual care and instruction of his parochial flock, has yet won for himself, it

is said, a degree of affectionate confidence among the people of all classes in that part of London, seldom exceeded by clergymen in town or country at the present day. He is almost a stranger to the platform and the newspaper press, never having taken any share in the public discussion of ecclesiastical or political controversies; and his contributions to literature, so far as we know of any publications with his name, have been confined to a small volume entitled "The Presence of Christ," written during a time of ill-health which prevented him from preaching, and to a few essays on "Married Life," and sketches descriptive of a recent visit to Moscow, in some of the popular magazines. Canon Thorold is least of all a party man, or the

official champion of any particular school either in theology or in secular affairs and studies; but his own religious views, which are very clearly defined in his pulpit teachings, might be called "Liberal Evangelical" more appropriately than "Low Church" or "Broad Church," with both which estimated tendencies of modern thought he perhaps sympathises in a certain measure. The remarkable success of his labours, and the great influence he has obtained within the circle of those directly addressed by him, must be ascribed to the effect of manifest earnestness, depth and strength of conviction, an intense feeling of the reality of that which he is commissioned to proclaim, set off by a style of expression perfectly artless



SKETCHES IN THE TRANSVAAL: VIEW NEAR PILGRIM'S REST, WEST OF BLYDE RIVER.

and simple, though dignified, exact, and perspicuous, which is more impressive than any flights of rhetorical eloquence. Such is Canon Thorold as a preacher, while his direction and administration of the large parish, with its numerous institutions, missions, schools, and charities, under the Vicar's management, have been conducted with exemplary diligence, and with not less discretion, tact, and judgment, so as to avoid occasions of dispute and to conciliate all well-disposed persons. It is certainly to be expected that an experienced and well-versed clergyman of this character will prove an excellent Bishop; and the diocese of Rochester, in losing the valued services of Dr. Cloughton, should be consoled by the choice of a worthy successor. We have only to add, very briefly, some information respecting his personal and professional career. The Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold was born in June, 1825. He is the son of a Lincolnshire clergyman, the late Rev. Edward Thorold, Rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, and cousin to Sir John Thorold, Bart., of Syston, near Grantham. The Thorolds of Marston are a very ancient English, or perhaps Danish, family, who were notable in that shire before the Norman Conquest. Canon Thorold was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1850. He was at one time minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, and previously, from 1857, was Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; but has held the vicarage of St. Pancras since 1869, with the office of Rural Dean in the diocese of London; he is also one of the examining Chaplains for the Archbishop of York, and a Canon of York Minster, residing at York two months in the year. He has been twice married, his present wife being a daughter of the late Mr. John Labouchere, and has several children. The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed July 25 for the consecration of the new Bishop of Rochester, which will take place at Westminster Abbey. This diocese is now reduced to West Kent; but as it contains, besides the rural district of that county division, the south-eastern quarters of the metropolis, and the busy towns of Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, and Chatham, with their large working-class population, there is enough for the Church to do; and the clergy of those towns seem to be quite as energetic and effective as in London.

Our portrait of Canon Thorold is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

The rather sudden death of this nobleman was recorded in our last. The Right Hon. Charles John Talbot, nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury and fourth Earl Talbot, was the eldest of five sons of the eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, Henry John Chetwynd, G.C.B., an Admiral of the Royal Navy. The father had inherited the earldom of Talbot upon the demise of his own father in 1849, and had obtained the earldom of Shrewsbury in 1858, by a decision of the House of Lords, in consequence of the senior male line of the famous Talbot family becoming extinct by the death, in 1856, of Bertram Arthur Talbot, seventeenth Earl, leaving no issue. The Earl of Shrewsbury is Premier Earl in the Peerage of Great Britain, and Hereditary Grand Seneschal or Lord High Steward of Ireland. The deceased was also Earl and Baron Talbot, and Viscount Ingestre, in the English Peerage, and in the Irish Peerage he was Earl of Waterford. His mother was Lady Sarah Beresford, eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Waterford. He was born April 13, 1830, and was educated at Eton, and at Merton College, Oxford. He sat in the House of Commons, as M.P. for North Staffordshire, from 1859 to 1865, and for Stamford in 1868, and has latterly held the Court appointment of Captain of her Majesty's Gentlemen-at-Arms. His eldest sister, the late Marchioness of Lothian, died a few days ago at Rome; his other sisters are the Countess of Pembroke and Countess Brownlow. The late Earl himself married, in 1855, Anna, eldest daughter of the late Captain Cockerell, by Theresa, afterwards Countess of Eglington. He leaves issue an only son, Charles Viscount Ingestre, born in 1860, who succeeds his father as twentieth Earl of Shrewsbury and fifth Earl Talbot. He also leaves three daughters—Lady Theresa, married to Viscount Castlereagh; Lady Gwendolin, married, in January last, to Colonel Chaplin, M.P.; and Lady Muriel, married, in December last, to Viscount Helmsley. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The territory north of the Vaal River, in South Africa, which has lately passed from a condition of political independence, as a Republic of Dutch Boers or farmers, to become a province of the British colonial dominion, has been frequently described. It extends above 400 miles from south to north, and about 350 miles from west to east, containing a population of 40,000 people of European race, and 250,000 Kaffirs and other native people. This country is situated entirely inland, the sea being a hundred miles distant. It is adjacent, southward, to the Orange River Free State, another Republic of Dutch settlers who emigrated from the Cape Colony because they disliked being under British rule. On its north side, beyond the Limpopo river, the Transvaal province borders on the vast wilderness of the interior, where Dr. Moffatt and Dr. Livingstone prosecuted their missionary labours among the Bechuanas and other important tribes. Its

annexation will probably be made a step to the opening up of the Zambesi, a magnificent navigable river, with its fertile plains and salubrious highlands, to occupation by the colonists. The late accounts from the Transvaal are those which are forwarded by Governor Sir Bartle Frere, at Cape Town, to the Earl of Carnarvon at the Colonial Office in London, partly by the aid of the submarine telegraph from Madeira. There is telegraphic communication inland from Cape Town as far as Kimberley, in the province of Griqualand, which is four or five days' journey from Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal. By this means we have the following news from Pretoria of about April 25:—"All danger of opposition has passed away. The great majority of the Boers welcome the change, being convinced of the impossibility of self-government. There has not been a single disturbance. The troops who have crossed the frontier are being conveyed in Boers' waggons. Along the line of route everywhere Boers are spectators, and seem pleased. The officials everywhere offer their services. Burgers and his family are coming to Cape Town. The military detachment is expected in Pretoria April 27." The Cape mail has also brought the text of Sir Theophilus Shepstone's proclamation announcing the annexation of the Transvaal, and of a friendly unofficial address which he issued to the burghers. Our illustrations of the scenery of this country are from sketches by Mr. Arthur D. Cooke. The scene presented in one given this week is in the neighbourhood of Pilgrim's Rest, a new township of the gold-fields in the Leydenburg district. A considerable English population has been gathered here into a flourishing community, with churches, banks, merchants' stores, and other civilised institutions. The Macmac river, the Blyde river, and other streams in this district, were found to be rich in alluvial deposits of gold.

The pageant of "Lady Godiva" will be revived this year in Coventry with unusual splendour. The date fixed is June 4.

We hear from Adelaide that the Emily Smith, from Albany, has been totally lost on Kangaroo Island, and thirty of the crew and passengers drowned. The Hadda, barque, has been wrecked in Champion Bay; crew saved.

The Archbishop of Canterbury took part on Monday afternoon in the opening of a local exhibition of art and industry at Ramsgate. In the course of his address his Grace alluded to the natural advantages which Ramsgate possessed as a healthful resort, and said it was probable that the town would become one of the most important places in the county.

The Manchester and Salford tramways, which run in a continuous line two miles and a half in length, traversing the two boroughs, were formally opened by the Corporations on Thursday week, and are open for public traffic. They have been constructed by the Corporations and leased to a private firm, and other lines are in progress. What has been done so far is to, a great extent experimental; and, should the experiment be successful, the system will be largely extended.

A banquet was given on Tuesday at the Star and Garter, Richmond, to Mr. Edward Morgan, of Brougham House, Willesden, by members of his family and a number of friends, on his completing his 106th year, the date being attested in a very old family Bible. The old gentleman, who was present in vigorous health, was born in Bristol on May 21, 1770. He was the founder of a well-known firm of coachbuilders in Long-acre, from which he retired a few years ago. His children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren number 102, of whom sixty-seven assembled to wish him "many happy returns of the day."

EMBER OFFERINGS.—It is respectfully submitted for the consideration of Churchmen that Funds having for their object the supply of the Clergy have, of all others, the most legitimate and direct claim to Ember Offerings. Such sums are earnestly asked for:

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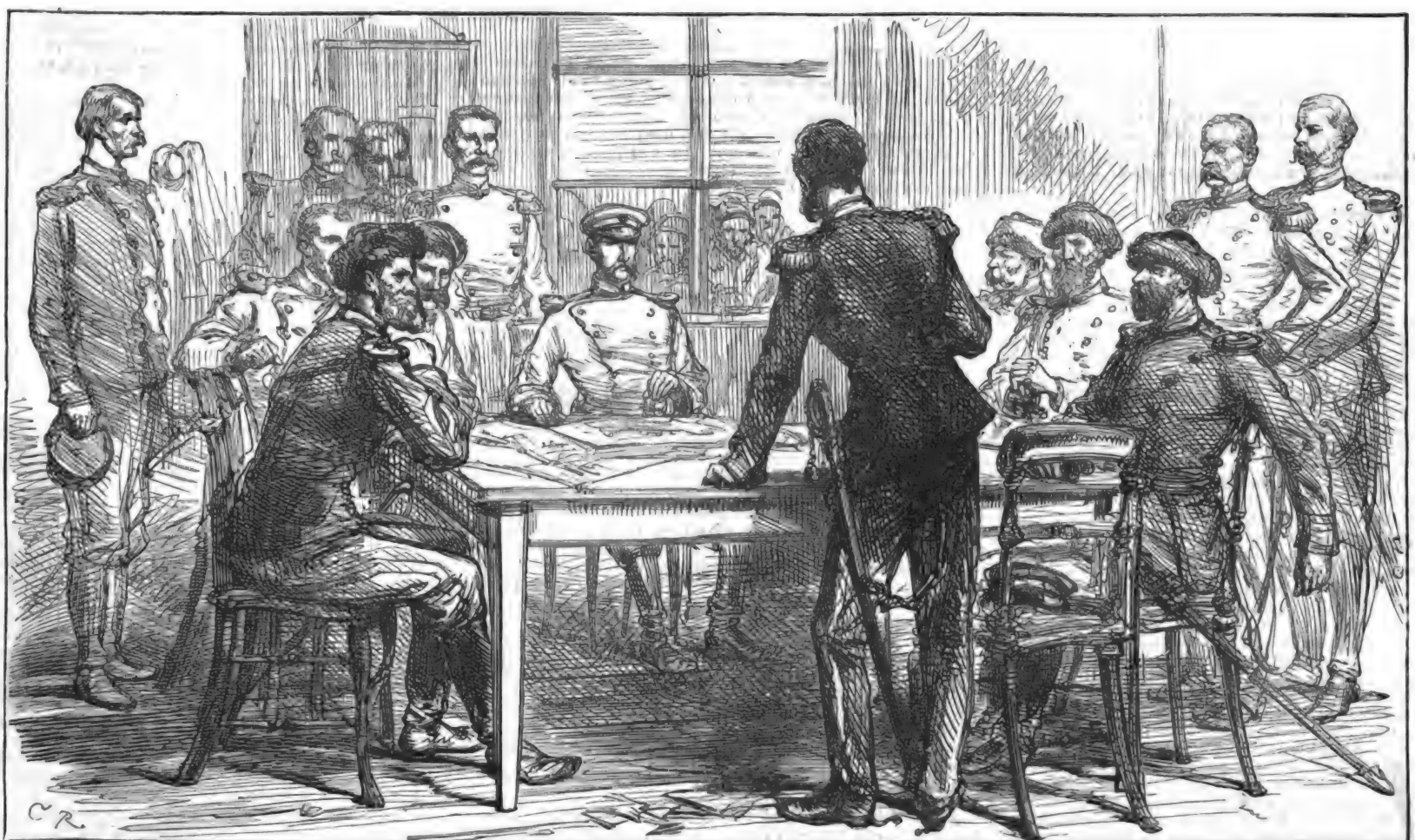
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NEW BOOKS.

A book to rejoice the hearts of such readers as have in them the spirit of sport, combined with a certain hankering after natural history, but with little or no scientific knowledge of that fascinating subject, is *The Large and Small Game of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces of India*, by Captain J. H. Baldwin, F.G.S. (Henry S. King and Co.), a bigish volume, in which the author, evidently an intelligent observer as well as a keen sportsman, has recorded his many experiences with much vivacity of style. And the printed narrative is still further enlivened and embellished by the presence of numerous excellent illustrations. And then the author's arrangement is so good as to spare his readers the bewilderment which is sometimes caused by an intermingling of sports which might just as well have been kept separate, as he keeps them, under various heads. He, for the most part, devotes a chapter to each species of game; he passes from the tiger to the panther, to the leopard, to the snow-leopard, to the red lynx, to the cheetah, to the Indian black bear, to the Himalayan black bear, to the hyena, to the Indian wolf, to the wild dog, to the wild buffalo, to the Indian elephant, to the great Indian rhinoceros, to the wild boar, to the gerow or sambar, to the swamp deer, to the cheetah or spotted deer, to the pariah or hog deer, to the musk-deer. After that he deals, in separate chapters, with all manner of antelopes. From beasts he transfers his attention to birds; and discourses about all kinds of fowl, the very names of which will, in some cases, be new to most readers. One chapter he assigns to the Indian hare; and he concludes with a very useful chapter in which he gives his opinion, founded upon long personal experience, touching the requirements of the sportsman in India as regards "guns and sporting equipments, camp equipage and carriage." Among the anecdotes relating to tigers a very extraordinary incident is recorded. A tiger is said to have killed and partly eaten a bear. Unfortunately, the evidence is wholly circumstantial; the attack was not seen, and, though a post-mortem examination proved that the tiger had undoubtedly fed upon the bear's flesh, and though the bear had plainly been recently killed, there is no certainty about the amount of the tiger's share in the transaction, whether he did all the work or only a portion of it. As for the Indian panther and leopard, which high authorities have declared to be "simple varieties of the same species of cat," our author begs to differ, and gives his reasons why. He disposes of the popular error about the "bear's hug," which, like many other popular errors, has become proverbial; at any rate, he disposes of it, so far as the Indian black bear is concerned, declaring that "our bears in India certainly, to the best of my knowledge, never attempt such a thing. They strike with their forepaws, or draw a man towards them to bite him through the face or arm, but there is no squeezing or hugging." And he does not believe that the American bear is a whit more given to the amiable weakness of hugging, being confirmed in his unbelief by what he has heard from the hunters of Norway about the habits, manners, and customs of the Norwegian bear. A certain shamefacedness is exhibited by the author when he comes to talk of shooting the wild boar, for he is aware that "shooting a boar, in many parts of India, is considered a worse crime, if possible, than shooting a fox in England," and the latter, we all know, is an offence of so heinous a nature that parricide pales before it. Still, he pleads with much reason that "in the Himalayas," and other places where the legitimate "pig-sticking" is "impossible and out of the question," a sportsman may hope to be forgiven for shooting boars, even as Naaman hoped to be forgiven for bowing himself in the house of Rimmon. And certainly—on a fine day, at least—an Englishman would be expected by a Frenchman to shoot even a fox rather than kill nothing at all. The author supposes that the wild hog of Northern India—a very clean feeder, according to his experience—must be of a different species from the Cingalese wild hog, which, according to Sir Samuel Baker, will "feast on the carcasses of putrid elephants and other animals." Among the birds of which the author discourses a very bad character is given to the grey partridge, which is by most sportsmen "despised as unworthy of powder and shot;" for, although it when on the wing offers a fine shot, it "is a dirty feeder, prowling about at the backs of villages, and is such a skulking, running sneak that it will spoil the best and steadiest of dogs in a very short space of time." Of course no language is too severe to be employed against a bird which cannot see the propriety of adapting its movements to the requirements of the sportsman. About fish there is not much information in the book; but did anybody ever hear of fishing with "an extra tempting-looking fig" by way of bait? Yet by means of such bait the author in a very few minutes succeeded, one evening, in landing and transferring to the camp kettle a bonny six-pounder. It should be mentioned that the author has enhanced the value of his book by prefixing to very many chapters a minute description of the appearance presented by the creature about which he is about to discourse.

Although, as regards date of publication, the appellation of new book can scarcely be applied to *The Large Game and Natural History of South and South-East Africa*, from the journals of the Hon. W. H. Drummond (Edinburgh, Edmonston and Douglas), yet it is a volume which, whether we consider its information or its many striking illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, is not likely, for many years to come, to lose its interest and freshness. The author roundly pronounces the districts about which he has written to be "the finest game country in the world;" but he warns such of his readers as may take him for a guide that "day by day, almost hour by hour, and with ever-increasing rapidity, the game is being exterminated or driven further back." He gives a map of the countries of Amazulu, Amatonga, and Amaswazi, the districts in which, it is understood, he chiefly followed his adventurous pursuit. And how thoroughly he gave himself up to it may be gathered from his own words:—"The experiences upon which my book is founded," he says, "extended over a period of some five years, ending in 1872 (though one or two incidents belong to a prior period), during which time, to all intents and purposes, I lived amongst the natives and the game—rarely, except when visiting the colony to dispose of cattle or hides, and to lay in a fresh stock of goods, sleeping under other covering than that of heaven, with the distant muttering of the lion or the mournful howl of the prowling hyena as my lullaby." So seasoned a hunter would write with exceptional weight if he had nothing beyond his long and determined course of mingled toil and pleasure to recommend him; but when it is added that he could, from the very first, understand the language of the natives who were his chief or sole associates, and was "naturally able to undergo at least as much fatigue and hardship as they could," it will at once appear that he had a great advantage over the majority of Englishmen or Scotsmen who go a-hunting in outlandish places and print an account of their venture. He has acted faithfully up to his intention of adopting such a style of narrative "as would enable the untravelled reader to bring every occurrence vividly and truthfully before his mind's eye;" and he has introduced several touches of grim humour, such as, in his preface, he gives the

reader no reason to expect. For instance, he relates that his native hunters showed so much regard for his safety as to ask him what business he had to go rushing into danger when they were "there for the express purpose of doing so," the cause of their anxiety coming out gradually, when one coolly announced that it wouldn't so much matter to him as to them if he were killed, "because the white men on their return would hold them responsible;" and another remarked, half aloud, "besides you owe us a lot of wages, and who would pay us if you go and get killed?" Notwithstanding the style of narrative which the author has adopted and which very often leads to confusion as well as tends to increase the excitement, he has steered quite clear of that stumbling-block, having arranged his subjects conveniently under separate heads, such as buffalo, rhinoceros, eland, lions, and so on, in order. To birds he devotes comparatively few pages; but in their case, as well as in that of mammals, he has provided an appendix, in which he gives, in parallel columns, the English or common name, the Kaffir or native name, and the scientific name of each. This is an excellent example, well worthy of imitation; and, indeed, the whole book, both in matter and manner, has an indisputable air of superiority. It does not need a practical sportsman to enjoy it thoroughly; anybody, to whom field sports are not absolutely offensive, may derive entertainment, and even instruction, from it.

Continuations are, notoriously, very often, if not generally, failures, but there are exceptions; and it will not be astonishing if among those exceptions should have to be classed the two volumes entitled *My Life from 1815 to 1849*: by Charles Loftus, formerly of the Royal Navy, late of the Coldstream Guards (Hurst and Blackett), though the gallant autobiographer modestly disclaims any expectation that the success which attended his two volumes called "My Youth by Sea and Land" will be achieved by his supplemental publication. He commences his present work from the date at which, having had a severe fall, during his service at sea under Lord Exmouth, from the main rigging to the quarter-deck of his ship, he was recovering at home and debating whether he "should return to the Navy or join the Army;" but, with pardonable garrulity and discursiveness, he reaches the ninth page before he announces that the ultimate decision landed him among the officers of the Coldstream Guards, presumably in 1816. The recital ends, as the title indicates, at the date of 1849; for about that time a terrible misfortune befel the narrator, who, being at Nice in the autumn of 1848 and the following winter, suffered from inflammation of his right and only remaining eye, and, "under the bad management of the Italian doctors," gradually became totally blind. And this fearful visitation has darkened, if not embittered, his life even up to the present day, an interval of more than a quarter of a century. His gossip concerning that interval is such as was to be looked for in the case of a chatty old gentleman who, as long as his physical faculties allowed, saw men and cities and more or less memorable events, and saw them in good company. Captain Gronow and Lord Albemarle and Lord William Lennox have made us familiar with this kind of record, in which personal experience is mingled with opinions about all sorts of matters, and with anecdotes relating to illustrious, and other than illustrious, persons; the whole collection forming a literary composition far more agreeable, and perhaps not much less instructive, to read than many a more ambitious, pretentious, and scholarly production. Of course one of these writers differs from another in brilliancy as well as in worth, just as one star differs from another in glory; but they are all more or less interesting, and they all throw a modicum of light upon the period at which they may be said to have bloomed. In the present instance, the author's affliction, if it be borne in mind, gives a pathetic stamp to his tale of reminiscences; but his own tone is for the most part extremely cheerful, and, in a page or two there should be detected some slight tendency towards querulousness, let those who have never grumbled, and with less cause, first throw a stone at him. "Old men forget," it is said; but there are occasions when they "remember with advantages," and it is all the better for the reader if they exercise that faculty of over-remembering when they undertake the task of writing a book. The old gentleman whose autobiographical narrative is here under consideration may or may not possess the gift of second memory; but he has managed to put together some stories which, good as they are, have the true smack of genuine, personal remembrance. Politically he is a Tory of the old school; and one cannot help smiling at the simple sincerity with which he speaks out his mind, expressing his unfeigned astonishment that any honest man can find it in his heart to be a Liberal, and betraying a deep-seated conviction that an unrepentant Whig ought to be an object of horror, as execrable as the impudent thief. All this does but add pungency to the volumes he has written. In one respect, however, it would seem that even he has not been able to resist altogether the influence of Liberal ideas: he is "not so bigoted," he says, "at seventy-nine years of age as to think that, because a man does not belong to the Established Church, he is not worth speaking to, or that his ideas are not worthy of attention." Long life to him; and then, perhaps, in the twentieth century, he may be able to think upon even a Whig without a shudder.

In a very neat and even handsome volume, to say the least of it, entitled *Historical Records of the Second Royal Surrey, or Eleventh Regiment of Militia*, compiled by John Davis, Esq., Captain in the regiment (Marcus Ward and Co.), there is very satisfactory evidence of the pride with which our militiamen regard the corps they belong to, and without which it would be scarcely safe to depend upon them in the case of a sudden emergency. The 2nd Royal Surrey, as a regiment, "bears no proud names of battles inscribed on its colours; and, except the service in Ireland in 1811, and the draught sent with the first provisional battalion to France in 1814, has never been out of England;" but it has gained honourable distinction through individual members who have volunteered for the regular Army, and have subsequently done their country good service against the enemy. The author commences his work by sketching the early history of the militia prior to 1757, going as far back in his researches as the date of the Heptarchy; he traces the formation of the 2nd Royal Surrey to the year 1757; and he thence, with much detail, reviews the course of events, so far as the regiment was in any way connected with them, down to the "annual regimental dinner," at which "fourteen officers" displayed their prowess, in 1876. A portrait of the Earl of Lovelace, honorary Colonel of the regiment, adorns the frontispiece, and there are other interesting illustrations, including highly impressive representations of the regimental colours, in blue and red and white and yellow and green. In one of the appendices there is a biographical account of Captain Francis Grose, of antiquarian and jovial memory, who was not only an officer in the regiment, but was on intimate terms with, and has been immortalised by, Robert Burns. On the whole, the volume contains much that will be found interesting by everybody, more by everybody connected with the county of Surrey, and most by everybody concerned in the affairs of the 2nd Surrey Militia.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Madame Adelina Patti has already been noticed. Yesterday (Friday) week the great singer made her second appearance this season, and repeated her well-known charming performance as Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." As on many past occasions, the arias "Batti, batti" and "Vedrai carino," and the duet with Don Giovanni, "La ci darem," were encored. The cast of the opera in other respects was the same as that recently commented on.

On Saturday another charming performance of past seasons—that of Mdlle. Albani in "Lucia di Lammermoor"—was repeated. Again the special refinement and intense pathos of the artist produced a powerful impression. Signor Gayarré was the Edgardo, for the first time here. His best effects, as usual, were produced in the more declamatory music, particularly in the duet, with Lucia, "Sulla tomba," and the passage, "Maledetto sia l'istante," in the contract scene. As before, Signor Graziani was Enrico, Signor Sabater Arturo, and Signor Capponi Raimondo.

The six performances of the present week began with "Martha," which was followed by "Rigoletto" on Tuesday, "Dinorah" on Wednesday, and "Il Flauto Magico" on Thursday, each given as recently. For yesterday (Friday) "Tannhäuser" was announced, for the first time this season.

Another brilliant attendance was gathered at the second of this year's concerts in the Floral Hall, attached to the Royal Italian Opera House. This took place last Saturday, when Madame Adelina Patti contributed to a programme of great interest and variety, in which other eminent members of the Opera company, and the chorus thereof, were also concerned. Madame Patti was encored in each of her three performances, the cavatina, "Ernani, involami," the "Shadow song" (from "Dinorah"), and the ballad, "Home, sweet home"—having substituted for the last the Scotch song, "Comin' thro' the rye." Sir J. Benedict, Signor Vianesi, and Signor Bevignani were the conductors.

The third concert takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Last Saturday brought back Madame Trebelli-Bettini and M. Faure, besides having introduced a tenor singer new to the English public. The opera was "Lucrezia Borgia," and the two artists just named resumed their respective characters of Maffio Orsini (the page) and the Duke Alphonso, each performance having been a repetition of those high and special merits for which the singers have long been celebrated. The page's air, "Il segreto," obtained the usual encore. Signor Carrion, who made his debut as Gennaro, has a voice of somewhat light quality, with a good upper compass. He sings well in tune, and his cantabile phrasing is free from that excess of vibrato which is so frequent a vice with both tenors and sopranos. The gentleman referred to is apparently young, and will probably benefit by further experience as an actor. His reception was favourable; and he obtained an encore for his final (interpolated) aria. The Lucrezia of Mdlle. Titiens was the same grand impassioned performance as heretofore.

On Monday Madame Christine Nilsson repeated her charming performance as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which she had not been heard for three years; and Signor Gillandi, as Edgardo, made his first appearance this season. Signori Rota and Rinaldini were very efficient, respectively, as Enrico and Arturo. On Tuesday "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given, and included the fine singing of Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Rosina. Signor Carrion, as Almaviva, appeared to be labouring under the influence of a cold. Signor Del Puente, as Figaro, sang well; and the part of Basilio was filled, as in past seasons, by Signor Foli, who was warmly welcomed on his resumption of his operatic career. Madame Lablache was an efficient representative of Berta.

The production of "Robert le Diable" was postponed from Tuesday to Thursday, in order to allow time for the necessary stage preparations.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The sixth of the Wagner Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall took place on Saturday last, when the programme was again altered, Herr Carl Hill having been prevented by indisposition from appearing. The concert began with the march composed by Wagner for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition—a piece composed, apparently, in haste, and possessing but little interest or special character. After this came a selection from the opera "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," including the beautiful orchestral introduction to the third act, the overture, and Walther's "Master-Song."

Following these were extracts from "Tristan und Isolde"—the duet for the hero and heroine, in the second act, sung by Herr Unger and Madame Materna (this was encored); the prelude, closing march, and scene of Isolde's death.

The remaining portion of the concert consisted of the Rhine daughters' trio, from "Götterdämmerung;" Siegfried's death, the funeral march, and the closing scene of Brünnhilde's death, finely declaimed by Madame Materna, as on Wednesday. Other portions of the soprano solo music were sung by Mdlle. Sadler-Grün. Herr Wagner again conducted some of the pieces, others having been directed by Herr Richter.

After the close of Saturday's concert testimonials were presented by the members of the orchestra—an illuminated address to Wagner, a silver-mounted baton to Herr Richter, and a violin bow to Herr Wilhelm, the leading violinist.

Two extra concerts are to be given, at reduced prices, on Monday and Tuesday next.

M. Rivière's promenade concerts at the Queen's Theatre opened well on Saturday evening. An effective band played several pieces, including some operatic arrangements by M. Rivière and a march composed for these concerts. Madame Antoinette Sterling was to have been one of the vocalists, but was prevented by indisposition. Mesdames Edith Wynne and Zimier, Mdlles. Servais and Lafleur, Miss Cora Stuart, and Signor Bettini contributed to a varied selection of vocal music; and M. Cornelis, violinist, and Mdlle. Jeanne Douste, the infant pianist, performed solos with much success.

The fifth anniversary festival service of the London Gregorian Choral Association was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral last week, and the progress of the society may be inferred from the fact that between a thousand and eleven hundred choristers defiled slowly along the nave into the choir during the singing of the processional hymn, "Coelestis Urbs Jerusalem," with which the service commenced, the singers having been aided by the brass instruments of members of the band of the association, some of whom took part in the procession. The effect of the alternate unison singing by the boys and men as they passed to their seats was very imposing. The large congregation, in answer to an earnest request, took part in the alternate verses of the Psalms, and also responses and metrical hymns. The anthem, "Fear not, O Land," was the composition of Mr. C. Warwick Jordan, Mus. Bac. Oxon, the honorary organist of the society. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon

Ashwell from the 21st chapter of St. Matthew, 16th verse:—"And Jesus said unto them, Yea, have ye never read: Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou has perfected praise?" in which the claims of the Gregorian services were eloquently advocated.

Mr. John Child, a rising young artist, gave a concert on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall. He was ably supported—the vocalists being Miss Banks, Madame Clara Suter, Miss Emily Mott, Mr. Alfred Calkin, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Mr. Edward Howell played a solo on the violoncello, and Mr. W. Henry Thomas on the pianoforte. Mr. Frank Lewis was the accompanist.

The Sacred Harmonic Society closed its forty-fifth season yesterday (Friday) evening with performances of Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie." Our notice is unavoidably reserved for next week.

The fourth New Philharmonic Concert of the season is announced for this (Saturday) afternoon, at St. James's Hall; and in the evening the third concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society is to take place there in aid of the funds of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society.

The seventh concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given on Monday evening at St. James's Hall—the programme including Spohr's symphony known as "The Power of Sound," and a violin concerto by Professor Macfarren, to be played by Herr Straus. At Exeter Hall on the same evening the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Moore is to be celebrated by a concert consisting of his songs and melodies.

The detailed programme of the Festival of the Three Choirs, to be held at Gloucester on Sept. 4, 5, 6, and 7, is now arranged. There is to be, as usual, full choral service on the morning of the first day, preceding the performance of "Elijah." On Wednesday morning Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew) and Beethoven's "Egredi" ("The Mount of Olives") will be given; and in the evening "The Creation" and "St. Paul." For Thursday morning Brahms's "Requiem," Wesley's "Wilderness," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" are set down; the festival closing, as usual, on Friday, with Handel's "Messiah." There will be two secular concerts (at the Shirehall) on Tuesday and Thursday, when, among other pieces, Gade's "Crusaders" and Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri" will be given. The principal vocalists engaged are Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Löwe, Miss B. Griffith, Madame Patey, and Messrs. Lloyd, Cummings, Maybrick, and Santley.

THEATRES.

At White-tide dramatic affairs show themselves in a state of transition; managements are scarcely in a condition to discard the old, and have not acquired courage enough to initiate the new.

The Lyceum finds itself in this position, and falls back on Mr. Charles Reade's revised version of "The Courier of Lyons," in which the dual hero was most effectively sustained by the late Mr. Charles Kean. Mr. Henry Irving seeks, too, to improve his reputation by adopting the rôle, a reasonable thing enough to do, seeing that he made his mark originally as an actor of character-parts. The play was primarily produced at the Gaité, Paris, under the title we have above recorded. Mr. C. Reade has given the new version a new title, that of "The Lyons Mail." The reader will perhaps remember that the old title was founded upon a trial in France under the Directory, and turned upon the resemblance between two persons, a respectable citizen and a rogue, so strong that it misled alike Judge and witnesses, and occasioned an innocent man to be convicted of a crime committed by a ruffian. The play is made to end happily, but the actual fact reversed that much-wished-for solution. For, although a chain of events enabled the unfortunate Joseph Lesurques at the last moment to prove an *alibi*, the decision of the Court was final, and so the real culprit escaped, and his innocent double was executed. The descendants of the latter were pleased that a play had been produced on the subject, and expressed their thankfulness to the author and management, begging that the real name of their grandfather, Joseph Lesurques, might be used, that posterity, through the instrumentality of the drama, might be certified of his innocence. The play itself is simple to a degree in its outline, nor is any attempt made to fill it up with ambitious dialogue or sentimental characterisation. There is altogether an absence of ambition in its structure and treatment; in fact, we have nothing but a bare melodrama, the skeleton of a dramatic work minus the flesh and blood of poetry, needful to give a decent covering to the naked anatomy. Nevertheless, the piece is not without vitality; skill is shown in the drawing of character, and in one instance to this end the aid of costume is secured. One of the robber-gang affects the dandy, and is dressed in coloured silks, by the name of Courriel, admirably interpreted by Mr. R. G. Lyons. This part is quite as essential to the success of the performance as the dual rôles of Lesurques and Dubosc themselves. Another character also stands out, that of Jerome, the father of the victim, ably acted by Mr. T. Mead. He is supplied, moreover, with an extra scene, added by Mr. C. Reade to the second act, which brings down the curtain with increased applause. We were much pleased with Mr. Tyar's impersonation (for it was no less) of the police magistrate. Miss Virginia Francis as Julie, the daughter of Lesurques, was remarkably effective; and Jeannette, one of Dubosc's female victims, found a good representative in Miss Isabel Bateman. The scenery was appropriate and picturesque, and, with the accessories, cannot fail to increase the attractions of the revived melodrama.

The Adelphi follows suit by reviving one of Mr. Boucicault's dramas, entitled "The Streets of London," which we need scarcely say was founded on a French melodrama called "Les Pauvres de Paris," in seven acts, and played at the Ambigu Comique. There have been several versions of this attractive play, but the palm must be rendered to the present. It is adequately represented on this occasion, and the scenery, by Messrs. F. Lloyds and S. Hall, is superb, particularly the set of Charing-cross and Northumberland House on a snowy night. Mr. McIntyre as Crawley, and Mr. J. G. Shore as Mark Livingstone, especially command our admiration; while Mr. S. Emery as Badger sustained his well-merited reputation as a realistic actor. From Miss Hudspeth as Lucy, Miss E. Stuart as Alida Crawley, and Miss C. Nott as Mrs. Puffy, we naturally expected good representative acting of the several parts; nor were we disappointed.

At the Globe (now under the management of Mr. Edward Righton) the revival of another of Mr. Boucicault's adaptations was effected on Monday. It is called "After Dark," and was founded on a Porte St. Martin drama entitled "Les Oiseaux de Proie," written by MM. d'Ennery and Grange. Mr. Boucicault much improved this piece, and added to its effect by the introduction of a railway accident in a tunnel, by which a man is nearly run over by a train passing along at full speed. Mr. Ryder sustains the principal rôle, that of Old Tom, who rescues his daughter from dangerous associations and restores her to her husband; and Mr. Righton himself that of Dicey Morris, the Jew gambling-house keeper. The scenery is illustrative of London localities, and is capably painted by Messrs.

G. Gordon and W. Harford. The performance appeared to suit exactly the taste of the audience.

At the Gaiety Mr. Hollingshead has made great preparation for the performance of French dramas, taking place every night and Saturday afternoon. His programme is very extensive; but, as it is conditional on the permission of time, it would be premature to state yet awhile its contents. On Monday was produced a three-act comedy of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, entitled "L'Ami Fritz," in which M. Frederic Febvre appeared in his original character of Fritz Kobus, and Mdlle. Alice Lody in that of Suzel. The play might be called three scenes rather than three acts; in which we are presented with a triad of domestic pictures, charmingly grouped, but uncommonly free from anything that can be called a casual occurrence or a striking situation. Story there is none; but there is plenty of conversation, and about nine sketches of character, all of them more or less interesting, and most of them very respectably sustained. The two principal ones by M. F. Febvre and Mdlle. A. Lody were both eminently satisfactory. For the materials and *personelle* of the action there are a lover and his friend and an ingenuous heroine, who together compose a sort of domestic idyl, which might gently move a sympathetic sentimentalist. Sometimes also they say things which provoke a hearty laugh from the more robust auditor, and occasionally exhibit many phases of histrionic capacity, here and there pathetic, and sometimes witty; forming altogether an intellectual entertainment which can be readily enjoyed, but not easily described. Recorded as a great Parisian success, it is nevertheless not likely to prove exceedingly attractive to a London audience, which requires a certain amount of bustle and some complexity of motive and incident. The writing, however, is throughout good and lively, aiming at an elegance of diction sufficient to commend the production to a refined judgment. This surely merits cultivation. And perhaps it would be well on other accounts for English audiences to learn to appreciate dialogue better and the business of the play less than they are accustomed to do. They would then concentrate their attention more on artistic acting and less on the adjuncts of the drama. They have now an opportunity of learning to do this. They may watch M. Febvre at his hospitable board, his selfish hilarity, and unconscious benevolence, ere long to be awakened by his love for the Alsatian maiden who forms one of the party, and has ministered by her quiet manners to his delight. Afterwards it will be pleasing to see him at his neighbour's farm, listening to the music prepared for him by his lovely tenant, or partaking of the ripe cherries which she plucks for this living tree. Nor will it be less instructive to watch his moods on his return home, and while suffering from the first mysterious motions of incipient love. It will also be well to study the doings and sayings of his friend Rabbi David Sichel, as presented by M. Libert, who does all the justice he can to the sage man's eloquence in favour of marriage; and then, perceiving that Fritz and Suzel are already in love, takes measures to foster the flame and bring about their desirable union. Above all, the serene, placid, and yet wonderfully effective acting of Mdlle. Alice Lody cannot fail of teaching a lesson by which the taste both of our histrionic artists may be improved and that of our ruder English audiences at the same time. We therefore wish success to these foreign efforts.

Monday being Bank holiday, the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces were well attended. At the former the pantomime of "Goody Two Shoes," performed by children, and a grand vocal and military concert, supported by popular artistes, such as Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, gave entire satisfaction to an overwhelming audience. At the latter a great variety of amusements delighted the crowds which found their way to the building, to the number of 50,000 or 70,000 persons. Of the performers, perhaps the Clown Cricketers were the most favoured; but credit must also be given to Mr. Howard Paul for his entertainment, to Mr. Weldon for his Circus, to Lulu for his or her feats, and also to Joe Brown's Minstrels, together with the band of the Coldstream Guards and that of the Royal Artillery. We trust that the public will encourage both these institutions by increasing patronage. The outline of arrangements for the Alexandra Palace season 1877-8 has been issued. It includes Saturday popular summer evening concerts, English operas, dramatic performances, a variety of shows, four race meetings, an American trotting meeting, and a long list of other attractions.

A farewell benefit was given to Mr. Creswick at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, prior to his departure for Australia. "Macbeth" was performed, Mr. Creswick sustaining the principal part. Next Monday Mr. Creswick is to be entertained at dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern.

Mr. Gladstone will address a great meeting at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, next Thursday, the 31st inst.; and has accepted an invitation to a banquet to be given by the Mayor on the following day.

As a boat's crew in charge of a midshipman was returning last Saturday evening to H.M.S. Urgent, lying at Spithead, a gust of wind caught the sail and capsized the boat. The occupants were left struggling in the water, and before assistance could arrive from the Urgent, whence the accident was witnessed, two seamen had been drowned, and a third had received such injuries in the overturning of the boat as to necessitate his removal to Haslar Royal Naval Hospital.

The inquiry respecting the death of the five miners who lost their lives by the flooding of the Tynewydd Colliery has been concluded. Mr. Wales, the Government inspector, said he believed that the neglect of proper precautions to prevent the irruption of water from the old workings was the cause of the accident. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Thomas, the manager, the death of the five men being attributed to culpable negligence on his part. They added, however, that they thought the accident arose from a mistake he made in inspecting a fault. He was admitted to bail.

The United Presbyterian Synod held its annual May meetings during the past week in Glasgow. The principal subject under consideration was a proposal to subject the subordinate standards of the Church, including the Confession of Faith, to revision. This question came before the Synod in connection with three overtures from the Presbyteries of Glasgow and Perth and the Session of Gourack, all acknowledging the right of the Church to revise its subordinate standards, and recommending in more or less definite terms that the Court should now proceed to take up this work of amendment. There was a lengthened debate on the subject, the leaders of the Church—such as Principal Harper and Dr. Cairns—taking part in it. Ultimately a large committee, representing the extreme as well as the moderate parties in the Church, was appointed to consider the subject and report to the meeting of Synod next year. The Disestablishment question was also discussed, of course on the lines of securing the speedy disestablishment and disendowment of the State Churches of England and Scotland, and the committee was reappointed for another year.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have just published a complete edition of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas, comprising not only the well-known thirty-two, but also six additional works (one unfinished) belonging to the composer's youthful period, and therefore interesting as showing the rapid progress of his genius. Mr. W. Dorrell has acted as editor of the publication, and is to be commended for having put at the head of every page the opus number of the respective sonatas, thereby often obviating the necessity of referring to the index which is prefixed to the work. The volume is handsomely got up, in quarto size, and the engraving and printing are neat and clear.

Two other valuable publications have recently been issued by Messrs. Boosey, in the same form and shape—Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" and Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives." Specialties in each of these are the admirable, and almost literal, English translations of the original German text by the late Mr. John Oxenford, these being among the latest of his literary labours. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the task, the close adaptation of the words has not been effected at a sacrifice of the rhythm of the composition. The musical portion of these volumes has been carefully and judiciously edited by Mr. J. Pittman, a gentleman who is in every way qualified for the office. The musical public can scarcely fail to accord an extensive welcome to these editions, in which the originals are so closely followed.

The chorales so plentifully introduced in the Passion Music are published separately—words and music—in a neat octavo edition, for sixpence.

A new and enlarged edition of Logier's "System of the Science of Music, Harmony, and Composition" has just been published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., prefaced by "A Bird's-Eye View of the Elements of Music, and an Explanation of Musical Characters, by John Green." It is now upwards of half a century since Logier achieved a rapid and wide renown, in London and abroad, by his system of class instruction in practical and theoretical music, and his invention of the "chiroplast," a mechanical contrivance for facilitating the acquirement of the independence and power of the fingers in pianoforte-playing. Logier was a musical instructor of great merit, and his system contains much that is worthy of study.

"Vacca's Singing Method" is a valuable compendium of instruction in Italian singing (*da camera*), without the use of solfeggi, by a master whose name is a guarantee for the soundness of the work. The verbal text to the exercises is given in Italian and English. This publication is also issued by Messrs. Boosey and Co.

From Messrs. Novello and Co. we have various new publications of pianoforte music. "Five Pieces, Op. 13," by C. Mackenzie, are full of interest and character: "Gloriette, Souvenir de Schonbrunn," by E. Roedel, has much grace of style; the "Air de Danse de la Régence," by the same, being well impressed with the quaint stateliness implied by its title.

"Six Romances sans paroles," by Lefebure-Wely, each with a suggestive title, are very melodious and pleasing pieces, in a form that has been much imitated since it was originated by Mendelssohn.

"Impromptu Caprice" and "Légende," both by Oliver A. King, are very effective movements, the first in the brilliant, the other in the expressive style, each containing much clever passage-writing that will be found interesting and improving in practice.

"Album Leaves," by R. F. Dale, are pleasing bagatelles, with much contrast of style and expression. "Polonaise," by Edward Hecht, is a brilliant and showy piece, based on the dance rhythm implied by the title. All these are published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., as is a reprint of Liszt's transcription of Spohr's romance, "Rose softly blooming" (from the opera of "Azor and Zemira")—the adaptation is charmingly made, and is free from those difficulties which usually characterise Liszt's pianoforte arrangements.

Schumann's music to "Faust" has just been published by Messrs. Novello and Co. in a handy, cheap, octavo edition, with a cleverly executed English version of the words by Miss Louisa Vance, who has also supplied some interesting prefatory notes. As the music ranks among the most important of the composer's works, and as it was recently given by the Philharmonic Society for the first time in London, the publication can scarcely fail to be widely acceptable.

"English Glee and Madrigal Writers," by W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac., Oxon (W. Reeves, Fleet-street). This pamphlet consists of two lectures which were successfully delivered by the author, at the London Institution, in January and February last. Mr. Barrett is not only a practical musician, but is thoroughly well read in the history and literature of his art, with a special knowledge of our national music, secular and sacred; and the lectures now referred to are an excellent digest of the subject, valuable for the information they contain, and interesting from the fluent and clear style of treatment.

Messrs. Augener and Co. have recently made some very valuable additions to their already large collection of classical publications. Specially welcome to pianoforte students will be their handsome reprint (in full library size) of Carl Tausig's selection from the admirable series of studies by Clementi, entitled "Gradus ad Parnassum"—somewhat of a misnomer, since the exercises in their original shape are scarcely in a progressive order of difficulty. The late Herr Tausig has placed the selected numbers so as to remedy this objection, and has added copious indications of the fingering, besides a supplementary study of scale passages of thirds for both hands, in the major and minor keys. While on the subject of pianoforte studies, we mention Messrs. Augener and Co.'s reprint of Carl Mayer's set of six charming pieces of this kind, op. 31.

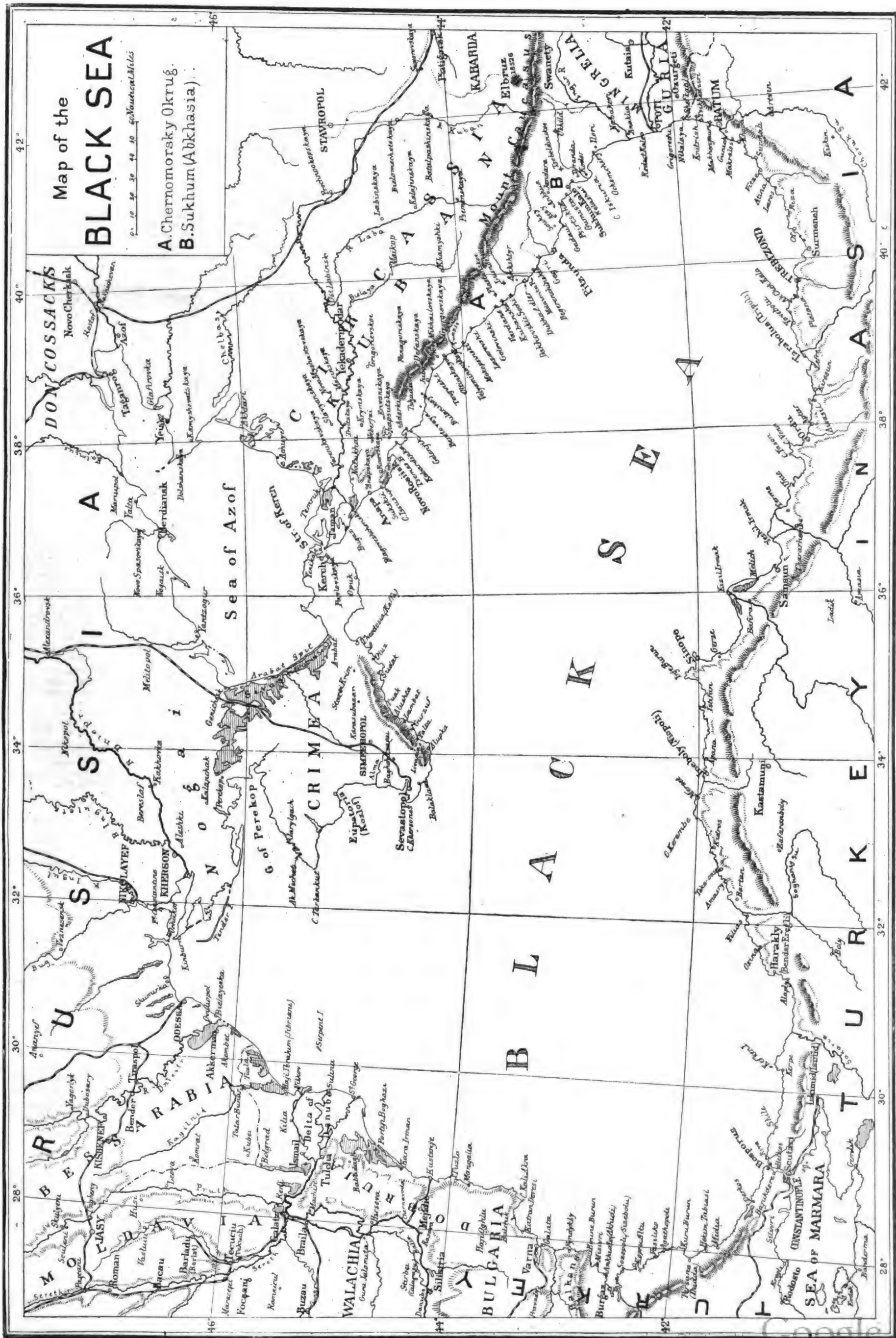
The same publishers have extended their comprehensive series of cheap octavo editions of pianoforte classics, edited by Herr Pauer, by a volume containing fifty of the best Harpsichord Lessons of Domenico Scarlatti, the charm and grace of which still remain, notwithstanding the antique style.

We have previously spoken in commendation of Hemy's "Royal Modern Tutor for the Pianoforte," a cheap and compendious instruction book published by Messrs. Metzler and Co. That it has found large acceptance is proved by the recent issue of the 600th edition. "Kaiser-I-Hind" is the title of a song of national homage to the Queen of England, composed by Ethel Harraden. The music is bold and effective in its rhythm, and expresses well the patriotic sentiment of the words, which are by O. C. Dutt, of Calcutta. Prefixed to the song is a very characteristic melody to the same words, by Rajah S. M. Tagore, Mus. Doc., Calcutta, where the piece is published, the London publishers being Messrs. Boosey and Co.

The barque Scottish Bard, 815 tons, Captain D. Kerr, has sailed from Gravesend, bound for Townsville and Rockhampton, Queensland, having on board 252 souls, equal to 225 adults, consisting of ninety single men, sixty-one single women, fifty-four married people, forty children between the ages of twelve and one, and seven infants.



THE WAR: SOUKHOUM KALEH, RUSSIAN FORTIFIED PORT ON THE BLACK SEA, LATELY CAPTURED BY THE TURKS.



ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHEMISTRY OF THE STARS AND NEBULÆ.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone, in his fifth and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 15th inst., described some of the results obtained by the application of spectrum analysis to the light of the fixed stars and nebulae by Dr. Huggins, Mr. Norman Lockyer, Dr. W. A. Miller, Father Secchi, and other philosophers, many of the beautiful spectra being thrown upon the screen, and photographs of others exhibited. Secchi divides the fixed stars into four groups. The first, comprising about half of those visible to the naked eye (of which Sirius and Vega may be taken as examples) are white, with a somewhat bluish tinge, and exhibit a continuous spectrum with four marked dark lines, indicating hydrogen, with fainter indications of magnesium, sodium, iron, and other elements. About a third of the stars are comprehended in the second group, Arcturus and Capella being examples. They are of a somewhat yellow colour, and their spectra indicate the presence of many of the same elements which have been recognised in the sun; but, in addition to these, mercury, antimony, bismuth, and tellurium have been noticed in the atmosphere of Aldebaran. The stars of the third group (of which Alpha in Orion may be taken as an instance) are of a reddish colour, and their spectra are marked by a large amount of absorption, the bands frequently appearing like grooved spaces. These stars, which somewhat resemble the light of the sun-spots, are probably low in temperature. The fourth group contains some very faint stars, their spectra being characterised by three bright bands of green and blue. To these a fifth group may be added, in which the hydrogen lines of their spectra are bright instead of dark; and in star Eta of Argo, magnesium, sodium, and nitrogen are also luminous gases. The strongly contrasted colours in double stars Dr. Gladstone ascribed to the different absorption of their atmospheres. Variable stars, he said, generally belong to the third group, but exhibit at different periods great changes in their dark bands as well as in their brilliancy; the latter having been observed by Tycho Brahe and Kepler. The great outburst of light in Tau of Corona Borealis, in May, 1866, was attended with brilliant hydrogen lines and great luminosity in the body of the star; and similar phenomena were observed in a new star in Cygnus in December last. Dr. Huggins, by means of the spectroscopic, has been enabled to determine the rate of motion of many of these stars to or from the earth; he calculated that Sirius moves from the earth at the rate of twenty-six miles per second. The nebulae were next considered. Some are clusters of stars, others merely luminous mists or gases, with spectra containing three bright lines—hydrogen, nitrogen, and one line yet undetermined. They generally have a central nucleus with a continuous spectrum. In conclusion, Dr. Gladstone referred to the general analogy in the chemical constitution of the whole of the heavenly bodies, together with strongly marked diversities, our knowledge of which is wholly due to the discovery of spectrum analysis by Kirchhoff and Bunsen in 1860.

EFFECTS OF LIQUEFACTION AND VAPORISATION.

Professor Tyndall, in his sixth lecture on Heat, given on Thursday, the 17th inst., resumed his illustrations of the evolution of cold by the liquefaction of solids, shown in a slight degree by common salt, and still more by saltpetre, which chilled warm water. Different substances consume different amounts of heat in changing their state of aggregation, or doing interior work—that required by sugar being very small. The production of cold by vaporisation was next explained and demonstrated by means of the thermo-pile—firstly, by the evaporation of alcohol and sulphuric ether, and afterwards it was shown by Dr. Wollaston's apparatus, termed the "cryophorus," that water may be frozen by the abstraction of heat by its own vapour. This was explained to be the principle of some ice-making machines, and one of Siebe's was exhibited. In regard to the formation of water by the mechanical combination of its elementary gases, hydrogen and oxygen, Professor Tyndall said that it had been proved by calculation that the combustion of 1 lb. of hydrogen in 8 lb. of oxygen, forming 9 lb. of watery vapour, liberated 34,600 units of heat, which possess the power of lifting 47,000,000 lb. one foot from the ground (foot-pounds); that the liquefaction of this vapour liberates heat having the mechanical equivalent of 6,720,000 foot-pounds; and that the conversion of this water into ice liberates heat the mechanical equivalent of which is 993,564 foot-pounds. After noticing Faraday's success in liquefying chlorine and some other gases in strong iron bottles by enormous pressure, while oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and others resisted all his efforts, Dr. Tyndall exhibited some of the results—first freezing mercury by the cold produced by the vaporisation of nitrous oxide, now employed as an anæsthetic. When some liquefied carbonic acid gas was let out of the iron bottle it rushed from the aperture, immediately boiled, and, as it were, flashed into gas, producing a cold so intense as to make part of the gas assume the form of snow. This snow, which froze mercury, vaporised slowly, and cannot be dissolved by water, but may be by ether. Among other striking illustrations of the chilling effects of vaporisation, Professor Tyndall plunged a piece of the frozen mercury attached to a wire into a glass jar containing water. The metal liquefied and showered downwards through the water, freezing that with which it came in contact, thus forming a tube of ice, through which the mercury descended. He also alluded to the elaborate researches of Professor Andrews, of Belfast, on the compression of carbonic acid, in which the gas appeared to behave in a manner analogous to that of a spring, gradually yielding, but recovering its power of resistance when liquefied.

CAUSES OF INDIAN FAMINES.

Lieutenant-General R. Strachey, C.E., F.R.S., began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 18th inst., by observing that life, whatever shape it takes, is passed in a continued struggle between the forces that tend to preserve it and to destroy it. This is peculiarly the case in India. He combated the notion that the famines render the financial condition of the country hopeless, since there is, on the whole, a sufficient food supply for the population. Referring to a large map, he described the chief geographical features and the peculiarities of certain districts, especially those now suffering from the effects of drought. The chief rainfall is during the south-west monsoon, from May to October, the rest of the year being comparatively dry. In the north there is a distinct season of winter rain, its maximum corresponding with that of cold in January and February. The source of the summer rains is the continued stream of air, highly charged with vapour from the Indian Ocean, by the south-west monsoon. The General pointed out the localities of the periodical rainy seasons, and suggested the causes of the diminished or increased rainfall in certain districts, such as Bengal and Madras. Agriculture may be said to be impossible without irrigation where the rainfall is below fifteen or twenty inches, and in such districts the population are generally independent of rainfall; but where the rainfall exceeds forty or fifty inches, as is the case in Bengal, serious scarcity may be caused; and where it is between twenty-five and thirty-five inches, as in the north-west provinces, north-west Rajpootana, the Deccan, and a small part

of Madras, the greatest suffering from drought occurs through the frequent fluctuations. The calamity is likely to be greater where there is a good average rainfall than where it is scanty, and where the population is less dense, and more fitted to seek subsistence elsewhere. As the people mostly subsist on vegetable food, with milk and butter, the grain crops are of unusually great importance. The rice-eating people is altogether a minority; the chief food grains being the khureef or rubbee, the jowar, and the bajra, which vary in their dependence upon rainfall and irrigation. No physical connection, it was said, has hitherto been established between the local rainfall at any place and the temperature or pressure of the surrounding area, and no step has been taken to foretell the character of the seasons. The supposed connection between sun-spot cycles of eleven years and periodical rainfalls advanced by Dr. Hunter has not been proved; and our knowledge of the immediate physical causes of rainfall is very rudimentary. The only way to combat the worst results of drought is by enlarged provision of artificial irrigation to increase production generally, and by improved modes of transport, both which require the application of capital. The people of India have to bear heavy burdens, but they have unusual aid in their climate and the great reproductive powers of their soil. The only possible mode of escape is labour; and the fruits of industry in years of plenty must be made to meet the want in years of scarcity. A system of public relief in time of distress, not guarded by the sense of specific local responsibility, is a source of grievous abuse, misery, and demoralisation.

ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Mr. Walter Herries Pollock began his second lecture on Modern French Poetry by quoting Théophile Gautier's fantastic story "Le Chevalier Double," as illustrating the twofold character and life of Alfred de Musset, who, on the one hand, was tender, gentle, quick to feel every impression of outward circumstances and to grieve at harshness, ingratitude, or malice; and, on the other hand, could be hard, suspicious, treating life as only tolerable by reckless abandonment of all belief in or striving after high aims, and by the possession of a wit ready to jest at scars, with a heart prepared to deny the possibility of feeling a wound. He would have been a greater poet if he had possessed strength to reduce to order these conflicting elements, but neither ever gained a decisive victory. In his "Confessions d'un Enfant du Siècle" he describes the effect which the career of Napoleon had upon his sensitive mind, like that of Béranger, and how he became one of the reckless youth of the Restoration, which, through the influence of the poetry of Goethe and Byron, formed themselves into two camps; the one imbued alternately with exultation and suffering, like frail reeds floating on a sea of bitterness; the other impassive amid their material joys, free from any care but that of counting their money, giving up religion and all hope of the future, without desiring love or glory, and saying, "To eat, to drink, and to sleep: this is to live." Alfred de Musset's works show that at times he belonged to both of these camps, and they contain his inner history. After stating that he was born, the son of an old and noble race, at Paris, Nov. 11, 1810, Mr. Pollock related several characteristic anecdotes of De Musset's childhood and youth: such as his falling in love, when four years old, with a grown-up cousin, his extreme enchantment by romances, and his deliverance by reading "Don Quixote." He produced his first poems in 1828; and the successful publication of others led Sainte Beuve to say, "Il y a parmi nous un enfant plein de génie," and to his warm reception at Victor Hugo's "cénacle." He now lived at times gaily, like a butterfly, or in rags and despair; at times working hard, the fruits being his "Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie." His fine drama, "La Nuit Vénitienne," failed on its production, Dec. 1, 1830, partly through a ridiculous accident and the want of appreciation. Of his "Caprices de Marianne," which was successful, and displayed his great dramatic power, Mr. Pollock gave a brief analysis, with extracts. In 1832 De Musset published another volume of poetry to decide his career, as he wished, at his father's death, to give up his business for the benefit of the family. It was praised by Sainte Beuve, but generally neglected. However, he was put on the staff of the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Of his life at this time Mr. Pollock gave some interesting details, referring to the works "Lui et Elle" and "Elle et Lui," his love history, to "La Nuit de Décembre," and to his early recognition of the great powers of Rachel and Pauline Garcia. After stating that it was not till after De Musset's death, by disease of the heart, May 2, 1857, that his works received full justice, Mr. Pollock concluded by reading extracts from his charming poem, "La Nuit d'Octobre."

Mr. Oscar Browning will give a discourse on the History of Education at the next Friday evening meeting, June 1. On Saturday next Mr. Charles T. Newton, C.B., will give the first of two lectures on the Recent Discoveries at Mycenæ.

Mr. Walter Mahew, the Mayor of Wigan, on Monday opened the first market hall erected in the borough. The day was observed as a general holiday, and the streets and market hall were profusely decorated. After the opening ceremony the Mayor entertained to luncheon the leading gentlemen of the town and district.

Previous to the departure of her Majesty for Scotland yesterday week, a gentleman of medium stature, rather inclined to stoutness, and fresh complexion, arrived at Windsor Castle, and, announcing that he was King of England, desired to be shown to his apartments in the palace. He was informed that as he had not sent notice of his coming these were not ready, and was requested to take a seat. A doctor pronounced him insane, and he was consigned to the custody of Chief Superintendent Hayes, who took him to the Windsor Union.

There have been enormous icebergs in the Atlantic. Intelligence has been received in Liverpool, dated Quebec, May 5, to the effect that Captain Campbell, of the ship Glenbervie, which had arrived at that port from Glasgow, encountered large fields of ice and a number of bergs, some of which were very lofty, on approaching L'Islet, and was detained several days in consequence. The Una McKenzie, which had arrived from Leith, reports passing through eighty miles of ice before reaching the south point of Anticosti. Amongst the ice, and apparently hemmed in, were three large vessels, one of them being the Royalist. The St. Bernard, which had also arrived at Quebec, had great difficulty in working through the fields of ice and icebergs which she met with. About half-way between the Bird Rocks and the south-east coast of Anticosti she passed through about twenty miles of ice, after leaving which she fell in with and worked through 120 miles of very heavy ice, together with a number of large icebergs, some of which were between 200 ft. and 300 ft. in height. The steamer Yeddo, on her outward voyage from Hull to New York, fell in with several immense icebergs, many of them being over 300 ft. above the water. It was feared at Quebec that some of the Liverpool and Glasgow spring fleet of Quebec ships would run great risk among the ice, which was unusually heavy this year.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ORKNEY.

The Right Hon. Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice, Earl of Orkney, Viscount Kirkwall and Baron Dechmont, in the county of Linlithgow, in the Peerage of Scotland, a representative peer, died at Glen App, on the 16th inst. His Lordship was born Aug. 3, 1803, the elder son of John, Viscount Kirkwall, by Anna Maria, his wife, eldest daughter of John, first Lord de Blaquiere, and succeeded to the Peerage at the decease of his grandmother, Mary, Countess of Orkney in her own right, the family honours being inheritable by the "heirs whatsoever" of the first Earl of Orkney, the distinguished military commander of the time of William III. and Queen Anne. The Earl whose demise we record was formerly in the 9th Lancers. He married, March 14, 1826, Charlotte Isabella, daughter of George, third Lord Boston, and had five sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, George William Hamilton, Viscount Kirkwall, K.C.M.G., who was born in 1827, and married, in 1872, Amelia, Baroness de Samuel, widow of Baron de Samuel, a noble of Portugal.

LORD ERSKINE.

The Right Hon. Thomas Americus Erskine, Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, Cornwall, died on the 10th inst. His Lordship was born May 3, 1802, the eldest son of David Montagu, second Lord Erskine, by Fanny, his wife, daughter of General John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and was grandson of the celebrated Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor. He was educated at Harrow, and at Edinburgh University, and was for a few years in the diplomatic service. The title devolved on him at his father's death, in 1855. Lord Erskine married, in 1830, Louisa (who died in 1867), daughter of G. Newnham, Esq., and widow of Thomas Legh, Esq., of Adlington, Cheshire, but had no issue. He is, consequently, succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. John Cadwallader Erskine, late H.E.I.C.S., now fourth Lord Erskine.

SIR W. R. CROSBIE, BART.

Sir William Richard Crosbie, seventh Baronet, of Maryborough, Queen's County, died at Bedford on the 6th inst. He was born Sept. 30, 1820, the son of Edward Crosbie, Esq., by Jane, his wife, youngest daughter of James Henry, Esq., of the county of Kildare, and succeeded his cousin, Sir William Crosbie, sixth Baronet, in 1860. He married, April 11, 1854, Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. Samuel Madden and niece of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, Bart., and leaves three sons and one daughter, of whom the eldest son, now Sir William Edward Douglas, was born Oct. 13, 1855.

MRS. GRENVILLE BERKELEY.

Mrs. Grenville Berkeley (Augusta Elizabeth), who died on the 4th inst., at her residence, 7, Wilton-crescent, was the youngest daughter of James Henry Leigh, Esq., of Adlestrop, in the county of Gloucester, and of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, by the Hon. Julia Judith Twisleton, his wife, daughter of Thomas, tenth Lord Saye and Sele, and was thus sister of Chandos, late Lord Leigh, and aunt of the present Peer. She was married, in 1828, to Charles Lennox Grenville Berkeley, Esq. (grandson of Augustus, fourth Earl Berkeley, K.T.), and leaves two daughters, the youngest of whom, Georgina, was recently married to Sydney K. B. Atherley, Esq.

The following deaths are also announced:—

Sir J. S. Cowell-Stepney, Bart., of Llanelly, on the 15th inst. His memoir will be given next week.

Mr. Alderman Allen, suddenly, on the 22nd inst. He was Lord Mayor in 1869, having been elected Alderman in 1858.

Mr. John Baskervyle Glegg, J.P., of Withington Hall and Geyton Hall, Cheshire, at the age of thirty-three.

Mr. Charles Shapland Whitmore, Q.C., Judge of the Southwark County Court and Recorder of Gloucester, aged seventy-one.

Mr. John Richardson Jackson, the distinguished mezzotint engraver, at Southsea, on the 10th inst., after repeated attacks of relapsing fever, in his fifty-eighth year.

Commander Joseph William Crabb, R.N., one of the oldest officers in the Navy, on the 15th inst., at Heavitree, near Exeter, in his eighty-ninth year.

The Most Hon. Cecil, Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, daughter of Charles Chetwynd, second Earl Talbot, and widow of John William Robert, seventh Marquis of Lothian, on the 13th inst., at Rome, in her seventieth year.

Lady Eleanor Cathcart, wife of Sir John Andrew Cathcart, Bart., of Carleton, Ayrshire, only daughter of Archibald Earl of Cassilis, and sister of Archibald, late Marquis of Ailsa, on the 8th inst., at Norbiton, Surrey, in her sixty-third year.

Lady Emily Charlotte Drummond, daughter of the first Earl of Beverley, and widow of Mr. Andrew Mortimer Drummond, on the 22nd inst., at Tile House, Denham, Bucks, having attained the great age of ninety-one.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Tapp, C.B., formerly of the 103rd Regiment, on the 17th inst., at Fairfield, Bradford-on-Avon. He obtained his first commission as Ensign in January, 1822, and had seen much active service.

John Peirse Kennard, Esq., of Hordle Cliff, Hants, and of the city of London, banker, eldest son of John Kennard, Esq., of London, banker, on the 3rd inst., in his seventy-ninth year. He married Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir John Chapman, of Windsor, and leaves several children.

The Right Hon. Lucy Elizabeth, Countess of Home, wife of Csespatrick Alexander, present Earl of Home, and eldest daughter and heiress of the late Lord Henry James Scott, afterwards Lord Montagu, by Jane Margaret, his wife, daughter of Archibald, Lord Douglas, at The Hersel, near Coldstream, on the 15th inst., in her seventy-second year.

Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., of Araghty Grange, in the county of Roscommon, late of Castle Kelly, in that county, a Celtic and antiquarian scholar, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff for the county of Galway in 1819, and for the county of Roscommon in

1820-1, on the 7th inst., in his eightieth year. Mr. Kelly was a descendant of the Kellys or O'Kellys of Screen, one of the lines of the great Irish family of O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Many.

Mr. T. J. Arnold, F.R.S., the senior metropolitan police magistrate, on Sunday last. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on Nov. 24, 1829, was appointed to the Worship-street Police Court in January, 1847, and was thence removed to that of Westminster on Aug. 9, 1851. He was the author of works on Municipal Corporations, the Office of Justice of the Peace, the Labour Laws, and other subjects.

Sir William Hackett, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, the intelligence of whose death from cholera has been telegraphed from Colombo, was born in 1824. He graduated as B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin; and, after joining the Irish Bar, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1851. Since 1861, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast, he has filled various important colonial offices.

John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., head of the firm of Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., of Liverpool, and Heywood, Kennard, and Co., of London, in his seventy-seventh year. He was second son of John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., of Wakefield, barrister-at-law, and grandson of Arthur Heywood, banker, of Liverpool, elder brother of Benjamin Heywood, banker, of Manchester, grandfather of Sir Benjamin Heywood, first Baronet, of Clermont.

Sir Digby Wyatt, after a long illness, on the 21st inst. He was the youngest son of Mr. Matthew Wyatt, late metropolitan police magistrate, and was created a Knight in 1869. Sir Digby, who was born in the year 1820, was educated as an architect, in which profession he greatly distinguished himself. In 1849 he reported on French industrial expositions for the Society of Arts; and, with others, was authorised by the Prince Consort to organise the Great Exhibition of 1851. Subsequently he became secretary to the executive committee of the Royal Commission.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon will be situated a little to the east of Mars during the morning hours of the 3rd, near Saturn on the morning of the 5th, near Mercury on the morning of the 10th, near Venus during the morning and evening hours of the 12th, and near Jupiter during the night common to the 24th and 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 4th at 11 minutes after 5h in the morning.	
New Moon " 11th " 32 " 2h " afternoon.	
First Quarter " 18th " 34 " 6h " morning.	
Full Moon " 25th " 58 " 4h " afternoon.	

She is nearest the Earth at about midnight on the 13th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 2nd, and again on the afternoon of the 29th.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 5th at 3h. 33m. a.m., or 16m. before the Sun; on the 10th at 3h. 15m. a.m., or 31m. before sunrise; on the 15th at 3h. 0m. a.m., or 44m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 2h. 46m. a.m., or 58m. before the Sun; on the 25th at 2h. 38m. a.m., or 1h. 8m. before the Sun; and on the last day at 2h. 36m. a.m., or 1h. 13m. before sunrise. He is stationary among the stars on the 7th; near the Moon on the 10th; and at his greatest western elongation (22 deg. 20 min.) on the 21st.

Venus is an evening star. The following are the times of setting of this planet at intervals of ten days throughout the month:—1st at 8h. 42m. p.m., 10th at 9h. 2m. p.m., 20th at 9h. 15m. p.m., and the last day at 9h. 18m. p.m., or 1h. after the Sun has set. She is near the Moon on the 12th, and in perihelion on the 27th. She is due south on the 1st at 0h. 27m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 8m. p.m.

Mars rises on the 1st at 0h. 36m. a.m., on the 10th at 0h. 13m. a.m., on the 14th at midnight, on the 19th at 1h. 45m. p.m., and on the 29th at 1h. 17m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 21m. a.m., on the 15th at 4h. 55m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 22m. a.m.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 9h. 27m. p.m.; on the 9th at 8h. 51m. p.m., or 33m. after sunset. On the 17th the planet rises at nearly the same time as the Sun sets, and from the 18th of June till the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets at nearly the time of sunrise on the 22nd, and at about 30m. before sunrise at the end of the month. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 19th (at midnight), and near the Moon on the 24th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 26m. a.m.; on the 15th at 0h. 24m. a.m.; and on the last day at 1h. 12m. p.m.

Saturn. The following are the times of rising of this planet on every ten days throughout the month:—1st at 1h. 12m. a.m., 10th at 0h. 38m. a.m., 19th at 1h. 59m. p.m., and 29th at 1h. 20m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 10th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 45m. a.m.; on the 15th at 5h. 52m. a.m.; and on the last day at 4h. 54m. a.m.

The Devon County Agricultural Association opened a three-days' exhibition at Tavistock on Monday with gratifying success, the weather being fine and the attendance large. Every department of the show was well filled. The show of Devons was excellent, Lord Falmouth taking first prizes in both classes of bulls. Mrs. Langdon, Mr. Farthing, Sir John Amory, Mr. Samuel Kidner, and Mr. William Perry also took prizes. There was a large show of short-horns—the principal winners being Mr. Bult, of Taunton; Mr. Askers, of Gloucester; Messrs. Hosken and Son, of Hayle; and Mr. Hewett, of Norton Court. Mr. Eva, of Camborne, and Mr. Baker, Exeter, were the most successful exhibitors of Channel Island cattle. In a very large show of sheep Earl Fortescue, Sir John Amory, Lord Poltimore, and Mr. Herbert Farthing won the majority of prizes; and Lord Portsmouth, the Earl of Morton, Mr. W. F. Collier, and Mr. Duckering, of Kerton Lindsay, were the largest exhibitors of pigs. There was also a large butter and cream competition.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Commissioners of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland has been issued. It appears that the falling off in the circulation of loan funds in the course of thirty-three years from the commencement of the institution in 1843 to the end of 1876 amounts to no less than £1,164,831. The most remarkable diminution in the circulation of loan funds was from the year 1845, when it amounted to £1,870,337, to the year 1847, when it fell to £867,115, so that a falling off of upwards of one million sterling may be fairly attributed to the famine year in 1845 and its results—largely increased mortality and extensive emigration in the two succeeding years. The diminution in the circulation of loan funds in the last quarter of a century to the lowest amount it reached, in 1876, which was £517,010, may be attributed partly to alteration for the better in the circumstances of that portion of the agricultural poor of Ireland which constituted the borrowing class of loan funds; but largely it must be ascribed to the practice which has been adopted by the branch banks throughout the country to a large extent—issuing loans so low as £10, and even £5, to borrowers of the class of small farmers and dealers on a small scale, who could only heretofore get loans of such small amounts from loan funds.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

L.A.R. (Bath).—The solution of the problem from "Chess Nuts" commences with 1. K to B 4th. Your own problem shall have early attention.
N.R. (Freckenham).—Problem No. 1739 cannot be solved in the way you propose, and there is no other solution than that published. See the note referring to this problem in our issue of the 12th inst.
H.N.S. (Cambridge).—The same moves in the same order on both sides have occurred in actual play throughout a game, and frequently, indeed, where one side is much weaker than the other in the openings. Here is a short game from Mr. Boden's "Popular Introduction to Chess," that has occurred to scores of players. Remove the first player's K Kt.

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th Kt takes P
4. P takes P Kt takes B P
5. Castles Kt takes Q
6. B takes P (ch) K to K 2nd
7. B to K 5th. Mate.

CLARUS (Market Weighton).—The analysis is perfectly accurate. Thanks.

J.M.C. (Taunton).—Conditional problems have no general interest, and yours embodies an idea that has become hackneyed. Compare your composition with the following from Deblano:—White: K at K sq, R's at K B 3rd and Q 3rd, Kt's K B 5th and Q 5th. Black: K at K 5th. White to play and mate in four moves.

CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1732 received from C.P.D. H. Stebbing, C. Skinner, E. Lawson, Arty, and S.T. Wilson.

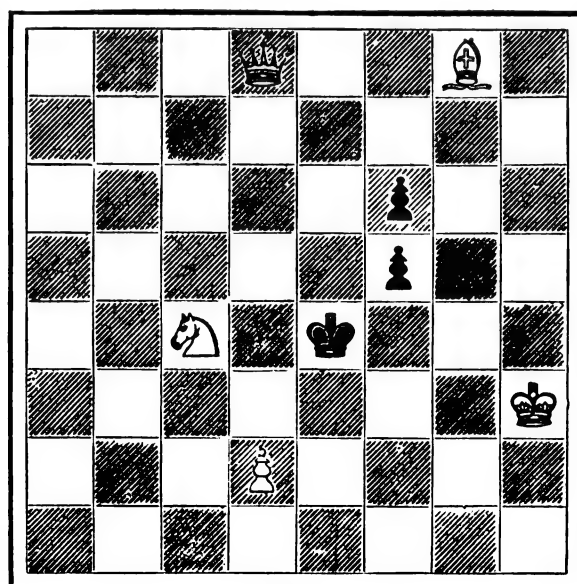
CONCISE SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1734 received from C.Wood, H.B. Oakley, Only Joe, Triton, W.V.G.D., W.E. Whitehead, Simplex, B. Roughswell, Spalding, C.P.D. Maggie Irwin, J. Williams, B.R. Stone, W. Alston, Tally-ho, E. Fran, S.L. Jan, R.T. King, E. Worsley, N.E.D., C. Skinner, Trial, E.L.G. L.I.C., Mechanic, Scot, J.S.W., H. Burgher, Black Knight, J. Wintons, Sunnyside, Llansey, J. Catton, Dolly, Black-heath, P. Dennis, H. Res, L.S.R. Tippet, Paul's Roost, Harrobian, Littlego, E.H.V., G.H.H.V. East Marton, W. Nelson, A.G.R. T.R.Y. American, Fitzroy Chess Club, N.A. Silem, Long Stop, Con, W. Lee, Leonora and Leon, S. Western, Red Ink, M.P. Villamy, Highway Institute, D. Vawdry, B.H. Brooks, J. de Honsteyn, C.E. Charles, J. Hereward, Coat, W. Leeson, and W.B.B.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1735.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K 5th B Kt Kt (best)* 3. Q to B 4th. Mate.
2. Q to B 8th (ch) K to Q 4th
*12. 1. P to Q 4th, White's answer is 2. Q to Q 3rd, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1736.

By C. CALLANDER.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An amusing Partie, in which Mr. Boden contends against two Amateurs in consultation, played a few days ago at Simpson's Divan.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Messrs. M. and N.)	BLACK (Mr. Boden.)	WHITE (Messrs. M. and N.)	BLACK (Mr. Boden.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. K to K 4th	Kt to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P to B 4th	18. K Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	19. Kt takes R P	Kt to K 5th
4. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Q to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Kt to B 4th	Kt to B 7th
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 3rd	22. K to B 2nd	Kt takes B
7. Q to Kt 3rd			

We think 7. Q to K 2nd, with the view of moving the B to K 3rd and casting, a safer line of play than that adopted here.

Much better than taking the Rook, which would have afforded White time to get up a strong attack, by 23. P to B 5th, &c.

23. K takes Kt Q to B 4th
24. R to Q R sq P to K B 4th
25. P to R 4th P takes P (ch)
26. K takes P

Retreating the King would have been better, although it is doubtful if that course would have affected the result. The move in the text gives Mr. Boden an opportunity of finishing the game in masterly style.

26. Q takes P (ch) B to B 3rd.
27. K takes Q Mate.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

A Game played in the annual competition between the members of the Edinburgh Chess Club.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Meikle).	BLACK (Mr. Fraser).	WHITE (Mr. Meikle).	BLACK (Mr. Fraser).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. Q to Q 7th	Q to Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	27. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Kt 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
4. B to Q 4th	B to B 4th		
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd		
7. B to K R 4th	P to Q 3rd		
8. Castles	P takes P		
9. Kt takes P	P to K Kt 4th		
10. B to K Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd		
11. B takes B	P takes B		
12. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B sq		

Black might have safely played the Q to Q 2nd, because he can regain the Pawn at once by R to Kt sq should White capture the Kt's Pawn with the Queen.

13. P to K 5th Kt to K R 4th
14. P takes P Kt takes B
15. R P takes Kt P takes P
16. Kt to K 4th K to Q 2nd
17. Q R to B sq Q to Kt 3rd
18. K R to Q sq K to B 2nd
19. Kt takes B Kt's P takes Kt
20. Q to Q 3rd Q to K B sq
21. R takes P

A very ingenious and daring sacrifice.

22. Q to Q 7th (ch) K to Kt 3rd
23. Kt to Q 2nd Q to B sq
24. Kt to B 4th (ch) K to R 3rd
25. Q to Q 3rd Q to Q Kt sq

44. Q to Q 5th appears decisive. If red we can see no satisfactory reply to that move.

45. R to Q B 7th Resigns.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A chess fête, attended by a large number of the leading metropolitan amateurs, was held on Whit Monday at the residence of Mr. H. F. Gastineau, the president of the City of London Chess Club. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Blackburne contested six games simultaneously *versus* *voir*, and defeated all his adversaries in the brief space of an hour and a half. After dinner several toasts were proposed and duly honoured, including the St. George's Chess Club, the City Chess Club, and the Literature of Chess, &c. A very pleasant day was spent, and the visitors did not separate until a late hour.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Nov. 11, 1874, of Sir Thomas Tilson, late of South-road House, Clapham Park, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Tilson Lee and Frederick Lee, the nephews of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator gives to his wife, Dame Maria Tilson, £1000, and his leasehold residence, with the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages; and, subject to some legacies, the rest of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for her life, then for his sister, Mrs. Maria Matilda Lee, for life, and then for his said sister's children.

The will, dated Dec. 30, 1876, of Mr. Benjamin Nicholls, late of York House, Oxford-road, Manchester, who died on March 1 last, was proved at the Manchester district registry on the 23rd ult. by Mr. John Pender, M.P., and Mr. Edmund Crompton Potter, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. Power is reserved to Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., the other executor named in the will, to prove hereafter, should he desire to do so. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Nicholls, £500, and all his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects; to his executors £100 each; and all his property which he cannot by law give to charitable purposes he leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death as she shall by deed or will appoint. Such part of his property as he may legally dispose of for charitable purposes he leaves upon trust, in the first place, to make up out of the annual interest and dividends his wife's income to £1500 per annum for life, and subject thereto upon the trusts of a certain deed, by which he gave a piece of ground at Ardwick, Lancashire, and founded a hospital for the maintenance and education of boys; and he empowers the trustees to apply part of the income to educate any of the boys at the Manchester Grammar School or Owens College.

The will and two codicils, dated Feb. 12, 1868, and March 10 and May 25, 1874, of Mr. Charles Woodward, late of Compton-terrace, Islington, who died on the 16th ult., were proved on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Alfred Francis Boucher, Charles Lamb, and George Lamb, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to the Royal Institution of Great Britain his gas and table polariscope and microscope, together with the tourmalines, double image prisms, crystals, and all the apparatus and objects connected therewith, or as may be worth their acceptance, free of duty; and there are legacies to his executors and servants, and some complementary legacies. The residue of his property is left upon various trusts for his son-in-law, the Rev. A. F. Boucher, and the children of his late daughter Ann, and for his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bryant and her children.

The will and four codicils, dated Oct. 19, 1871, Oct. 12, 1872, May 18, 1874, Aug. 28, 1875, and June 22, 1876, of Miss Louisa Banks, late of No. 135, Clapham-road, who died on March 23 last, were proved on the 1st inst. by Charles William Stevens, Alfred Stevens, and Richard Bradshaw, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix, after giving many legacies, gives one fourth of the residue of her personalty to the London City Mission, Red Lion-square, Holborn; one fourth to the Poor Clergy Relief Society, Southampton-street, Strand; one fourth to the National Benevolent Institution, Southampton-row, Holborn; and the remaining one fourth to the said Charles William and Alfred Stevens.

The will, with two codicils, dated May 11, 1875, and Feb. 26, 1877, of Mr. Joseph Fetherstonhaugh, late of Hopton Court, near Worcester, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by Frederic Weatherall and John Swinton Isaac, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Margaret Fetherstonhaugh, £250 and a residence, with the furniture, and £1200 per annum for life or widowhood; to George Johnson and Frederic Weatherall, £1000 each; to John Swinton Isaac, £500; and the residue of his personal estate to Shirley Arthur Stephenson. The testator also devises all his own real estate, and appoints all the real estate under the will of his late brother, Alexander Stephenson Fetherstonhaugh to the use of the said Shirley Arthur Stephenson for life, with remainder to his first and every other son, according to their seniorities in tail.

The will, dated Feb. 15, 1877, of Dame Eliza Susanna Hinrich, late of the Manor House, Hallaton, Leicestershire, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by Henry Dent Hinrich, the son, Charles John Bulivant Parker, and George James Robinson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix makes provision for her four daughters, and gives some other legacies; and the remainder of her property she leaves to her said son.

The will, dated Dec. 26, 1876, of Mr. David Groucutt, late of Tottenhall, and of Bradley Field Ironworks, near Bilton, Staffordshire, ironmaster, who died on Jan. 1 last, at Coseley, Staffordshire, was proved at the district registry, Lichfield, on the 16th ult. by Daniel Groucutt, the brother, Joseph Jeavons, and David Jeavons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves some legacies and annuities, and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said brother.

The *Liverpool Post* states that the will of the late Mr. J. P. Heywood, the head of the banking firm of Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., who died on the 9th inst., will be proved under two millions and a half sterling. Mr. Heywood had no children, and he leaves to his widow a handsome legacy, together with a life interest in the property at Norris Green, West Derby, as well as in his estate at Cloverley, Shropshire, and his London house. To Mr. Arthur Lonsdale, his nephew, he bequeaths the sum of £1,000,000, besides making him his residuary legatee, and giving him the reversion of the Cloverley Hall estate. To Mr. Arthur Heywood, his cousin, and a partner in the bank, he bequeaths a sum of £50,000 and the bank premises; and to Mr. Robertson Gladstone, another partner, he has bequeathed a sum of money and the reversion of his estate, Norris Green, on the death of Mrs. Heywood.

Joseph Greenough, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, who was undergoing a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment passed upon him at the last assizes in Liverpool by Baron Huddleston for rioting, died last week in Kirkdale gaol. The deceased, who was a member of the town council of St. Helen's, was over eighty years of age. His will has been proved, the personality being sworn under £180,000. It is stated that his real and personal estate, which he had accumulated entirely by his own efforts, will reach in value the sum of £250,000.

On Monday the nineteenth annual delegation of the Order of Druids was opened at Warrington, 60,000 members being represented at the gathering. In his address the Grand Master referred to the progress made by those districts which had adopted the principles of equalisation and graduation, and argued that the financial success of any order depended solely on the adoption of such equitable laws. Friendly societies saved poor rates in this country to the extent of three millions yearly, and on that ground alone deserved the protection of the Legislature.

NOTICE.—OLEOPATRA TOILET
SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have now COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the Works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand, which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from Stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. Descriptive Price-Lists post-free.

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67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

CARPETS. DRAPERY.
FURNITURE. IRONMONGERY.
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and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Charles-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to country customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PATENT STEAM TRUCKS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

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DEPARTMENT.—Elegant Drawing-Room Suites, handsomely-carved Italian walnut wood, upholstered in rich worsted damask, from 8s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; ditto, in Rich Silk and Satin, 20 to 30s.; elegant Black and Gold Suites, from 12s. 6d. to 20s.; ditto, in 30s.; solid mahogany Dining-Room Suites, 8s. 6d. to 15s.; fine Spanish mahogany, upholstered in best maroon leather, 14s. 6d.; massive mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, from 22s. 6d. to 30s.; handsome walnut large oval Centre Table, 3s. 6d.

SIDEBOARDS.—OETZMANN and CO.
SIDEBOARDS.—Large and handsome Mahogany or Oak Sideboards, with high plate-glass back and carved mouldings, price 15s. 6d.; massive Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, very handsome, 20s. 6d.; noble Spanish Mahogany or Oak ditto, handsomely carved, and lofty plate-glass back, made and fitted in the best possible manner, price 35s. 6d. A variety of Early English and other designs in rich Spanish Mahogany or fine carved Oak, from 25s. 6d. to 50s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

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SUITES.—One of the largest and best assortments in the kingdom to select from, displayed in Show-rooms 228 ft. long, with Bedsteads and Bedding fitted up for inspection. Bed-room Suite, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table and Glass, Towel Almirah, Three Chairs, and Pedestal Cupboard, from 41s. 6d. to 60s. 6d. Some new and elegant designs at 15s. 6d. and 21s. 6d. Large and handsomely decorated Bed-room Suites in ash, pitch pine, and other woods, at 25s. 6d. to 75s. 6d.; also in black and gold, 50s. 6d. upwards.

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CO.—PAPER-HANGINGS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. A great reduction in price. All the new patterns are now on View at Show-Rooms.—OETZMANN and CO.

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OETZMANN and CO.—These superior Carpets, of which Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have the exclusive sale, are of first-class British manufacture, in the style and appearance of real Turkey Carpets, at little more than the price of good Brussels, and are very durable. Price-List post-free on application. For the convenience of those residing at a distance, a large piece, showing the border and centre of the Carpet, sent on receipt of 5s. which will be deducted from price of Carpet or refunded upon return of pattern. Hearth Rug to match, 6 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, at 1s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

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EXHIBITION PATTERN COAL VASE.
OETZMANN and CO.'s new Special Designs for the Season, much admired, handsomely japanned, and richly burnished gold ornamentation, with opal handles, strong jesse lining, a great convenience and saving in wear. Price complete, 21s.—OETZMANN and CO.

ROYAL WORCESTER CHINA, from the
celebrated ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS, can be obtained from OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, who are also SOLE VENDERS of the CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES (ewer, basin, &c., complete—nine pieces), from 10s. 6d. per set. Descriptive Price-Lists of the same can be had, post-free, on application. OETZMANN and CO.

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HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Orders per post, large or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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Diamond Half-hoop Rings, from 27 to 250
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In return for a £10 Note, free and safe per post, one
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GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR
TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND
FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISH-
MENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR
RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION,
STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE
HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF
NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR
IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL
COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL
STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A
HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH.
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NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-
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Growth and Preservation
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A cooling transparent liquid,
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without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC and DRESSING

OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES.
THE FAVORITE WITH THE YOUNG AND
ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR.
ZYLO-BALSAMUM MAY BE USED BY THE
MOST YOUTHFUL AND THE MOST ELDERLY.
NEVER FAILING TO ESTABLISH ITSELF IN
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CHANGE THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR, BUT
BY EARLY USE IT WILL PREVENT THE
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REMOVES ALL DANDRUFF, AND IMPARTS
A MOST DELICIOUS FRAGRANCE. USE
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It is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly
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soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly
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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use
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in obstinate cases.

TO DESTROY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

On Face, Arms, &c., without injuring skin.—Bennie's
World-famed DESTROYING instantly effectual. One Lady
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UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and
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and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell.
The whisky is pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."

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which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA
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FOR FISH, ENRICHING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c.
It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its
excellence.

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MEAT.—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made
Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with
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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating
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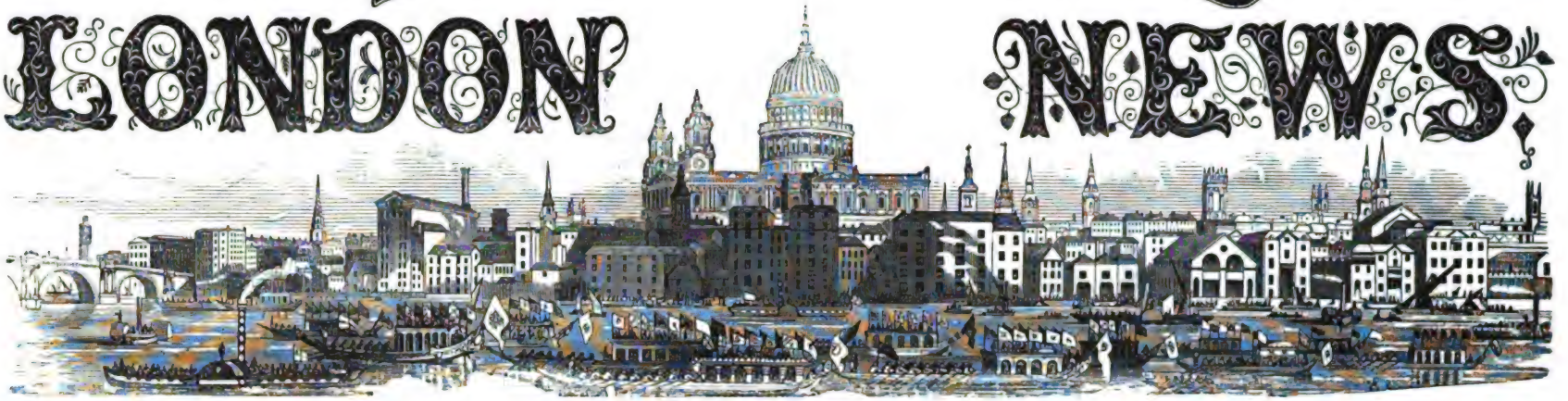
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Entire solubility,
a delicate aroma, and a rare
concentration of the
purest elements of nutri-
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MARAVILLA COCOA
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1977.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

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THE WAR: WATERING HORSES UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult. (Trinity Sunday), at Sullington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Henry Palmer, of a daughter.
On the 23rd ult., at Aachen, Mrs. T. O. U. Lees, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at 105, Harley-street, W., the Countess of Gosford, of a son and heir.
On the 27th ult., at Manor House Heath, Wakefield, the wife of Edward A. Mackie, Esq., of a son.
On the 26th ult., at 3, Great Stanhope-street, the Countess of Jersey, of a daughter.
On March 25, at Wellington, New Zealand, the wife of John Carruthers, C.E., Colonial Engineer in Chief, of a son.
On the 18th ult., at Hughenden House, Chiswick, the wife of G. W. Septimus Piesse, Ph.D., F.R.S., of a son.
On the 21st ult., at Merton House, Lady Polwarth, of a daughter.
On the 17th ult., at 14, Ennismore-gardens, Lady Macpherson Grant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th ult., at the Chapel of the Imperial Academy, and subsequently at the English Church, St. Petersburg, P. J. Stanhope, brother of Earl Stanhope, to Alexandra, widow of Count M. Tolstoy, of St. Petersburg.
On the 24th ult., at Chatham, Christopher Haggard, M.A., Rector of F. Leigh, Devon, to Emily Sarah, second daughter of the late Edward Brown, Esq., of East-hill, Wandsworth.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Horton, Northamptonshire, Mary Catherine, the beloved wife of the Rev. Sir Henry John Gunning, Bart., aged 77.
On the 23rd ult., at 38, Elgin-road, Notting-hill, General Sir Watkin Lewis Griffiths Williams, Bart., M.E.I.C., aged 77 years, deeply regretted.
On the 26th ult., at his residence, Brookfield House, Stockport, aged 61, Alderman Charles Marsland, only surviving son of the late Major Marsland, of Henbury, Cheshire.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

First Sunday after Trinity.
Prince George of Wales born, 1865.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. Povah, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Wickham, Master of Wellington College.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 3 p.m., the Dean, Dr. Stanley, for the restoration of St. Margaret's Church; 7 p.m., the Archbishop of York.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Arthur Brook, Prebendary of Lincoln and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Drompton.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Perowne; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

Moon's Last Quarter, 5.11 a.m.
Eton Celebration of the "Fourth of June."
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. C. K. Salaman on English as a Language for Music).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Ralph H. Weddell on Direct-Acting Hydraulic Machinery).
United Law Clerks' Society, annual dinner, Freemasons' Tavern.
Victoria Institute, anniversary, at Society of Arts (address by Mr. J. E. Howard), 8 p.m.
Bath and West of England Agricultural Show, Bath (four days).
Coventry—Revived Pageant of "Lady Godiva."
Harwich Yacht Club Regatta (two days). Athletic Sports: Sheffield.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

Accession of George I., King of Greece, 1863.
Byron Exhibition, Albert Hall, opened.
Asiatic Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Davy's Chemical Philosophy).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (papers by the late Dr. Bowerbank on New Species from the Philippine Islands and New Guinea; by Mr. E. L. Layard, and by Mr. Arthur G. Butler).
Christian Instruction Society, Memorial Hall, 7 p.m.
Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen on the Chronology of the recently discovered Bankers or Egibi Tablets; papers by Mr. W. H. Fox Talbot and Rev. Wm. Haughton).
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m.
London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

Agricultural Society, noon.
Botanic Society, preliminary, 3.30 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. Dessaulx on the Thermo-dynamic Origin of the Brownian Motion).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Licensed Victuallers' School, anniversary festival at the Alexandra Palace.
Temple Yacht Club Match.
King's College, London, athletic sports, Stamford Bridge.
London Hospital, general court, 1 p.m.
Royal General Theatrical Fund, thirty-second annual festival, Freemasons' Tavern (the Duke of Beaufort in the chair).
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, third public dinner (the Marquis of Hertford in the chair).
Westminster Training School for Nurses, grand concert by Madame Christine Nilsson, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
National Society for Educating the Poor, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Archbishop of York in the chair).
St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, annual dinner, Great Western Hotel.
Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Dunmore in the chair).
Royal Academy of Music Concert (for restoration of Handel's organ at Little Stanmore).
The Queen's State Concert.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

Meeting of Charity Schools, St. Paul's Cathedral, noon; sermon by the Bishop of Manchester (doors open at 10 a.m., close at noon).
Levee by the Prince of Wales, St. James's Palace, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. Dannreuther on Light, with music).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, morning meeting.
Royal Society (election of Fellows), 4 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Y. W. Thomas on the Gases Inclosed in Lignite; Dr. Wright on Narcotine, &c.; Mr. C. H. Piesse and Dr. Wright on Otto of Limes).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Maxwell Masters on the Morphology of Primroses; papers by Mr. C. W. Peach, Mr. Marcus M. Hartog, and Dr. W. C. McIntosh).
Society of Antiquaries (election of Fellows), 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Flower on Sloths and Ant-Eaters).
Fifteenth Annual Sailing-Barge Match—Erith to the Nore.
Thames Yacht Club Match. Royal Toxophilite Society—Extra Target.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. John Scott Russell on the Development of our Modern War Fleet).
National Orphan Home, Hum-common, Representation of Part of "Pilgrim's Progress, Grosvenor House, 4.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Putrefactive and Infective Organisms from a Physical Point of View, 9 p.m.).
Open Air Mission Society, Regent's Park College, 6.30 p.m., (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Hiram Corson on Shakespeare's Verification).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. D. Cruik on the Study of Nature applied to Coloured Decoration).
Royal Thames Yacht Club matches (two days).
Junior Thames Yacht Club matches (two days).

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. T. Newton on the Recent Discoveries at Mycenae; close of the season).
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
London Church Choir Association, Westminster Abbey: festival service, 5.50 voices, 4 p.m.; sermon by the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
Athletic Sports: South Norwood Athletic Club, St. George's Hospital, Little-bridge; Grosvenor School, Twickenham; Chris's Hospital, Bute-hill.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Force.	Direction.			
May 23	30.12	45.0	31.9	68	10	50.8	41.2		NNE.		329	0.000
24	30.177	46.7	30.3	77	9	52.6	42.7		N. NNE.		202	0.000
25	30.186	50.9	30.9	64	6	62.3	38.5		NNE. N.		102	0.000
26	30.062	54.8	42.9	66	6	63.8	48.6		W. SWW.		131	0.000
27	30.703	53.6	43.0	69	—	62.0	43.2		SSW. SW. S.		403	0.210
28	29.257	51.8	46.4	75	6	59.0	50.8		SSW. SW.		581	0.005
29	29.514	52.5	42.1	70	6	60.0	45.7		SW.		370	0.010

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.190	30.181	30.193	30.111	29.815	29.541
Temperature of Air	45.9	46.8	48.4	52.4	54.0	53.0
Temperature of Evaporation	41.4	43.6	46.5	51.0	53.3	46.7
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	W.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 24	6 45	7 10	7 35	8 0	8 25	8 50

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.

The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

ABROAD.

Africa, West Coast of	2d	Gibraltar	2d
Alexandria	2d	Greece	2d
Australia, via Brindisi	4d	Holland	2d
via Southampton	2d	India, via Brindisi	4d
Austria	2d	via Southampton	2d
Belgium	2d	Italy	2d
Brazil	2d	Mauritius	2d
Canada	2d	New Zealand	2d
Cape of Good Hope	2d	Norway	2d
China, via Brindisi	2d	Russia	2d
via Southampton	2d	Spain	2d
Constantinople	2d	Sweden	2d
Denmark	2d	Switzerland	2d
France	2d	United States	2d
Germany	2d	West Indies	2d

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Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

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"CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "BATTLE OF ARCAÏON," each as by 241E, with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to six. 1s.

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By 191E, 1s. NOW ADDED to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W.

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CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open

all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—All Days are One Shilling

Every day, unless specially advertised to the contrary.

MONDAY and Every Day.—Lute the Lute.—Dumas the Novel.—Proudhon the Count.—Weiden's Great Circus, twice daily.

MONDAY.—Great Trotting Match of the London Trotting Club, and Sale of Canadian and English Trotting Horses.

TUESDAY.—MOHAWK MINSTRELS, at Four.

WEDNESDAY.—Annual Festival of Licensed Victuallers' School—Opera "Lucia"—at 5.15. E. J. Wynne, W. G. Terrell, &c.

THURSDAY.—MOHAWK MINSTRELS, at Four.

FRIDAY.—Military Band in the Grove, &c.

SATURDAY.—First SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT—Miss Blanche Cole Mr. Edward Lloyd, &c.

Admission each day, One Shilling; or by the new 10s. 6d. Season Tickets, which admit entry day and night, 51s. 6d. at 51s.

Children's daily admission, Half price.

Note.—No one should enter the Grove, in the Alexandra Palace, open daily. Stately avenues, undulating lawns, mossy beds, curious spreading trees, the monarch chestnut, Dr. Johnson's walk, the carolling of birds, &c.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—TROTTING MEETING and

Sale of Trotting Horses on MONDAY.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—GREAT HORSE SHOW.

Prizes, JUNE 19 to 24. Special Jumping Prizes. Great Exhibition of Carriages during the Horse Show. Admission Daily, One Shilling. Special Entertainments in the Palace Every Day during the Show.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

The Show opens THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 2. Hunters Judged and Ponies Leaped. Admission, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s.

Monday, June 4.—Horses Judged and Parade of commended Horses.

Tuesday, 5; Wednesday, 6; Thursday, 7; Friday, 8.

For programme, see daily advertisements. Doors open Ten o'clock.

Reserved Seats in the Balcony to view Parades and Leaping, 1s. and 5s., may be engaged from a numbered Plan at the Office, Barfoot-street, Liverpool-road, N. Unreserved seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager, Agricultural Hall Company, Limited.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

Patience, &c.; 20s. Balls, 3s. and 2s. Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till Six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE

and BURGESS Easter Entertainment on THE MARVELLOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

"A burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Girlards,' Messrs. T. Sully, Albert Maynard, and Rene emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Girards,' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as neatly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. F. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

In pursuance of the policy long since instituted by the Directors of this Company to elevate the character of the entertainment with which their names are now so intimately associated, they have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST DELIGHTFUL FEATURE IN THE SECOND PART OF THEIR PROGRAMME, in the form of an

OPERATIC MELANGE,

the whole of the music of which is new and strictly original, having been composed expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by that highly-gifted and rapidly-rising Composer,

MR. JOHN HOBSON.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a Drama arranged by Mr. Charles Reade, from "Le Comte de Lyon," entitled THE LYONS MAIL, in which Mr. HENRY IRVING will sustain the dual characters of Lescaurques and Dubosc; Messrs. Maude, Brooke, Archer, Lyons, Tyars, Huntley, &c.; Misses Virginia Frances, Lydia Howard, and Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven; Music by E. Stoezel. At 7.30, a Farce.

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.—RIVIERE'S

PROMENADE CONCERTS. Change of Programme Every Evening. First Vocalists and Instrumentalists of the day. Grand Orchestra, the best in London. Conductor, M. Riviere; Assistant Conductor, Mr. Alfred Collier. Luxurious Lounge and smoking saloon. New and Commodious Super-rooms are now open. Magnificent Decorations. Admission, Grand Promenade (including use of Amphitheatre, Smoking Saloon, and Super Rooms), 1s.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Balcony Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. to 50s. Box-Office open daily, Eleven to Five. Commence at Eight.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

TWO FOSTER BROTHERS (last week); EDWIN AND ANGELINA; and "No. 24," 19 F. C. Burnand. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight. Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Lambham-place, Oxford-circuit.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

The celebration of Queen Victoria's Birthday in Virginia, United States, on May 24, and the arrival at Liverpool of ex-President Grant on Monday last, are facts which melt into the same genial topic, and ask to be dealt with in the same column and in the same sympathetic spirit. They are both interesting, on this as on the other side of the Atlantic; both are calculated to excite a warm sentiment of confraternity; both tend to draw together more closely the ties of friendship which happily subsist between the people of the United Kingdom and those of the United States. It is pleasant in these days of war and retro-action on the Continent to be able to turn from scenes of violence and self-will, moral, political, and physical, to which public attention has been almost uninterruptedly called for several weeks past, to look, through the medium of the facts to which we have adverted, upon a page of chancier meaning and brighter promise in the world's history. We have no desire to overstate those facts, or the influence they may possibly exert upon the two English-speaking peoples. We are content to take them as they stand—significant types of national amity, at a moment when Continental affairs are shrouded in gloom. We are thankful to Americans, whether native-born or adopted, who have paid a tribute of affectionate esteem to our beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria; and we cordially welcome the Ex-President of the United States, whose policy has done so much during his double term of office to evince neighbourly regard to this country, to which he is now paying a visit.

Although, doubtless, there is a wide difference between the political constitutions of the two countries, that difference has far more respect to forms than to essential principles. The government of the people by the will of the people lies at the basis of both. The machinery constructed for the purpose of giving effect to the national will is in each case varied by the circumstances under which it is brought to bear. Here we have an hereditary Monarch, surrounded by popular institutions. There they have an elected Chief Magistrate, whose term of office is limited, but whose official power is during that term far more extensive. But the vast majority of the people of both countries not merely acquiesce in, but really prefer the constitution under which they were born; and we cannot but observe that, in substantial matters, they grow up with much the same contour of character and customs. In manner, it may be, there is considerable diversity between the one and the other. In almost all the great essentials of social life they are nearly at one. The younger branch of what is called the "Anglo-Saxon family" differs from the elder only as youth differs from maturity of age. Each may boast of its special advantages; each is open, in some respects, to adverse criticism; but, each is beginning to make due allowance for these variations and to throw off the prejudice which aforesaid interrupted the flow of sympathy between them. We do not say that there will be no disturbance in future of the kindly feeling which at present links the American Republic with the United Kingdom. But it is certain that any rupture of friendly relations between the two would have to surmount a moral barrier of incredible strength on both sides of the ocean.

The virtues of her Majesty the Queen command the reverential regard of all parties in America. They admire her thoroughly womanly qualities. They can fully appreciate the unvarying respect which she pays to Constitutional law. They have not, it is true, all the reasons which we have to be grateful for the moral influence of her example upon their nation. Their personal sympathies must necessarily be somewhat less susceptible in regard to the incidents of palace life than are those of our own people. But, as "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," so the purity of the Queen's Court, the simplicity of her bearing, the manner in which she has conducted herself in all domestic relations, her indefatigable attention to the duties of her political office, her wisdom, now enriched by a long experience, in presiding over the public affairs of this kingdom, and her thorough acceptance of the principles of civil and religious liberty within the limits prescribed to her by the Constitution, are neither unknown in the United States nor unappreciated by the vast number of families proud of their English or Scotch descent. They are well able and quite willing to

cultivate a lively sympathy with what, although it does not touch their personal interests, tends, to a certain extent, to shed a lustre on humanity. They can respect it for its own sake; they can even love it; and the celebration at Petersburg, on May 24, was but a spontaneous and affectionate recognition of virtues which it is not necessary to profit by in order to admire.

The arrival of ex-President Grant in this country invites us to respond to the kind feelings displayed by our American cousins. We need not go into the particulars of his history, whether as a military or a political chief. That is not our business; and the Citizens of America are alone entitled to give a verdict in such matters. That he has retained his hold upon their esteem (as was abundantly testified by the manner in which they sped him on his excursion) is enough for us. But, beyond this, we cannot but recall to mind the friendliness which he usually showed himself forward to display towards Great Britain. So far as we are concerned, his policy has been one of peace. At any rate, under his term of Presidency a conciliatory spirit has expanded into no little strength. We see in him the representative of a great people whose institutions embody objects akin to our own. We are flattered by his selection of these isles as the first scene of his recreation after having laid aside the heavy responsibilities of his office. No doubt, he will see much here that will deeply interest him, foremost of which things will be the hearty welcome which all classes will accord to him.

THE COURT.

The Queen attained her fifty-eighth year on Thursday week. The auspicious morning was celebrated at Balmoral by the Crathie choir singing in the corridor various national ballads, after which the members of the choir breakfasted at the castle. The usual birthday presents of tea, sugar, and articles of clothing were distributed to the cottagers and poor people on the Royal estates. At Windsor the usual loyal demonstrations were made. At Gibraltar his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala invited the whole of the soldiers' children above the age of six to tea in the Alameda: 750 were present. The official celebration of the birthday takes place to-day (Saturday).

Yesterday week was the thirty-first anniversary of the birthday of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain). The day was celebrated with due honours. The Queen continues to receive most favourable accounts of her Royal Highness's recovery.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., arrived on Saturday last as Minister in attendance on her Majesty. The Very Rev. Principal Caird also arrived at the castle.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Very Rev. Dr. Caird, Principal of the University of Glasgow, officiated. Dr. Caird dined with her Majesty.

Prince Leopold left the castle on Monday for London, Oxford, and Boyton.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, has made various excursions on Dreeide, driving by Clachinturn, Aberfeldie, Birkhall, and Ballater. The Rev. Archibald A. Campbell has dined with her Majesty, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach generally dines with the Royal family.

The Queen has appointed Field Marshal the Prince of Wales to be an extra member of the first class, or Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and has reappointed the Duke of Cambridge to be Grand Master and First Knight Grand Cross of the said order. About fifty other appointments to the order have also been made.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Coventry to be Captain of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in the room of the Earl of Shrewsbury, deceased.

Her Majesty has appointed the Rev. Henry Montague Butler, D.D., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty; and the Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, M.A., Vicar of Kensington, Middlesex, to be one of her Honorary Chaplains.

The first state concert of the season will take place at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next. The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Thursday next.

The Queen has presented Herr Rubinstein with a magnificent pair of china vases for the eminent musician's villa at Peterhof, St. Petersburg.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, yesterday week, and remained to luncheon. His Royal Highness dined with Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild at their residence in Piccadilly. On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by his daughters Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, was present at the military concert at the Royal Albert Hall, given in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. His Royal Highness dined at the Orleans Club, Twickenham, on Monday. Dinner was laid for twenty of the Prince's party and about eighty visitors. A ball followed. Prince Christian arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday on a visit to the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton, at their residence in Grosvenor-square. The Prince and Princess Christian have attended the races at Epsom this week. The Prince has been elected a member of the Orleans Club, Twickenham.

The Princess of Wales left Athens on Tuesday on her return to England. The King and Queen of the Hellenes accompanied her in the Royal yacht as far as Corinth, whence the Princess embarked in the Osborne for Brindisi. Her Royal Highness is in good health. The Prince has signified his intention of being present at the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, and he will be accompanied by the Princess.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, arrived at the Duke's Palace, Coburg, on Saturday last from visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel, presided at the annual regimental dinner of the Royal Artillery, at Willis's Rooms, yesterday week; and on Thursday, as Colonel, he presided at a dinner at the same rooms given by the members of the 1st or Grenadier Guards' Club to celebrate the 217th anniversary of the formation of this distinguished regiment.

The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by the Duke and Princess Mary and Princes Adolphus and Francis of Teck, formally opened the flower-show given last week by the Orleans

Club, Twickenham. The Duchess dined with Dowager Lady Henniker on Tuesday at her house in Grafton-street.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Harcourt has returned to Albert-gate House from Paris.

General Grant, with Mrs. and Miss Grant, has arrived in town, and is the guest of the American Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Randolph Farquhar, second son of Sir Walter Rockliff and Lady Mary Farquhar, with Miss Kathleen Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart., M.P., and the Hon. Lady Bateson, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Owing to the Hon. Lady Bateson's recent serious accident the wedding was quite private. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended to the altar by Miss Sybil Ker and Miss Winifred Ker, nieces of the bride; Miss Blanche Farquhar, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Katherine Farquhar, niece of the bridegroom; Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, Miss Parsons, Miss Selina Wingfield, and Miss Bateson de Yarburgh. The bride's princess dress was of white brocade, trimmed with white satin and Brussels lace; a veil of the same fabric, over a wreath of orange-blossoms, was fastened to the hair by five diamond stars, the gift of her father. Her other jewels were diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids wore princess dresses of white brocade and mob caps. Each lady wore a gold locket, set with pearls, the joint gift of the bride and bridegroom. Mr. Alpin McGregor acted as best man. The religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lord Dynevor. At one o'clock the newly-married couple left Grosvenor-place for Polesden Lacey, Sir Walter Farquhar's seat, near Dorking, where they purpose spending the honeymoon. The wedding presents numbered about 300.

Marriages are arranged to take place between the Hon. Henry Fitzwilliam, second son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lady Mary Butler, sister of the Marquis of Ormonde; and between the Hon. Eustace Vesey (9th Lancers) and the Hon. Constance Lawley, third daughter of Lord and Lady Wenlock.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Little Chart, Kent, was reopened last Saturday, after extensive restoration.

St. Mary's Church, Tadcaster, was reopened on Tuesday by the Archbishop of York. The church has been restored at a cost of about £8000.

The Bishop of Lichfield has written in censure of some clergymen who, on invitation of the trustees, attended a dedicatory service at a new Wesleyan chapel at Walsall.

The Rev. Gilbert Innes Wallas, late Vicar of Barnstaple, has been presented with a purse of 175 sovereigns, besides his portrait for Mrs. Wallas, as announced last week.

The Bishop of Chichester visited Lewes on Monday, and performed the ceremony of inducting two new Rectors—the Rev. E. Cross to St. Michael's, and the Rev. C. Calvert to St. Thomas à Becket's, Cliffe.

Speaking at Mansfield on Tuesday, Mr. Morley, M.P., said he had not a word to utter in antagonism to the Established Church. He knew many earnest workers in connection with that Church, but was prepared to say that they were most powerful when most free from the influence of the State.

The first public meeting of the Church League for the Separation of Church and State was held on Tuesday evening at the St. Alban's Schools, Holborn, under the presidency of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. Resolutions in conformity with the objects of the League were adopted.

Lord Shaftesbury laid the foundation-stone of the tower of Holy Trinity Church on Thursday week. In his address the noble Earl said he remembered the time when there were only eight or nine houses in Bournemouth, when he and the inhabitants had to attend worship at Christchurch or Poole.

The fourteenth annual festival of the Doncaster and South Yorkshire Church Choral Union took place in Doncaster parish church on Thursday week. Altogether twenty-five choirs were present, numbering 580 voices. There were two services, the preachers being the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and the Dean of Manchester.

After restoration works, costing nearly £7000, Haddenham church, near Ely, was reopened on Monday by the Bishop of that diocese. The tower has been rebuilt as a memorial to the late Earl of Hardwicke, several members of whose family were present at the ceremony. At a luncheon held subsequently, speeches of a congratulatory character were made by the Bishop, the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, the Hon. Eliot Yorke, M.P., and Mr. Rodwell, M.P.

Last Sunday being Trinity Sunday most of the Bishops held ordinations. In the diocese of Rochester thirteen deacons and two of the priests were ordained upon titles within the vacant diocese of St. Alban's, under a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, as guardian of the spiritualities of that see. Dr. Benson, recently appointed Bishop of Truro, held his first ordination service in the Pro-Cathedral, Truro. Much interest was manifested, as this was the first Cornish ordination for upwards of 800 years.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at two days' sittings of the Canterbury diocesan conference. On the first day his Grace spoke on the subject of the Education Act, and a resolution was passed declaring it desirable for the clergy and the laity to co-operate in carrying out the provisions of that statute. The establishment of a diocesan theological training college and missions to seamen and to hop-pickers formed the subjects of discussion on the second day, and resolutions respecting them were agreed to.

A congregation of 1700 children assembled in the nave of Westminster Abbey last Saturday afternoon in reply to an invitation from the Dean to attend a "special Sunday school service." This juvenile congregation, composed of the Sunday school scholars of Westminster and the neighbourhood, joined heartily in the special hymns and psalms appointed for the occasion, and sang some of the best known children's hymns. A suitable sermon, addressed directly to the little ones, was preached by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, M.A., Incumbent of Berkeley chapel.—A special thanksgiving service will be held in the nave this (Saturday) afternoon. The sermon will be preached by the Dean; and the music will include Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"), to be performed with full band and chorus. Collections will be made at the doors in aid of the objects of the Caxton Celebration Fund.

The governors of the corporation of the Sons of the Clergy met last Saturday at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-place, for the election of clergy widows and single daughters to life pensions. The applications of 161 widows and daughters having been considered, thirty-three ladies, whose comparative merits and necessities presented the strongest claims, were elected to pensions of £20 per annum to fill vacancies which had occurred in the pension list during the past year, and among 116 of the other candidates the sum of £1190 was distributed. Appli-

cations were also received in behalf of twenty-six children of clergymen, and the sum of £350 was granted towards their education, outfits, and starts in life. Mr. Baker, the registrar, informed the governors that at their next meeting in June he should have to lay before them about 150 applications from clergymen in need of help from bad health, the expense of large families, and other causes. In July the governors will make grants to clergymen, widows, daughters, and children applying too late for the May and June meetings, and also raise the pensions of some of the more aged and necessitous widows and daughters from £20 to £30 a year.

The Rev. C. J. Ridsdale officiated on Sunday, at St. Peter's, Folkestone. The forbidden vestments were worn, water was mixed with the wine, wafer bread was used, and two lighted candles were on the altar. Mr. Ridsdale, in the course of his sermon, said he was aware of the grave responsibility he incurred in resisting the expressed opinion of the officers of the State. He counted it a very serious and very grievous matter to have to resist any order of the State, and he could only do so when that order bade him to violate an express command of God or His Church which he was in conscience bound to obey and uphold. He resisted the monition which he had received because it was contrary to a plain order of the Church. He was convinced that the law of the Church commanded the use of vestments, and the two lights on the altar were likewise sanctioned by the Rubric. On some points as to which there was no rubrical direction he would yield. His reason for pleading in the court was, if possible, to secure peace for the Church, in the hope that the law of the Church would be legalised by the civil law, but, having failed, he was bound to obey the Church. A meeting to express sympathy with Mr. Ridsdale was held after the service, and sermons were preached in the parish church and in St. Michael's in support of his action.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The withdrawal of Messrs. Palgrave, Symonds, and Courthope from the contest for the Professorship of Poetry in Oxford left the field clear for Principal Shairp, who has been appointed. The Professorship is tenable for five years only, but its holder may be re-elected once. The Ellerton Theological Prize has been adjudged to Mr. J. E. Denison, B.A., Christ Church. Mr. Heberden, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College; Mr. George Wood, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, and Mr. Edwin Wallace, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, have been nominated masters of the schools for the year beginning in Michaelmas Term next. The Chancellor's prize for Latin verse has been awarded to A. D. Godley, scholar of Balliol; and the prize for a Latin essay to C. P. Lucas, exhibitioner of Balliol. The Commemoration, which is fixed for June 13, will, it is understood, be held in the Sheldonian Theatre, although no official notice to that effect has appeared. There will be the usual round of festivities attendant on the event.

At Cambridge, the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships have been awarded to Alfred Townsend Warren, B.A., Magdalene College, and Charles Robert Bingham, B.A., scholar of Trinity College. The Tancred Studentships were adjudged as under:—In Divinity, at Christ's College, Cambridge: Julian Llewellyn Dove, John Alfred Robinson. In Physic, at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: John Bruce Payne. In Law, at Lincoln's Inn, London: Charles Alexander Harris, Samuel Henry Leonard. The Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition at Trinity has been adjudged to John Edward Aloysius Steggall, scholar.

Mr. George Francis Fitzgerald, son of the Bishop of Killaloe, has been declared the successful candidate for the Trinity College Fellowship, at Dublin, vacated by the death of the Vice-Provost, Dr. Moore. Mr. Frederick Purser obtained the Madden prize, and next to him came Mr. Maguire, a Professor in Galway College, who, if successful, would have been the first Roman Catholic Fellow of Trinity.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a large meeting in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on Thursday evening—too late for the briefest report of his speech to appear in our early edition. Accommodation had been provided for 20,000 persons, and all the tickets for the reserved seats had been sold at five shillings each. A conference of delegates from Liberal associations in all parts of the country was held on Thursday morning, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., presiding. There were about 300 delegates present, representing nearly one hundred Liberal associations formed on the basis of the Birmingham Liberal Association.

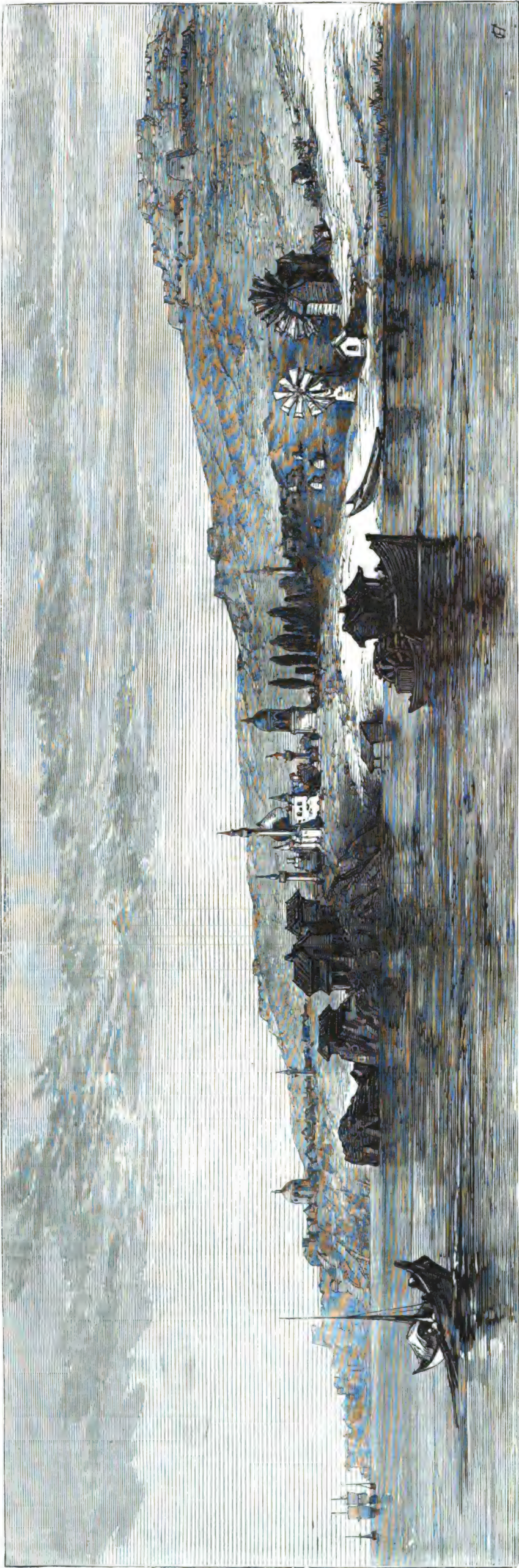
The Lord President of the Council has presented, through Sir Herbert Sandford, to the directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, on the part of her Majesty's Government, a silver inkstand, specially designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington, as a mark of appreciation of the exceptional facilities afforded by the company to the British Executive Commission in the transmission of messages throughout the whole term of the Philadelphia Exhibition work.

At a meeting of the Council of the National Rifle Association held on Thursday it was decided that Sir Henry Halford be authorised to get up a United Team from Great Britain and Ireland to shoot for the International Long-Range Match in America in September next. Any gentlemen able and willing to take part in the contest are requested to communicate at once with Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Wistow, Leicester.

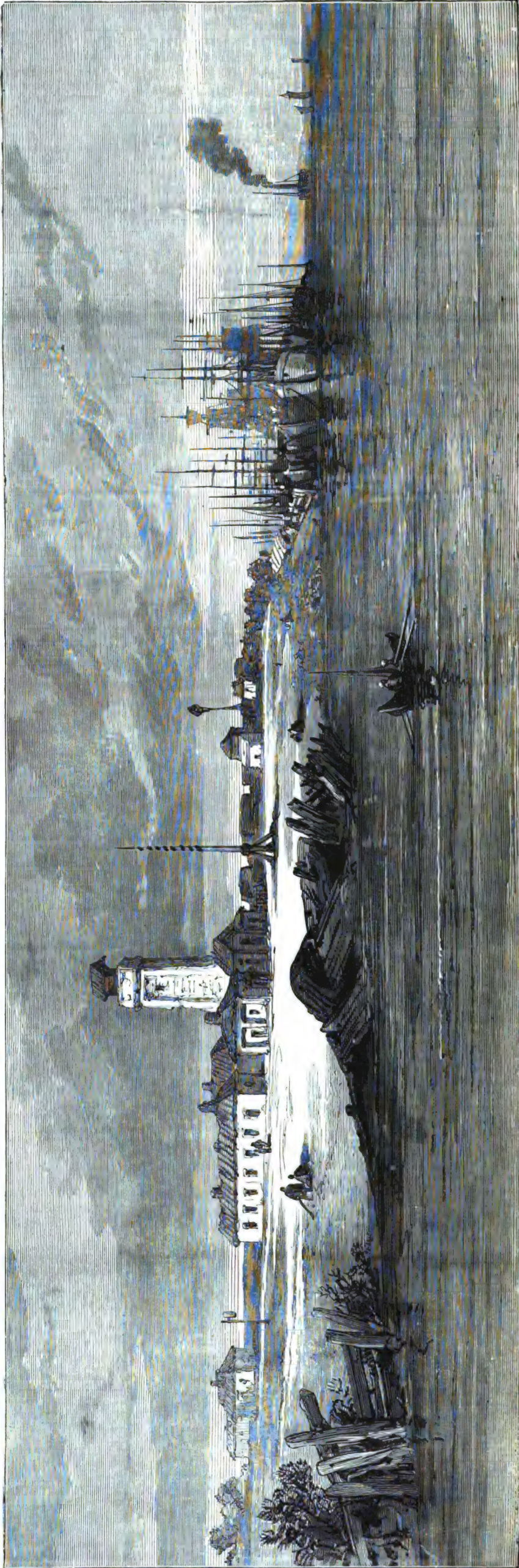
Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., addressed a number of working men at Nottingham on Wednesday night, the occasion being the opening of a coffee tavern. He said that he took the ground of total abstinence. He had tried it himself for twenty-five years with excellent results, and therefore he wished to point out to working men the extreme folly of wasting their means in intoxicating drink.

Upon the arrival of the Inman steamer City of Brussels in the Mersey last Tuesday, an immense crowd hastened to the landing-stage and piers at Liverpool, and numerous congratulations poured in upon the captain, officers, and passengers upon their safety. The steamer was a month overdue; she left New York on April 21, but two days after her departure her screw-shaft broke, and Captain Watkins decided to proceed under canvas. All the passengers are in excellent health, and speak in the warmest terms of Captain Watkins, to whom addresses acknowledging his services have been presented.

At the Gates of Hope Schools, Heneage-lane, on Sunday—Mr. N. Montefiore, president, in the chair—the Rev. Dr. Artom, Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' congregations, distributed the prizes which were awarded at the April examinations to the children of the above-named and also the Villareal and National and Infant Schools. The prize-list includes the Montefiore Scholarships in Hebrew and English, given by Sir A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.; and in the competition for these and for prizes of lower grade a remarkable degree of general intelligence among the pupils was disclosed.



THE WAR: THE TURKISH FORTRESS OF SILISTRIA, ON THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



OLTENITZA, NORTH BANK OF THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN OFFICERS TAKING DOWN THE OTTOMAN FLAG FROM THE LUTFI DJELIL, TURKISH GUN-BOAT, SUNK NEAR BRAILA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

Our Special Artists who attend the movements of the Russian army on the Danube, and the defensive preparations in Turkey, continue to provide an abundance of Sketches both of the places and the actions, becoming more and more important every week, in the great military struggle now fairly commenced.

The Turkish fortified towns of Rustchuk and Silistria, and that of Oltienitza, situated between those towns, but on the Roumanian bank of the Danube, are shown in three of these Illustrations. The passage of the river at Silistria is commanded, it will be observed, by the fortress surrounding the town, and forming a semicircle of which the diameter, 2000 paces in length, is turned towards the Danube. The town is built on a point which runs out towards the river, narrowing it so much that, at the ferry, the crossing is only 800 yards; but above and below the town the river is much wider, and below the town is studded with islands. In the war of 1828-9 the Russian army which attacked Silistria crossed at Hirsova, about fifty-five miles lower, and marched up the right bank. The position of this town, though very important in a strategical point of view, is rather unfortunate, for the table land of Bulgaria, which here approaches close to the Danube, and is 200 ft. high and perfectly flat, overlooks the town at a distance of 1200 yards from the old walls. Where, however, the Russians constructed their batteries fifty years ago, there are now some admirably constructed outworks of a formidable description; the principal of which, on Akbar's hill, immediately south of the town, is said to be one of the most remarkable works lately constructed. The resolute and successful defence of Silistria in 1854, mainly owing to the courage and skill of Captain Butler and Lieutenant Nasmyth of our Army, is not to be forgotten. The Russians would probably not attempt its reduction, but leave a force to prevent their communications being cut by the Silistria garrison.

Silistria was the residence in ancient times of the Patriarch of the independent Bulgarian Church, and later, after the destruction of the first Bulgarian Empire, of the metropolitan of the bishoprics lying between the Danube and the Balkan. In the wars between the Bulgarians and Greeks and the Bulgarians and Magyars the possession of Silistria was often disputed; but its most important part was played in the bold march of Svyatoslav, the Prince of the Russians, who in 967 conquered the town, and then, by the same route that General Diebitch took in 1829, penetrated across the Balkan, stormed Adrianople, and caused a dreadful massacre there. But the Greek Emperor, Joannes Tzimisches, an Armenian, was not, like the Sultan Mahmud, induced to conclude a hasty peace; he attacked and defeated Svyatoslav, forced him back to the Danube, besieged him here, and compelled him to capitulate. In 1388 this town was taken by the Sultan Murad: in 1392 it fell into the hands of the Wallachian Prince Mircha, but was soon incorporated, like all the rest of Bulgaria, into the Turkish Empire by the Sultan Bajazet. About the year 1418 it came into the possession of a communistic sect, formed of Christians and Mahomedans, which, however, was soon destroyed. The town now flourished, and had a rich colony from Ragusa. In 1810 it was taken by the Russian General Count Nicholas Kamenski; in 1812 his successor, Count Kutuzow, razed the fortress to the ground. In 1828 Silistria was besieged, first by the Russian General Count Benkendorf, then by General Roth, later by Generals Scherbatow and Langeron, and finally by Prince Wittgenstein. As the Russians had crossed the Danube elsewhere the town was besieged from the Bulgarian side, but all efforts to take it, from July 21 to Nov. 10 being unsuccessful, the siege was then raised, and during the winter a corps encamped at Kalarasch was charged to keep watch over it. On May 8, 1829, the Russians again crossed the Danube at Hirsova; but the roads being partially destroyed by inundations they only reached Silistria on the 17th, and threw a bridge of boats across the stream below the town. Although the siege was carried on with extraordinary energy by General Krasowski, the town only capitulated on June 30. How, in 1854, the fame of the conqueror of Erivan suffered before the walls of Silistria is still fresh in the memory of all.

The swamps on the left bank of the Danube which, opposite or below Silistria, are twelve miles broad, become gradually narrower up the stream, and at Oltienitza, at the mouth of the Arschik, they cease entirely. Opposite Oltienitza lies the little Turkish town of Turtukai. Here, at a distance of only thirty-five miles from Bucharest, is the most vulnerable point of the Turkish Danube line. Turtukai lies on the lowest ledge of the terrace-like Bulgarian mountains; the ledge is here 60 ft. high and close to the river, while the Roumanian bank is flat; but the town is small, only protected by a few redoubts. It is further from Rustchuk and Silistria than from Bucharest, and is only connected with Schumla by a miserable country road. Opposite the town, but rather above it, lies a Roumanian island, and this would greatly facilitate the crossing of the river. The Russians might occupy the island in the night, throw up fortifications, and then with heavy guns lay Turtukai in ruins; and, having conquered it, they would be able to attack Silistria and Rustchuk in the rear. In 1809 the Russians crossed the Danube here, and in 1853 both Prince Gortschakoff and Omar Pasha recognised the importance of this point. Gortschakoff advanced his centre from Bucharest on the roads to Giurgevo and Oltienitza, and on Nov. 1 and 2 the Turks attempted the passage of the river at both these places. At Oltienitza the passage succeeded, the Turks entrenched themselves, and were attacked on Nov. 4 by Gortschakoff with a great superiority of numbers; Omar Pasha, however, defeated the attack successfully. On Nov. 12 the Turks left the right bank of the river, after having destroyed the bridge over the Arschik, the quarantine building, and their own fortifications; and in the spring of 1854 Omar Pasha withdrew to Schumla, and left the passage across the Danube open to Russia.

A few years ago Rustchuk had no more importance than any other fortified post on the Danube; but railways have made it the key to the passage of the river. It is the terminus of the railway from Varna to the Danube; and on the opposite bank of the river lies Giurgevo, the terminus of the Roumanian line, by which communication is assured with Moldavia, and with Russia through Jassy, and with all Western Wallachia. If the Russians succeed in crossing the river at Rustchuk, or, crossing anywhere near, can seize the fortress of Rustchuk, they will have gained the greatest possible advantage. They will then have kept up their supply by railway not only to the Danube, but to a point within comparatively easy striking distance of the centre of the Balkans. The information at our disposal goes to prove that the fortifications at Rustchuk are in a feeble condition, though the Turks have recently been at work strengthening them, and some heavy guns have been moved here by rail from Varna. Still here, as all along the river, except near Galatz, the Turks have the advantage in the fact that their high right bank commands the left bank of the river. It is scarcely conceivable that the Turks will not defend this point to the utmost; and it is probable that the Russians will go all in their power to secure a passage near their railway terminus, Giurgevo, and to capture Rustchuk and gain the use

of the railway leading on Schumla. The river on the left bank here is comparatively free from marshes; the stream is little more than half a mile in width. It is not likely that the Russians would try to force a passage right under the guns of Rustchuk itself; but rather above or below, and that they would then besiege the place. Our view of Rustchuk was sketched by one of our Special Artists from the Tahaouss Tabia, or Sergeant's Redoubt, on the hill above the town.

The subject of more than one of our Special Artists' sketches, in this week's Number, as well as in our last, is the blowing up and consequent sinking of the Turkish monitor or turreted gun-boat, Lutfi Djellil, by the fire of a Russian battery on the Danube, at the entrance to the Matchin canal, not far from Braila. The crew and officers of the Lutfi Djellil are said to have numbered about two hundred men, and nearly all perished, though some efforts to save them were made by the Russian steam-launches, as is shown in our Illustration, representing the scene only ten minutes after the explosion. The mast of the Turkish gun-boat appears above water, with the Ottoman flag of the Crescent and Star, which the Russian officer, Colonel Straukoff, adjutant to General Saloff, is in the act of taking down. We give another Illustration of the Lutfi Djellil, a vessel built with two revolving turrets, each carrying two large guns; she was one of four gun-boats constructed for the Turkish Government by a Bordeaux firm, and had given much trouble to the Russians between Galatz or Reni and Braila, since the opening of this campaign.

A second Turkish gun-boat was destroyed by the Russians on Saturday morning last. A detachment of forty Russian soldiers, commanded by Lieutenant Dubascheff, accompanied by the commander of the Roumanian flotilla, Major Murgescu, left the northern shore of the Danube in three or four small boats, and proceeded towards the point Petra Fetei, below Matchin and opposite Braila, at which point there was stationed a large Turkish monitor. The night was very dark, and they managed to surround the monitor before being discovered by the Turkish look-outs. When finally observed by the sentries on board they were challenged, and "Who goes there?" rang out on the night air. Major Murgescu replied in Turkish, "Friends." The Turks, evidently not satisfied, commenced firing in the direction of Matchin, not knowing where these boats came from. The shots flew wide of their mark, and did no damage to the daring men in the boats. During the firing several of the Russian soldiers, under the direction of Lieutenant Dubascheff, plunged into the water, swam silently to the hull of the ironclad vessel, and placed the deadly torpedo in close contact with the bottom of the monitor. After the destructive machine had been securely fastened and the wires of an electric battery accurately adjusted, the men retired to the neighbouring shore of the river, and at half-past three in the morning the monitor was blown into the air, with all the officers and crew. The explosion was terrific, and, as nothing is said of the crew being saved, it is supposed that all on board perished with the vessel. The Grand Duke Nicholas has decorated Lieutenant Dubascheff and Chestakoff with the order of St. George. The Roumanian officer, Major Murgescu, is also honoured with a decoration.

The Turkish efforts and reinforcements for strengthening Varna, on the Black Sea coast, are the subject of two Illustrations. It is the opinion of some European visitors that the fortified port of Varna will prove, if only decently defended, impregnable. The old line of bastioned wall has been put in a thorough state of repair. The embrasures have been opened and richly riveted, and guns of heavy calibre put in position, principally in the batteries looking seaward. The six lunettes constructed as advanced works during the memorable defence of 1828-9 are fitted up anew; and, in consonance with the necessities accruing from modern long-range artillery, fourteen forts and redoubts have been constructed on the heights dominating the town at some three miles distance. Turks have always fought well behind fortifications; and, masters of the Black Sea littoral for the moment, thus securing water communications with the base of supply, they will probably give a warm reception to any force attempting the capture or investment of Varna. At this moment seventeen battalions are camped in and about the town. Of these six are of the Egyptian contingent, which latter is accompanied by two batteries of Krupp eight-centimetre field-guns. The various forts and lines mount over three hundred guns varying from ten to fifteen centimetres calibre, and all of the latest model. The supply of ammunition seems unlimited; and all day long the troops toil unloading the barges crammed with shell and cartridge boxes brought up by the transports. The general military command is in the hands of Ruchdi Pasha, an Egyptian by birth. The artillery is directed by a Prussian officer, named Blum, who entered the Turkish service many years ago. The defensive preparations may be said to be completed. We can well understand the importance the Turks attach to Varna. It is the true base of operations in the defence of the Danube.

Our Special Artist with the Turks writes as follows:—

"I was at Varna the other day, just when the spirits of the people were at the lowest ebb; and then, by order of the commandant, everyone from six to sixty years of age, so went the proclamation, had to lend a hand in the construction of those fortifications or additional earthworks which were to defend the land approaches to the town. It was a most picturesque sight to see this general turn-out of the people—willy-nilly, they were all in for it—the lounging Circassian, the peaceable sweetstuff vender, the portly merchant, the agile chimney-sweep, and the grand old Turk, who, having retired years ago from the busy world, thought his remaining days would be spent in Oriental dignity and repose. These were all alike compelled to shoulder mattock and axe, or shovel and spade, and, at least for once in their lives, to serve their country with downright hard labour. Indeed, after their long indulgence of more tedious laziness, it was really astonishing with what zest some of the more able-bodied would enter into their common task of working in the trenches. It is true there were some stout family men who would have given much to be at home; but a spirit of true Republicanism at this moment pervades the Sultan's subjects, and rich and poor have been alike called to the field of action."

With reference, again, to landing the Syrian troops and munitions of war at Varna, our Special Artist writes:—"Imagine the excitement at a place in a state of semi-siege on the arrival of a troop-ship full of bronzed soldiers, who crowd up on to the quay and stare about them with a sort of blank wonder at the fresh scenes and new faces by which they are surrounded. This is the scene which has formed the subject of my sketch; the moment having been chosen when a fleet of boats in the harbour is bringing in the Syrian reinforcements from the troop-ship which is lying off the landing-stage. The officers' luggage is being taken to their quarters by burly carriers. The popular excitement is great; even the veiled fair ones cannot curb their curiosity, and come out to feast their eyes (we only know them by their eyes) on these strange visitors. In the whole crowd of people who have come down to watch the soldiers landing, the only one who seems thoroughly unconcerned is the Arab vender of "lumps of delight," who is arguing deliberately with an old Turkish

purchaser as to the current value of a curious little bit of dingy tin, supposed to be money."

The movement of the Russian forces westward from Bucharest, extending the centre and right wing of their army up the Danube, is still continued, while their left wing serves as a pivot for this grand movement, resting on the positions already taken at Galatz and Braila. Our Special Artist, lately in the great camp of the Cossacks at Barboschi, near Galatz, supplies a couple more sketches of the scenes he beheld there; the one is a trumpeter sounding the call to "boot and saddle," as our old-fashioned cavalry used to have it; but the Cossacks, though wonderful horsemen when mounted, are very slow in getting their horses, their arms, and themselves into marching order. Three quarters of an hour, we are told, is usually required to rouse and set in motion a body of these wild-looking irregular cavalry; but we should think there must be some exaggeration in the statement. They are tall and stalwart men, some with fair hair and white moustaches, not of the Tartar type in face, but more like north-country people of Europe. Their uniform is a dirty blue tunic and breeches, with very clumsy boots, and a peaked cap of oilskin, stuck rather sideways upon the head, which is covered with long matted hair, cut straight and square behind. The arms of the Cossacks are a long lance, with triangular blade, a heavy sword, and a carbine, and sometimes a revolver. They ride the roughest-looking but hardiest ponies, sitting almost on the animal's shoulders, and with the shortest possible stirrups, raising the horseman's knees very high. The saddle is hung round with sacks containing rations or fodder, a cask of water, a long wisp of hay or straw for bedding, portions of a rude tent, and other matters, having a very unmilitary appearance. Each section, battalion, or company marches under its own flag, dedicated to its patron saint, and is accompanied by its own pipers and singers of wild barbaric music. There were ten thousand of these cavalry in the camp near Galatz. It was difficult at first to keep their horses properly watered at a distance from the river; and one of our Artist's sketches shows the primitive sort of rustic machinery erected at the country wells, by the use of which it is customary to draw water, as in many parts of the East.

We hope soon to get some Illustrations of the actual doings in the Asiatic campaign, from another Special Artist who has been dispatched to that quarter. There are numerous Russian telegrams from the Caucasus which show that the Russians have something to do to prevent the Circassians and Turks who have been landed, and with whom the population of Alkhazia has united, from crossing the mountains and carrying the insurrection among the highland tribes dwelling about the Elburz, or eventually into the two Kabardas. With this object General Krawtchenko holds the position of Oligin, above Soukhom Kaleh, and Colonel Shelkowlkoff Toltscha, on the mountain road up from Cape Adler, where, according to the Russians, 3000 Circassians have been landed; while on the River Kodor, to the south of Soukhom Kaleh, a detachment is concentrated under General Alchassoff to prevent the Turco-Circassian force moving along the shore into the plains of Mingrelia. If they did so now the positions of the Russians in the rear of Soukhom Kaleh and Cape Adler would soon become untenable. As yet the descent of the Turks and Circassians on the shore of the Black Sea is only an inconvenience; should, however, the movement spread to the mountain tribes further inland, then the Turkish descent might become a real danger to the Russian lines of communication in the Caucasus.

While Kars and Batoum are kept in check by besieging forces of adequate strength, the Russian main armies in Asia are penetrating into the interior. The right wing is turning the Sogdian Hills, where Mukhtar Pasha is lying, awaiting their arrival. If the movement succeeds, the Russians will proceed by Olti to Hassan Kale, where the Turks may compel a battle before abandoning the road to Erzeroum. Meanwhile, the left wing is marching south in the Valley of the Euphrates, while the extreme left is proceeding from Bayazid to the Lake of Van. The continuation of these movements must sensibly curtail the resources of the Turkish Government.

The notable Turkish city and seaport of Trebizond, on the Black Sea coast of Asia Minor, about a hundred miles from Erzeroum, and somewhat more distant from Kars, has been repeatedly mentioned. We are indebted to an officer of H.M.S. Antelope, which was lately there, having conveyed Sir Arnold Kemball, the British military Commissioner, from Constantinople, for the sketches of various groups of people, including a reinforcement of Turkish soldiery brought about the same time by two transports, under escort of two Ottoman ships of war. The troops were Syrians from the district of Aleppo, some of them almost black in complexion, and not equal to the average of the Turkish army. Many of them were seafick, and required tender nursing or helping along by their comrades. The townspeople showed intense curiosity, but some anxiety respecting the behaviour of these military guests, part of whom were billeted on the householders of Trebizond. Every shop and stall was closed, with shutters fast padlocked; the bazaar was quite deserted. The women, all dressed alike in blue and white checked cotton, sat eagerly watching the soldiers as they arrived. The troops were armed with new Martini-Henry rifles, carefully covered with canvas. A number of large Krupp guns were also landed from a steamer. The Antelope, having left Sir Arnold Kemball and Lieutenant Maitland Dougall, R.N., at Trebizond on Sunday week, returned the same day to the Bosphorus. The British Embassy is at its summer residence of Therapia.

It appears that there has been more fighting in Asia Minor. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Batoum reports another considerable battle there, resulting in another repulse of the Russians. The fight began on Tuesday morning, when the Russians advanced in great force, and attempted to place artillery on the heights between Konsetan and that portion of the Turkish camp commanded by Ali Pasha. With the object of covering their infantry attack, the enemy opened a heavy cannonade; an artillery fight ensued, which lasted for some time. Presently the Russians began, in great masses, to descend the face of the hills, with the view of turning the Turkish fortifications by attacking the position. Ali Pasha, seeing the intention of the Russian commander, made a forward movement, under cover of the fire of the Turkish batteries. A sanguinary battle ensued. The Turkish guns, says the correspondent, played furiously and effectively upon the Russian infantry as they descended the hill, making great havoc in their ranks. The Turkish infantry fought admirably, their fire being very destructive. Notwithstanding the large force which the Russians brought to the attack, and the persistency with which it was made, against the galling fire of the Ottoman artillery and infantry combined, they were ultimately repulsed, leaving great numbers of the dead and wounded on the ground. The engagement lasted ten hours, during which several close combats took place.

The recapture of Ardahan by the Turks, and other Russian defeats or repulses in Asia, are announced in the official telegrams to Constantinople.

The Emperor of Russia will set out from St. Petersburg this day (Saturday) for a second visit to his army on the Danube; he is expected to be at its head-quarters on Wednesday next, and the whole army will move forward about the end of next week. There are strange rumours of peace to be negotiated in a few days, but these seem to rest upon no solid foundation.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, or ecclesiastical head of the Mohammedan religion at Constantinople, has decreed the Jihad, or Holy War, to be maintained by the Sultan against Russia.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon has been vindicating his recent stroke of State policy. The *Moniteur* has published some words which it says were used by the Marshal at his reception on Thursday week. They are these:—"I have the consciousness of having performed a great duty. I have remained and shall remain strictly within the law. It is because I am the guardian of the Constitution that I have acted as I have done, and it is mistaking my character to impute to me any intention of issuing out of the situation by striking a blow at the Constitution. I doubt not that the country will soon perceive that the sole object of what I have done is the safety of France and of the Government she has given herself." Taking advantage of a visit which he paid yesterday week to the works for the Exhibition of 1878, he made a little speech explaining the motives of his recent procedure. He said:—"I have come to put an end to the uneasiness sought to be spread for political ends respecting a national enterprise. I add that the Exhibition is neither postponed nor disturbed. What I have desired—what I firmly desire—is to ensure the security of labour, which alone can make this great enterprise succeed." He attended an agricultural show at Compiègne last Saturday, and, in reply to the Mayor's address, said:—"I am glad to take the opportunity of declaring to all, and particularly to those engaged in labour, that the political act which I have just accomplished should reassure and tranquillise them. It has no other object than to give my Government the strength which it needs to secure stability at home and peace abroad. You may henceforward count upon these advantages. France will not take part in any foreign complication. No one in Europe doubts my word, and of this I receive daily assurance."

The Duke de Broglie has issued a circular to the Procurators-General throughout France on the subject of the present crisis. He remarks that if the Marshal has interfered in the march of politics it is to stop the invasion of Radical theories, which he considers to be incompatible with the peace of society and the greatness of France. He asks them to show firmness and vigilance in the exercise of all their duties. He adds nothing to their existing instructions, but remarks that the insults and coarseness of the press exceed all limits, and tells them they must remind the press by firm repression of the respect due to itself and its readers, and thereby avenge the outraged conscience of the public. Some other points, he adds, demand their special attention, notably the attempt made to justify the civil war of 1871. They must not suffer anything of the kind, nor permit any weakening of the salutary horror which that sinister epoch has left in the memory of the people. The manoeuvre of disturbing the public mind by false news must be repressed.

The *Moniteur* denies that the President has ever had an idea of resigning his office, and declares that he is firmly resolved to retain his powers until their expiration in 1880.

M. Jules Simon has addressed a letter to a Paris paper in defence of the late Administration. He announces the determination of his party to defend the Republic against the coalition of Monarchists to upset the existing Constitution, and he exclaims against the pretension to impose Ministers on the Chambers, and against the reviving of idiotic superstitions in the religious world in order to dupe ignorant people.

M. de Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, received last Saturday the heads of various administrative departments. He complimented the officials of his own office on their spirit of duty and justice and on keeping intact their professional honour amid political vicissitudes.

Fresh changes, in which 270 officials are comprised, are being made in the administrative staff. The nomination of three new prefects was gazetted on Monday, as well as of sixty-nine subordinate functionaries. Of the latter twenty-five have been dismissed and thirty transferred to other posts.

The Commission of Pardons was reconstituted on Wednesday. The Duc de Broglie, who presided at the sitting, stated that the President of the Republic was always ready to show clemency towards the misguided person who had taken part in the Commune if they became repentant.

M. Léon Riant, a former member of the National Assembly, has been appointed Director-General of the Post Office, in place of M. Libon, who shot himself a few days ago.

The race for the Prix du Jockey Club—the French Derby—attracted a large and brilliant assemblage of spectators to the racecourse at Chantilly. Count de Juigné's *Jongleur* won by half a length; Count de Lagrange's *Verneuil* being second; and Baron de Rothschild's *Strachino* third.

The first and second class medals awarded at the Salon are as follows:—

Painting.—First class: Lucien Meline, Alfred Philippe Roll, and Edmond Louis Dupain. Second class: Jules Joseph Meynier, Aimé Nicolas Morot, Alexandre Rapin, Edouard Toudouze, Denis Pierre Bergeret, and Joseph Wencker.

Sculpture.—First class: Just Bequet and Louis Alphonse Eude. Second class: Maximilian Bourgeois, Jean Antonin Injalbert, Edmond Cougny, and Jules Desbois.

Architecture.—First class: Alphonse Paul Simil. Second class: Pierre Louis Benouville, Albert Ballu, and Emile Umann.

Engraving and Lithography.—First class: Henri Dedlich. Second class: Frederic Auguste Laguillermie and Jules Gabriel Levasseur.

ITALY.

The Senate adopted on Tuesday the bill augmenting the Civil List.

The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 275 votes against 120. The subject of debate was the Sugar Duty Bill (which has been passed by 232 votes against 109), and Signor Depretis, in explaining why the Government could not agree to any reduction of revenue, made some remarks on the foreign policy of Italy. The Minister said Italy's relations with all the Powers were of a friendly character, and she had entered into no engagement with any Power whatever. He added "No one has a right to suspect the Ministry of wishing to undertake an adventurous policy, but circumstances might arise such as would render it necessary for the honour and interests of the country to appeal to the loyalty of the King and the valour of the army. Consequently, the Ministry cannot agree to any reduction of the revenue."

The address of the Irish members of Parliament was presented to the Pope on Thursday week by Captain Nolan, Captain O'Beirne, and Mr. O'Clery, who were received with remarkable cordiality. The Pope, in reply, spoke warmly of the devotion of Ireland to the Roman Catholic faith. The American pilgrims were also received by the Pope, to whom addresses were read by the Archbishop of Philadelphia and

another prelate. This was followed by the presentation to the Pope of the offerings from nine dioceses, amounting to upwards of £20,000. The Pope, in reply, spoke at some length on the progress of Catholicism in the United States. His Holiness has received a party of pilgrims from Austria. In addressing them he deplored the change which had come over the behaviour of Austria towards the Holy See, whose rights she had formerly defended even by force of arms. He at the same time praised the zeal of the Austrian Catholics. On Wednesday the Croatian pilgrims were received.

HOLLAND.

The Queen is seriously ill, and the Prince of Orange has been summoned home from Paris.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Princess gave a state dinner on Thursday week at the new palace at Potsdam in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday. The Emperor, the members of the Imperial family, the principal Court dignitaries, Lord and Lady Odo Russell, and the members of the British Embassy and several distinguished Generals were present. The Emperor proposed Queen Victoria's health.

An Imperial order designating the troops ordered to reinforce the German garrisons in Alsace and Lorraine, which the Emperor William considers to be inadequate to the requirements of the service in time of peace, was on Wednesday officially published at Berlin.

Cardinal Ledochowski, the Archbishop of Posen, who was deposed by the Prussian authorities, and took refuge at Rome, has been condemned by default to twelve months' imprisonment for libelling Prince Bismarck, and to 3000 marks fine, or seven months' imprisonment, for continued use of his title and functions. A gentleman named Von Diest has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for libelling Prince Bismarck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

With the Commercial and Customs Treaty of 1867 between Austria and Hungary, an arrangement about the quota to be paid by each side towards common expenses for army, navy, and foreign affairs, was likewise concluded for ten years, and has therefore to be renewed this year. An agreement has been come to on this point, and each Legislature has elected a committee of fifteen members to examine the bill prepared by the two Ministries, which leaves the proportion of thirty-two to sixty-eight, as it was before. The discussions begin at once.

GREECE.

On the assembling of the Chamber on Monday M. Deligeorgis read the Royal decree convening an extraordinary Session of the Legislature. Almost the first act was in opposition to the Ministers, who thereupon resigned. M. Coumoudouros has been summoned by the King to form a new Ministry.

The new Ministry has been constituted as follows:—M. Coumoudouros, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Papamishalopoulos, Minister of the Interior; M. Condostavlos, Minister of Justice; M. Sotiroupolos, Minister of Finance; M. Notaras, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction; Bouboulis, Minister of Marine; and M. Petmazas, Minister of War.

There appears to be a great deal of warlike enthusiasm at Athens. A large crowd assembled before the Royal Palace at Athens on Monday evening, and the King appeared on the balcony and consented to receive a deputation. Subsequently his Majesty addressed the people, expressing his thanks for their patriotic sentiments, and assuring them that he was always watchful of the national interests and solicitous for the country's future.

AMERICA.

As announced last week, Queen Victoria's birthday has been celebrated at Petersburg, Virginia, with special religious services and public festivity. A military parade was held and artillery salutes fired; and on Thursday week a banquet in honour of the event was given, the Governor of Virginia presiding. In the course of the dinner a telegram was received from President Hayes expressing his hope that peace would still continue between England and the United States. In harbour of New York the shipping was decorated with flags.

President Hayes has written to Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, enjoining retrenchment and a necessity for a reform of the Customs service on a business basis free from partisan control or interference with politics. Mr. Sherman has accordingly issued orders applying these principles immediately to the New York Custom House.

The Cabinet has determined that Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, shall address a letter to the Mexican Government notifying that it must take immediate steps to prevent raids across the Rio Grand into Texas, or otherwise the military commander in Texas will be instructed to follow marauders into Mexican territory and punish them there.

A meeting of the leading merchants of New York has been held, and a committee appointed to urge the Government to participate in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

There has been a fight between the Indians and the United States troops, in which a number of the former were killed. One American officer and seven soldiers were wounded and four soldiers killed.

CANADA.

Her Majesty's birthday has been celebrated with great loyalty throughout the Dominion.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram of Sunday's date, says that there is little change to report in the condition or prospects of the famine districts. There has been a cyclone at Guntur, and some heavy rain in Madras town, but it did not penetrate very far inland. Reports from Pershaw state that the Amcer of Cabul has released his son Yakob Khan, and it is added that Yakob Khan immediately started for Herat in command of troops. Another rumour states that Persian troops are being massed apparently for a demonstration against Herat. Indian papers lately asserted that Mr. Shaw had been appointed British Resident at Kashgar, but nothing is yet definitely settled. The first distribution of the new orders of knighthood of the Indian empire, the creation of which was announced at the Imperial assemblage, has been postponed to the first anniversary of the assumption of the Imperial title. The Bengal Government is preparing a scheme for establishing courts of intermediate appeal throughout the country, each court to consist of one civilian and one native judge.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated May 29, states that the Parliament of Victoria has been opened, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy being elected Speaker. A new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Berry; Secretary for Lands, Mr. Longmore; Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Lalor; Commissioner of Railways, Mr. Woods.

The mail from New South Wales has arrived with news to April 6. The principal political event reported in the papers is the resignation of the Robertson Ministry, and the formation of a new Cabinet under Mr. Parkes. The late Ministry, after being defeated, advised the Governor to dissolve Parliament;

but his Excellency declined; and it was stated that the advice was accepted by the Governor on the condition that the Ministry were able to obtain supplies necessary to carry on the various departments of the public service, pending an appeal being made to the constituencies. On March 14 the Colonial Treasurer moved the House into Committee of Supply; but was met by an amendment, moved by Mr. Piddington, the leader of the Opposition, declining to grant supplies to a defeated Government under circumstances which would, in all probability, result in two general elections within a short period of time. The Government were outvoted in the division by thirty-three to twenty-seven, and the Governor having declined to grant a dissolution, Mr. Robertson and his colleagues resigned. Mr. Parkes was then intrusted by his Excellency with the task of forming a new Administration, and on March 22 the names of the new Ministers were announced in both Houses. Mr. Parkes takes the office of Premier and Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Piddington that of Colonial Treasurer. At the time the mail left nearly all the members of the new Ministry had been re-elected.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sir Charles Reed, the chairman of the London School Board, formally opened the new schools erected by the board in Hanover-street, City-road, on Monday evening.

Mr. Stephenson, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Mrs. Stephenson, held a *Conversazione* on Thursday at the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Creswick, the actor, was entertained at a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, previous to his departure for Australia. Dr. Doran presided.

Messrs. Christie sold yesterday week a relic of the Indian Mutiny—a Sevres vase given by Louis XVI. to Tippoo Sahib and taken by the English at the siege of Seringapatam. It realised £425.

Monday being Trinity Monday a special general court was held at the Trinity House on Tower-hill, at which the Duke of Edinburgh was re-elected Master, and Admiral Sir Richard Collinson Deputy Master, for the ensuing year.

A meeting of the Social Science Association took place on Monday night—the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., in the chair—at which Miss Emily Shirreff read a paper on Trained Teachers for Secondary Schools.

Last Saturday the annual conference of the Society of Friends upon their schools was held in Devonshire House, Bishopsgate-street, and most numerously attended. A tabular statement was furnished respecting twelve public schools of the society.

The discussion on a paper read last week at the Royal United Institution, by Captain Colomb, on Russian Development and our Naval and Military Position in the North Pacific, was concluded at a meeting held last Tuesday, under the presidency of General Collinson. Among the speakers were Captain Pim, M.P., Lord Dunsany, and Sir Henry Codrington.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the third week of May) was 81,046, of whom 37,223 were in work-houses and 43,823 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in last year there was a total increase of 996, but a decrease of 6226 and 15,684 compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875 and 1874 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 711, of whom 455 were men, 214 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

Meetings on the subject of spelling reform were held on Tuesday at the Society of Arts. The conference in the morning was presided over by the Rev. A. H. Sayce, Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford University; and the Rev. R. Morris, LL.D., was chairman in the evening. Among the speakers were Dr. Gladstone, Dr. Angus, Dr. Murray, Sir C. Reed, Mr. A. J. Ellis, Mr. Isaac Pitman, and Mr. Washington Moon. Letters in support of the movement from the Bishop of Exeter and Mr. Lowe were read. The object of the meetings was to support the resolution of the School Board for London in favour of a Royal Commission of Inquiry on the subject. Resolutions were passed, and a deputation—consisting of Professor Max Müller, Mr. Sayce, Dr. Morris, Dr. Murray, Mr. Sweet, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Pitman, Mr. Moon, Mr. Arding, with power to add to their number—was appointed to lay them before the Education Department.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday evening at the Townhall, Stratford, for the purpose of considering what course should be taken for the raising of funds for the Essex Industrial Schools. The amount required for the schools is £12,000. Of this the county has contributed £5000, and £3000 has already been subscribed, which leaves the sum of £4000 to be raised. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting approved of the proposals to provide the school with such suitable buildings as will enable it to continue an efficient instrument for the rescue of neglected children and the prevention of crime. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Freeman and adopted. Mr. Baring, M.P., then moved the following resolution:—"That the vast and rapidly increasing population makes the question of an industrial school specially pressing for this portion of the county, and this meeting therefore strongly recommends the Essex Industrial School to the support of the inhabitants." This was adopted, and a committee thereupon appointed to carry out the resolutions.

There were 2158 births and 1392 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 115 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 19, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 69 from smallpox, 56 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 220 deaths were referred against 245 and 246 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 7 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which in the two preceding weeks had been 78 and 70, were 69 last week; 28 were certified as unvaccinated, 17 as vaccinated, and in the remaining 24 cases nothing was stated as to vaccination in the medical certificates. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs were 303 last week, against 355 and 338 in the two previous weeks, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 78. In Greater London 2607 births and 1643 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 31.1 and 19.6 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature was 49.1 deg., and 5.3 deg. below the average. The mean was below the average on each day of the week, and on Wednesday was so low as 45.2 deg., showing a deficiency of 9.1 deg. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 13.5 hours, out of 111.4 hours that the sun was above the horizon.



THE WAR: CAMP OF COSSACKS NEAR GALATZ—TRUMPETER SOUNDING
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF



OOT AND SADDLE"—DOBRUDSCHA HILLS IN THE BACKGROUND.

: SPECIAL ARTISTS.

The Extra Supplement.

"DOCTORING OLD TIME."

This humorous notion of a careful old fellow employing his leisure hour in an attempt to correct the paces of a crazy old clock and to clear its internal machinery of dust by a few puffs of air from the cottage bellows is well enough shown in the picture, by Mr. H. B. Roberts, which we have engraved. "Old Time" may be imagined to be diseased in the chest, and grievously scant of breath, or to have his air-passages in a state of congestion, requiring some kind of surgery to set him to rights; and here is the simple process of ventilating and cleansing, which is expected to have a beneficial result. We have heard of a spider's web, formed in the interior of a clock which had been left many days without winding up, materially disturbing its movement when it was once more set a-going.

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons, after an unusually long Whitsuntide recess, reassembled on Thursday; but the attendance was very thin, and the business on the Agenda Paper of rather an unattractive and uninteresting character so far as the general public was concerned. The fact of Mr. Gladstone having changed to Birmingham for the nonce the venue for the prosecution of his case against Turkey and his arraignment of the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government had the effect of imparting a feeling of apathy and indifference to the few independent representatives who had put in an appearance—and who seemed to regard the business before them as "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable." Sir E. Watkin gave notice that on Thursday he would ask the Attorney-General whether his attention had been called to the reported observations of the Lord Chief Justice during the trial of the case "Twycross v. Grant" in respect to certain practices prevalent on the Stock Exchange. Dr. Playfair intimated his intention on Monday to question the First Lord of the Admiralty with reference to the outbreak of scurvy during the late Arctic Expedition. Mr. Cowen likewise notified that on the same day he would ask the Home Secretary to place on the table a detailed list of the privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Channel Islands, as referred to by the right hon. gentleman in his speech of May 4. Mr. Sandford called attention to the omission from the bluebooks on Turkey of all mention of the conversations between Lord Salisbury and the Duke Decazes at Paris, and between Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck at Berlin; to the proceedings of the Conference at Constantinople; and moved for the production of copies of any minutes of the aforesaid conversations at Paris and Berlin. Mr. Bourke, who was very imperfectly heard in the gallery, observed that neither Russia nor any other Power had reason to suppose that the terms of peace could be other than those which Europe generally would assent to. As to the despatches relating to the conversations alluded to, all he had to say was that those conversations were of the most confidential character, and therefore her Majesty's Government felt that they would be extremely blameable if they had made them public. They had received no communication from the Russian Government on the subject of the localisation of the war. After a few words from Lord Elcho expressive of his satisfaction at hearing that the terms of peace would be made a matter of European arrangement, Mr. Sandford withdrew his motion. Lord Elcho, subsequently recurring to the Eastern Question, strongly urged her Majesty's Government to be prompt and even lavish in making every necessary preparation for such eventualities as might be anticipated in regard to the present war, and expressed a hope that the House would receive an assurance to that effect. Mr. G. Hardy said that though the forces were maintained on a peace footing, he had not overlooked what might be a possible, but he hoped not a probable, contingency. The House then resolved itself into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, when several votes were taken.

About 5000 miners engaged at the Fife and Clackmannan Collieries were "locked out" last Saturday, in consequence of a refusal to submit to a reduction of wages.

News has been received from the senior naval officer at Zanzibar of the capture, by the boats of the *dépôt-ship* London, of three slave-dhows, having on board 160 slaves.

June 4 is now named as the date for the meeting of the international conference on the question of resuming the works on the St. Gothard Tunnel; and the meeting will be held at Lucerne, instead of at Berne.

Mr. Serjeant Cox will preside at the festival of the News-vendors' Institution at Willis's Rooms on July 10, when the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and a large number of the friends and supporters will be present.

A new railway connecting the fishing port of St. Ives with the West Cornwall line, now in possession of the Great Western Company, was opened last week. The new line is only four miles and a half long, but is very picturesque.

A Liverpool merchant on Tuesday received six casks of Canadian ale from a celebrated brewer in Toronto, made from Canadian malt and hops. It is intended to introduce Canadian beer into England upon a large scale. 1620 quarters of Canadian beef were landed by the same steamer.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning St. John's Church, Nottingham, was broken into, entrance having been effected through one of the chancel windows; an altar candle was used as a light. The poor-box was rifled and some of the communion plate taken. The thieves have not been arrested.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., with Mrs. Brassey and family, arrived in his yacht Sunbeam off Hastings last Saturday evening, having accomplished a trip round the world, and having travelled 36,000 miles under steam and canvas during forty-six weeks.

The inspection of the East Kent Yeomanry took place on Monday at Dover, under Colonel Tower, C.B. During the week the regiment displayed great aptitude in outpost duty. A ball, at which the leading families of the county were present, was also given.

It is announced that Commodore Sullivan, C.B., who has arrived on the West Coast of Africa from the Cape, has been instructed to open negotiations with the King of Dahomey and to ascertain if it be true that he is ready to comply with the demands made by England if the blockade of his coast be withdrawn.

A portrait of Mr. Weekes, R.A., recently deceased (whose memoir appears in the Obituary column, at page 526), was given in the Number of this Journal for July 25, 1863; one of the Hon. Mr. Motley (of whom an Obituary notice also appears) was given on May 29, 1869; and one of the Rev. G. T. Perks, Wesleyan Minister, who died on Monday, appeared in our Number for Aug. 16, 1873, on the occasion of his being made President of the Wesleyan Conference.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[FIFTH NOTICE.]

Mr. H. Stacy Marks, R.A.'s, "Bit of Blue" (246) may be accepted as one of the artist's happiest studies of the manners and customs of the antiquarian race. The archaeologist, the osteologist, and the ornithologist have already been most successfully delineated by Mr. Marks; and in this very unpretending but eminently pleasing and skilfully executed work we have the "keramicologist" or china-maniac in his fullest bloom. The dementia of the old gentleman who gloats over his choice sample of blue and white pottery is not by any means of the violent kind. It is mild, placid, and benign; and we suspect, moreover, that there is a good deal of method in the venerable collector's madness, and that, on the whole, he is much more the kind of old gentleman to pick up "a bit of blue" for half-a-crown in some old woman's cottage down in Staffordshire than to pay a hundred guineas for it at Christie's. A more ambitious effort of Mr. Marks's pencil is "The Spider and the Fly" (313). Here we have Graniteheart Trapbois, Esq., of the City of London, money scrivener and moneylender at home, transacting business with a client; that is to say, a bloated human spider in his den devouring at his leisure a gay young fly of a cavalier, for whom post obits have no terror, and who thinks sixty per cent quite a normal rate of usance. The figures of the scrivener and his victim are admirable studies, in Mr. Marks's best manner; the expression of craft, astuteness, and implacability on the one hand, and of rollicking recklessness on the other, being most subtly conveyed. The usurer's den is one of those seventeenth century interiors in the delineation of which this artist is well-nigh unrivalled; and the books and papers, the gold, the seals and musty parchments are all most dexterously rendered. Let us, in passing, renew our acquaintance with Miss M. Brooks's extremely charming "Little Wisdom" (253), the full-length portrait of a little maiden in the Vandyck costume and the crimson rash. This picture has met with deserved success; and it is everywhere talked of as one of the best "fancy" portraits in the Academy—natural, unaffected, and easy, but full of vigour and expression. There is something so prettily sober, so delightfully demure about this precociously sapient little lady that the spectator can scarcely help fancying that in after life she will develop into the most notable of notable housewives—the mightiest of potentates in the kitchen, the pantry, and the still-room, and great alike in pickling and preserving, or ordaining the collaring of lampreys (one of Mrs. Delany's brightest accomplishments) and the making of "quaking puddings": in which last, it may not be generally known, the exemplary Rachel Lady Russell was an accomplished proficient. Our books of cookery and household recipes owe, indeed, a very large debt of gratitude to the widows of the nobility and gentry who had been beleaguered for high treason; and it is not difficult to imagine these bereaved ladies endeavouring to solace their long and dreary widowhood by now and again devising a new mode of making "a brau tart of several sweetmeats," or of concocting a "rare conserve of gilliflowers," or a "syrup of hyasop-water for the chine-cough." Lady Russell was really an adept in such matters, and she was only surpassed by Anne Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. It was but natural. The poor noble dames could not be continually writing edifying letters to Bishops, or listening to the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

There is a great deal to admire in Mr. J. Aumonier's "Eastern Broad, Suffolk" (265), a simple, unobtrusive work, but carefully and appropriately painted, and not by any means devoid of a touch of poetic spirit in the true "chill October" vein. Our Norfolk and Suffolk "broads" are, graphically, not half so well known as they deserve to be: yet they constitute a thoroughly characteristic feature of English inland scenery, and, properly treated, may be made as pictorial, although perhaps they are not so picturesque, as the lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland. Another modest and meritorious production is Mr. J. R. Reid's "Country Butcher's Shop" (71). We admire the clever drawing and the skilful apportionment of light and shade in Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A.'s, "Bianca's Lovers" (280), but we are scarcely so much enamoured with the colour, which is opaque and brickdusty. Mr. E. Benson's "Last Worshipper" (289), described in the catalogue as "an Egyptian in whom has survived some tradition of the ancient religion of the land prostrating himself in adoration before a head of the Sphinx," is commendable on the score of its serious intent and careful execution; nor does it lack matter for reflection in raising the curious question as to the precise period at which the Egyptians of old abandoned the worship of Isis and Osiris, of the Sphinx, and of the innumerable cow, cat, ape, and serpent divinities of the Nile. We learn from the historians that so late as the seventh century there were Italian peasants—*pagani*—who were still pagans, and who worshipped Pan, Bacchus, and Maia; but the Egyptian Pantheon was probably stamped out three or four centuries earlier—in all likelihood by the hermits of the Thebaid. Mr. E. Benson has evidently an eclectic and speculative mind; and in these days of clever and vivacious vulgarity it is something, even, to be serious.

Mr. Walter C. Stacey's "Back Again" (298)—a young sailor, just come home, narrating his experiences of a seafaring life to his delighted family—is one of those pictures for which a certain amount of popularity may safely be predicted, but the production of which does not require the expenditure of any very exhausting amount of inventiveness. It is very well modelled and very smoothly painted, and the listening expression in the countenance of the sailor's auditors is cleverly conveyed. Mr. T. Armstrong's "Feeding Pigeons" (301) is one of the most strongly-pronounced *Præ-Rafaelite* works in the Academy; and we confess that we should be able to appreciate its merits far better were "Feeding Pigeons" hung at the Grosvenor Gallery instead of at Burlington House. It is as out of place in Piccadilly (under Piccadilly's actual art-conditions) as a Trappist would be on the Ladies' Lawn at Goodwood. We say this without intending the slightest disrespect to Mr. Armstrong, whose work is full of estimable qualities—thoughtfulness and refinement pre-eminent among them. Still, those qualities are here, virtually, as caviar to the general. A similar remark will apply to the elaborate and studious productions of Mr. T. M. Rooke—the triad of pictures numbered 573, 574, and 575, and purporting to illustrate the story of Ruth. That these studies display a vast amount of conceptive and executive talent is undeniable; nor is it unlikely that a great many critics may claim for Mr. T. M. Rooke the possession of positive genius. It is a talent or a genius, however, which may be held to be, to most intents and purposes, esoteric on these walls. Academy visitors are, generally, too miscellaneous a class to comprehend the meaning and significance of the angular figures, the abnormal attitudes, the wan faces, the elfin tresses, and, in particular, the amazingly "crinkled" and corrugated draperies, the secret of manufacturing which both Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Rooke seemed to have learned from Mr. E. Burne Jones. We do not for a moment dispute the claim of such studious and capable professors of a peculiarly recondite school of art to adequate representation in public; but, for their own sakes,

perhaps it would be better if they availed themselves of the wider platform and the more congenial audience which might be found under Sir Coutts Lindsay's hospitable roof in New Bond-street.

There is nothing whatever abstruse or esoteric about Mr. E. Croft's "Ironsides Returning from Sacking a Cavalier's House" (528). Very grim and plain sailing realism indeed is apparent in the cavalcade of Roundheads, led, no doubt, by Captain Bind-their-Kings-in-Chains or Lieutenant Hew-Agag-in-pieces; and in the lurid glare of the burning manor-house in the distance. The picture is a very valuable specimen of historical *genre* treated in a solid downright fashion. In another picture, "Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor" (497), Mr. E. Croft has scarcely, to our thinking, been so successful as in his "Ironsides." The composition is bisected (and not agreeably so) into an upper and a lower storey; and Cromwell, who is in the topmost half, does not seem the principal personage in the assemblage. Otherwise the work is full of Mr. Croft's ordinary vigour and decision: going straight to the point, and of that point making the most that can be made.

Mr. Val. Prinsep, in a freak, presumably of daring caprice, essayed to extract some poetic sentiment from the apparently prosaic topic of a tribe of brawny young washerwomen drying their laundry-work on the slopes of a breezy down. Mr. Prinsep might have justified his audacity, had he so chosen, by pointing out that the washing of the heroes of the Iliad was always "done" at home; and that the Iphigenias and Electras did not disdain the labours of the wash-tub. "Mangling," it must be admitted, was an operation performed, not by the Grecian princesses, but by their papas, abroad. Now the class of subjects taken up by Mr. Prinsep, casually, and seemingly for a frolic, has been adopted systematically and with deliberation by that very capable and constantly improving painter Mr. R. W. Macbeth. "Potato Harvest in the Fens" (1031), must be taken as substantially a sequel and pendant to the "Agricultural Gang" of last year. The work before us is throughout distinguished for good work and intensity of purpose. Potatoes are certainly not poetical things abstractedly considered, although in the city of Metz or of Nancy (we forget which) there is a very beautiful bronze statue erected to the memory of Parmentier, "L'Introduit de la Pomme-de-terre en France." Nor, æsthetically considered, are the strong-limbed ladies whose duty it is to gather in the potato crop very interesting beings. There is, nevertheless, a pleasing amount of really poetical feeling in Mr. Macbeth's powerfully-drawn, well-grouped composition, in which, in addition to undeniable firmness and vigour, we distinctly recognise the existence of that refinement and of that subtle and delicate truth which some critics have failed to find in the "Potato Harvest." Its prominent faults are, to our thinking, an occasional inclination on the part of the painter to overstrain his attitudes, merely for the purpose of manifesting his mastery over the difficulties of draughtsmanship; and, next, a tendency in certain tones of the colour to an unhealthy looking lividness. For the rest, Mr. Macbeth will assuredly achieve great things if he adheres to his arduous enterprise of interpreting the Poetry of Common Life. The late admirable Mason, the lamented Frederic Walker, made bright steps in this long neglected branch of art; but in the exquisite productions of both artists there are signs of manual feebleness and indecision. Mr. Macbeth possesses strength as well as refinement, and, with unremitting study and practice, he should go far. We could wish, on the other hand, to Mr. Hubert Herkomer, another most meritorious and improving painter, the possession of a little less strength and a little more subtlety. "Der Bittgang: peasants praying for a successful harvest" (916) is almost overwhelmingly bold and dashing. You like a friend to shake hands with you; still, you are apt to wince when he grips your fingers, as it were, in an iron vice. When Mr. Herkomer pictorially salutes us, he seems to be inclined to wring our hand off at the wrist; and his colour is as uncompromising as his handling. In 417, a portrait of "Mr. Henry Mason" the artist is more subdued, and not at all the less pleasing on that account. A very thoughtful and suggestive "fancy" portrait is Mr. William Chappell's "Bavarian Schoolgirl" (433), a very graceful composition, full of sweetness and modesty of expression.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Tannhäuser" was given on Friday, for the first time this season, with a cast nearly identical with that of past performances. Again the Elisabeth of Mdle. Albani displayed that ideal grace and tenderness and special musical charm which were so conspicuous on the production of the Italian version of the opera here last season, and on its repetitions.

The cast included, also as before, Mdle. Cottino as the Shepherd, Signor Carpi as Tannhäuser, M. Maurel as Wolfram, Signor Pavani as Walther, Signor Capponi as the Landgrave, and Signori Sabater, Scolara, and Raguer respectively as Heinrich, Bitterolf, and Reinmar; the part of Venus having been transferred to Mdle. Smeroschi.

Since our last notice Madame Adelina Patti has repeated her performances as Dinorah, and as Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni;" and on Tuesday appeared, for the first time this season, as Caterina, in "L'Etoile du Nord."

The third of the Floral Hall concerts, on Saturday afternoon, included brilliant vocal performances by Madame Adelina Patti, Mdles. Albani and Marimon, and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera Company.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty last week was the production on Thursday of "Robert le Diable," the first of Meyerbeer's three great historico-legendary operas, "Les Huguenots" and "Le Prophète" being the others. Most of the important features of the cast were identical with those of past performances by Mr. Mapleson's company, when occupying Drury-Lane Theatre. The chief exception was the character of Alice, the peasant-girl, whose benign influence foils the spells of the fiend Bertram exercised over her foster-brother, Robert of Normandy. In the part referred to Mdle. Salla sang with much grace, and was particularly successful in the aria "Vanne, vanne," the couplets "Nel lasclar," in the scene with Bertram at the cross, and in the two trios with that character and Roberto.

As the Princess Isabelle Mdle. Alwina Valleria sang the brilliant music of the character with much fluency, and gained great applause, especially in the air "In vano il Fato," in prominent passages of the second finale, in the duet with Roberto, and the cavatina, "Roberto, o tu che adoro."

Signor Fancelli, as Robert, sang effectively, as did Signor Foli as Bertram. Each of these two performances, however, would have been the better for a little more animation in acting. Signor Rinaldini was, as formerly, an efficient Ram-baldo, and other characters were filled by M. Gounet and Signor Brocolini and Grazi.

The scenery, by Messrs. Grieve and Fox, includes a beautiful view of the Sicilian seashore and a picturesque representation of the ruined cloisters by moonlight. In this latter there

is some excellent ballet-action, with the very clever solo dancing of Mdlle. Kattie Lanner as Elena, the principal of the resuscitated nuns.

The important orchestral and choral effects were forcibly rendered, Sir M. Costa having occupied his usual place as conductor.

"Faust" was given on Saturday, with the important specialties of Madame Christine Nilsson's fine performance as Margherita, and that of M. Faure as Mephistophiles. Signor Fancelli, as Faust, sang effectively, as did Mdlle. Justine Macvitz as Siebel. Signor del Puente was a very satisfactory Valentine; the small part of Marta was well filled by Madame Lablache, as was that of Wagner by Signor Franceschi.

On Tuesday Mdlle. Chiomi made her first appearance here, as Lucia, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and met with a favourable reception. For Thursday "Faust" was announced, and for Saturday "Robert le Diable." On Tuesday next Signor Talbo is to make his first appearance as the Duke in "Rigoletto."

Rossini's "Otello" is announced as in preparation, with Madame Christine Nilsson as Desdemona, M. Faure as Iago, and Signor Tamberlik as Otello.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The performances at the Royal Albert Hall came to a close this week with two supplemental concerts—one on Monday afternoon and another on Tuesday evening. The programme on the first occasion comprised the "Kaiser Marsch" and selections from "Die Meistersinger," "Siegfried," "Das Rheingold," and "Die Walküre;" the principal singers having been Madame Materna, Frau von Sadler-Grün, Herr Unger, and Herr Carl Hill.

On Tuesday the "Huldigungs Marsch" and extracts from "Tristan und Isolde," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung" were given. The principal singers were again Madame Materna, Herr Unger, and Herr Hill. At the close of the performance Herr Wagner addressed the orchestral players in German, expressing his gratification at their exertions.

The larger share of conducting has devolved on Herr Richter, whose skill in this respect appears to surpass that of Wagner himself.

It is unquestionable that the chief effects throughout the Festival were produced by the orchestral pieces, especially those selected from the operas which preceded the "Nibelungen" series in composition. The performances in this respect, and in the case of the principal vocalists, especially Madame Materna and Herr Carl Hill, have been generally excellent. Whether the result of the festival will be to enhance, or to weaken, the general desire to hear Wagner's latest works in stage performance here is open to question. The sanction given by himself to a hearing of music detached from those accessories of scenery and stage action which he had heretofore pronounced to be indispensable to its comprehension, is calculated to lead to the inference either that his theories are not sound or that his practice is elastic.

The Sacred Harmonic Society closed its forty-fifth season yesterday (Friday) week with performances of Spohr's oratorio "The Last Judgment," and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie." The solo singers in the first were Mesdames Sinico and Poole, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. L. Thomas; in the other work Miss A. Larkcom, Madame Clara Suter, and Madame Poole. Among the most effective pieces during the evening were the trio, "Hearts feel that love Thee," sung by the ladies just named, and the overture and war march, also from "Athalie." Sir M. Costa conducted, as usual.

The first of a series of opera concerts was given at the Royal Aquarium on Saturday evening, when a varied programme was contributed to by Mdlles. Valleria and Rodani, and Signori Carrion and Brocolini, besides orchestral performances, and the solo pianoforte playing of Mdlle. Debillent.

The last but one of this season's New Philharmonic concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, when the programme was of strong and varied interest, having comprised Beethoven's symphony in B flat; Sir J. Benedict's overture to "The Tempest," and Auber's to "La Sirène;" a pianoforte concerto by Liszt, executed by M. Joseph Wieniawski; and a concerto of Corelli, played by that successful young violinist M. Paul Viardot. The vocalists were Mdlle. Rosavella and Herr Arnim von Boehme.

The seventh concert of the Philharmonic Society on Monday evening included performances of Spohr's great symphony known as "The Power of Sound," Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," that by Wagner to "Tannhäuser," and Professor G. A. Macfarren's violin concerto, finely played by Herr Straus. Madame Campobello-Sinico and Signor Campobello were the vocalists.

The concert given on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, in commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Moore, consisted chiefly of songs and ballads with which his name is associated both poetically and musically. Misses Helen D'Alton and Robertson, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, were the solo singers—some glees having been contributed by the London Glee and Madrigal Union.

Concerts begin to crowd upon us fast, if not furious. Among the most important ones held this week was Madame Puzzi's annual concert, which took place at St. George's Hall on Monday morning; a chamber concert was given by Mr. Alfred Gilbert and Madame Gilbert, at Langham Hall, on Wednesday; Mr. and Madame Frank Elmore's complimentary benefit concert took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday; Miss Kate Westrop gave an evening concert on the same day at the Royal Academy of Music; and yesterday (Friday) evening, in the same place, Mr. C. H. Couldery was to give a performance of a sacred cantata, "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," composed by himself; followed by a miscellaneous selection.

A series of performances of operas in English, under the direction of Mr. George Perren, was begun at the Alexandra Palace on Tuesday, when "Il Trovatore" was given, with Miss Arabella Smythe as Leonora. For Thursday "Maritana" was announced, with Miss Edith Wynne as the heroine.

The fourth matinée of the Musical Union, directed by Mr. John Ella, took place on Tuesday, when the programme included Mozart's string quartet in D minor, and Beethoven's in D major, and a trio by M. Saint-Saens, who was the pianist, Signor Papini having been the leading violinist.

The last subscription concert of the season of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir took place on Thursday evening, when a selection of sacred and secular music was performed. An extra concert is to be given on June 28.

The fifth of Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recitals was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, with a programme comprising important works by Brahms, Beethoven, Schumann, and Clementi.

This (Saturday) afternoon "Elijah" is to be performed for

the benefit of Mr. William Carter, who will conduct, and whose excellent choir will render the important choral music of the work.

Herr Rubinstein's extraordinary pianoforte performances have proved even more attractive and successful this year than they were last, great as the result then was. His recitals are to close this (Saturday) afternoon; and next Monday he is to give a grand farewell concert at the Crystal Palace.

Madame Christine Nilsson will give a morning concert at St. James's Hall next Wednesday, in aid of the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses. In addition to her own performances those of several other eminent artists are announced.

Preparations are making by the International Mozart Society for a grand festival in honour of that composer, to be held during the latter part of July at Salzburg, his native town. It is proposed that two evening performances and one morning performance shall be given in the college hall. Herr Desseoff is to have the direction of the festival; and nearly the whole of the orchestra of the Vienna Court Opera House have promised to assist. Besides the musical proceedings, there are to be entertainments of a varied character, such as assemblies, regattas, and performances in the theatre. Should the festival be a success, it is proposed to repeat it periodically.

Mdlle. Titens has been seriously ill; but she is, we are glad to hear, sufficiently improved to give good ground for hope of her ultimate recovery.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DERBY.

As is almost invariably the case, the present week has been the most important in the sporting calendar; for not only has the greatest race of the year taken place, but on Monday last there were two contests for the title of champion in other branches of our "national sports." The weather on Monday was very cold and windy; but there was considerable improvement on the following day, and our great annual holiday was rendered additionally pleasant by one of the first real summer days of the season. The meeting opened auspiciously on Tuesday, as there were large fields for every event, and the Woodcote Stakes fully maintained its prestige as one of the most important of the early two-year-old races. The Craven Stakes was certainly a match between Dalham and Controversy; and though the latter was decidedly the better of the two last season, he does not appear to have retained his form, so the great race that the Duke of Westminster's horse ran with Umpire at Manchester last week naturally made him a strong favourite, and, leaving Controversy just as he liked at the distance, he won very easily indeed. In the Egmont Plate, Tripplet showed that he retained all his brilliant speed, and successfully conceded 17 lb. to the much-improved Pluton. No less than sixteen ran for a Maiden Plate for two-year-olds, for which Hackthorpe, a colt of Lord Lonsdale's, reported to be 7 lb. in front of Birdie, was at once made a very hot favourite, and had no trouble in winning. The absence of any performer of note appeared to make the Woodcote Stakes an unusually open race, and of the thirteen starters only Thurio and Chevalon had ever previously carried silk. Anything of Mr. Peck's is invariably heavily supported by the public, and as Cyprus, by Lord Clifden—Idalia, had very good looks to recommend him, he was by far the most heavily supported of the lot. Colifichet, an own brother to Punch, in Count Lagrange's stable, has also good looks to recommend him; but King David and Precursor, the latter being an own brother to Forerunner, did not create a favourable impression, as they were both small and deficient in bone and power. Cyprus ran somewhat green, and, a hundred yards from home, appeared to be in trouble; but he came again with great gameness, and finally won by half a length from Centenary, a very nice half-brother to Rosicrucian and The Palmer, by Blair Athol—Madame Eglantine.

The one heavy shower which fell on Wednesday morning scarcely served to lay the dust; yet, though the weather was all that could be wished, the road appears to be less and less patronised each year, and on our arrival on the course it was apparent that the attendance fell far short of what we have been accustomed to see of late years. On entering the paddock, immediately after the decision of the Bentinck Welter Handicap, the first of the Derby horses we encountered was Orleans. He is a light, leggy colt, rather short in his barrel, and will be more at home in a five-furlong spin than he was in the race of Wednesday. The most conflicting rumours were afloat respecting Chamant. We heard that he had retired to 100 to 8, that he was scratched, that he was a hot favourite again, &c., and at last a simultaneous rush to one part of the paddock announced the appearance of the once mighty Frenchman. Jennings walked at his head, looking more than usually serious; still, as the colt moved quickly round, utterly regardless of being the object of such general attention, we could not discover anything wrong with him. "The most beautiful pony I ever saw in my life," was one gentleman's verdict on Altire, and we can thoroughly endorse it, as it exactly describes him. He is wonderfully compact and full of muscle and power, and with about two inches more height and corresponding length he would be the model of a Derby winner. The American candidate, Brown Prince, presented a complete contrast to him in every respect. He is a big, powerful, rough-and-ready sort of colt, with a plain head and rugged hips, and, though he had evidently done plenty of work since his meritorious race for the Two Thousand, he gave us the idea of having undergone a somewhat hurried preparation. The same remark applies to Plunger, who has grown considerably in height since last season, but has not thickened and let down as he should have done. The comic element was supplied by Lady Miller, a filly in the Cockney Boy stable, who cut just about the same figure that the latter did some years ago. She ran in a gigantic pair of light-coloured blinkers, while her jockey's get-up did not compare favourably with that of Cannon or Archer. We must candidly admit that we only bestowed a cursory glance on Glen Arthur, who was destined to play such an important part in the race; but Silvio, one of the few bay Blair Athols, struck us as being especially fit, and a very nice colt, though a little on the small side. Rob Roy was far more taking to the eye; and was, perhaps, the best-looking of the sixteen; indeed, he was almost too handsome, and scarcely gave the idea of a genuine stayer, though those identified with him had no doubt of his stamina. In his canter he moved with the greatest dash and resolution; and Silvio, Brown Prince, and Altire also pleased their supporters; but Chamant seemed afraid to extend himself, and we are surprised that he did not recede considerably further in the betting. A good start was effected at the first attempt—though, of course, Lady Miller could not keep with her field for fifty yards; and, being soon stopped by the crowd, which swarmed into the course, she arrived at the winning-post about a quarter of an hour after Silvio

had weighed in. Orleans, who refused to gallop at the finish, was also beaten off. As they turned Tattenham Corner Lord Falmouth's colours were very prominent, and Glen Arthur, Touchet, and Grey Friar were also well in front, Chamant being in trouble thus early. Approaching the distance, Rob Roy went to the front, and loud shouts announced his victory; but a few strides further on Archer brought Silvio with a great rush on the lower ground, and, overthrowing Mr. Mackenzie's colt at every stride, passed him about one hundred yards from home, and won by half a length from Glen Arthur, who also caught Rob Roy and beat him by about the same distance for second place. Rhidorroch was only a head behind Rob Roy; and then came Brown Prince, Touchet, Thunderstone, Grey Friar, and Chamant, in the order named. Though few backers can have profited by the victory of Silvio, Lord Falmouth's success was very warmly received, and Archer, who has never ridden a finer race, will become more popular than ever. The result curiously resembles that of the Derby of 1870, when Kingcraft, who, like Silvio, carried Lord Falmouth's colours into third place for the Guineas, beat a tremendous favourite in Macgregor, and Palmerston, a rank outsider, was second. The only other noteworthy feature of the Derby Day was the runaway victory of Lady Lumley in the Stanley Stakes, those speedy fillies, Grace and Ersilia, never being able to go the pace with her.

A remarkable race for the sculling championship of England took place from Putney to Mortlake on Monday last. The competitors were John Higgins, of Shadwell, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Newcastle, and, on the previous Saturday, odds of 2 to 1 were laid on the former, though, when it was found that the race would have to be rowed in a perfect hurricane, even money was accepted by the supporters of the northerner, who is far the more powerful of the two. He got off with an advantage of nearly two lengths, and Higgins, who seemed utterly helpless among the waves, was beaten by fully 300 yards.

The New Thames Yacht Club sailed its cutter-matches yesterday week, in three classes, the course for the first two being from Gravesend round the Mouse and back, and for the third-class yachts, round the West Oaze buoy and back. Mr. Bowick's Neva won the first prize, Mr. Macmaster's Myosotis and Sir F. Gocch's Corah took the first and second prizes in the second-class, and Mr. Williams's Butterfly and Mr. Burnett's Dachshund were the winners in the 20-ton class.

On Saturday the annual cricket-match between Cambridge University and the Surrey Club closed in favour of the former by seven wickets; the match between Derbyshire and Hampshire ended to the advantage of the first-mentioned county by 192 runs; and the match at Lord's between the Marylebone Club and the Derbyshire team ended in a victory for the former by 40 runs.

On Monday John Roberts, jun., and W. Cook played 1000 up, even, at the Gaiety Restaurant, for the championship of billiards. Owing to the fact that, with half a dozen exceptions, no tickets were issued to members of the press, we are unable to give details, and can only state that Roberts won by 223 points.

There was a great gathering of bicycle riders last Saturday at Hampton Court, the occasion being the third annual meet of the clubs of the Home Circuit. Between 1500 and 2000 members of these clubs assembled on their bicycles between the Lion Gates at Hampton Court and Kingston Bridge.

The second meeting of picked athletes of the sister countries (England and Ireland) took place last Saturday at the Stamford Bridge athletic grounds. England gained the day by carrying off 11 prizes out of 13.

Earl Cowper has made a present to the infirmary at Hertford of the freehold of the site on which the institution stands. In doing so, his Lordship states that the institution is so useful that he was glad to be able to give it this assistance. The infirmary has hitherto been held on a lease for ninety-nine years, and nearly the half of that period had expired.

In preiding at the opening of the Nursing Home and Children's Association at Stratford-on-Avon last Saturday afternoon the Marquis of Hertford announced the bequest of £400 to the funds of the charity from Mr. Gibbins, of Elington. There was a large and most influential gathering, and the ceremony concluded with an open-air concert.

The trustees of the Prince Consort Memorial Fund have transferred to the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts and the Royal Irish Academy of Music each the sum of £940 Government Stock, the accumulation of interest on the fund invested by the trustees pending the completion of the Memorial. There are to form prize funds, to be called "Prince Albert Prize Funds," in memory of the late Prince Consort.

Sir Charles Reed addressed several thousand persons assembled at Newport last week with reference to the South Wales Sunday School Conference, which had just held two important sittings. He said he was working on the lines laid down by Mr. Forster, and provision for the secular teaching of 150,000 children in London was made by the School Board. The Sunday school must come in and take these children a step higher. He contended that Sunday school work had conducted to loyalty, and asserted that the great spirit of endurance in Lancashire at the time of the cotton famine was attributable to Sunday school influence.

A statue which has been erected in West Princes-street-gardens, Edinburgh, to the memory of the late Professor Sir James Simpson, was unveiled by Lady Galloway, last Saturday, in presence of the Lord High Commissioner (Lord Galloway), the Lord Provost, magistrates, members of the Town Council, and a large assemblage of people. Dr. Alexander Wood, chairman of the memorial committee, formally handed over the statue to the Lord Provost, as representing the city. His Lordship, in appropriate terms, acknowledged the compliment. The statue, of bronze, represents Sir James in a sitting posture, and is a striking likeness. Mr. Brodie is the sculptor.

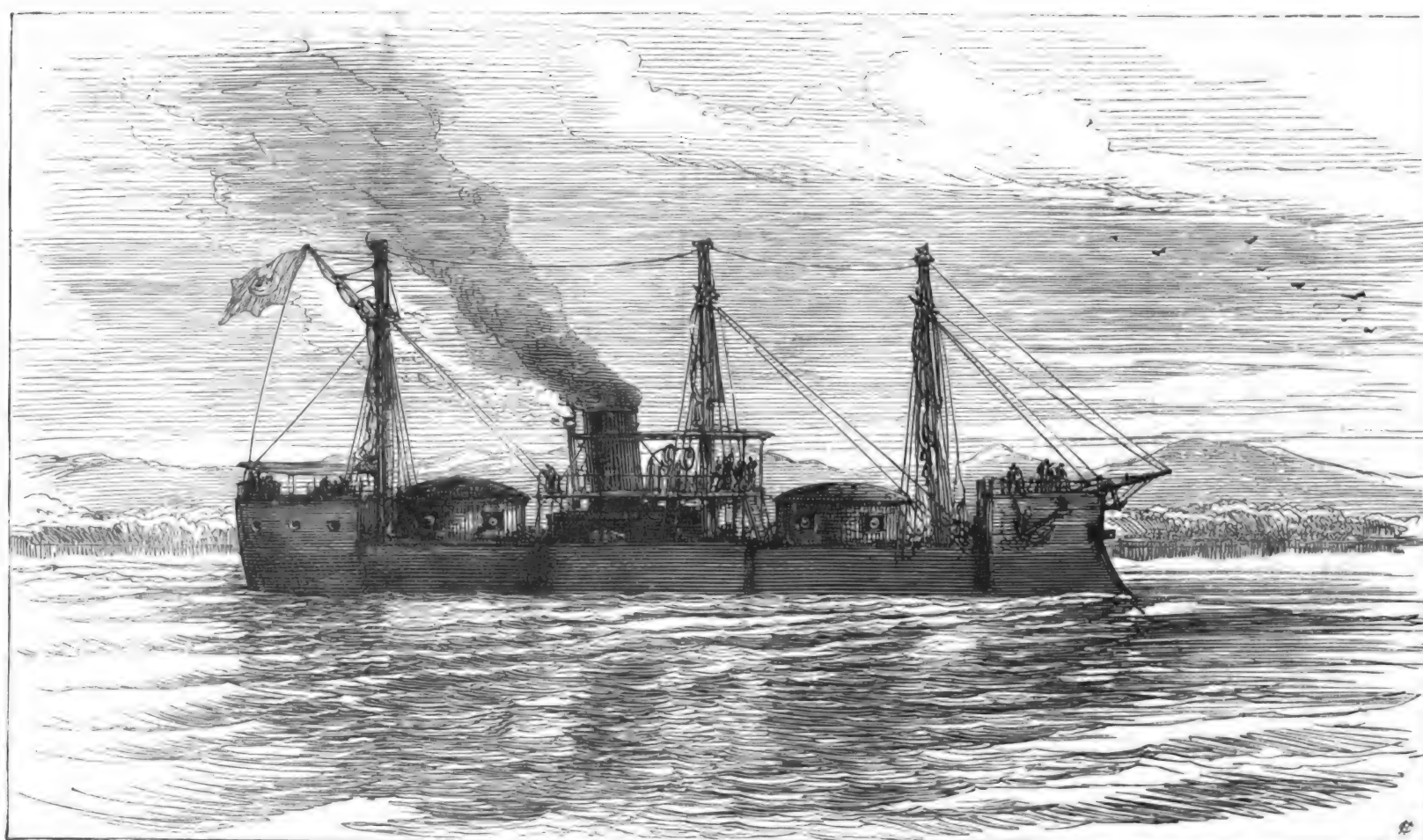
Highway robbers with masks on their faces are not altogether things of the past. About ten o'clock on Monday evening Mr. W. H. Hodgson, assistant solicitor to the Treasury, residing at Lewisham, was returning home in a carriage, with his sister and niece, from a visit to his brother on Woolwich-common. While they were passing a dark and lonely spot on Blackheath near the gravel-pits, two men rushed to the horse's head from the side of the road, seized the reins with such violence that the horse was thrown back on its haunches, and, each presenting a pistol at the head of the driver, threatened to blow out his brains if he spoke or moved. Mr. Hodgson, opening the carriage window to inquire the cause of the delay, was confronted by one of the highwaymen, while the other thrust in his head at the opposite window. The two robbers, who were masked, presented their pistols, demanding "Your money or your life!" Mr. Hodgson handed them the loose silver (about 5s.) which he had in his pocket. This, however, did not satisfy them, and they asked for his purse, which he delivered, with its contents, two £5 Bank of England notes and about £7 in gold. The thieves then ran off.



THE WAR: TOWN AND FORTRESS OF RUSTCHUK, ON THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE LATE SIR M. DIGBY WYATT, ARCHITECT.



THE WAR: THE TURKISH GUN-BOAT LUTFI DJELLIL, SUNK BY THE RUSSIAN BATTERIES NEAR BRAILA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE LATE SIR MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT.

This eminent member of the profession of architects, whose death was lately announced, was about fifty-seven years of age. He was the younger son of a former metropolitan police magistrate at Lambeth. Having been trained in the office of his elder brother, Mr. Thomas Wyatt, architect, and having travelled and studied his art on the Continent, Matthew Digby Wyatt, from 1848 to 1850, bore an active part in several public undertakings, to which he was introduced through the Society of Arts. He assisted, under Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox, Sir W. Cubitt, and Mr. Owen Jones, in the erection of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851; and, during two or three years afterwards, in the arrangement and decoration of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. He was again and again employed in the British Department of the Paris and other foreign Exhibitions. As an architect, since 1855, his most important work has been done for the Government of India and the old East India Company; he was associated with Sir Gilbert Scott as joint architect of the new India Government Office at Westminster. He received the honour of knighthood in 1869. Sir M. Digby Wyatt also designed and superintended the building of many grand private mansions in town and country. He was the author of some valuable published treatises on the different arts and styles of ornamentation, and in 1870 held the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts, besides which he produced a variety of lectures, essays, and official reports. The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

LAW AND POLICE.

Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him on Thursday the case of "Turner v. Tepper," which was an action by representatives and next of kin of the late Mr. Turner, R.A., against the executors of the late Mr. Jabez Tepper, who had acted as the solicitor to the plaintiffs. It appeared that he induced them to sell to him, at the price of £2500, engravings and plates of the pictures of the late Mr. Turner, although Mr. Gambart, who was accustomed to value works of fine art, had before offered him £8000, which was gradually increased to £10,000. The plates and engravings were sold by Mr. Tepper's executors for about £40,000. The plaintiffs sought to set aside the sale to the late Mr. Tepper on the ground of fraud. His Lordship held that fraud vitiated the sale to the late Mr. Tepper, and gave judgment accordingly.

Colonel Grant having brought an action against the Secretary of State for India for having been improperly retired from the service, on the ground that he entered under a special contract with the East India Company, Mr. Justice Grove decided on Tuesday that, in the interests of the public service, the Secretary of State has absolute power of dismissal, which could not be waived by contract.

The extraordinary suit by which it was sought to establish the will of the late Mr. Charles Frederick Ker in favour of Mrs. Georgina Baker was concluded in Dublin on Saturday. The further evidence showed that the testator had an attack of delirium tremens at the time he committed suicide, and that on the night before the will was made he was labouring under delusions. The jury were discharged without agreeing upon a verdict.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday James Sandford Scott, who was convicted in April last of having committed wilful and corrupt perjury, but judgment upon whom was postponed until a question as to the state of his mind had been inquired into, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. During the hearing of a charge of conspiracy and fraud against two men named Atkinson and Edgington on Tuesday one of the jurors fell dead in the box. The cause of the death was said to be heart disease. The two prisoners were sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Alexander H. Westaway, formerly a member of the London Stock Exchange, was found guilty of having unlawfully appropriated to his own use securities to the value of £2160, and sentence upon him was postponed till next session. John Wicks, who was committed on a charge of having murdered his wife at Kensal New Town, and against whom the grand jury returned a bill for manslaughter only, was acquitted on Wednesday. Thomas S. Raven was, for obtaining money by false pretences, sent to penal servitude for seven years.

The full penalty of £20, with three months' hard labour in default, was inflicted by Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street, on Herbert French, for attempting to obtain a situation as butler by means of a false character. The prisoner could not pay, and was sent to gaol.

Eleven persons, principally colliers, were convicted at Chesterfield on Tuesday of cruelty to cocks by setting them to fight. It was proved that steel spurs were taken out of the side of one of the dying cocks. The three principals were fined £3 each, the remaining nine offenders being fined £1 each. The prosecution was instituted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The East Riding magistrates at Hull on Tuesday fined Thomas Archer, of Newington, £9 for placing poisoned bread on land belonging to a neighbour, by which several fowls were poisoned.

Dr. Selmann was an honoured guest at a dinner given on Tuesday by the Grocers' Company in their corporate hall in the Poultry.

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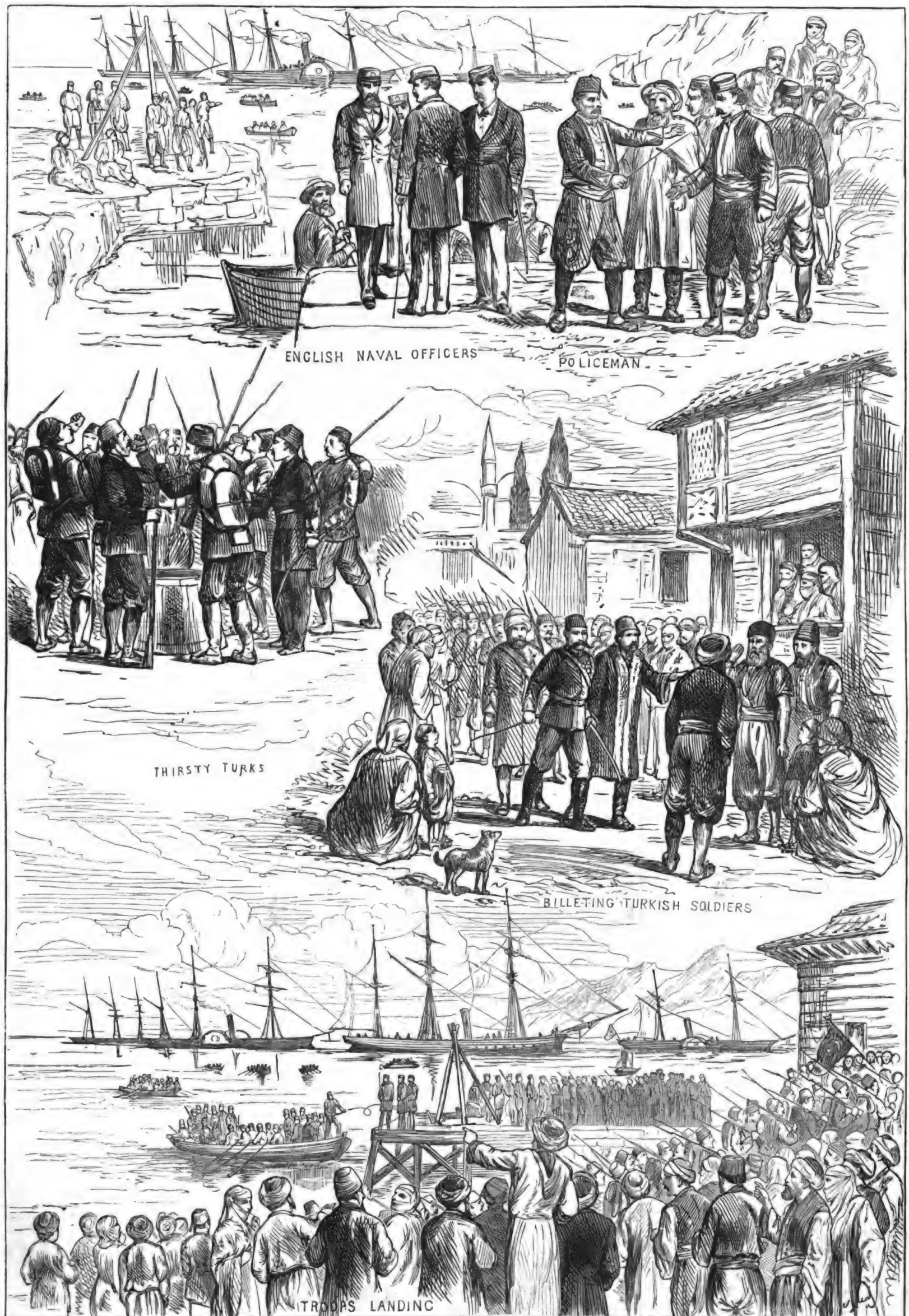
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When that I was and a tiny little boy
(Sing hey ho, the wind and the rain)
A foolish thing was but a toy—
And the rain it raineth every day!

Every day!—from the beginning of September till the end of May. And we grumble, not seeing the poetry of the thing: which has its poetry nevertheless. Children, whose principal occupation is (if I remember right) to stand on chairs and look out of the window, see perfectly well what I mean; and the great poet of small everyday things—Hans Christian Andersen—has expressed it, charmingly as ever: more than once, I think, though I am not sure in which of his tales. (But there is one beginning, "How it did rain, to be sure!"—and then the Elder Witch opens with an account of the way a little schoolboy caught cold, by standing in a puddle up to his ankles; which is poetry, though it does not sound like it.)

But when we were tiny boys, and stood on chairs, and watched the rain a-raining every day, we saw the poetry of everything. The dim slanting lines, the water dashing against the window and splashing in the pools, the drops forming and falling from the sill, the gutters foaming furiously downhill—rivers along which our fleets of walnut-shells would sail, when it was fine enough to go out!—all, all were full of a meaning which we could not fathom; but there was a meaning, and that is everything. For, if there is a meaning underlying all, does not that answer the question constantly asked, from the beginning of the world; answered as constantly, with a vehemence which somehow does not seem quite satisfactory?

The old quotation comes in, from Wordsworth's ode. He was right. The glory and freshness have faded; only their memory gives a poignancy which is even painful to every sweet scent of spring—to the smell of the fresh leaves, of the first strawberries, of the flowers—and to that odour of the "tedded earth" after rain which Milton, Addison, every poet—even the dumbest—has felt so keenly. These joys are generally little more than the eastern reflection of the sun after he has set; we cannot now be satisfied with the everyday delights of childhood—we go afar for pleasure, and consult Baedeker and Bradshaw for our poetry, finding none in the daily downfall of the steady rain.

And it is true that this last-named species of delight is not that which one most naturally associates with the thought of May. Rather one imagines a bright, warm day, when it is possible to lie upon a sloping mossy bank in the sunshine—perhaps just outside the trees of a little wood, in a clearing of a few acres, where the buttercups give a glory to the grass, over which by moonlight the "merry brown hares" leap on the way to their Walpurgis meeting, around which hundreds of the earliest birds (proud of secured worms, and of the houses in eligible localities which they have just obtained for the season) make themselves heard in animated and ceaseless discussions of family matters. In the true May weather such a field of Elysium would indeed be the happiest of resting-places; one might dream there of past dreams, hear songs of spring again which dead voices had sung, linger in a melancholy more sweet than joy.

This was the heaven of the ancients—the blissful part of their Hades, whither came Achilles, and all other heroes and mighty men and women, and wandered for ever, in a misty light, tall and slender forms, amid high green grass, with crimson poppy-flowers for sleep, and yellow daffodils for remembered fame. From older poets' descriptions of such a place, Tennyson borrowed the splendid imagery he has used more than once or twice—the lines which occur, not, I think, greatly varied, in the "Lotus Eaters," in "Lucretius," in the "Morte d'Arthur," where is described that island-valley of Avilion, "where never falls the least white spot of snow;" and a monkish writer—one of those whose writings first stirred the ambition of the great Columbus—imitates the same passage when he tries to paint the Garden of the World, that "land beyond the sunset" which was sought and found by the Genoese sailor, and whose name now carries with it associations hardly of repose and poetry. From this Elysium, too, our latest bards, whose mission, they tell us, is only to be idle singers of an empty day, derive their inspiration: the creation of the clear-spirited Greeks lives again in the mystic and shadowy writings of Britons of to-day.

And it deserved to live, this beautiful ideal; it is the most deeply poetic of all mythological conceptions of heaven. Look at the others. Walhalla is rich with the clang of beakers, the shout of carousing warriors: it touches the imagination at once, brings a vivid picture before the eyes; but how utterly it falls to pieces, translated into literal prose! A heaven of eating and drinking! It reminds me of a ghastly misprint I saw once in a quotation from "In Memoriam," which represented us as, after death, sitting at a

Continual feast
Enjoying each the other's food!

The "happy hunting-grounds" of the Indian, less poetic at first sight, are perhaps truer and finer in reality; there is something clear and bracing about them, at all events—but the ideal is hardly a high one. Of the sensuous and cloying beauty of Mohammed's paradise one need not say much; those dark-skinned houri, with eyes alight with strange amorous fire, can enter into no conception of heaven except that formed in a land where women are looked upon and treated merely as animals—and consequently become very much what the men try to make of them.

Infinitely higher and purer is the wistful Greek imagination of a gracious communion of heroes and sages; saddened and dreamy indeed, but noble, beautiful, and chaste. The wide and quiet meadows of Elysium, vague, without bound or landmark, wisely undefined, are perhaps the only conception of such a resting-place which has no absurd side. No caricaturist could find anything grotesque in the tender melancholy of this conception: which seems at first sight strange, when one recollects the havoc which has been made by innumerable satirists, from Aristophanes downwards, of the Greek Olympus, with its amorous, quarrelsome, pig-headed bevy of deities. But it is a long step from Olympus to Hades (which does not mean "from heaven to hell," as some ill-informed novelist has imagined)—a step, in some sense, from the ridiculous to the sublime. Why it should be a question I have never seen asked—why the abode of the Greek gods, and, equally, the abode of their wicked after death, should have been filled with vulgar pleasures and vulgar miseries, while their ideal Elysium is, in its way, so perfect and so pure. May not the reason be that while the dwelling-place of the deities and the tortures of the damned were absolute inventions, made with an effort, and rendered in every way as striking as possible, the place of eternal rest appeared only the natural satisfaction of weary spirits—the home which poets and philosophers might honestly believe that they should find, the repose they would fairly deserve after the hard struggle of a conscientious life? In other words, was not one an ideal of what might be—of things entirely beyond the range of human thought—while the other was a guess at what naturally would be: a sad place, with all its beauty; for the

Greek could not imagine that it was ever a gain to part from life?

But what a way we have come from the dreary rain we started in! And there is absolutely a hope that the rain has gone away from us; there is bright sky overhead, not cloudless, but made almost brighter by the intense white of the clouds which move slowly along it. With the rain—which with all its poetry is horribly depressing—there pass away the melancholy thoughts that made even our joys seem sad; with the first real day of summer comes a buoyant air, a glow and an inspiration, that makes us feel that a real and brilliant happiness is possible even to those who are no longer little boys. Let us walk—whither we before intended to go, when the supreme powers of Jupiter Pluvius stopped us—into those Elysian Fields which extend along the banks, not of the gloomy Styx, but of the bright and quivering Seine, on whose waters in the sunshine innumerable merry Charons dart from shore to shore in ferry-boats so light and graceful that they have been named *Les Hirondelles*. Parties of pleasure start for St. Cloud or for Sèvres; others pass only from one pier to another, and disembark close to the pleasant promenade which the French, with their customary tendency to a quaint little classicism, have called the *Champs Elysées*.

Who does not know them, these brilliant "fields" which form such an absolute contrast to their namesake? A mile and more in length—though they do not look it—their whole extent, from the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde to the massive Arc de Triomphe is crowded with the people in all the world most unlike one's ideal Homeric heroes (if not quite so unlike the reality), who have come to enjoy their more or less well-earned repose in the pleasure-ground of all nations. A flashing beauty, as wanting in poetry as beauty can well be, distinguishes them; the restlessness of an ant-hill without its industry, the bustle of a fair, and, at night, almost its vulgarity. Vanity Fair should be its name: not a title which recalls the country and heaven.

Yet here there are youth, children, flowers, pleasure. In the year's first real sunshine one must not be too hard upon anything which can give us these—nor upon an enjoyment which, with all its faults, is real and living. Looking upon it, one cannot wonder that the Greeks, with their eager and intense appetite for life, found chiefly a sadness (however sweet) in the contemplation of the loveliest meadows of the Elysium hereafter.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DAVY'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RESEARCHES.

Professor James Dewar, M.A., of Cambridge, the new Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, gave the first of a course of three lectures on the Chemical Philosophy of Sir Humphry Davy on Tuesday, May 22. He began by briefly noticing some of Davy's earliest experimental work, such as the fusion of ice by the heat produced by the friction of two pieces; and the production of very perfect vacua by means of the absorptive powers of caustic potash and other substances in most ingenious and suggestive methods, in which very much time and patience were expended, and which have been adopted by Gassiot and other recent investigators. After illustrating some of these processes, the Professor adverted to and repeated some of Davy's first experiments with the voltaic pile in 1800, when, taking up the researches of Nicholson and Carlisle, who by its means had decomposed water into its elementary gases, oxygen and hydrogen, he effected the electrolysis of the water in vessels several inches apart when even his own body was made part of the circuit, his hands being placed in the glasses containing the liquid. Similar results were obtained when animal or vegetable fibre was employed in the circuit. Davy's researches with regard to the source of the power of the voltaic battery were next considered. Volta attributed the electric power to the mere contact of different metals; but Davy, by a long series of crucial experiments, demonstrated that this power is due to chemical action, and accumulated proofs in support of his theory. These were fully illustrated by Professor Dewar, who showed how the same results might be obtained by employing different liquids as well as by different metals, and that batteries may be constructed with one metal only. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to an illustrated account of the way in which Davy demonstrated that perfectly pure water is composed of nothing but oxygen and hydrogen; by showing that the alkali or acid which was evolved at the poles of the battery during the electrolysis of water were derived either from the vessels used or from the atmosphere. When he employed the purest distilled water in gold cups, connected by threads of asbestos, in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, no volatile alkali appeared, but a minute trace of acid was detected; but when the receiver had been filled with hydrogen gas, re-exhausted, and refilled with hydrogen, the electrolysis of the water was unaccompanied with either acid or alkali. The account of these laborious experiments, with the application of electrolysis to fruitful chemical research, is to be found in Davy's celebrated Bakerian lecture, read before the Royal Society Nov. 20, 1806.

PHENOMENA OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall began his seventh lecture on Heat, given on Thursday, May 24, by stating that in a bottle of seltzer or soda water the carbonic acid gas is acted upon by two forces—one external, the pressure on the surface of the liquid; the other internal, the pressure being aided by the powerful intermolecular suction which draws the gas together, in a manner resembling porous charcoal. When the pressure is removed the liquefied gas recovers its gaseous form, with great absorption of heat. In the iron bottle containing the liquefied gas which he produced he said that one force only was exerted. When that was removed part of the gas was converted into snow, with some of which, aided by a little ether, he froze successively water and mercury in a red-hot crucible. He then explained that ordinary water exists under the atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, and showed that when this pressure is removed a very little heat suffices to make the water boil. He next placed in hot water a glass bulb containing water deprived of air by boiling. When lifted out the water in the bulb boiled through the cooling of the upper part of the bulb; and when this boiling had ceased the ebullition was renewed through the application of icy cold water by means of a syringe. After describing how the cohesion of the molecules of water is greatly increased by the removal of the air, the Professor exhibited the "water-hammer," a V-shaped tube containing water deprived of air by long-continued boiling, which not only rattled like a solid body when shaken, but, after a little time, adhered to the side of the tube, and refused to obey the law of gravity. Donny, of Ghent, discovered that airless water may be raised from 60 deg. to 80 deg. above the ordinary boiling point without ebullition, which at last takes place with explosive force. The Professor defined the boiling point of a liquid as that temperature at which the tension of its vapour exactly balances the pressure of the atmosphere. The conduction of heat was illustrated by several ingenious experiments, showing that different bodies possess this property in different degrees: thus, silver being 100;

copper is 74; gold, 53; brass, 24; tin, 15; iron, 12; and bismuth, 2. The radiation of heat was next considered, and to it was attributed the temperature of the handle of a red-hot poker being stationary—part of the heat being absorbed by the air and part radiated. After referring to the researches of Sir William Herschel, Pictet, and others, in respect to the analogies and differences in the phenomena of light and radiant heat, the Professor proved their similarity in regard to reflection by an experiment of Pictet. A red-hot ball was placed between two concave mirrors, one of which was suspended from the ceiling: some gunpowder was ignited when placed in the focus. Leslie's differential thermometer was next exhibited. It was then shown how the successive discoveries of (Ersted, Seebeck, and Nobili culminated in Melloni's constructing his thermo-electropile, whereby our knowledge of radiant heat has been so much enlarged. Even by merely looking at it the warmth of the Professor's face caused a deflection of the galvanic needle. The Professor next demonstrated that bodies which are good radiators of heat are also good absorbers; and he also showed that bodies which are transparent to light may be opaque to heat. Glass does not permit heat to pass through it, but becomes warm; while rock-salt transmits heat and remains cool, because it possesses the property termed diathermancy.

EVOLUTION OF NERVES AND NERVE-SYSTEMS.

Mr. G. J. Romanes, M.A., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, May 25, by describing, with the aid of fine large diagrams, the structure and functions of fully-evolved nerve-tissue of various animals, showing that, in its essential elements of cells and fibres, this tissue presents much the same microscopical appearances wherever it is met with. The function of the cells is to accumulate nervous energy, and at fitting times to discharge it into the attached nerve-fibres; while the function of the fibres is to conduct this energy to the muscles, which contract on receiving the stimulus. Nerve-fibres will conduct any stimulus; and nerve-tissue differs from muscle-tissue and protoplasm, in that, while they can only conduct a stimulus by means of a visible wave of contraction, nerve-tissue can do so by an invisible or molecular wave of stimulation. Mr. Romanes next explained Mr. Herbert Spencer's theory as to the mode in which nerve-tissue is differentiated from protoplasm—viz., by waves of contraction, and with them waves of stimulation, proceeding more frequently from the more exposed parts of the specific-shaped masses than they do from the less exposed parts. This causes a polar arrangement of the protoplasmic molecules lying in the lines of most frequent passage, and so converts these lines into tracts offering less and less resistance to the waves of stimulation, as distinguished from the waves of contraction. By constant use, therefore, these tracts begin to perform the essentially nervous function of conveying impressions or stimuli to a distance, irrespective of the passage of a contractile wave. When such a tract is fully established it is distinguishable as a nerve-fibre by the microscope, being previously termed a "line of discharge." The rest of the lecture was devoted to a detailed account of the results of a vast number of experiments recently made by Mr. Romanes upon *Medusa* or jelly-fish, which he has discovered to be the lowest animals known to possess a nervous system. All the facts brought forward tended to support Mr. Spencer's theory of nerve-evolution, which, it was said, possesses an indefinitely great bearing, not only on biology, but also on psychology; and in it we have a physical explanation of the saying that "practice makes perfect." In the cells and fibres of our own brain we have the physical aspect of all those relations which, on their psychical aspect, we know as thoughts and feelings; so that, as the theory explains the formation of nerve-fibres in the contractile tissue of *Medusa*, it no less certainly explains the formation of intellectual habits in man. "And here," said the speaker, "we perceive the uniformity of Nature; since there can be little doubt that in the stimulus nerves of the *Medusa*—now passing freely, now stopped by an excess of resistance, and now again forcing a passage—we observe, on the lowest plane of nerve-genesis, that very same play and counter-play of forces which, on the very highest plane of nerve-genesis, invariably accompanies, if it does not cause, every thought and feeling of which we ourselves are conscious."

VICTOR HUGO.

Mr. Walter Herries Pollock gave his third and concluding lecture on Modern French Poetry on Saturday last, May 26. In his introductory remarks he expressed his opinion that in the power of creation Victor Hugo came next to Shakespeare, and that no poet of modern times has been gifted with so vast a power of imagination, of grasp of character, of dramatic force, and of command over verse. Playfulness, irony, and satire of that kind called the "esprit Gaulois," he dealt with at will; but he possesses none of the comic force which produced such a character as Falstaff or such a play as "Twelfth Night." Among other defects, there is in him a want of the logical faculty, which betrays him often into inconsistencies, with an appearance of affectation. But in noticing his faults we must recollect the enormous quantity and great variety of his work. Mr. Pollock then described the low state of literature and art in the time of Louis XVIII., giving interesting details of Hugo's preparation of his "Cromwell," and of his interview with Talma, who, wearied with the lifeless dramas of the classical school, warmly urged the young poet to proceed with his work, hoped to act in it, but died in 1826, before its publication. The play was severely condemned by the classical critics as an audacious innovation: and they termed the introduction of "such stuff" as Shakespeare's plays upon the French stage shortly after as hurtful to public morals. Hugo's "Marion de Lorme" was forbidden by the censorship; and "Hernani," after many difficulties in the rehearsal, was at first successful on Feb. 25, 1830, but afterwards failed, through virulent opposition. Its revival eight years after was greatly applauded; the audience had changed. An amusing account was then given of the production of "Notre Dame de Paris," long after the time it had been promised, with a characteristic letter from Béranger, begging a copy. Mr. Pollock next described one of Hugo's greatest plays, "Le Roi s'amuse," and read an English version of a powerful scene, by Mr. J. Willis Clark. Other plays by Hugo were noticed, in which he struggled for the cause of the romantic school, and finally conquered. Some biographical details were then given. The poet was born Feb. 26, 1802, at Besançon, where his father commanded a demi-brigade; and some of the military experience of the family is put into fiery verse in "La Légende des Siècles." His warlike instincts and poetic genius appeared in childhood; and at the age of fourteen he composed a tragedy, called "Iñez de Castro," and forwarded verses to the Academy. His "Bug Jargal" is an astonishing performance for a boy of sixteen; and "Hans of Iceland" was produced when he was eighteen. He acknowledged his obligations to Walter Scott, whose writings certainly had great influence in originating the French romantic school of poetry. After relating several incidents of Hugo's life, Mr. Pollock concluded by reading several extracts, including one from the recently published "L'Art d'être Grandpère," which, he said, gives a fresh proof that he has lost nothing of that vigour

of imagination and expression from which we may hope yet more additions to the immense quantities of beautiful things which he has in the course of a long life given to the world.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther on Thursday next, the 7th inst., will lecture on Liszt, with many illustrations on the pianoforte, in which he will have the assistance of Mr. Walter Bruce. On Friday next, the last of the evening meetings, Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on Putrefactive and Infective Organisms from a Physical Point of View.

NEW BOOKS.

Illustrations have quite as much right and almost as much capacity as written narratives to be thrilling, although the epithet is more seldom applied to the former than the latter; but a single glance at the illustrations to be found in *The Cradle of the Blue Nile*, by E. A. de Cosson, F.R.G.S. (John Murray), will suffice to prove that the epithet, in their case, is perfectly justifiable. And, for the sake of justification, attention may be especially directed to the engravings facing the thirty-seventh, seventy-eighth, and two hundred and eighty-third pages of the first volume, and the eighty-eighth and one hundred and sixty-second page of the second. For two volumes contain the author's extremely interesting and well-written record of "a visit to the Court of King John of Ethiopia." And here it may be remarked, by way of preliminary explanation, that the author, though perfectly aware, of course, of all that geographical hypercriticism might urge against him, finds it most convenient to "use the names Ethiopia and Abyssinia as synonymous." The visit described, together with its concomitant incidents, by the author was paid in the year 1873; and the only objection a reader is likely to make to the account will most probably take the form of good-humoured reproach against the author for delaying so long the publication of so charming a narrative. In interest it may compare with the travels of Mungo Park and Bruce; in point of literary graces it beats them out of the field. At least that is the verdict which memory does not traverse, whilst the mind is under the influence of the more recent, very pleasant impression. A map there is, appended to the second volume; and on that map, by means of a thin red line, it is easy to follow the course which was taken, through Abyssinia and the Soudan, as soon as Massowah has been reached from Cairo. Great, indeed, is the debt of gratitude which readers owe to the sportsman, who will travel over sea and land in search of something to kill, if only he will make notes of what he sees, and hears, and does, and suffers, and will print them in a book. To a love of sport may be traced the primal cause of these two delightful volumes; for it was "with the intention of making a shooting expedition along the banks of the Atbara, a river which rises in the highlands of Abyssinia, and, flowing through the plains of the Soudan, or country of the blacks, eventually joins the Nile near Berber, in Upper Nubia," that the author and his brother started on their adventurous expedition from Grand Cairo. Hence it is that we have the pleasure of reading as picturesque a description of people, places, and things as ever was put with pen upon paper; and hence it is that there is brought within the cognisance of persons whom they greatly concern a collection of facts, important and authentic, touching such a state of affairs in Egypt and Abyssinia as Englishmen cannot regard with indifference. In the appendix will be found some statements relating to Egypt and the slave trade; and those statements deserve the earnest attention of all who have any part in the direction of our dealings with our excellent ally the Khedive. The picture which the author draws of King John of Abyssinia, previously known as Prince Kassa of Tigre, certainly does not bear out the description given of the Prince by Markham, who is understood to have dubbed him "a poor weak creature." As regards the King's personal appearance, the author says that he has rarely "seen a more intelligent countenance, or one that a physiognomist like Lavater would have examined with greater interest. The brow was beautifully moulded; though small and slightly retreating; the nose aquiline, with very delicately formed nostrils; the eyes deep set and not very large, but singularly courageous and penetrating; the cheek-bones high for an Ethiopian; the mouth and chin sharply chiselled; and the ears almost as tiny and shell-like as a woman's. His Majesty's age was about thirty-five, and his stature somewhat under the middle height, but his figure was perfectly proportioned, and he seemed possessed of great strength and endurance, though his hands and feet were exceedingly small and delicately shaped." As for the King's mental qualities, he is considered to have exhibited those of "an astute diplomatist" by the "masterly manner in which he has placed himself at the head of the large and turbulent empire, which, at the death of Theodoros, was left to be disputed for by several great and warlike chiefs, some of whom were not less powerful than Kassa himself, and yet Prince Kassa obtained his present supremacy with comparatively little bloodshed." Nor is he deficient in physical courage: "he is a hardy and fearless soldier, prompt in action, and ever to the fore-front in battle. Indeed, his personal attendants said that they very often had hard work to keep up with their Royal master when once he was on his war horse, so recklessly and furiously would he ride through the ranks of the foe." As a soldier and as a statesman he is represented to be equally admirable; he is, moreover, "of a studious disposition, and well read in the laws and history of Ethiopia. Nor is his outward sobriety and piety of life less remarkable." Surely this is a character of which any monarch in the world might be proud; but the author takes a little of the gilt off by ingeniously confessing that he has not been "judging the King by a European standard," so that a grain or two of salt must, apparently, be mixed with the dish of transcendent qualities, physical, moral, and mental. The author took the opportunity of questioning the King's head interpreter, one Murcher, about the truth of "Bruce's story, that the Abyssinians feasted off live cow," and was assured that "the oldest men in the country had no recollection of such a custom ever having prevailed," though the author himself had ocular evidence of the fondness displayed by the Abyssinians for raw meat, liking "the flesh fresh and smoking from the carcass," a liking which certainly tells rather for than against the probability of what Bruce asserted. But this is not an attractive subject to dwell upon; nor will time and space allow of any longer lingering over pages in which information and amusement are combined with a liberal hand and in the most agreeable style, and in which grim realities are relieved by mere hearsay or an occasional piece of pure romance, such as the pretty little tale of "Leila and the Woodpecker."

The late Sir Arthur Helps must be held responsible for the form adopted in *The New Republic* (Chatto and Windus), two volumes in which an anonymous author puts forward certain views by means of an imaginary conversation between a circle of friends who discuss points of "culture, faith, and philosophy in an English country house." There is one original idea, at any rate, in the introductory portion of the two volumes, where a gentleman who is about to give a dinner party is discovered, as the language of the stage has it, puzzling his brains over the

composition of a bill of fare, or, as people prefer to call it, *menu*, upon which are to be inscribed not only the names of the various edibles, but also the topics of conversation which are to be handled during each successive course. Ingenious as the notion is, an objection offers itself at the very outset; for it must be acknowledged that the time usually occupied in disposing of one's soup would be rather short, even in these days of electric rapidity, for disposing, in addition to the soup, of such questions as the existence or non-existence of a Supreme Being. And that is a subject upon which the friends assembled at the English country house have a very general tendency to bandy words, whether they have the authority of a bill of fare for doing so or not. The circle of friends is supposed to consist chiefly of the owner of the country house, a rich young epicure, who has a vague feeling of dissatisfaction with things in general; of a young gentleman who is, or is called, a cynic; of a Broad-Church divine, who has no objection to go to a dinner given in honour of the winner of the Derby; of two members of the Royal Society, one of whom "is great on the physical basis of life and the imaginative basis of God," and the other of whom is great in explaining a microscope to a dark-haired girl in a recess by a window; of a "supercilious-looking man," described as "the great critic and apostle of culture;" of another critic, "the pre-Raphaelite," of whom it is predicated that "he always speaks in an undertone, and his two topics are self-indulgence and art;" of a live lord, of whom it is remarked (and the phenomenon is, no doubt, remarkable) that "he has come early into an immense property, and he yet is conscious that he has duties in life;" and of a "red-headed youth," ticketed "from Oxford," who is "supposed to be very clever and advanced," and whose atheism and blasphemy are rendered extremely amusing, instead of intolerably offensive, by the author's somewhat humorous manner of treating him. There is, however, among the company a considerable leaven of ladies, of whom the most striking in appearance is "a sort of fashionable London Sappho," a writer of poems, "a lovely creature, with a dress like a red azalea," with "speaking eyes," and with "deep dead black" hair, having "white starry blossoms in it." But the "great gun" is evidently, so far as the author's intention goes, one Herbert, who is represented as lecturing at the Royal Institution, as speaking under inspiration, and as possessing a voice which seems to come "from a disconsolate spirit, hovering over the waters of Babylon, and remembering Sion." This goodly company talk probably as much sense and as little nonsense as was to be expected under the circumstances, which, it must be admitted, is not saying much for them; and they talk with a freedom, both of thought and expression, at which some weak brethren and sisters may be more than a little scandalised. Nor do they seem to throw out any very practical hints, or to make it at all clear what their "New Republic" is to be, or should be, like; one of their number is understood to condemn it as being "the Brocken-phantom of the present, projected on the mists of the impracticable." Whatever that may mean and however that may be, it is likely that the ordinary reader will prefer the scraps of poetry, some of them charming, scattered about the volumes to even the most eloquent prose of the plaintive Herbert. And of that poetry, though part is Wordsworth and part is Tennyson, yet a great part, there is reason to believe, is original.

Travellers in the secluded Himalayan countries, the provinces of Cashmere, Ladak, and Thibet, inclosed by lofty mountains, beyond the northern frontier of the Empress Victoria's Indian dominion, have something fresh to tell us, if they know how to tell it. Mr. Cowley Lambert is a gentleman who went to India, about three years ago, for a holiday sporting trip, accompanied by three of his friends, Messrs. Barclay, Crosswell, and Lydekker. Having arrived at Bombay, they lost no time, but at once took Lahore for their starting-point, and there procured camp equipage and servants, to supply the needful accommodation during a six or seven months' campaign. Srinagar, the capital of Cashmere, which has often been described and illustrated in our own pages, is made the subject of an interesting chapter in Mr. Cowley Lambert's book. This book, as we should have mentioned before, is a small volume, entitled *A Trip to Cashmere and Ladak*, which is published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. It is written in an agreeable, lively, unaffected style, and is furnished with several engravings, from the photographs taken by Mr. Hugh Barclay. The party divided into two separate pairs, for more extensive and complete sporting operations. Mr. Cowley Lambert and Mr. Lydekker were in the Tilail Valley, shooting bears, ibex, barasing (the stag of Cashmere), and musk-deer, throughout the months of May and June. They enjoyed themselves highly, and we dare say all those animals were equally gratified by their presence in the neighbourhood. But even the reader who is no sportsman may feel a hearty sympathy with Mr. Lambert's account of their free and healthy life, while rambling amidst the grand scenery that surrounds the elevated sources of the Kishen Gunga, quaffing the pure waters and breathing the pure air of that region. They met, in the Tilail Valley, an English lady and her husband, Colonel and Mrs. Molyneux, from Muttra, in the Mofussil plains, whose society was a great addition to their pleasure; they also fell in with Major Blake, a fellow-sportsman, and with Colonel Gordon and Captain Biddulph, travellers returning from Central Asia. Having got to Lé, or Leh, an important Thibetan town on the Upper Indus, where they were kindly welcomed by the British Resident, Captain Molloy, the author and his companions found a great deal that was novel, strange, and curious, of which he gives us a sufficient description. The Lamas, or monkish priests of the Buddhist religion, which absorbs more than half the manhood, industry, and wealth of Thibet, are particularly noticed, with their grotesque masquerade dances, their "praying-wheels," or rotatory cylinders, containing parchment inscribed with sacred phrases, their vast temples and costly idols of gorgeous barbaric art, and the unmitigated dirtiness of their reverend persons. But we have read in other books of travel much of these and other Thibetan peculiarities, as well as of the city of Srinagar and the rest of Cashmere, to which Mr. Lambert brings us back again in a later chapter. His narrative ends with a visit to Jeypore, south of Agra, a place now familiar to those who followed the recent Indian tour of the Prince of Wales.

Characteristic humour, ingenuity, dash, and descriptive power, whether daring youths with their manly attractions or gentle maidens with their softer graces form the more prominent figures in the most striking scenes, will carry the reader pleasantly and easily through the pages of *What He Cost Her*, by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), even though memory may not permit the three volumes to be classed amongst the very best novels which have been produced from time to time by the prolific author of "Lost Sir Masingberd." The marvel is that, under the circumstances, he should invariably exhibit so much of spirit, vigour, freshness, inventiveness. The novel commences with a very brightly and there is good reason to believe, faithful description of life, as it once was, if it be not still, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; and from the number of "gentlemen cadets" there are singled out two,

who, we at once perceive, are to play conspicuous parts in the coming drama, and who, very early in the narrative, achieve such heroic feats on behalf of two lovely damsels in distress that interest is at once excited and hopes are raised of a most romantic issue. Nor are those hopes altogether disappointed, though they may not be realised in the manner most satisfactory to the sympathetic soul. About half way through the story the black shadow of bigamy falls upon the pages, and apprehensions of a tragic conclusion are aroused. Whether these apprehensions are justified, whether the foreshadowed bigamy becomes an accomplished fact, and whether a fearful retaliation follows—all this it would be unjust to the author to carelessly unfold. It may be mentioned, however, that with that question, or those questions, is closely connected the meaning of the title, which might, otherwise, lead sordid minds to suspect some kind of pecuniary difficulties, and, judging from personal experience, to doubt whether the author had not made a mistake in the demonstrative pronouns, seeing that "what she costs him" is generally considered to be the cause of contention among married couples, the topic of conversation among their friends, and the stumbling-block among bachelors who have half a mind to wipe away their reproach among women. A heavy sacrifice, indeed, is made; but it is of a social and a moral sort, and it is so heavy that it will probably appear to many a reader utterly impossible for any woman, even "one in a million," to make. It is sufficient, of course, for the author to reply that he ought to know best, inasmuch as he created his own heroine and ordered all her ways, and that she did make it. Controversy may, perhaps, arise touching the grounds on which the author represents a marriage to be, or to have been at the date of his story, invalid. According to him, a fair spinster has been for years living with her uncle, who knows all about it, and signs the register of her marriage, under her mother's and not her father's name; and she, under that name, marries a gay young bachelor, who may or may not be privy to her little weakness; but, if he is, the marriage is *ipso facto* void, and he may forthwith proceed to marry somebody else without any fear of bigamy before his eyes. This appears very extraordinary. One could understand that a marriage between two persons sharing the secret of an alias between them might be voidable; but that is a very different thing from being void; and one would imagine that whoever should proceed to a second marriage, without having taken the proper steps to have the voidable marriage set aside, would stand in very uncomfortable shoes. However, there is good reason to believe that the author, such is his credit for founding his most debatable incidents upon fact, may have pressed into his service a case actually decided; and, if so, one is reduced to an expression of astonishment that such things should be, that the mere assumption of an alias, without any sinister object and in a fit of anger, as a few questions would elicit, should invalidate so solemn an engagement as marriage, entered into without the slightest disguise, in the regular way, with more than ordinary affection on both sides, and before the usual witnesses. The uncle, to whom allusion has been made, a military personage, is handled so as to yield great sport; and the same may be said of another military, or semi-military, character in the commissariat department, though, as regards the latter, the drollery is tempered by a double portion of that pathos which is one of the author's chiefest charms.

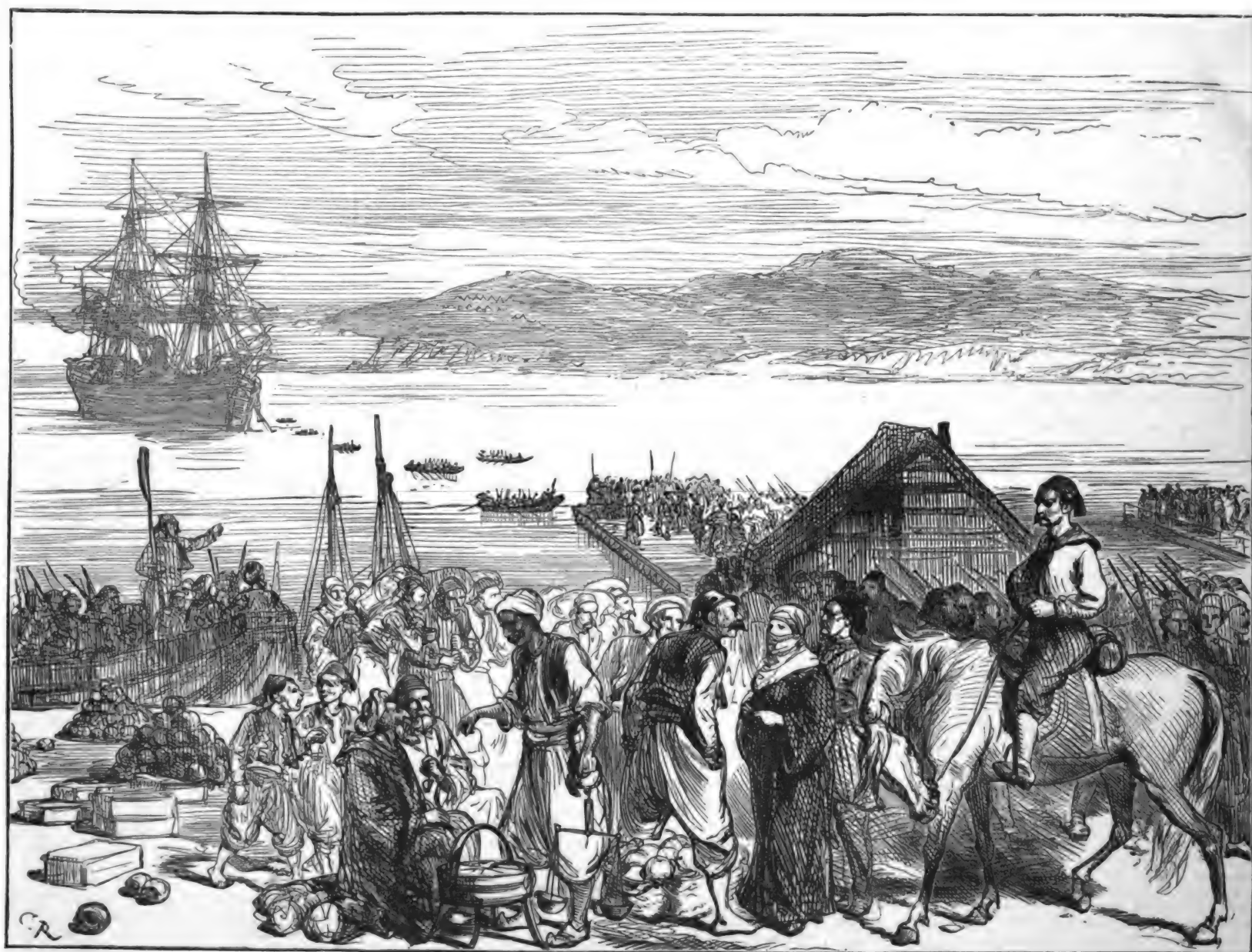
Blessed is the man who is a Conservative and a Protestant, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven, if, at any rate, the legitimate conclusion be drawn for what is insinuated rather than plainly stated in *Recollections of the Irish Church*, by Richard Sinclair Brooke, D.D. (Macmillan and Co.), a volume which it is impossible to peruse without a feeling of sympathy with the author and of astonishment, from his point of view, that sons of Belial should have dared to lay sacrilegious hands upon an establishment upheld and adorned by such excellent Christians, whether ministers or congregations, as those of whom he had experience during his connection with it. To him it may well appear monstrous that Lord Russell should have denounced the Established Church of Ireland as a scarecrow, and Lord Macaulay as an absurdity, and that "her existence as a State institution" should have been terminated by the agency of Mr. Gladstone; but it is only a proof that we do not see ourselves as others see us, and that the personal virtues of ourselves and our friends may not appear to all the world sufficient reason for perpetuating that which, dear as it may be to ourselves and our friends, has come to be very widely regarded as an abuse. Still, it was but natural that the author in his old age should have his heart wrung by the treatment accorded to that Church which was the love and pride of his youth and of his prime, and should be moved to put on record his best recollections of her and of her faithful servants. This record he has composed, as he himself is confessedly conscious, after an "unsystematised and inconsequential" manner, and with something of that unbridled garrulity for which the ancient days have been celebrated ever since the time of Homer. He is, nevertheless, wonderfully bright sometimes as well as chatty; and his gossip is seasoned with quotations and jokes which will be found extremely acceptable to readers who have a hankering after the dead languages, especially Greek. In anecdote he, of course, abounds; and he deals in many kinds: the amusing, the impressive, the illustrative, the admonitory, the pathetic. There will probably be a difference of opinion about the category to which some of them should be referred. There is a story, for instance, about two gentlemen who were engaged in an argument touching ecclesiastical matters, one of whom became heated, whereupon the other proposed that they should "go upon their knees and pray." The proposition was accepted; but the excited disputant, when he rose from his knees after the other's prayer, "was all bathed in tears," and declined to resume the discussion. It does not appear which of the twain was getting the better of the argument; but it is fair to presume, from experience, that the heated disputant was being worsted. There is another story about the way in which one "Oliver, an Englishman, tall and bony," behaved under an attack of cholera. He would neither see the doctors nor take any physic, though he was, in his own words, "as blue as a washerwoman's bag;" but there stood continually by his bedside "a tall pitcher of cold water from a famous spring near his cottage," and from that pitcher he drank copious draughts. "This," we are told, "was his medicine; and his cure is a fact for the teetotallers;" but any teetotaler who might be disposed to follow his example would do well to take care that the water came from that particular spring. Water in general, and especially the water of the London pumps, has a character for producing rather than repelling cholera.

A good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the promotion of Colonel Penrose, has been conferred upon Colonel Commandant J. H. Stewart, Royal Marines.

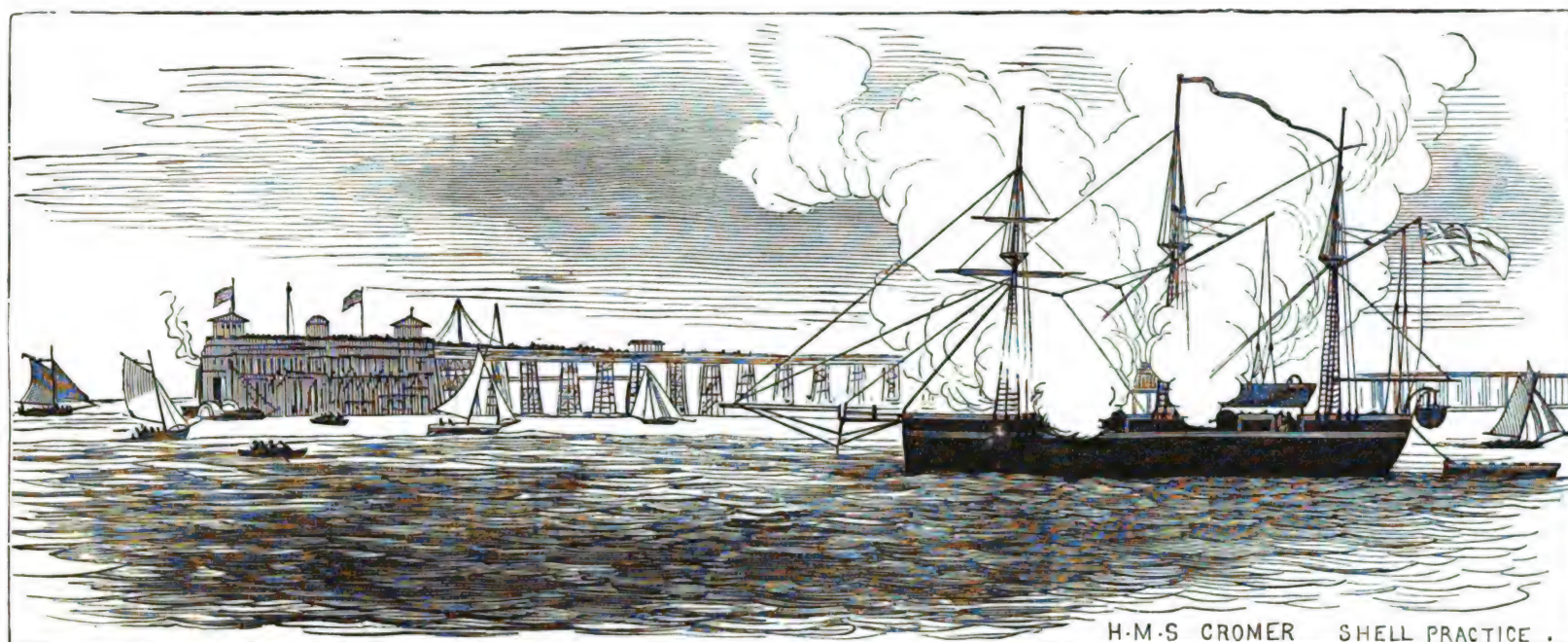
Miss King, formerly a schoolmistress, who completed her 101st year on the 10th ult., died at Tunbridge Wells on Monday.



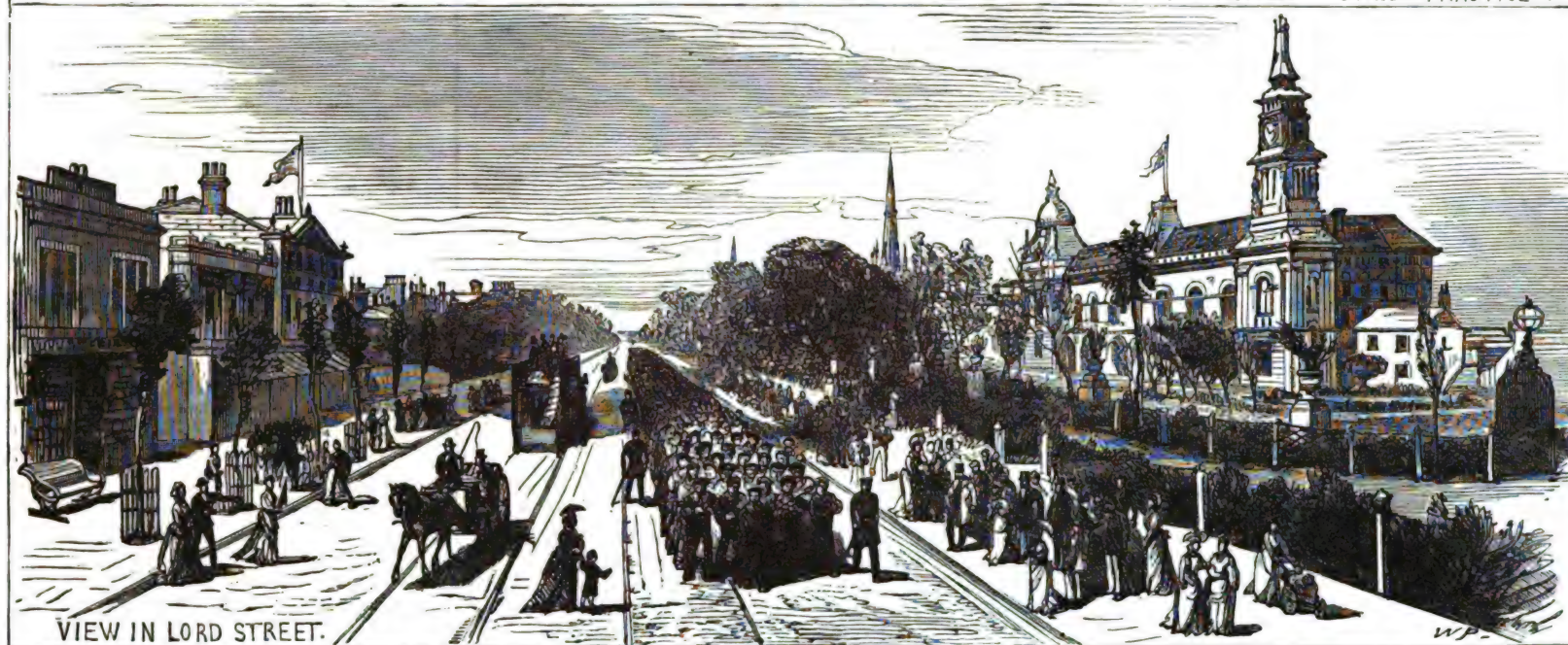
THE WAR: CALLED OUT TO WORK AT THE FORTIFICATIONS AT VARNA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS



THE WAR: LANDING TROOPS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR AT VARNA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



H.M.S. CROMER SHELL PRACTICE.



VIEW IN LORD STREET.

THE LIVERPOOL BRIGADE OF ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, AT SOUTHPORT.



THE TRANSVAAL TERRITORY, SOUTH AFRICA: FALLS OF THE MAC MAC, ABOVE PILGRIM'S REST.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. ARTHUR D. COOKE.

Mr. J. Macmichael, of South Audley-street, has executed a new die for a monogram to be borne on the Royal note-paper for use at Windsor Castle. It consists of the three letters "V.R.I.;" this being the first time that the last letter, signifying "Imperatrix," has been used.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1978.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



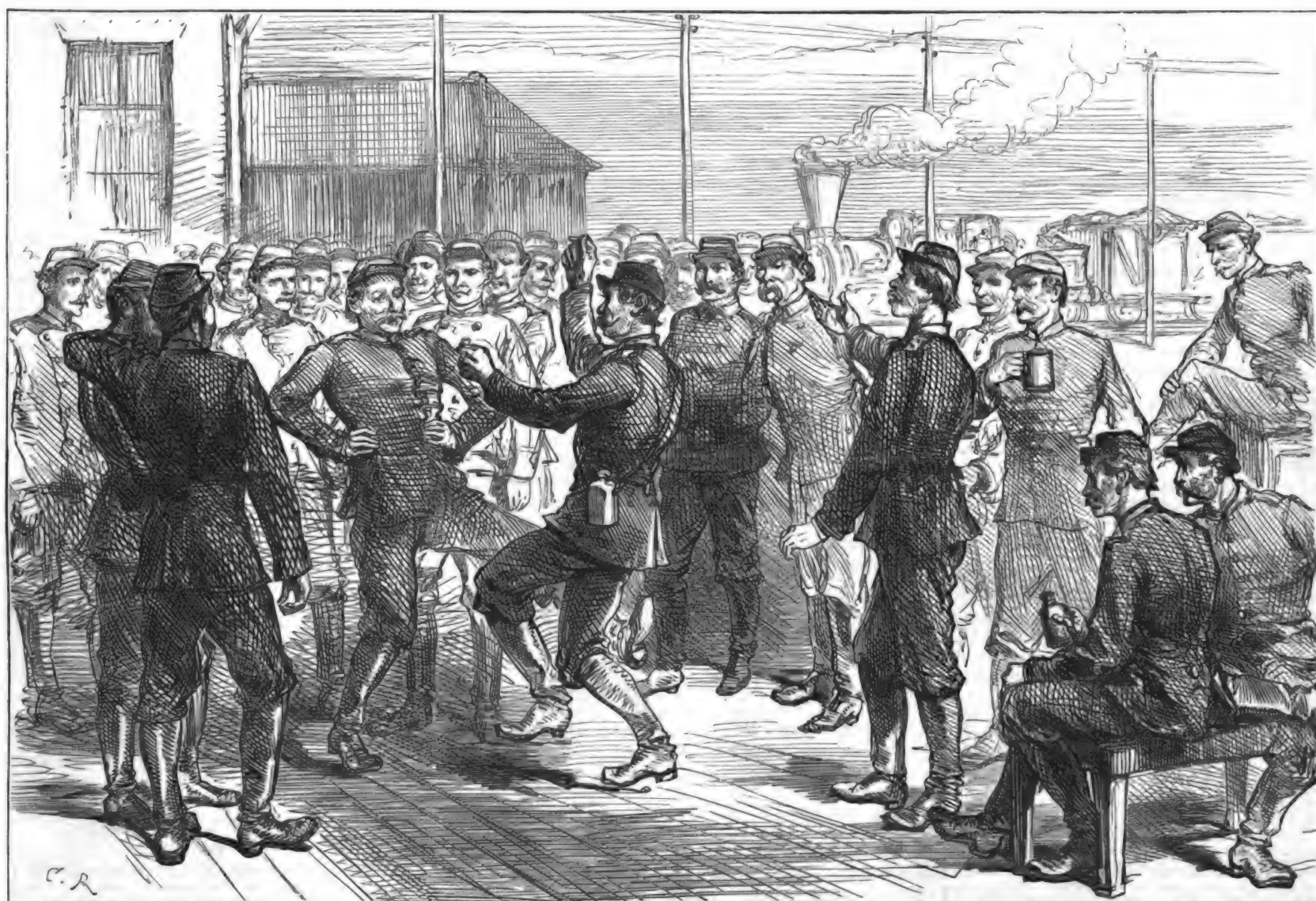
GENERAL NEPOKOITSCHITZKY, CHIEF OF THE STAFF OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY ON THE DANUBE.



PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.



LIEUTENANT T. DOUBASSOFF, WHO BLEW UP THE TURKISH MONITOR WITH A TORPEDO.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN INFANTRY DANCING AND SINGING AT THE PLOESTI RAILWAY STATION.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at the Vicarage, Godalming, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Alan Brodick, of a son.

On the 1st inst., in Hamilton-place, the Countess of Eldon, of a son.

On the 28th ult., at 2, Clifton-villas, Camden-square, the wife of Charles W. Hastings, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th ult., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sarawak, by the Rev. F. W. Robberds, assisted by the Rev. Allan Ramsay, Charles P. Bird, B.C.S., barrister-at-law, of Drybridge House, Hereford, to Agnes, third daughter of the Rev. John Cole, Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Punjab.

On the 5th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Francis Holland, of Quebec Chapel, assisted by the Rev. Louis A. Cockerell, of North Weald, Essex, cousin of the bridegroom, William Ackland, third surviving son of Charles Robert Cockerell, Esq., R.A., to Sidney Ada, third daughter of the late Richard Davies, Esq., of "The Vigna," Madeira, and Juiz de la Fronteira, Spain.

On April 4, at St. Mary's Church, Waverley, Sydney, by the Rev. Stanley Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Corlette, Henry R. C. Bird, eldest surviving son of Major Robert Wilberforce Bird, of Barton House, Wiltshire, to Esther Dudley, eldest daughter of E. Grant Ward, Esq., Registrar-General of New South Wales.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Southwell, Notts, Emma, widow of Colonel Francis Sloclock, late 4th Dragoon Guards, K.H., in her 83rd year.

On the 1st inst., Laura Elizabeth, widow of the late William Kingdon, Esq., of King's Arms-yard and Clarendon-road, Kensington.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, Portland-square, Workington, Cumberland, Anthony Peat, M.R.C.S., in the 55th year of his age. R.I.P.

On the 2nd inst., at her residence, 23, Merriam-square North, Dublin, Cecilia, Lady Roche, widow of the late Sir David Roche, Bart., of Carass, in the county of Limerick.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 16.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10.

Second Sunday after Trinity.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. T. Bullock, Chaplain to Kensington Palace; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. W. S. Coles, Rector of Shepton Beauchamp.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple.

St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Canon Henry M. Birch.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. T. G. Bonney; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry (Boyle Lecture).

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Hon. Alfred Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. H. H. Montgomery.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr. New Moon, 2.32 p.m. Caxton Exhibition opened. Philharmonic Society, 3 p.m.

National Society for the Advancement of Science, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Thorne on Codification of Law in connection with the Administration of Justice in India).

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hilton Price on Further Notes on Early Goldsmiths and Bankers to the Close of the Seventeenth Century, and Mr. John E. Price on Recent Researches and Discoveries).

Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Anderson on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland).

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Bishop Crowther on Journeys up the Niger and Notes on the Neighbouring Countries).

Royal Thames Yacht Club: Channel-match from the Nore to Dover.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

Investiture of the Bishop of St. Albans, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at St. Alban's Cathedral, 11.30 a.m.

Musical Union, matinee, 3.15 p.m.

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. George French Angas on the Molluscs, &c.).

Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Herbert Berkeley on Emulsions).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. J. Knowles on Discoveries in the Neighbourhood of Portewart; Mr. H. H. Howorth on the Germans of Caesar; Dr. John Rae on the Indians of New Caledonia).

Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association, Dog and Poultry, at Camborne (two days).

Ascot Races. Royal Cinque Port Yacht Club matches (three days).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

Oxford Extensia: Commemoration of Founders.

Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m. Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

Thames Conservancy Annual Meeting, 11 a.m.

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m.

Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Church Association, Conference, St. James's Hall, 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

London Sunday School Choir, annual festival (5000 voices), Crystal Palace.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, anniversary, Lambeth Palace, 2.30 p.m.

School for Indigent Blind, St. George's, Southwark, general court, 2 p.m.

Church Association, annual meeting, 2 p.m.

Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Flower on Whales and Porpoises).

Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Crofton on Mean Values; papers by Mr. J. C. Malet and Professor Clifford).

Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. R. Sandon Gutteridge on Ancient and Modern Political History; Dr. Charles Rogers, Historical Notices of the Priory of Crail).

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Ascot Races. Royal Topham Society, second target.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Hessel on the Teutonic Words in the Lex Sallia; Mr. Henry Nicol on Some Points in Early English Pronunciation).

Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

Pope Pius IX. elected, 1846.

West London Scientific Association, Excursion to Cliefden, Great Western Station, 2.30 p.m.

Royal Albert Hall, grand morning concert, 3 p.m.

Thames Sailing Club, matches.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
June May	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°			Miles.	In.
30	29.615	52.2	41.9	70	25	61.8	44.9	SW. SW.	269	0.000
31	29.564	55.4	49.5	82	10	62.2	44.7	SW. S. E. S. W.	262	.155
1	29.494	53.6	48.5	84	10	57.8	51.8	S. S. W.	267	.040
2	29.573	54.4	49.7	86	9	57.8	52.3	S. S. W.	536	.000
3	29.710	53.1	49.9	84	—	77.8	45.9	S. S. W.	908	.000
4	29.691	54.2	56.4	77	5	80.0	52.0	SW. S. E. S.	210	.000
5	29.575	57.6	64.8	68	8	65.3	52.8	SW.	406	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.761	29.731	29.731	29.731	29.774	29.733	29.761
Temperature of Air	55.9	56.6	55.3	54.6	57.2	59.7	61.0
Temperature of Evaporation	49.2	50.9	52.2	53.1	57.9	59.7	61.0
Direction of Wind	W.S.W.	S.E.	S.W.	S.W.	S.	S.W.	S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 24 10 47	1 10 11 35	2 0 2 30	2 43 3 7	3 31 3 55	4 22 4 47	5 11 5 37

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A HAPPY BUNGALOW (first time): EDWIN AND ANGELINA; and "No. 20," by F. C. Burnand. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Open daily, wet or dry,

equally delightful. Railway Station in the Palace. Trains every fifteen minutes from Aldgate, Farringdon-street, Moorgate-street, Shoreditch, Broad-street, King's-cross, Aldersgate-street, and all Stations of Metropolitan, Great Northern, North London, and Chatham and Dover Lines.

The celebrated Orchestral Band, under Mr. Wells Hill, plays on ordinary days two parts. First part, about one o'clock, classical; second, at about four, miscellaneous.

Mr. Frederic Archer plays twice every day on the magnificent organ in the central hall, classical and popular music, fugues, and old English airs.

The Military Band, under Mr. Hayes, plays in the Grove daily when warm and fine, and every day in the Palace.

Lulu every day; new and extraordinary Acrobats every day; Equestrian Feats, Chowning, &c., in Great Central Hall every day; Madame Felix (from Myers's Circus) with her trained poodles every day.

Dramatic Performances once a week.

Amusements or illuminations once a week.

Admission One Shilling; or by the new 10s. 6d. Season Tickets, which admit every day for a year.

Notes.—A Railway Time Table and Announcements for the Month will be sent by the Manager on receipt of stamped and directed envelope.

ALEXANDRA PALACE GREAT AMERICAN FETE

JUNE 19.

Full particulars will be announced in coming week's daily papers.

ALEXANDRA PALACE GREAT ROSE SHOW and

Combined FETE, SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open

all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GALLERY, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS.—EGYPT, NUBIA, AND THE NILE: with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 3 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLING SHIP. By CHARLES

READE. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.—RIVIERE'S

PROMENADE CONCERTS. Change of Programme Every Evening. Commence at Eight. The Andalusian Troubadours at 9.30 and 10.30. Admission, One Shilling.

MUSICAL UNION.—AUER and JAEEL expressly

engaged.—TUESDAY, JUNE 12, Fifth Matinee. Quartet, E. minor, Mendelssohn; Quintet, E. flat, Basso, &c. Schubmann; Quartet in D, Tchaikowsky; Solos, Pianforte, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Quartet-past Three. Tickets, 7s., 6s., 4s., to be had of Lucas and Co., and Oliver, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. ELIA, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.

Cypher.—EIGHTH CONCERT, MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 11, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Doors open at Two o'clock; to commence at Three o'clock precisely. Programme, Mlle. Melhig, Violon, Madame Norman-Neruda, Vocalists, Mrs. E. Lloyd and Madame Trebelli (by permission of J. H. Mapleson, Esq.). Stalls, Area or Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserved, 7s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Writer, and Co., 24, New Bond-street, W.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT.

For the first time, at 7.15, the Evening dress. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE

and BURGESS Eastern Burlesque on THE MARVELLOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

Video extract from the "Morning Post," April 3:—"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Girards,' Messrs. T. Sully, Albert Morrison, and Eric emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Girards' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, displaying things that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner."

PLACES CAN BE BOOKED THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL (England's Home of Mystery),

at Three, TO-NIGHT, at Eight. Zoe is Mr. Maskelyne's Sole Invention and Construction, and is totally different in principle to Psycho. Zoe is detached from her seat and is taken amongst the audience for examination. Zoe sits upon a cushion placed upon a small stand, and to make the whole perfectly isolate from the stage, pieces of black glass are put under each foot of the pedestal. Zoe in this independent position goes through her performance of writing, sketching, and a rising parlor in his calculations, registering the game of whist, &c. EVERY DAY, at Three. EVERY NIGHT, at Eight. The Greatest sensation in London. Mr. Cooke floats to the ceiling and takes the Cabinet with him.

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THE COURT.

The Queen gave a ball at Balmoral Castle on Wednesday week to the servants, tenantry, and gillies of the Royal Highland estates, in celebration of her birthday. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice and Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales were present; also the Rev. Archibald and Mrs. Campbell, of Crathie. The next day the Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to Castleton and round by the Lion's Face.

Princess Albert Victor and George of Wales left Balmoral yesterday week on their return to Marlborough House.

On Saturday last the Queen and Princess Beatrice drove to the Glassalt Shiel. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Archibald Campbell officiated.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited the parish school of Crathie on Monday. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach left the castle.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have made various excursions during the week.

The state concert announced for Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace did not take place, in consequence of the death of the Queen of the Netherlands.

The following were the orders for the Court going into mourning for the late Queen on Thursday last—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, the 21st inst., and on Thursday, the 28th inst., to go out of mourning.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of the Queen on Thursday at St. James's Palace.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Her Majesty's birthday was officially celebrated on Saturday last in the usual loyal manner in the metropolis and at the naval and military stations. The church bells were rung and salutes fired; the annual guard-mounting parade took place at the Horse Guards, at which the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present. In the evening the illuminations were very general. At the Ministerial banquets the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar dined with the Secretary of State for War, Prince Christian with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Duke of Teck with the Master of the Horse. Banquets were also given by the Premier, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, for the Colonies, and for India; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Chamberlain, the Treasurer and the Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Attorney-General, the Archbishop of York, the Duchess of Wellington, the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, and by the Royal Naval Club of 1765. Receptions were given at the Foreign Office, Lady Constance Stanley presiding in the absence of the Countess of Derby, and by the Marchioness of Hertford.

A number of promotions in the Army and of appointments to the Order of the Bath and the Star of India, consequent upon the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, are announced.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales presided at the annual dinner of the 10th Royal Hussars, held at the Pall Mall, Regent-street, on Thursday week. His Royal Highness dined with Sir George and Lady Wombwell, at their residence in Portman-square, the next day. The Prince was present on Saturday last at the annual guard mounting parade at the Horse Guards, in honour of her Majesty's birthday; his Royal Highness's children witnessed the ceremony from the Horse Guards. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Teck dined with the Prince at Marlborough House. In the evening his Royal Highness left town for Paris, to meet the Princess of Wales on her return from Athens. Her Royal Highness arrived at the Hôtel Bristol the same evening in good health. On Monday the Prince, as President of the British Commission for the Paris Exhibition, received, at the Hôtel Bristol, Commissioner-General Krantz, and M. Berger, Director of Foreign Sections, with reference to details connected with various parts of the British section of the Exhibition. The Prince and Princess left Paris at 12.15 a.m. on Thursday, and travelled via Boulogne and Folkestone, to Charing-cross, whence they drove to Marlborough House.

An official notification has been made at the Admiralty that Prince Albert Victor and Prince George Frederick of Wales have received appointments as supernumerary naval cadets to H.M.S. Britannia.

Prince Leopold, the Provincial Grand Master, presided yesterday week at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Oxfordshire Freemasons, which was held in the hall of the Apollo University Lodge. On Saturday last the Prince opened at Oxford a new children's ward at the Radcliffe Infirmary, which has been erected by the munificence of Mrs. Coombe, widow of Mr. Thomas Coombe, of the University Press. The proceedings took place at the University Museum. The new wards were named the "Victoria" and "Alexandra" wards, after the Queen and the Princess of Wales. His Royal Highness afterwards performed the ceremony of presenting to the Rev. J. Slater, the treasurer of the institution, a purse of one hundred guineas and a silver salver, in recognition of his long and gratuitous services. The Prince dined with the Vice-Chancellor in New College Hall.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace on Wednesday from the Continent.

The United States Minister and Mrs. Pierpont welcomed a number of distinguished visitors and leading American citizens at their residence in Cavendish-square on Tuesday evening, expressly invited to meet General Ulysses S. Grant (late President of the United States) and Mrs. Grant.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Blandford, and Lady Rosemond Spencer Churchill have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from Dublin.

The Duke of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have left town for Biarritz, to join the Duchess.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster and the Ladies Fitzgerald have arrived at the family residence on Carlton House-terrace from Carton, Maynooth.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel from Floors Castle.

The Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have arrived in town from Endsleigh, Tavistock.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Colonel the Hon. Lewis Payn Dawney (Coldstream Guards), second son of the late and brother of the present Viscount Downe, with Miss Victoria Alexandrina Elizabeth Grey, third daughter of the late General the Hon. Charles Grey, was solemnised on Wednesday at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The wedding presents, numbering upwards of 300, included:—From her Majesty, an Indian shawl,

and a locket, set with brilliants, having in the centre a medallion of the Queen in dull gold; from Princess Louise of Lorne, a pair of Sevres vases; from the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, a case of gilt plate, comprising tea-pot, cream-jug, and sugar-basin.

The marriage of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart., of Leybourne Grange, Kent, with Maria Selina, eldest daughter of Edward J. Morant Gale, Esq., was celebrated on Tuesday, at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton.

The marriage of Lord Kilmaine with Alice Emily, daughter of Colonel C. F. Shute, of Dorking, and niece of Major-General Shute, C.B., M.P., was celebrated on Wednesday at the parish church of Brighton.

FINE ARTS.

MISS ELIZABETH THOMPSON'S "INKERMAN."

When Nelson, in the outset of his fame, was smarting under what he deemed to be undeserved neglect in the Admiralty despatches of the time, he consoled himself by remarking that he would one day have a Gazette of his own. Substituting Exhibition for Gazette, Miss Elizabeth Thompson is actually in the enjoyment of that which the Hero of the Nile and Trafalgar only possessed in anticipation. She has a gallery "all to herself" at the rooms of the Fine Art Society in New Bond-street; and the innumerable admirers of her three noble pictures—the "Roll Call," "Quatre Bras," and "Balaclava"—have been recently overjoyed by the accession of a fourth work to the productions of the gifted artist's pencil. Every day fresh crowds, in which the military element is very pronounced indeed, gather round the picture of "Inkerman," which may be accepted as completing Miss Thompson's survey of the Crimean War. It would be well if she likewise extended to the dimensions of a trilogy those episodes of the Waterloo Campaign which she commenced so splendidly in the portrayal of the gallant Twenty-Eighth Regiment, "Hougoumont" and "La Belle Alliance," might form magnificent pendants to "Quatre Bras." In the picture now claiming our attention the spectator is supposed to be standing, on Nov. 5, 1854, on the inner slope of the hill called the Home Ridge, over which come slowly toiling scattered groups of soldiers returning from the Field of Battle at Inkerman. Fighting has ceased all along the line, from the Sand Bag Battery to the Wall Way of the Carenage; and the wounded British are being carried or are slowly creeping towards the camp of the Second Division. We gaze upon a long struggling column of "fours," principally composed of privates of the Coldstream Guards and the Twentieth Regiment; while in the centre of the group are three Russian prisoners—one of them, apparently, a sailor from the Naval Brigade organised by the besieged in Sebastopol, who has an unmistakably Calmuck physiognomy. On the right two drummers and two privates carry a wounded British officer; and slightly in advance of this group rides a very youthful Staff officer, whose figure forms the nucleus round which the whole interest of the drama is concentrated. By his side a bugler is toiling wearily along, catching for support, in sheer faintness, with his unwounded hand at the stirrup leather of the mounted officer. On the brow of the hill are seen stretchers bearing more wounded; and in the rear a French ambulance is moving off; the wounded French soldiers raising themselves on their litters to cheer their British comrades as the paths diverge. In the extreme background, looming through the gathering fog, are the Heights of Inkerman, from which, early in the day, the Russian guns played on the artillery of our Second Division as it struggled up the ridge over which the procession of wounded are now passing. All this is pictorially narrated by Miss Thompson with wonderful skill and with infinite pathos. We believe that the lady's resolute standpoint is in "her resolution to paint things as they really are, or were, and not as they might be politically fancied to be;" and, taking "political" in the sense of "conventional," it must at once be granted that Miss Thompson has treated the Battle of Inkerman in a wholly unconventional spirit. Some very close observer must have told her that a victory is, in reality, as sorry a sight as a defeat; and so utterly wretched, dejected, and dispirited do the conquering heroes in this picture of "Inkerman" appear to be, that a spectator unversed in the history of the Crimean War might be excused for imagining for an instant that it was the British and not the Russian army that was so soundly beaten on the Fifth of November, 1854. This beautiful picture may perhaps lose slightly in immediate popularity through the excessive dullness in tone and expression by which it is pervaded. Still, the Truth is above all things precious; and if Miss Thompson has satisfied herself by studious and appreciative hearsay that the victors of Inkerman really looked as miserable as she has made them look in her pathetic composition, she cannot be blamed for sacrificing a little ephemeral prestige for the much more valuable guerdon of permanent acceptance and applause. Artistically considered, "Inkerman" presents many marked differences from the artist's former style of treatment. Miss Thompson's key of colour seems to have become entirely changed, and for the better. The landscape portions of her work have, again, manifestly been studied with a keen remembrance of Mr. Ruskin's bygone panegyric on her capacity as an interpreter of natural effects; while the free grouping and somewhat vaporous handling of her figures present a significant contrast to the solid modelling and almost rigid literalness of the figures and faces in the "Roll Call" and "Quatre Bras." Of characteristic and emotional attitude and expression Miss Thompson approves herself to be in "Inkerman" as unsurpassed a mistress as ever.

MR. T. JONES BARKER'S "BALACLAVA."

According to a recent honourable speaker in the debate on the Women's Suffrage Bill, the existing epoch is one pre-eminently of "force, power, and strength." The fact, if such it be, is scarcely of a comforting nature to the friends of peace; still, in any case, it seems undeniable that wars and rumours of war are audible on every side; that the air is malodorous with the fumes of villainous saltpetre; and that certain moral rockings and heavings awaken unpleasant suspicions that "the old Dragon underground"—the Dragon of War—is "swindling the scaly horrors of his folded tail," and preparing to approve himself as devouring a dragon as ever. Looking at things, then, from the "force, power, and strength" point of view, it is not astonishing to find battle pictures on the largest scale becoming popular; and it is quite in the nature of things (as things are at present) that, while one section of the public patronises Miss Thompson's "Inkerman," another should flock to see Mr. T. Jones Barker's new painting representing the "Taking the Russian Guns at Balaclava," as exhibited at Mr. Borgen's Danish Galleries in New Bond-street. This large and powerfully executed work is conspicuous as presenting a graphic glorification of the military capacity of the late Earl of Cardigan—one of the best-abused noblemen, but likewise one of the most gallant cavalry officers of his generation. The renowned Colonel of the 11th Hussars and commandant of the Six Hundred at Balaclava is represented in the splendid

uniform of his regiment, and, mounted on a fiery charger, galloping down the Valley of Death at a pace which has been estimated at seventeen miles an hour. "Already he had come to within some two or three horses' lengths of the mouth of one of the guns—a gun believed to have been a twelve pounder—but the piece was discharged, and its torrents of flame seemed to gush in the direction of his chestnut's off fore-arm, the horse was so governed by the impetus he had gathered, and by the hand and heel of his rider as to be able to shy only a little at the blaze and the roar of the gun. But Lord Cardigan being presently enwrapped in the new column of smoke now all at once piled up around him, some imagined him slain. He had not been struck. In the next moment, and being still some two horses' length in advance of his squadrons, he attained to the long-sought battery and shot in between its guns."

Thus Mr. Kinglake, in his "History of the Crimean War," and on this very eloquent text Mr. T. Jones Barker has composed a most stirring picture. Lord Cardigan, with uplifted sabre, is, of course, the central personage and the *point de mire* of the entire drama. For the rest, the artist shows us the First Line of the force which charged the Russian guns, composed of the 13th Light Dragoons and the 17th Lancers. In the second line are the 4th Dragoons and the 8th and 11th Hussars; while in the background loom the undulations of the "Fedioukine Hills." Painted in the fine old dashing style of Horace Vernet, lifelike in the attitude both of men and horses, and backed by a very nobly painted landscape, Mr. T. Jones Barker's "Balaclava" may be estimated not only as a masterly example of warlike art, but as a work eminently suitable to interpretation by the burin; and it is intended, we believe, to engrave the picture forthwith.

A notice of Mr. Frank Dillon's Japanese sketches is unavoidably deferred till next week.

A private view of the Byron Memorial Loan Collection, the chief features of which are models for the proposed Byron monument, took place at the Albert Hall on Wednesday. It is now open to the public. The work selected is by a sculptor whose pseudonym is "Richard Belt," and it depicts the poet sitting on a rock, musing on Nature and contemplating her grandeur. There were seventy-one entries in the competition.

The Turner drawings and vignettes of the Novar collection, so called from the name of the late Mr. Munro's seat in Scotland, more than realised the anticipations formed during the exhibition of them; and the sale, last Saturday, proved to be the most spirited and interesting one of the season. A total of £20,753 was realised.

The death of Mr. William Edward Frost, R.A., in his sixty-seventh year, is announced. His portrait was given in this Paper, Jan. 2, 1871, on the occasion of his being made a Royal Academician.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has sent £500 to the National Society for the Fund in Aid of the Sick and Wounded in the War in the East.

The Channel Squadron has left Plymouth Sound on its annual cruise, which will only extend at present round the British and Irish coasts.

A thunderstorm of exceptional severity passed over the north and east of Scotland early on Tuesday morning, and serious damage by lightning and flood is reported.

Lord Edward Cavendish on Wednesday laid the cornerstone of a new institution in course of erection in Abbey Dale Valley, near Sheffield, by the Sheffield and Rotherham Licensed Victuallers' Association, for the accommodation of their poor and indigent members. The institution will consist of twelve houses and a board-room, at a cost of £12,000.

A public meeting in support of the claim of Wakefield to be the seat of the new bishopric was held at Barnsley on Tuesday. The Vicar of Wakefield contended that that borough was on many grounds the most desirable place for the proposed see, and drew attention to the fact that £23,000 had just been expended in restoring the parish church. A resolution in favour of Wakefield was passed.

The Ely Diocesan Conference held its first sitting on Tuesday, and opened with an address from the Bishop on the value of synodal action in the Church. A paper on the burials question, by Mr. Marten, M.P., was read, and after a considerable discussion, a resolution, moved by Archdeacon Chapman, objecting to any persons other than ministers of the Church of England officiating in churchyards, was carried by a large majority.

Under the title "Dust to Dust; Sanitary Modes of Burial" Mr. Samuel Phillips Day has issued a small work, in which he treats of the burial rites and mourning customs of various nations, discusses the chief objections to cremation, advocates Mr. Haden's wicker-coffin plan of burial, and has a few words to say, in conclusion, for and against certain cemeteries near London. The pamphlet is published by J. Hodges, King William-street, Strand.

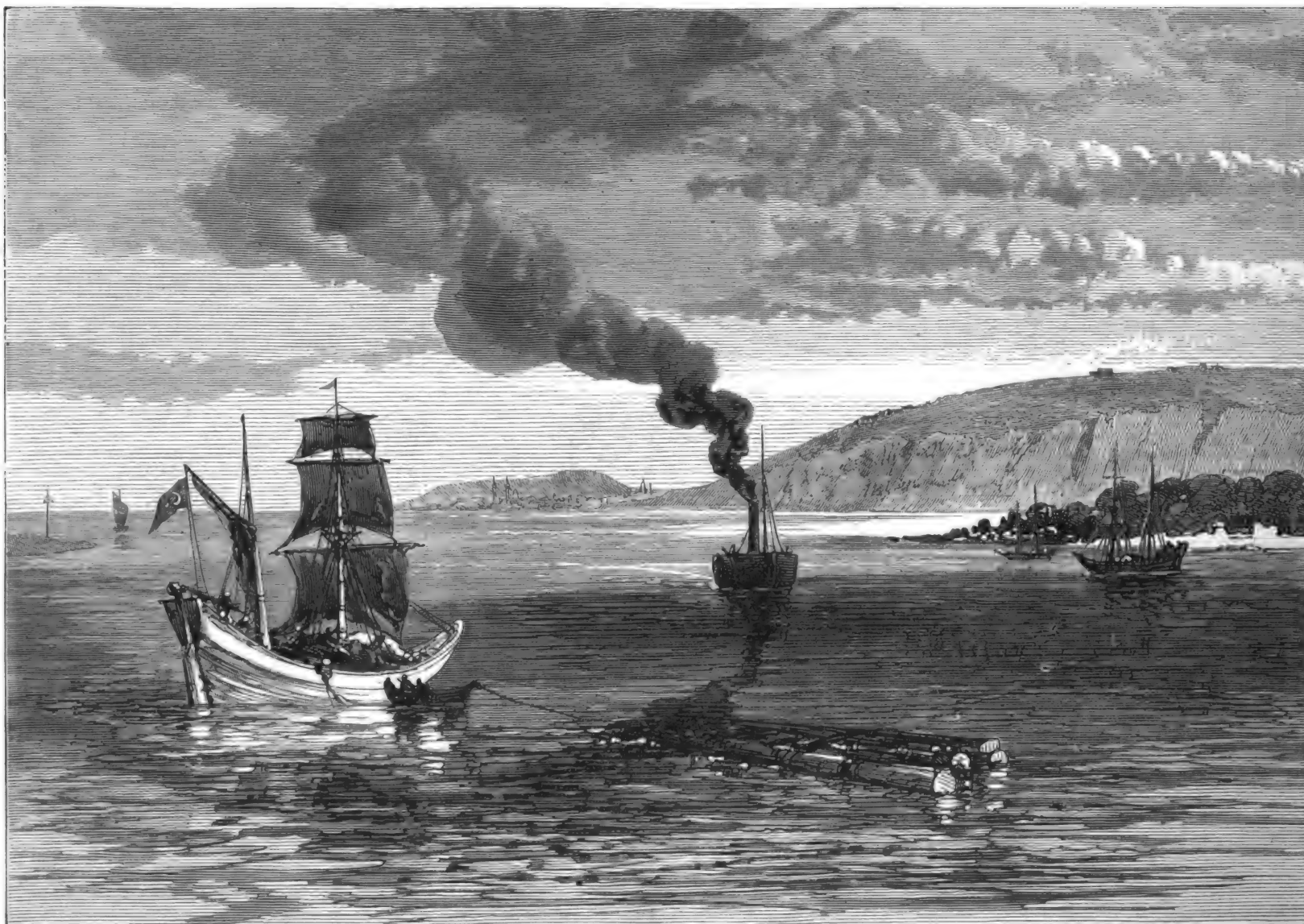
The annual meeting of the National Society was held at the Sanctuary, Westminster, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York. A most encouraging report was presented, and it was stated that at the present moment there are many more children attending the church schools than all the elementary schools of the country together. Both the numbers on the rolls and the voluntary subscriptions in support of the schools have increased since the passing of the Education Act.

The Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday week visited the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, sitting in Edinburgh. He was present about two hours during the discussion on education, and the compensation payable to patrons in consequence of the recent abolition of patronage. On the Archbishop entering the throne gallery and taking his seat on the right of the Lord High Commissioner, the Moderator and members of the assembly rose. On leaving, the Archbishop had a short interview with the Moderator, and expressed the gratification he had felt at being present.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was held at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Pease, of Darlington. Mr. Edward Young, R.N., in moving the adoption of the report, said that he was glad to state that the mission had been planted on the shores of Lake Nyassa, and he had had considerable experience of the slave trade. The traffic, he regretted to say, was still carried out in Arab and Portuguese possessions in all its enormities, and as many as 20,000 slaves, as Livingstone stated, yearly reached the coast that came from the Lake Nyassa district. He fully believed that the mission sent out by the Free Church of Scotland to Nyassa had done a great deal to put down slavery. Livingstone had become quite a city of refuge for the slaves, who were coming into the district by thousands, many of them starving and without a vestige of clothing. The report was adopted.



THE WAR: ARRIVAL OF MONEY AT THE KONAK (GOVERNMENT HOUSE), RUSTCHUK, FOR PAYING THE TROOPS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



ABOVE RUSTCHUK, ON THE DANUBE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: SKETCHES AT RUSTCHUK.
BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

Since the date of our last week's news from the Danube and from Armenia there has been little to report either of the Russian or of the Turkish military operations. The Emperor Alexander, having left his palace near St. Petersburg on Saturday, arrived on Wednesday at Ploesti, near Bucharest, the headquarters of his brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the army in Roumania. It is believed that he will at first be occupied with diplomatic negotiations, on which the destinies of Roumania and Serbia will, perhaps, depend; and it may be found expedient for Russia to come to an understanding with Austria before crossing the Danube. There is a rumour to the effect that Serbia has concluded with Russia, through the instrumentality of General Fadaeff, a convention by which the Russian army will be permitted to cross the Danube between Turnu-Severin and Gladova, in case they should not succeed in forcing a passage elsewhere.

Journals inspired by the Vienna Government say that the promise made by Russia to England and Austro-Hungary not to interfere with the interests of these two countries localises the war for a time, but that for the future England and Austro-Hungary have preserved full liberty of action.

We learn from Rustchuk that the waters of the Danube have fallen; and a belief has been gaining ground for the last three days that the Russians will very shortly endeavour to cross the river at three different points, making Rustchuk the object of their chief attack. All women have left the town, and the foreign Consuls, with the exception of the English Consul, will leave in a few days. The Russians are much stronger in cavalry than the Turks. There is just now a great movement of Turkish troops from the Turkish camp at Rustchuk to the bank of the Danube. After keeping up a musketry fire for some time with the Cossacks on the other side of the river, part of the Turkish troops withdrew in a southerly direction. The Turkish bombardment of Kalafat was stopped on Tuesday by a hurricane of wind and rain.

The renewal of the Turkish attack on Montenegro has met with something like defeat at more than one point. The principal column, under Suleiman Pasha, advanced from Gatchko, to the north of Montenegro, with a view to relieve Nicsitch, while at the same time a column under Ali Sahib entered the Principality on the southern side at Spush. The latter was repulsed by the Montenegrin chief Petrovitch. The former gained a victory on Monday last, but is said to have fought and lost a battle on Tuesday. It is impossible as yet to verify the conflicting statements. The besieged Turkish fortress of Nicsitch, in Herzegovina, is closely pressed by the Montenegrins, and must surrender unless relieved in a few days.

In Armenia the Russians have made a general advance, and have succeeded in investing Kars and cutting the Turkish telegraphic communication. Several engagements are reported, in which the Russians got the advantage; and one night attack by them upon a bivouac of Circassian cavalry, though hotly fought, was a thorough defeat for the latter, who were almost destroyed to a man. The latest news from Asia Minor is that the Turkish head-quarters are at Koprikoy, where nine battalions and a battery of artillery are stationed. The Turkish right wing, consisting of twenty battalions and two batteries, is at Delibaba, and the left at Gurdji and Bogaze, about six hours' march from Erzeroum. The left wing is composed of sixteen battalions and a battery of artillery. The Russian left wing has suspended its forward march. The bulk of the right wing is at Olti, and its advanced guard has arrived before Nariman. A column detached from the centre of the Russian army before Kars has taken up a position on the Soghauli Dag. A Russian column is also operating in the direction of Van. We still hear of Mukhtar Pasha falling back toward Erzeroum, his present position being at Hassan Kaleb, some twenty-five miles in front of the entrenched camp. Here he is secure against the turning of his flanks either from Olti or by way of Kara Kilissa, but it would still be possible for the Russians to move a force down the valley of the Tchouruk Su from Ardahan or Batoum to attack the left flank of the Turkish army. A report even comes from Erzeroum that Cossacks have already appeared at Ispir, in the Tchouruk Su valley, immediately to the north of the entrenched camp and a little to the rear of the position at Hassan Kaleb. Should this news prove true, and should these irregulars be the advanced guard of a substantial force, Mukhtar Pasha will necessarily have to fall back upon the capital itself for fear of being attacked in front and rear at the same time. We hesitate, however, to accept the news until fully corroborated.

M. de Lesseps having submitted to the Earl of Derby a project for regulating the passage of ships-of-war through the Suez Canal, the Foreign Secretary has addressed a despatch to our Ambassador in Russia. In this Lord Derby states that her Majesty's Government are firmly determined not to allow the Canal to be made the scene of any combat or other warlike operation, and that any such step on the part of either belligerent would be incompatible with the maintenance by Great Britain of an attitude of passive neutrality. A similar warning has been addressed to the Governments of Turkey and of Egypt, as it appears that the Khedive of Egypt had asked for some Turkish ships-of-war to defend the entrances of the Suez Canal, while refusing to allow the passage of Russian ships-of-war. The Suez Canal Company held its annual meeting at Paris on Wednesday, and received from M. de Lesseps an account of his communications with the British Government. This was hailed by the meeting with the greatest satisfaction, as was also the assurance that the English Government would be happy to find itself in accord with the French Cabinet in everything concerning the Canal.

The Russian squadron lately on the coast of North America, consisting of the frigates Svetlana and Petropaulovski, commanded by Admiral Boutakoff, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, arrived at Brest on Wednesday last.

The Oaklands, 955 tons, Captain W. Lawrance, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 1st inst. for Port Adelaide, with 338 emigrants, among whom were sixty-two single female domestic servants.

A telegram received at the Admiralty states that two of her Majesty's vessels have had an engagement off the coast of Peru with a rebel turret-ship, which had committed piratical acts against British subjects. She escaped after dark, but so damaged as to be obliged to surrender to a Peruvian squadron. There were no casualties on the English side.

Six hundred persons are reported to have lost their lives in the earthquake which destroyed the town of Iquique, and by the tidal wave which swept the Peruvian coast on May 10. Simultaneously with the earthquake at Iquique, Peru, a tidal wave struck the Sandwich Islands. All the houses in Waikiki within one hundred yards of the shore were destroyed. Five persons were drowned, and great damage was done at the harbour of Hilo, where the wharves and stores in the lower part of the town were swept away. An eruption of Kilanea volcano began simultaneously with this oceanic disturbance.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were received with enthusiasm during their brief stay in Paris.

The Duc de Broglie received on Monday morning the members of the Paris Tribunal of Commerce. He took occasion to say that the act of May 16 was, as Marshal MacMahon had already declared at Compiègne, solely intended to reassure Conservative interests and to guarantee internal stability. With regard to peace, the Government would spare no effort to secure it.

A circular has been sent to the prefects by M. Fourton, the Minister of the Interior, with respect to the hawking and distribution of newspapers, books, and pamphlets. The Minister, "wishing to defend fundamental social principles against the flood of subversive literature," instructs the prefects to revise all the hawking licenses hitherto granted, and only to issue licenses to fit agents, who offer proper guarantees.

M. Bonnet-Duverdier, the President of the Paris Municipal Council, who recently paid an official visit to London, has been arrested on a charge of using insulting expressions in reference to Marshal MacMahon, and for inciting to civil war.

More press prosecutions are reported.

M. Gambetta has been presented with an address bearing a thousand signatures by the students of Paris thanking him for his efforts on behalf of the Republican cause, liberty of conscience, and free thought. In his reply M. Gambetta spoke eulogistically of M. Thiers as a statesman well fitted to again become a Constitutional President in the event of the resignation of Marshal MacMahon.

The charge of libel and defamation of character brought by the Comte de Lambert against the *Figaro*, the *Evénement*, and the *Marseillais* was decided on Wednesday before the Tenth Chamber of the Police Correctionnelle. M. Gaston Vassay, the editor of the *Evénement*, was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment. Each of the journals was condemned to a fine of 1000*fr.*, the *Figaro* and *Evénement* to pay 5000*fr.* damages, and the *Marseillais* 3000*fr.*

During the transit of an express-train from Calais to Paris a robbery of scrip, valued at more than £40,000 was effected.

ITALY.

Sunday being the anniversary of the declaration of Italian liberty King Victor Emmanuel held a review of troops at Rome. His Majesty was accompanied by the Crown Prince Humbert, the Minister of War, Herr von Kendorff, the German Ambassador, the foreign military Attachés, and a brilliant staff. There was an enormous crowd of spectators. The King was enthusiastically cheered on his arrival and departure. The camp and the town were profusely decorated with flags.

After the review the King received the Ministers, senators, and deputies, and the members of the municipal and provincial councils. Replying to their addresses, his Majesty thanked them for their testimonies of affection, and said he should always be ready to defend the freedom and greatness of Italy.

A street demonstration in honour of the King was attempted on Sunday night, but the police interposed, and a procession which had set out for the Quirinal was compelled to turn back. In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday Baron Nicotera, the Minister of the Interior, explained that this course had been adopted because there was reason to believe that, although most of the persons in the procession were actuated by loyal motives, others were simply intent upon provoking a breach of the peace.

The Sugar Duties have been adopted in the Senate; and in the Chamber of Deputies the convention concluded by the Government with the Sardinian Railway Company has been agreed to.

The Pope received yesterday week a large number of pilgrims and other persons. Among the gifts presented to his Holiness was a magnificent cross set in diamonds, the offering of the Catholics of Calcutta, who also sent some richly-bound volumes containing the signatures of all the members of the Roman Church in that city. His Holiness expressed himself much gratified at their devotion to the Holy See. In receiving the congratulations of the Sacred College last Saturday the Pope referred in eulogistic terms to the devotion of the Cardinals to the Church in very difficult times. His Holiness afterwards received a number of deputations. Rome was divided into two camps on Sunday. While at the Quirinal King Victor Emmanuel was receiving addresses of congratulation on the thirtieth anniversary of the declaration of Italian independence, at the Vatican the Pope was welcoming the pilgrims who have come to celebrate his episcopal jubilee. He received on Sunday about 5000 pilgrims, mostly Italians. He also gave a special audience to Count Larisch, who was sent by the Emperor of Austria to congratulate his Holiness, and who brought numerous presents from the Imperial family. At the reception given on Wednesday to the Polish pilgrims, Cardinal Ledochowski read an address alluding to the solicitude ever evinced by the Pope in regard to Poland. In reply, the Pope said this pilgrimage was a source of great gratification to him on account of the difficulties which had had to be surmounted to accomplish it—difficulties caused by the persecution to which Catholics are at the present time subjected. The Pope has named Marshal MacMahon to the grand cross of the Order of Pius IX. His Holiness has received 20,000*fr.* sent by the Count and Countess de Chambord. With great ceremonial the Pope's episcopal jubilee has been celebrated in the Catholic churches in other countries.

A band of brigands was surrounded in Sicily a few days ago; and, as they resisted, Leone (the captain) and two of his followers were killed. The affair was alluded to in the Italian Parliament on Saturday in congratulatory terms.

BELGIUM.

The annual fêtes of Liège were celebrated last Sunday, and were attended by the Royal family. At a reception held by the King his Majesty told the delegates of the Corporation that the situation of Europe was grave; but expressed his firm conviction that Belgium would courageously surmount the difficulties of the industrial crisis and other difficulties, should they arise. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

HOLLAND.

Queen Sophie, the consort of William III., died on Sunday morning, at The Hague, in her fifty-ninth year. All the members of the Royal family were at the bedside when she breathed her last. Her Majesty's funeral is fixed for June 20.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William and the Crown Prince left Berlin on Tuesday for Liegnitz, in order to be present at the anniversary festival of the King's Own Regiment of Grenadiers. His Majesty's departure for Ems has been fixed for the 14th inst.

GREECE.

A Special Envoy has been sent by the King to pay his respects to the Czar.

The Ministry formed last week has given place to another including all the party leaders, as follows:—Admiral Kanaris, President and Minister of Marine; M. Koumoundouros, Minister of the Interior and of Public Instruction; M. Deligeorgis,

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War; M. Zaimis, Minister of Justice; and M. Tricoupis, Minister of Finance. All are ex-Ministers, and the first five ex-Premiers. The step, which was demanded by the people and Chamber, shows that the Greeks are in earnest, and desire internal order and energetic military preparation, so that they may act effectually on any emergency. Greece has made a loan of 8,000,000 drachmas from the National Bank for the purchase of arms.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the particulars of an extraordinary attempt to wreck and rob a railway train. Last Sunday night, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, 156 miles west of the former place, a band of robbers unjointed the rails, replacing them in such a way that the approaching train would run down the embankment. The night was dark and the rain falling. An express-train approached about 8.30, and the driver, seeing obstructions, applied the brakes, but too late. The engine and baggage-car plunged down the embankment, a distance of forty feet. The driver, stoker, and one passenger were killed. The thieves fired their pistols into the train; and then, seeing that it was not sufficiently wrecked for their purpose, decamped.

On Monday afternoon a tornado partially destroyed Mount Carmel, a flourishing town of 3000 inhabitants on the Wabash river, South-Eastern Illinois. It struck the town on the southern quarter and passed north, destroying almost everything in its path. Three churches, two newspaper offices, two schools, the Court-house, and 120 buildings were demolished. The ruins caught fire, burning almost till midnight before the flames were extinguished. The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia states that twenty-two persons were killed or burnt to death, and forty were injured, many fatally.

CANADA.

Mr. Davies has been appointed Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines in British Columbia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Labranche has received a letter of thanks from the Horse Guards for his offer to raise a regiment for service in the East. Gentlemen from all parts of the province had signified their willingness to join him.

BRAZIL.

The last session of the Brazilian Chambers was closed and the second session opened on the 1st inst. by Commission, in the absence of the Princess Regent, who is indisposed. The Speech from the Throne says that the state of public health is good. The drought in the northern provinces of the empire was, it was pointed out, productive of great misery, but the Government had taken measures to relieve the suffering population. The conclusion of a treaty with the Berne Postal Union and of a Consular convention with Italy is announced.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from Cape Town by telegram from Madeira May 15. The British troops arrived at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, on the 4th, and were cordially received by the population. A congratulatory address to Sir Theophilus Shepstone has been signed by a large number of the inhabitants. The deputation sent to protest against the annexation of the Transvaal left on May 9 for England. The despatch adds that everything is quiet, and property has risen in value since the Transvaal became British territory.

AUSTRALIA.

The political news from Melbourne brought by the mail chiefly relates to the preparations for the general elections, the results of which have been already telegraphed. The revenue returns for the quarter ending March 31 had been published. The total revenue for the quarter was £1,161,908, as compared with £1,115,535 for the same period in the previous year.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram dated Monday, says that it is stated, apparently on good authority, that the Government is trying to raise a portion of the loan estimated for in the Budget by asking the native chiefs to subscribe, and that it has succeeded in getting the promise of over three-quarters of a million pounds in this way. The Calcutta Mohammedans are taking steps to call a meeting for the purpose of showing their sympathy with Turkey. There seems to be but little excitement among them on the subject; but this, it is said, is not owing to any want of interest, but to the desire to avoid the appearance of disloyalty to the British Government. With regard to the famine, the correspondent says that the latest news from the famine districts is much more cheerful, a general rainfall having greatly improved the prospects. The south-west monsoon burst at Colombo on May 14, and may therefore be expected to reach the Bombay coast early in June. If it come in good time, and bring sufficient rain, there will probably be a large diminution in the numbers on the relief works, and the Government will be able to congratulate itself on having safely passed the crisis of the famine.

CHINA.

The China papers received by the overland mail state that there is still great suffering in the province of Shantung in consequence of the famine. It is asserted that the Woosung Railway is to be extended to Soochow. A proclamation has been posted at Wuhu expressing the strongest satisfaction at the advent of foreigners to the port.

Baboo Romeah Chunder Mitter has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in the room of Mr. F. A. B. Glover, deceased.

Peace has been concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia, King John having accepted the conditions proposed by Gordon Pasha (Colonel Gordon).

A score of Greek brigands have made a descent on Turkey and carried off a wealthy inhabitant, for whose ransom they demand a large sum.

Vesuvius has been unusually agitated for some days, showing at night the reverberation of fire at the mouth. A new crater has recently opened, above which a cone was formed.

A telegram from Alexandria states that the exhumation of the obelisk Cleopatra's Needle was completed on Wednesday. Eighteen inches of the apex are gone and the corners are damaged, but otherwise the obelisk is in fair condition.

News has been received in London of the death of Kido, one of the leading members of the Japanese Government. He died suddenly at Kioto on May 27. Kido was a member of the Iwakura Embassy to Europe a few years ago.

After two days' animated discussion, the Jersey States, by twenty-one to sixteen votes, have resolved to suspend all further operations at present with the new harbour works, on which about £170,000 has been expended.

At a meeting of the Central Society for the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne it was stated that during 1876 the sum of 1,190,090 marks was employed in the work. From 1864 to 1876 the total sum spent for the completion of the towers amounted to 7,661,177 marks.

THE CHURCH.

Corrcombe Church, near Beaminster, was reopened on Tuesday week, after undergoing a complete restoration.

The Bishop of Ely has reopened the parish church of Trumpington, near Cambridge, after restoration.

A series of lectures on the Classic Preachers of the Church of England, at St. James's, Piccadilly, was begun on Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Farrar, Canon of Westminster, who treated of Bishop Wilson, the Sainly Preacher.

The Rev. James Fleming, B.D., Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, has been offered by the Crown the Residuary Canonry in York Minster, which has been rendered vacant by the elevation of Bishop Thorold to the Episcopal bench.

The foundation-stone of the new Church of All Saints, near Duncannon, in the county of Wexford, in the diocese of Ferns, was laid on Whitsun-Monday, by Lady Emily Chichester. The building, which will accommodate nearly a hundred persons, will cost about £1500.

A reredos, designed by Messrs. Carpenter and Ingelow, has been erected at St. Edmund's, Northampton, by Mrs. Franklin, as a memorial of her husband and her sister. A mosaic pavement, copied from one at Sherborne, has also been laid down by some of the parishioners in memory of Mrs. Hughes, the wife of the Vicar.

Horton church, Bucks, a very old Gothic structure, which is supposed to be the mother church of Eton, was reopened last Saturday, after restoration, by the Bishop of Oxford. In the chancel lie the remains of Sarah, the wife of John Milton, and it was in the parish that the poet wrote his "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso."

The Rev. G. W. Gedge, Diocesan Inspector for Surrey, has been appointed Clerical Organising Secretary to St. John's Foundation School for the Sons of the Clergy, Leatherhead. Mr. Gedge will retain his inspectorship of West Surrey and the Channel Islands in the Winchester diocese, but resign that of Mid and East Surrey, now transferred to the Rochester diocese.

A new church is to be erected on the site of St. Mary's, Brighton, which lately fell in during the execution of extensive repairs. It will be in the Early French style, and will cost about £12,000. On Thursday week the foundation-stone was laid by Miss Blanche Elliott, sister of the late Incumbent. The Bishop of Chichester was present and preached a sermon at St. James's before proceeding to the site.

The old historic church of Bangor Monachorum, in the county of Flint, was reopened by the Bishop of St. Asaph on the 18th ult. The edifice has been thoroughly restored under the direction of Mr. Douglas. The cost of the restoration exceeds £3000, towards which the patron, the Duke of Westminster, the Rector, the churchwarden, and the chief landowner (Mr. Peel, of Brynypys) have each given £500. The pulpit and porch are private gifts, "In Memoriam."

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., the Rev. Thomas James, Curate of Orsett, Essex, who is leaving the parish, was presented with a handsome pocket Communion Service and a service of plate, value forty guineas. The presentation was made by Mr. Wingfield Baker and Dr. Corbet in the institute before a large audience. The subscribers numbered about 250, and included nearly every family in the parish, Dissenters as well as Churchmen.

The Dover-street adult male week-night Bible class assembled in St. Andrew's Schools, Leeds, recently, to hear the farewell address of the Rev. A. J. Binnie, who has for some time past been labouring in the parish. After its delivery he was presented by the Mutual Improvement Society and the Bible class with a pocket Communion Service and an inkstand; and Mrs. Binnie received from the teachers and friends a dressing-case and silver card-case, as a token of the affection and esteem in which she is held by them.

The Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, after being closed for some years for restoration, was reopened on Thursday week. It was founded, according to the authority of a volume preserved in the vestry, in the year 1091, by St. Osmund of Salisbury. The total cost of the work amounts to £21,400, of which only £250 has to be raised. At the opening service about 2000 persons were present. The Bishop of Durham preached from Eph. ii. 20. The beauty and grandeur of the church, says the *Durham Advertiser*, was the subject of general remark as the congregation left the church.

The Ven. Archdeacon Iles began his first visitation at Lichfield on Monday. He mentioned that the Bishop of the diocese had taken upon himself the entire responsibility of the new mission to canal-boatmen, and had engaged a chaplain and ordered a church-boat, in which his Lordship himself would make the first missionary journey. He also intimated that the scheme for the division of the archdeaconry of Staffordshire had been approved, and that eight of the twenty rural deaneries would be placed under the care of the Archdeacon of North Staffordshire.

On the 31st ult., St. Nicholas, Deningham, Norfolk, was reopened, after undergoing extensive repairs and restoration. The restoration of this fine church, just completed under the superintendence of Mr. Christian, is mainly due to the liberality of the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, president of St. John's College, Oxford, patron of the living. The whole cost of the work, in nave, aisles, and tower, has been borne by him, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners providing for the chancel. The total expenditure has been between £4000 and £5000. The Prince of Wales made a handsome contribution to the general offertory through Sir William Knollys, who was present at the morning service.

A special service in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton was held last Saturday afternoon in Westminster Abbey. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was performed by a numerous choir and band, and at the close of the solo and chorus, "The night is departing, the day is approaching," Dean Stanley preached a brief sermon from the text, "The night is far spent, the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light." At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was made for the Caxton Memorial Fund of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation.

The thirty-ninth anniversary meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates was held yesterday week at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The work of the society was fully explained by several speakers, and among the resolutions adopted was the following:—"That the increased efforts made to extend the ministrations of the Church of England conclusively prove the great need of an increase in the number of bishops to superintend the work, and of clergymen to carry it on; and that the efforts now being made in connection with the Additional Curate Society to provide funds for the endowment of a additional number of English sees and for furthering the education of eligible candidates for holy orders are deserving of liberal support at the hands of members of the Church."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Penzance presided over the first meeting of the Stock Exchange Commission, which was held on Tuesday.

Her Majesty's Judges were entertained on Wednesday at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

Mr. Gladstone has consented to preside at the opening ceremony of the Caxton Exhibition at South Kensington.

The inspection season of the volunteers may be said to have begun last Saturday, three of the principal metropolitan rifle regiments being put through that ordeal in Hyde Park, in addition to which two brigade drills were held.

The Royal Horticultural Society's great summer flower show and annual show of the Pelargonium Society will take place on the 19th inst., under the large tent, the band of the Royal Horse Guards attending.

The ninth annual dinner in aid of the funds of the French Hospital and Dispensary is announced to be held at Willis's Rooms to-day (Saturday); his Excellency the Marquis d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador, will be in the chair.

The extension of the District Railway to Richmond by way of Hammersmith has been opened, and trains now run to and from the Mansion House every half hour throughout the day. Passengers are conveyed between Richmond and the district stations on the Hammersmith line without change of carriage.

Professor Goldwin Smith and Mr. J. H. Stoddart, editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, have been elected members of the Reform Club, under the rule which enables the political committee to select once a year from the candidates' book two gentlemen who have rendered services to the Liberal cause.

A "Maritime and Piscatorial Exhibition" was opened at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on Monday. The Prince of Wales has sent his collection of Indian stuffed fish, and Mr. Frank Buckland his casts of fish and models and other interesting natural curiosities.

Last Wednesday the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of the Tabernacle, laid the foundation-stone of a Baptist chapel in Trinity-road, Upper Tooting, and an embossed silver trowel was presented to him. Mr. Spurgeon has himself contributed £250 to the building fund.

On Wednesday evening the annual dinner of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution was held at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Dunmore in the chair. The subscriptions amounted were £11,000, including legacies of £1000 each by the late Mr. George Moore and Mr. Thomas Congreve. There are 362 adult pensioners, and fifty children are maintained.

The first meeting of the season of the Four-in-Hand Club took place at the Magazine in Hyde Park on Wednesday afternoon, at five o'clock, when about twenty-one coaches mustered at the usual rendezvous. After a full-dress parade from the Magazine to the Albert Memorial, the procession broke up, a few taking their way to the Orleans Club at Twickenham.

Last Monday evening the annual meeting of the members of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held at the house of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, when the address was delivered by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S. Captain F. Petrie (the honorary secretary) read the eleventh annual report, which spoke encouragingly of the progress of the institute.

On Monday evening the anniversary dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Justice Hawkins in the chair—the subscriptions amounting to £530; and Mr. Baron Pollock presided over the annual dinner of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, at the Albion Tavern, on Wednesday, when the subscriptions amounted to £530.

Sir William Gull made a post-mortem examination on Wednesday of the body of Sir Henry Pelly, and found that the cause of death was not sunstroke, as stated in our Obituary column, but the rupture of a blood-vessel of the brain. The Queen inquired on Wednesday by telegraph as to the health of Lady Pelly and her two children.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received on Wednesday a deputation of gentlemen interested in the passing of the Colonial Marriages Bill, and, in reply to their representations, was afraid that he could not hold out any encouraging expectation of his being able to find a day for the discussion of the measure, particularly as it was one which the Government were unable to accept.

By the kindness of the Benchers, the Inner Temple Gardens are open to the public every evening between the hours of six and eight o'clock. The privilege thus granted is taken advantage of principally by the poor children inhabiting the neighbouring courts and alleys, many hundreds of whom enter the gardens every evening. The gardens will continue open until the end of August.

Lord Houghton presided at the annual general meeting of the London Library. The report showed a net increase of ninety-two members, there being a loss by death, withdrawal, and otherwise of 119, as against 211 new members. The financial gain was £851. There remain altogether on the register 1518 members. The balance-sheet shows a gross income of £4758, and a gross expenditure of £3452.

At a general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society on Wednesday—Lord Aberdare, president, in the chair—the medals which had been awarded at previous exhibitions were presented by his Lordship. After thanking the exhibitors for their generous support to the society, Lord Aberdare stated that he had received intimation that the Prince and Princess of Wales would honour the great summer flower show, on the 19th inst., with their presence.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the fourth week of May) was 80,837, of whom 37,208 were in workhouses and 43,629 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 1002, 5713, and 15,234 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 729, of whom 473 were men, 200 women, and 56 children.

The School Board for London reassembled on Wednesday after the Whitsuntide holidays—Sir Charles Reed presiding. The debate on teachers' salaries and school fees was resumed and concluded. Both subjects were referred to the school management committee. The question of lending libraries was also discussed, and the school committee were instructed to establish a library in every permanent board school as far as possible, at a cost to the board of not more than £10.

The seventy-first anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools was held on Wednesday at the Alexandra Palace. The banquet took place in the grand concert hall, where covers were laid for 700. The spacious gallery was occupied by the wives and daughters of the licensed victuallers. Mr. J. Hiscutt Crossman took the chair. He was supported by the leading members of the trade. Speeches were made in support of the charity, and a large addition to the subscription-list was made.

The twenty-second annual dinner in aid of the funds of the funds of the Poplar Hospital for Accidents was held on Monday night at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. During the past year nearly 4000 cases were treated at the hospital, and many had to be refused admission on account of the limited accommodation. The patients come almost entirely from the docks, warehouses, shipping, engineering works, and building-yards connected with the import and export trade of London.

A friend of the late Charles Kingsley has given £100 towards the endowment of a cot, to be called "The Charles Kingsley Memorial Cot," in the Cheyne Hospital for Incurable Children. The annual cost of each cot being £30, the additional sum required to make the endowment perpetual is £500, which sum it is hoped will be subscribed by others to whom Charles Kingsley's works have given pleasure, and who sympathised in his great love for children. Contributions will be received by the hon. secretary, at 47, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Infant Orphan Asylum was held on Thursday week at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. John Deacon, the treasurer, presiding. The report referred to this being the jubilee year. It also stated that nearly 3000 children had been admitted into the institution since its establishment, most of whom had been placed in respectable positions. There are about 600 children in the asylum. The asylum is free from debt, and has a moderate reserved fund. It depends almost entirely upon voluntary contributions for its support, and more subscribers are needed.

A wardmote was held at Guildhall last Saturday for the election of an Alderman for the ward of Cheap, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Mr. Allen. Sir John Bennett and Mr. Waddell were nominated, and, the show of hands having been declared in favour of the former, a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Waddell, to take place on Monday. After a close and exciting contest, the Lord Mayor announced that 234 votes had been recorded for Sir John Bennett, and 233 for Mr. Waddell, thus giving the former a majority of 1. Mr. Waddell has demanded a scrutiny, which will begin on the 22nd inst.

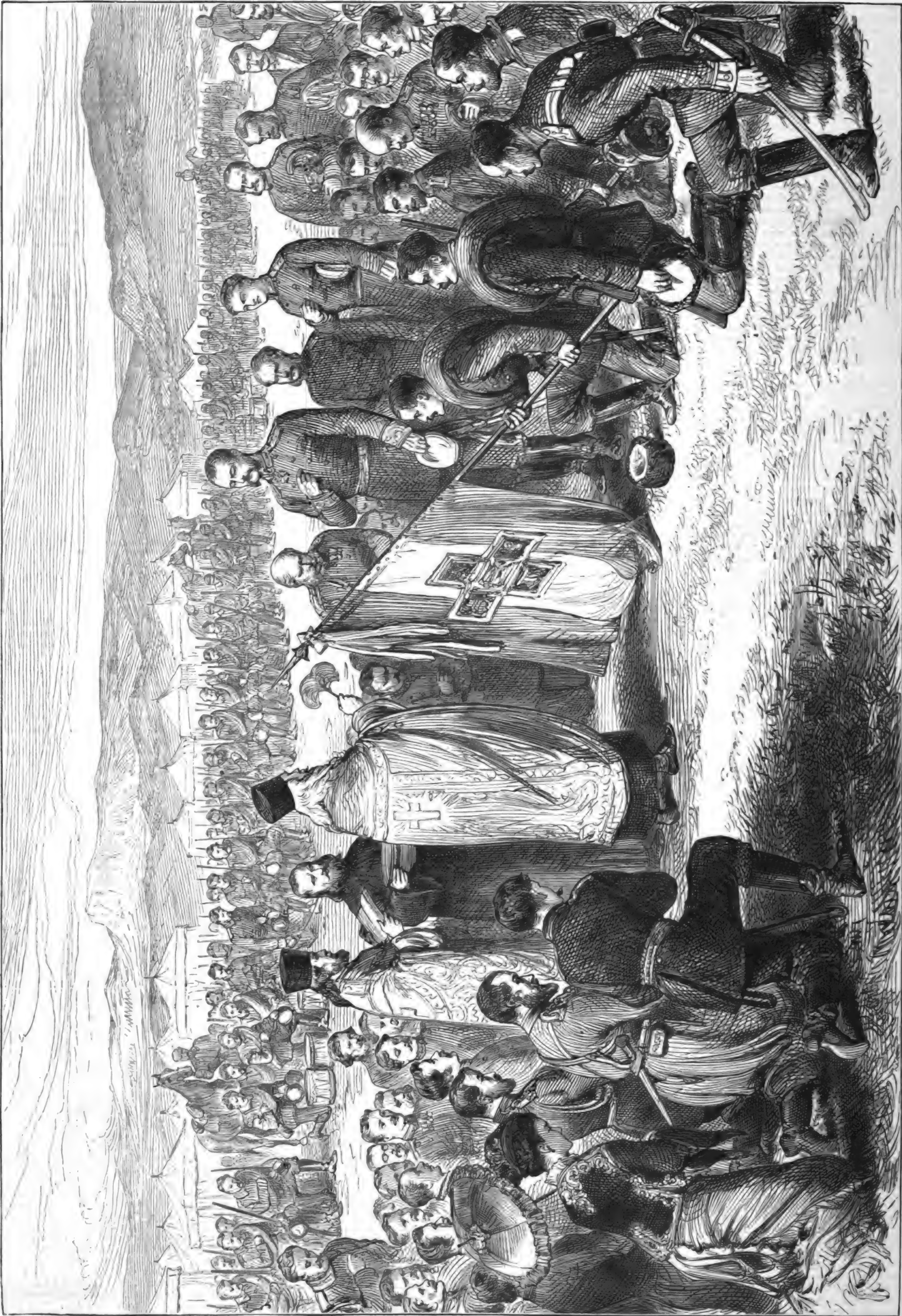
An inquiry was held on Wednesday by Mr. Payne, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, respecting the death of Patrick Toohig, a wealthy costermonger. John Tatherage and Arthur Willis Payne, two omnibus drivers, were charged at the Guildhall Police Court with causing the death of the man, and were remanded on bail. The accused, after having been cautioned, said it was not true that the omnibuses were racing, and after other evidence had been heard the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the drivers. There was found £250 sewed in the deceased's coat, and it was further stated that he was worth £800. By his will he leaves £100 to each of his two sons, and the remainder to his daughter.

Cardinal Manning, presiding yesterday week at a meeting of Roman Catholics, held in celebration of the Pope's Jubilee, pointed to the great change which had passed over the world during the pontificate of Pius IX. When the present Pope began to reign all the nations of Europe were in unity with him, and all Governments looked upon him as the lawful Sovereign of Rome. But although they now regarded him as a deposed monarch, there never was a time, in the opinion of his Eminence, when the Church of Rome was more united than it was at present.—In all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels in the two dioceses of Westminster and Southwark solemn services were held on Sunday in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's episcopate.

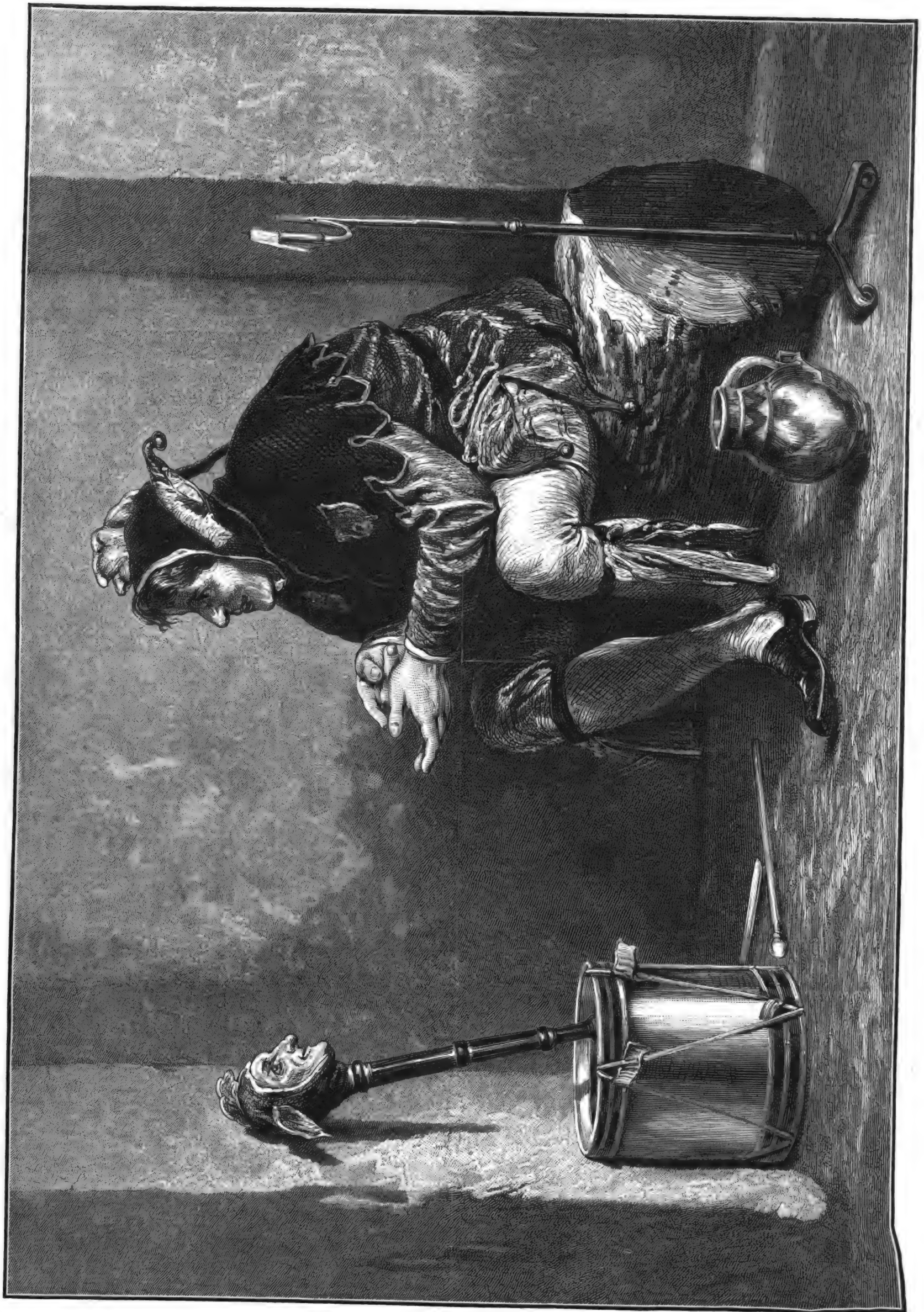
The fourteenth annual horse show was opened at the Agricultural Hall last Saturday, and is considered to be an unprecedentedly good one. The hunters are remarkably fine animals, and the number of entries—130 altogether—is unusually large. In the first class, for weight-carrying horses, there were thirty-five competitors, and it was a matter of some difficulty for the judges to decide which were best entitled to the prizes where all displayed excellences of the highest order. The champion cup was, however, awarded to Mr. Foord Newton for his four-year-old Sir George, which took the prize at Manchester. For the second class of hunters, without conditions as to weight, there were forty entries. The judges were the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Shannon, and Lord Valentia.

Another attempt at highway robbery on Blackheath, smacking of the days of Dick Turpin, is reported. It is stated that a few minutes before eleven o'clock on Monday night Mrs. Amelia Potter, of the Redlands, Shooters'-hill-road, and Mrs. Poole, her daughter, were being driven home across Blackheath, when two masked men suddenly appeared in front of the carriage and called upon the driver to stop. At the same time they presented pistols at the heads of the coachman and the groom. The former, instead of stopping the horses, began to thrash with his whip the man who had hold of the reins. The man then let go his hold of the horses and ran away with his companion in the direction of Greenwich. The masked men are described as "of short stature, well dressed, and having the appearance of men belonging to a rather superior order of society." The coachman says he believed they alighted from a four-wheeled cab which he saw near the spot. Their description corresponds with that of the men who last week stopped a carriage on Blackheath and succeeded in obtaining a gentleman's purse and money. Since that time the police have made every effort to discover the perpetrators of the robbery, and a large force of constables has been stationed each night upon the heath. At Romford a farm bailiff named Wood was a few nights ago knocked down in the outskirts by two men and robbed of his purse.

There were 2225 births and 1443 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 106 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 64, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 61 from smallpox, 69 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 236 deaths were referred, against 246 and 220 in the two preceding weeks. These 236 deaths were five above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which in the three preceding weeks had been 78, 70, and 69, further declined last week to 61, of which 27 were certified as unvaccinated and 12 as vaccinated; in the remaining 22 cases the medical certificates did not contain any information relating to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 355, 338, and 303 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 259 last week, which, however, exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 40. In Greater London 2661 births and 1713 deaths were registered. Eight fatal cases of smallpox were registered in the Outer Ring. Five deaths from whooping-cough were returned in Croydon. The mean temperature was 53.7 deg., being 2.4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 44 hours out of the 113.2 hours that the sun was above the horizon.



THE WAR: CONSECRATION OF THE BANNERS OF THE BULGARIAN LEGION IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AND HIS SUITE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



"FRIENDS IN COUNCIL." BY J. D. WATSON.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The House of Lords reassembled after the Whitsuntide recess on Monday. But little business has hitherto been done. Earl Granville on Monday drew from the Duke of Richmond and Gordon the announcement that the report of the Burials Bill had been fixed for June 18, and that ample notice would be given of any amendments that might be forthcoming. The Earl of Belmore having called attention to the dangers arising from the mismanagement of joint railway stations under the control of different companies, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon thought there was need for improvement, urged that a standing order would scarcely remove the difficulties, and repeated that the whole scheme of railway management was under the consideration of the Government. On Tuesday a sitting of twenty minutes' duration sufficed to advance various bills a stage, including the Consolidated Fund Bill for £5,900,000.

The time of their Lordships was occupied principally on Thursday by the consideration of the Scotch Game Laws Bill.

COMMONS.

Hon. members learnt on the second sitting after the recess that, possibly in consideration of the extension of the Whitsuntide holidays over the Derby Day, Government would claim tribute from them in the shape of a quarter of an hour of their valuable time every day for the rest of the Session. Thenceforth, the Chancellor of the Exchequer thought public business should begin at a quarter past instead of half-past eight. Fresh from his yachting trip in the Sunbeam, "Round the World and Back Again," Mr. Brassey then metaphorically shivered his timbers, and gave cheerful support to Lord C. Hamilton's motion calling upon the Government to seriously consider how they could improve the harbour accommodation on the north-east coast of England. But Mr. Pease moved an amendment to the effect that the matter should be left in the hands of the local authorities. Sir C. Adderley and Sir Stafford Northcote offering mild opposition to both motion and amendment, and at the same time urging that the Ministry were not unmindful of the question, the House negatived Lord C. Hamilton's resolution by 99 to 28 votes. A count-out ensued whilst the alleged sale of Crown lands in the Forest of Dean was under discussion.

On Monday various questions stopped the way of business, as usual. Some were not without point or importance. So grave and learned a personage as Dr. Lyon Playfair may, perhaps, be acquitted of intentionally casting a stigma upon the gentlemen of the Admiralty who held the inquiry respecting Captain Nares's Arctic Expedition; it was possibly by a slip of the tongue that he said on the Navy Estimates he would call attention to the report of the Scurvy Committee. If there be not an exodus from England to Jersey and Guernsey it will not be the fault of the Home Secretary, for Mr. Cross informed Mr. Cowen that inhabitants of the Channel Isles are exempted from Imperial taxation and enjoy the "doubtful" privilege of Home Rule. Then Lord George Hamilton had the satisfaction of informing Mr. Courtney that the famine in India would cost £5,000,000, and he would have to ask the House for a portion of that sum. Sir G. Bowyer was about to allude to Mr. Gladstone's participation in the Federal Union of Liberal Associations in Birmingham, but was ruled out of order. The right hon. member for Greenwich shortly after made his first speech in the House since his "starring" appearance at Birmingham. In Committee on the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill, Mr. Goschen had moved a clause throwing open fellowships to laymen. This clause having been seconded by Sir O. Dilke, supported by Mr. O. Morgan and Mr. Trevelyan, and opposed by Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Beresford-Hope, and Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Gladstone admitted that the question was by no means free from difficulty, but was disposed on the whole to go with his right hon. friend the member for the city of London, and to say he would not rely on the absolute limitation of fellowships to tenure by clergymen for securing what he thought to be objects of great importance. Mr. Hardy, on the other hand, thought the Commissioners would be competent to deal with the matter. He was answered by the Marquis of Hartington; and Mr. Goschen's clause was only rejected by a narrow majority—147 against 138 votes. Sir Charles Dilke raised the question of Clerical Fellowships once again by moving an amendment to clause 18, but his amendment was negatived by 173 to 153, and the clause was adopted. A fruitless division followed against clause 56; and the bill passed through Committee, and was reported. The Customs, Inland Revenue, and Savings Banks Bills were then read the third time; the second reading of the Bishops' Bill was postponed; the Companies Act Amendment Bill was read the second time; the Colonial Fortifications Bill was passed through Committee, some other business was transacted.

Mr. Whalley gave the keynote for the questions asked with regard to the war on Tuesday. The hon. member for Peterborough elicited from Mr. Bourke that no other Power had passed an opinion on Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's despatch. Later, Mr. Bourke answered Mr. Gourley to the effect that Russia would adhere to the Declaration of Paris regulating maritime warfare; whilst as for the Suez Canal, the position taken by her Majesty's Government in the matter would be found stated in the correspondence issued to the House. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs further informed Sir W. Harcourt that he was of opinion that the Porte also had made declaration of an intention to observe the maritime rules of the Treaty. These answers did not at all satisfy Mr. Gourley or Mr. E. Jenkins. The latter moved the adjournment of the House in order to comment on the decision of Lord Derby (whose despatch had been published that day) not to allow the blockade of the Suez Canal by the fleet of Russia or of Turkey. Mr. Jenkins was supported by Mr. Whalley; but Sir H. D. Wolff threw his shield over the Ministry, whom he has quite taken under his protection during the discussion of the Eastern Question. After this, not a word from Sir Stafford Northcote could be needed. Indeed, the matter eventually dropped on the understanding that Mr. Gourley would again put his question on Friday. Mr. A. Egerton having explained away the reported mutiny on board H.M.S. *Alexandra* by stating that a few slight acts of insubordination had occurred, the prolonged discussion in Committee of the Prisons Bill was resumed. Irish members (postponing for the nonce a Select Committee of Inquiry into the Parliamentary conduct of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar) rallied round Mr. O'Connor Power whilst he dilated on the alleged hardships of the Fenian convicts, and moved an amendment, asserting that no prison legislation would be deemed satisfactory that did not deal with convict establishments. Mr. Cross, endeavouring to mollify the representatives of the Emerald Isle by sprinkling over them some of his patent essence of common sense, pointed out that the Prisons Bill would ameliorate the condition of prisoners in the long run. With a devotion worthy a better cause, Mr. Whalley seized the opportunity to animadvert on the treatment to which a certain "prisoner at Dartmoor" had been subjected; but his chival-

rous championship was thrown away upon an impatient House. Mr. O'Connor Power's amendment was then withdrawn; and a couple of clauses moved by Dr. Kenealy, one to repeal existing prison regulations, the other to prevent flogging, were negatived. Mr. Mitchell Henry, the hon. member who objected to be likened unto a *jeune premier*, moved a series of resolutions affirming that the burden of imperial taxation imposed on Ireland is excessive, and out of proportion to her financial ability to bear it as compared with England. This the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not allow. With that tone of gentle remonstrance which serves the right hon. gentleman alike for an Eastern or a financial question, and with the accompanying manual action which suits his expostulatory voice to a nicety, Sir Stafford Northcote used a number of forcible arguments against the resolutions, culminating with the not inapt remark that if Irishmen chose to drink whisky, which he did not say might not be suited to their climate, in preference to porter, they had no reason to complain that taxation in this respect fell more severely upon them than upon the population of England. The mellow voice of Mr. Butt pleaded plausibly in support of Mr. Mitchell Henry, who said a few words in reply to the Leader of the House and to the other hon. members who took part in the debate: and, the vote being taken on the first resolution, it was rejected by 152 to 34 votes. The House was counted out whilst Mr. Whalley was calling attention to Mr. John de Morgan's petition, and to the expenditure on the Tichborne prosecution.

The first event of Wednesday's sitting was a vain endeavour on the part of the Marquis of Hartington to obtain from Sir Stafford Northcote a promise that he would lay on the table copies of the despatch containing the intimation that "an attempt to blockade or otherwise interfere with the canal or its approaches would be regarded as a menace to India and as a grave injury to the commerce of the world," and any reply from the Russian Government which might have been received by her Majesty's Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had not had an opportunity of seeing Lord Derby, and could not say whether it would be convenient or inconvenient to produce the papers; and, as for the correspondence regarding M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal, that had been published, because a meeting of the company was fixed for this week. Thereupon Sir William Harcourt announced that he would return to the charge on the morrow. So little fresh is to be said on the subject of granting the Parliamentary suffrage to women, that Mr. Jacob Bright made no speech in moving the second reading of his Bill to remove their electoral disabilities. Mr. Hanbury, formerly an advocate for the measure, now moved its rejection, but Mr. Forsyth, reappearing in his character of an intellectual St. George, mounted his hobby, and rode to the rescue of the damsels who suffer under these disabilities. The O'Donoghue would vote for a bill to remove the disability under which ladies laboured in the matter of "popping the question," but would stop there. This trifling with a great topic brought up Mr. Hopwood, who warmly supported the bill, which, after being opposed by Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Beresford-Hope, and Mr. Butt, and supported by Mr. M'Laren, Sir J. McKenna, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Jacob Bright, was talked out by Mr. Courtney, who, in answering the hon. member for Limerick, thus showed a rather Irish mode of upholding the measure.

The business of the House on Thursday evening commenced by a little passage of arms between two Baronets. Sir E. Watkin, referring to the opinion expressed by the Lord Chief Justice on the occasion of the trial of "Twycross v. Grant," to the effect that parties resorting to certain practices for the purpose of raising the value of particular stocks on the Exchange were guilty of the offence of obtaining money under false pretences, asked the Attorney-General whether it was the intention of the Government to prosecute the parties to the transactions disclosed in the report of the Foreign Loans Committee. Sir R. Peel seized the opportunity also of asking the hon. and learned gentleman a question couched in somewhat similar terms, but with the addition whether he intended to institute legal proceedings in reference to the case of the Humber Iron Works Company, of which Sir E. Watkin was chairman. Sir E. Watkin claimed the indulgence of the House whilst he offered a few observations. The right hon. Baronet was grossly in error and guilty of great injustice towards him. The facts were very simple; the trial of the case he alluded to, after occupying three days, resulted in the jury unanimously finding that no case had been made out, and that the prosecutor, who was a small attorney in Yorkshire, elected to be non-suited. The Lord Chief Justice stated that there was no case against him (Sir E. Watkin), and said that he left the court without the slightest imputation upon his character. The Attorney-General, responding, said he understood the Lord Chief Justice to condemn the practices referred to as equivalent to obtaining money under false pretences, but not to say that the parties concerned were liable to a criminal prosecution. He did not consider it his duty to initiate such prosecutions. In reply to an interpellation of Sir William Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that, in the communications which her Majesty's Government had made to the Government of Russia and to the Porte in reference to the Suez Canal, they had no wish to prescribe the particular limitations of what either belligerent might deem to be within its rights. Their object was simply to protect the Suez Canal from being blocked or injured either by offensive or defensive measures on the part of either belligerent. They did not anticipate that any measures of the kind would be resorted to by either of them. The Government did not feel it expedient to enter further into the question. In reply to Mr. Whalley, Mr. Bourke stated that the intimation to Russia that an attempt to blockade or otherwise interfere with the Suez Canal or its approaches would be deemed a menace to India, &c., would not have been given by her Majesty's Government unless they intended to act upon it. He might, however, add that Lord Derby had not the slightest apprehension that any occasion would arise for so acting. With regard to the "co-operation or consent" of the other neutral Powers, those Powers are interested, like ourselves, in the keeping open of the Suez Canal, and we have every reason to believe that the course which her Majesty's Government has adopted meets with their approval. In reply to Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Gourley said the resolution he proposed to move was as follows:—

That the Government be requested to enter into negotiations with Russia and the Porte for the purpose of obtaining guarantees that the free navigation of the Suez Canal shall not be interfered with during the continuance of the present war; and, in order to prevent future complications in the route to India, the Government be requested to adopt such measures as they think necessary for protecting the canal and its approaches, and the adjoining property.

Mr. E. Jenkins thereupon gave notice that he would move as an amendment:—

That, in the opinion of this House, no arrangement with regard to the Suez Canal at once satisfactory to Europe can be effected without concert with the Powers of Europe, and before taking steps with regard to the future status and regulations of the Suez Canal her Majesty's Government will endeavour to secure a permanent settlement by the co-operation of the Powers interested in its navigation.

The Prisons Bill, as amended, was under consideration during the rest of the night.

The Extra Supplement.

"COUNTING HER CONQUESTS."

The fair lady whom Mr. Brewtnall has surprised in a mood of triumphant self-complacency, standing apart from the crowded ball-room, among the flowers of the adjoining conservatory, between the last dance up to midnight and the announcement that supper is ready, has a pretty memorandum-book, or ivory tablet, in her gloved right hand; she is perusing its record with evident satisfaction. It is a list of the gentlemen who have implored the favour of her hand for the dances of that festive night, and most of whom, she has reason to believe, are fascinated by her charms and graces, so that she now enjoys an agreeable sense of power and of pre-eminence in her own sex, as well as the pleasure of being adored by not a few of the male portion of mankind and taking up a large share of social regard. There are many women, according to their own frank confession, particularly fond of this kind of success; but it is not exactly the disposition to make a good wife and mother, and he who is seriously looking for a desirable partner in life will do wisely to avoid the young lady, however beautiful, highborn, and accomplished, who is capable of seeking her gratification in the way here noticed.

"FRIENDS IN COUNCIL."

With a touch of ironical humour, as though a professional nincompoop were fitly mated in deliberative conference with a puppet-head of carved and painted wood, this title has been given to the subject of Mr. J. D. Watson's picture. The ancient and ridiculous order of Fools or Jesters, who were frequently attached to the household service or personal suite of a nobleman or of a rich man in the higher ranks of society, are most familiar to the reader of Shakespeare's plays. We can yet see, in the so-called "Clown" of an equestrian performing Circus or Amphitheatre, a coarse imitation of the grotesque style of attire, the impertinent behaviour, and the peculiar vein of forced drollery, which this unhappy class of merry-makers were required to assume for the amusement of their patrons in the long hours of tedious vacancy between one hunting party and the next, or to beguile the lazy afternoon from dinner-time to supper. The Fool was usually equipped, however, with a cap-and-bells on his head, and with a jacket likewise bearing small bells suspended to its lapels and skirts, while he often carried in his hand the characteristic "bauble," a short mace or staff of office, ornamented with the effigy of a Fool's Head. It is not difficult to fancy him left alone, in some obscure gallery or cell of the baronial castle, with leisure to concoct new jokes and pranks, or to con over his memories of the old; and we can even imagine, as here represented, that he may be found talking to the silly little idol, as one would talk to a cat or dog, for a slight relief from solitary dullness.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The repetition of "Faust" on Thursday week included two changes from the former cast—the first appearance of Mdlle. Synnerberg on any stage, and the début of Signor Ordinas. The lady has a mezzo-soprano voice of agreeable quality, which had already been heard in concert performances. She gave the songs of Siebel with good effect, more particularly the first, "Le parole d'amor." Signor Ordinas can scarcely fail to prove a valuable acquisition to Mr. Gye's company. The new singer has a good bass voice, his intonation is correct, and his phrasing shows cultivation. Moreover, he is an excellent actor, his qualities in which respect could scarcely have been put to a greater test than in the character of Mephistopheles—a difficult one to render dramatically effective in combination with the vocal requisites. Some tendency to exaggerated gesture may perhaps be admitted, but this is more easily conceded than its opposite in a stage delineation of such a character. Mdlle. Albani resumed her part of Margherita, the charm and power of her performance having been again admirably displayed. The jewel song received the usual encore. Signor Gayarré, as Faust, sang with good effect, particularly in the cavatina "Salve dimora," and in other portions of the garden-scene music. It was his first performance of the character in England. The cast was otherwise as before.

Yesterday (Friday) week Madame Adelina Patti appeared as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," a character in which (in 1871) she first largely proved the possession of those capabilities for tragic expression which contrast so remarkably with the powers of genial comedy for which alone she was before celebrated. The performance presented all its former high vocal and histrionic merits. The same occasion brought back Signor Nicolini, who repeated his well-known performance as Manrico. Other features of the cast were the same as last year.

On Monday Verdi's latest stage work, "Aida," was given, for the first time this season. The work possesses a special interest as being the latest of Verdi's operas, and showing a strong departure from that melodic style which gained such popularity for his earlier productions. The frequent occurrence of prolonged declamation in "Aida" would seem to prove that Verdi has been somewhat influenced by the music of Wagner. The characteristics of "Aida," however, were sufficiently commented on in our notice of its first production at the Royal Italian Opera last season, when the cast was almost identical with that of Monday; all-important having again been the fine performance of Madame Adelina Patti in the title-character. The part of Amneris was transferred to Madame Scalchi, who rendered it with great efficiency, both in its vocal and dramatic aspects. Signor Nicolini again gave effect to the music of Radamès especially in the declamatory passages; and Signor Graziani's Amonasro was the same forcible performance as before—other parts having been filled by Mdlle. Cottino (a Priestess), Signor Scolara (the King of Ethiopia), and Signor Capponi (Ramphis, the High Priest of Isis).

"Linda di Chamouni" was given on Tuesday, and "Les Huguenots" on Wednesday; the remaining announcements for this week having been "Guglielmo Tell," "I Puritani," and "L'Etoile du Nord."

"Il Vascello Fantasma," an Italian version of Wagner's "Der fliegende Holländer" ("The Flying Dutchman") is announced for Saturday, June 16, with a strong cast, including Mdlle. Albani as Senta, and M. Maurel as the doomed captain of the Dutch vessel.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The closing performances of last week call for no comment, having been repetitions—on the Thursday of "Faust," and on Saturday of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," substituted for "Robert le Diable," on account of Mdlle. Salla's indisposition.

On Monday "Faust" was given again; and on Tuesday "Rigoletto" introduced one of the new singers promised in Mr. Mapleson's prospectus, Signor Talbo, who made a very successful début as the Duke. The singer possesses a tenor voice of considerable power and compass, with some good high

chest notes. He was greatly applauded throughout, and was encored in his first aria, "Questa o quella," and in the canzone, "La donna è mobile." As Rigoletto, Signor Galassi made his first appearance this season, and repeated a performance of high vocal and histrionic merit. Mlle. Alwina Valleria sang with great effect as Gilda, and the co-operation of Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Maddalena was again a valuable feature.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced for Thursday, with the second appearance of Mlle. Ohioni as Lucia. "Faust" was to be given yesterday (Friday), and "La Figlia del Reggimento" this (Saturday) evening.

Herr Wachtel, the German tenor, is announced to appear at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday next; and Mr. Mapleson has also entered into an engagement with Mlle. Gerster, a soprano of continental renown, who is shortly to appear as Amina in "La Sonnambula." "Otello" is promised for Thursday next, with Madame Christine Nilsson as Desdemona, M. Faure as Iago, and Signor Tamberlik as Otello.

Herr Rubinstein's long and successful course of appearances closed for the season on Monday afternoon, when his farewell concert took place at the Crystal Palace. The programme opened with the fourth and most elaborate of his orchestral symphonies, that in D minor, entitled "Dramatic Symphony." Of this work we have already spoken in reference to its first performance in England at a concert of the Philharmonic Society. The ballet music from Herr Rubinstein's opera "Feramors," and a rather effective vocal duet from his Biblical opera, "Die Maccabæer," were included in Monday's programme. Herr Rubinstein's extraordinary powers as a pianist were displayed in Beethoven's fourth concerto (in G), and in three unaccompanied pieces by Liszt, Rubinstein, and Chopin. The concerto was conducted by Mr. Manns, Herr Rubinstein having directed other portions of the concert. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Herr Henschel were the vocalists. There was a large attendance, and Herr Rubinstein was very warmly received.

The grand morning concert given by Madame Christine Nilsson at James's Hall on Wednesday had a double interest—first, in the special attraction offered by the performances of the concert-giver and of other eminent artists, and next in the purpose for which the concert was given—that of aiding the funds of the excellent institution (founded by Lady Augusta Stanley) the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses. On past occasions Madame Nilsson has given concerts with similar purposes and with large results to the institutions benefited. Madame Nilsson sang on Wednesday Handel's air "From mighty Kings" and Cohen's "Valse de Bluets," besides having been associated with M. Faure in that gentleman's duet "Cradle Song" (encored), and with Madame Trebelli in Rossini's duet "Giorno d'orror." Other interesting vocal performances were contributed by Madame Trebelli, the Mlles. Badia, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signori Franceschi and Brocoloni; and Mlle. Pommerai and Mlle. Cognetti played, respectively, brilliant violin and pianoforte solos. Sir J. Benedict and Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted. There was a very large attendance.

On Wednesday afternoon, also, a National Welsh Concert was given at the Crystal Palace, in aid of the Tynnewydd Miners' Fund; the performances having been under the direction of Mr. Brinley Richards. Nationality was duly represented, both with respect to the music and the performers, a special feature having been the appearance of one of the rescuers, Gwilym Thomas, who sang with Miss Mary Davies in Mr. B. Richards's duet, "How beautiful is night." Mr. Thomas possesses a good baritone voice, and knows how to use it well. He met with an enthusiastic reception. Other vocal music was very effectively rendered by Madame Edith Wynne, Misses M. Davies, M. Williams, Evans, Harries, M. J. Williams, and Wren; Mr. Sauvage, and Mr. J. L. Williams. Among the pieces was a new song, "The Men of Wales," composed for the occasion by Mr. B. Richards, and sung by Madame E. Wynne. Choral music, including "The Miner's Hymn," was contributed by the Welsh Choral Union and the Crystal Palace Choir; and Mr. John Thomas played a harp solo, and Mr. B. Richards a pianoforte piece, both on national airs. Between the parts of the concert Mr. Richard, M.P., delivered a brief address, appropriate to the occasion, and including a recognition of the exertions of Mr. Brinley Richards, who acknowledged the compliment. The successful result of the concert, together with the subscriptions announced, will doubtless largely increase the Miners' Fund.

A concert was given by Mr. C. H. Coudery at the Royal Academy of Music, in Tenterden-street, yesterday (Friday) week, when his cantata, "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," was performed for the first time, and was favourably received. The work is a setting of words chiefly selected from the Holy Bible, and comprises several choruses and pieces for solo voices. The music is written with musicianly knowledge, and several numbers were very effective in performance, particularly the bass aria, "He bowed the heavens" (sung by Mr. Wadmore), and the unaccompanied trio, "Softly fall those sounds," rendered by Miss Jessie Jones, Miss M. Severn, and Mr. Cummings. This was encored. The cantata was given with a string band reinforced by the organ, at which Mr. Stephen Kemp presided. Mr. T. Pettit conducted.

The concert of Madame Edith Wynne took place on Thursday evening at St. James's Hall with an interesting programme, strongly reflective of the accomplished singer's (Welsh) nationality.

Mr. Charles Hallé is approaching the termination of his series of eight pianoforte recitals, the sixth of which took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when his programme consisted of quintet in F minor, op. 34, pianoforte, two violins, viola, and violoncello (Brahms); fantasia in C, op. 17, pianoforte solo (Schumann); solo, violin, adagio from ninth concerto (Spohr); and trio in E flat, op. 70, No. 2, pianoforte, violin, and violoncello (Beethoven). Mr. Hallé was assisted by Madame Norman-Néruda as solo violin, and Herren L. Ries, Straus, and Franz Néruda.

Yesterday (Friday) evening there was to be a great choral rehearsal of the London division of the Handel Festival choir at Exeter Hall, directed by Sir M. Costa.

One of Handel's least-known works, "Hercules," was to be revived at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, conducted by Mr. H. Leslie, and with the co-operation of his excellent choir and an orchestra. Of the performance we must speak next week.

The fifth and last New Philharmonic concert of the twenty-sixth season takes place at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, with an excellent programme, comprising Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, Raff's concerto for violin in B minor, Hiller's "concert-stück" for piano, and Reinecke's duet for two pianos on themes from Schumann's "Manfred" music.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week have been Madame Viard Louis's concert, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday; Mr. H. Ketten's Pianoforte Recital on Tuesday afternoon, at St. James's Hall; a concert given by Madame Sainton-Dolby, at the Royal Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the funds for the restoration of Handel's organ in the parish

church of Little Stanmore; the first of Mr. Lindsay Sloper's two matinées of pianoforte music at Willis's Rooms on Thursday; and, on the same day, the concert of Herr Henschel (the excellent baritone) at St. James's Hall; Mr. Richard Blagrove's seventh concertina concert at the new Concert Room of the Royal Academy of Music; and Miss Grace and Josephine Sherrington's Matinée Musicale at the Hall, Primrose-hill-road, by permission of Mr. Holmes.

It is highly gratifying to be able to announce that Mlle. Titens is progressing most favourably towards recovery. The following telegram, in answer to an inquiry by the Queen, was dispatched to her Majesty, at Balmoral Castle, on Saturday afternoon last: "Mlle. Titens has been relieved of all the more urgent symptoms under which she was suffering, and may now be considered out of danger. (Signed) T. Spencer Wells, F.R.C.S., Horace S. Howell, F.R.C.S."

THEATRES.

At the Haymarket Mr. Buckstone took his usual benefit yesterday week, in the revived comedy of "The Overland Route," and appeared as Mr. Lovibond, greatly to the amusement of his numerous patrons. The house was crowded. Mr. Sims Reeves sang, to repeated plaudits, "Come into the garden, Maud;" after which Mr. Buckstone delivered his valedictory address. It was brief and to the purpose. Mr. Buckstone is now on a tour in the provinces, and visits in succession Newcastle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. Mr. Joseph Jefferson meanwhile occupies the Haymarket boards, from Monday next, with a series of miscellaneous impersonations, commencing with the character of Goliath in the farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings," and that of Hugh de Bras in "A Regular Fix."

The Aquarium has secured some distinction by the revival of Farquhar's comedy of "The Inconstant," re-edited by Mr. Marshall, who has modified the dialogue with judgment and success, and provided with costumes by Mr. Planché. Mr. Warner merits praise for his performance of Young Mirabel, and Mr. Stephens is remarkably well suited for that of Old Mirabel.

The Whitsuntide season altogether has been remarkably barren, wanting in enterprise and novelty. Meanwhile there are rumours of good manuscript plays which vainly appeal for a hearing. We fear that managements are falling back into the old ruts, and that commercial speculation in this direction is effete.

The French drama continues to find an interested audience at the Gaiety.

A special meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Dramatic College—Lord William Lennox in the chair—was held on Tuesday, when it was proposed, in default of sufficient support from the profession and the public, to sell the building, and apply to the Court of Chancery for a scheme for the disposition of the proceeds. An amendment, appointing a committee to consider the best means of preserving and extending the institution, was, however, passed.

The thirty-second anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held on Wednesday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Duke of Beaufort. About seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner. During the evening a list of subscriptions was announced by Mr. Edgar, the secretary, amounting to nearly £800.

The Dramatic Authors' Society celebrate their annual dinner at Rosherville to-morrow. The chair will be taken by Mr. John A. Heraud, the author of "Videna; or, the Mother's Tragedy." We may mention that this gentleman has a volume in the press, consisting of two pieces, one entitled "Uxmal, an Antique Love Story," and the other "Macé de Lecdepart, an Historical Romance."

THE "FINISH" FOR THE DERBY.

Our last week's chronicle of "National Sports" described the victory of Lord Falmouth's bay colt Silvio, ridden by F. Archer, in a field of seventeen horses, including the winner, over the well-known course on Epsom Downs. We present an illustration of what may be called "the finish" of this interesting race for the Derby Stakes, which had a rather unexpected result. The moment chosen by the Artist for his sketch is just when Silvio made a great rush forward on the lower ground, about one hundred yards from the goal, and passed half a length in advance of Glen Arthur, while the latter at the same time passed before Rob Roy into the second place, by three quarters of a length. The skill of Archer's riding was greatly admired. The time occupied in the race was two minutes and fifty seconds. The winning horse was led into the paddock by his noble owner, amidst the cheers of a large assemblage of spectators. The net value of the Derby Stakes this year is about £6000. Silvio had comparatively few backers for the race, and numerous supporters of Rob Roy or of Chamant have suffered a disappointment.

Miss Milligan has given £5000 to the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary.

A striking series of experiments with various forms of torpedo was made at Portsmouth on Tuesday in the presence of many naval and military officers and men of science.

At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church on Tuesday the Rev. George Bellis, for many years mission secretary to the Church, was unanimously elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society opened its hundredth exhibition at Bath on Monday. The weather was very fine, and there was a large attendance. Alike in the extent of the show of implements and in the number and quality of the live stock, the exhibition was far in advance of all its predecessors. The Prince of Wales was one of the successful exhibitors, taking the first prize for Southdown yearling rams. Lord Falmouth carried off both first and second prizes for old bulls, while Mr. Tarling took all the first prizes in the heifer classes. Lady Pigot and Mr. Griffin have the best shorthorn bulls; Mr. W. Taylor and Mr. Archer Cleeve the best Herefords; the Earl of Ellesmere and Mr. Street show the best agricultural horses, while Colonel Barlow has the best thoroughbred. At the annual meeting of the society on Tuesday—Lord Lansdowne, the president, in the chair—it was decided to hold the meeting for 1878 at Oxford; and the Earl of Jersey was elected president, with the Mayor of Bath, the Hon. W. Portman, and Mr. G. H. Morrell, vice-presidents. The Earl of Cork and Orrery, Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., Colonel Archer, and Mr. J. C. Morie Stevens were among the principal speakers.—A lamentable accident happened on Wednesday morning. A toll foot-bridge leading from the Great Western Railway station, at Bath, to the show-yard gave way as a considerable crowd was passing over the structure; a large number fell into the river Avon, and many were drowned.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "off-day" at Epsom was characterised by very fine weather, but the card was not a particularly strong one, and the attendance somewhat smaller than usual. Only half a dozen contested the High Level Handicap, the chief event of the day, which was rendered additionally interesting by the presence of Petrarch (8 st. 12 lb.), who has not been seen in public since the Lincolnshire Handicap, and who made his first appearance in the colours of Lord Lonsdale. The Leger winner was on his best behaviour, and Cundance, taking him to the front at the distance, won very easily from Rabagas II. (7 st. 4 lb.), and Lilian (7 st. 5 lb.). The Two-Year-Old Stakes produced a dead-heat between Bishop Burton and Larissa, and, in the run-off, odds of 6 to 4 were laid upon the latter, who was in receipt of 10 lb. from Mr. Bush's colt. The Brocklesby winner was in trouble nearly a quarter of a mile from home, but, struggling on with his accustomed gameness, he fairly wore down Larissa, and won very cleverly indeed at the finish.

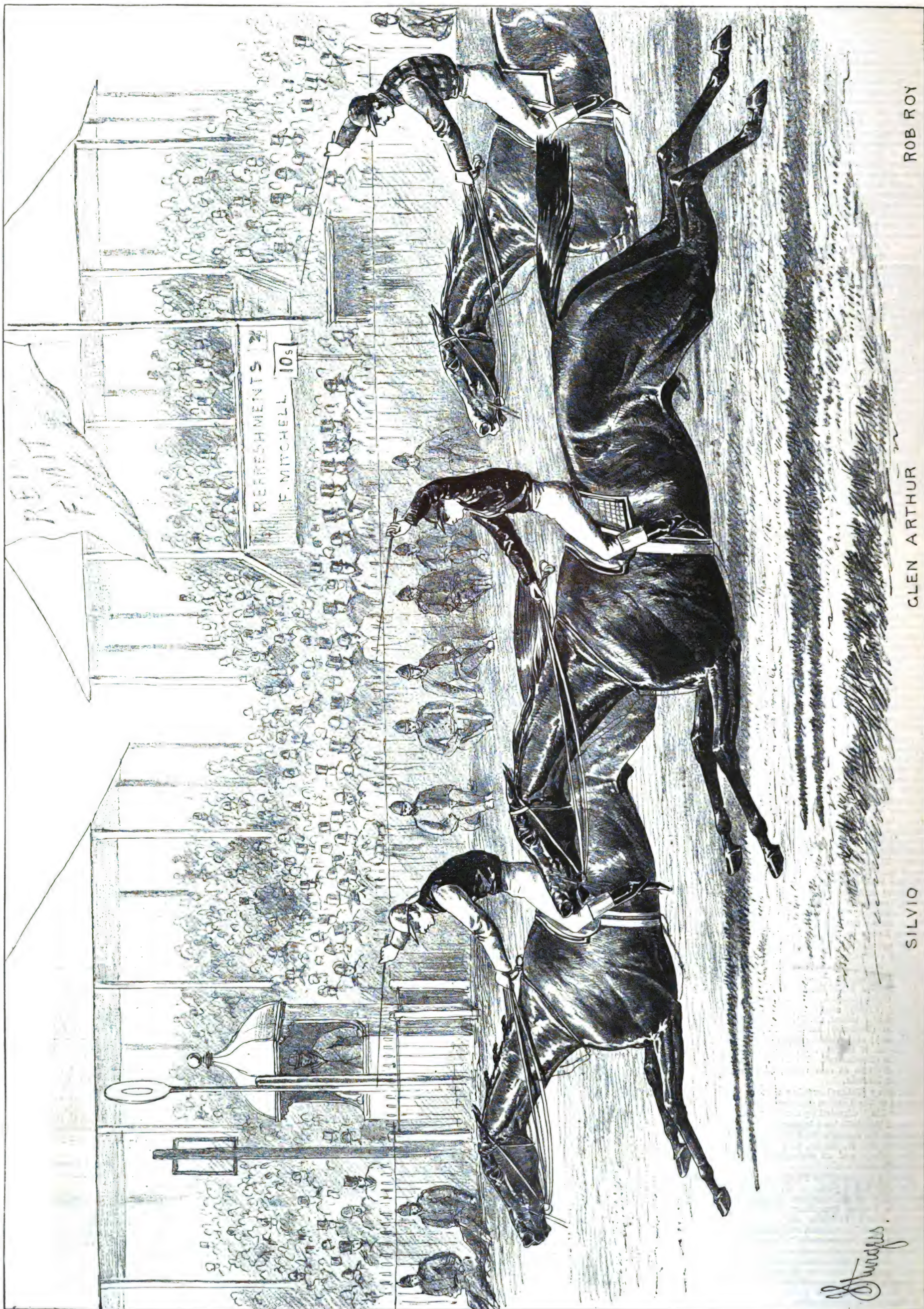
A complete change in the weather rendered the Oaks day one of the most unpleasant that we have endured this year, and that is saying a good deal. Heavy rain fell in the morning, and there was such a gale of wind that a portion of the roof of Barnard's Stand was blown away, and a great many of the booths and other temporary erections were completely destroyed. Under such depressing circumstances it is not surprising that comparatively few ladies visited the Downs, and the gay toilettes that we are accustomed to see on the last day of the meeting were conspicuous by their absence. On the whole, backers had a bad time of it. La Merveille disappointed them sadly in the Acorn Stakes, in which Birdie had little trouble in beating Bellicent, the hard-working Ersilia running a good third. The great race of the day came next, and if the field, which numbered nine, was a small one, Placida, Lady Golightly, Belphebe, and La Jonchère, formed a quartet of very smart fillies. Placida was much liked in her preliminary canter, and the forward position unexpectedly obtained by Rhidorroch in the Derby made her a 2 to 1 favourite, as it was generally understood that she is about 14 lb. superior to the colt. The story of the race is easily told. The flag fell at the second attempt, and Placida at once went to the front and showed the way at a merry pace, Lady Golightly and Belphebe bring up the rear. When they had gone half a mile Plaisante was out of it, and the others constantly passed and repassed; but Placida was never caught, and, though Belphebe made a great effort in the last hundred yards, she was beaten cleverly by three parts of a length. Muscatel was a good third, and then came Lady Golightly, Quickstep, La Jonchère, Astree, and Mirobolante, in the order named, Plaisante being beaten off. The winner was exceedingly well ridden by Jeffery, who, it will be remembered, secured the One Thousand upon Belphebe. Placida is a brown filly, by Lord Lyon—Pietas, and was certainly the most consistent, if not the best, performer of her sex last season, as she won no less than six out of eight races, beating, amongst others, such celebrities as Tangible, Ernest, Bruce, Chevron, and Shillelagh. Unfortunately, she has few future engagements, and is not in the St. Leger. The Epsom Cup, which was won by Dalham last year, produced a magnificent struggle between that horse and Hesper, and the former just failed to concede 12 lb. to Lord Lonsdale's colt, on whom Archer secured his eighth win during the meeting. There is little to add to our remarks of last week upon the Derby. With three Blair Athols in the first five, the enemies of the Cobham sultan are surely silenced for ever, and the Stud Company should have a great sale next Saturday. It has transpired that Rob Roy was seriously interfered with by the unwieldy Thunderstone as he rounded Tattenham Corner, and, but for this unfortunate contretemps, Mr. Mackenzie would probably have carried off the "blue ribbon" and £50,000 in bets at the first time of asking.

Messrs. Tattersall disposed of the Middle Park yearlings very successfully last Saturday, as only two out of forty-seven lots had to be sent back, and the capital average of 273 gs. was obtained. The young Rosicrucians were naturally the backbone of the sale, and a colt by that sire from Baz Blen, the dam of Blue Gown, made 1500 gs., although, like Cœruleus, his half-brother, he is a June foal. The Rosicrucian—Hilda colt (1050 gs.) was second in the list, and a filly by Rosicrucian—Pandore (900 gs.) came third. The Vespasians were also much liked, and the half-dozen sold averaged 323 gs.

So many important cricket-matches have taken place within the last few days that we can only glance briefly at the most interesting of them. Lancashire, thanks mainly to the fine batting of Mr. A. N. Hornby (68) and the bowling of W. M'Intyre (twelve wickets), has defeated Derbyshire with ten wickets to spare. A somewhat weak eleven of the Gentlemen of England had little chance against the University of Cambridge. Messrs. I. D. Walker (50) and R. G. Hargreaves (38 and 12) did best for the former; but the fine scoring of Messrs. A. P. Lucas (90) and W. S. Patterson (57), and the Hon. A. Lyttelton (77) enabled the "light blues" to win in a single innings, with 56 runs in hand. North v. South, which was played at Prince's, enabled Mr. W. G. Grace to prove that he is as fresh as ever, and his splendid innings of 261, the largest score he has ever made in a first-class match, was well backed up by the 88 of Mr. J. M. Cotterill and the 54 of Mr. G. F. Grace. On the other side, E. Lockwood (45 and 36) batted well; but Messrs. W. G. Grace and W. R. Gilbert were both "on the spot," taking eleven and nine wickets respectively, and secured an easy victory in one innings, with 163 runs to the good. A very exciting contest between Yorkshire and Middlesex was won by the former eleven by 35 runs. Myers (49 and 25), Lockwood (45), and Eastwood (68) did most for the victors; and, on the opposite side, Messrs. H. R. Webb (58), C. E. Green (65), C. F. Buller (20 and 25), and M. Turner (31 and 21) chiefly distinguished themselves. Kent, though weakened by the loss of Lord Harris, who is suffering from a sprained wrist, had little trouble in defeating Hampshire by seven wickets. Messrs. A. W. Ridley (39 and 62) and C. Booth (73) worked hard for their county; while Kent was worthily represented by Willis (68) and Messrs. C. A. Absolom (42 and 23) and F. Penn (55 and, not out, 48).

A splendid fleet of yachts has been entered to contend for the Channel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club from the Thames to Dover, on the 11th inst.

The Royal Harwich Yacht Club regatta took place on Monday. The Veronica took the first prize in the match for schooners and yawls. In the match for cutters exceeding 41 tons, the Neva took first prize. In the match for cutter-yachts from 25 to 41 tons, the Britannia was first. In the match for yachts from 10 to 25 tons Vanessa was first; and in the match for yachts under 11 tons Lily was first. The usual Channel matches of this club were sailed on Tuesday. The course was from Harwich to Southend. Colonel Markham's Vol-au-Vent won the first prize; and the yawls and schooners' prizes were taken by Mr. Macleay's Jullianar and Mr. Lampson's Miranda.

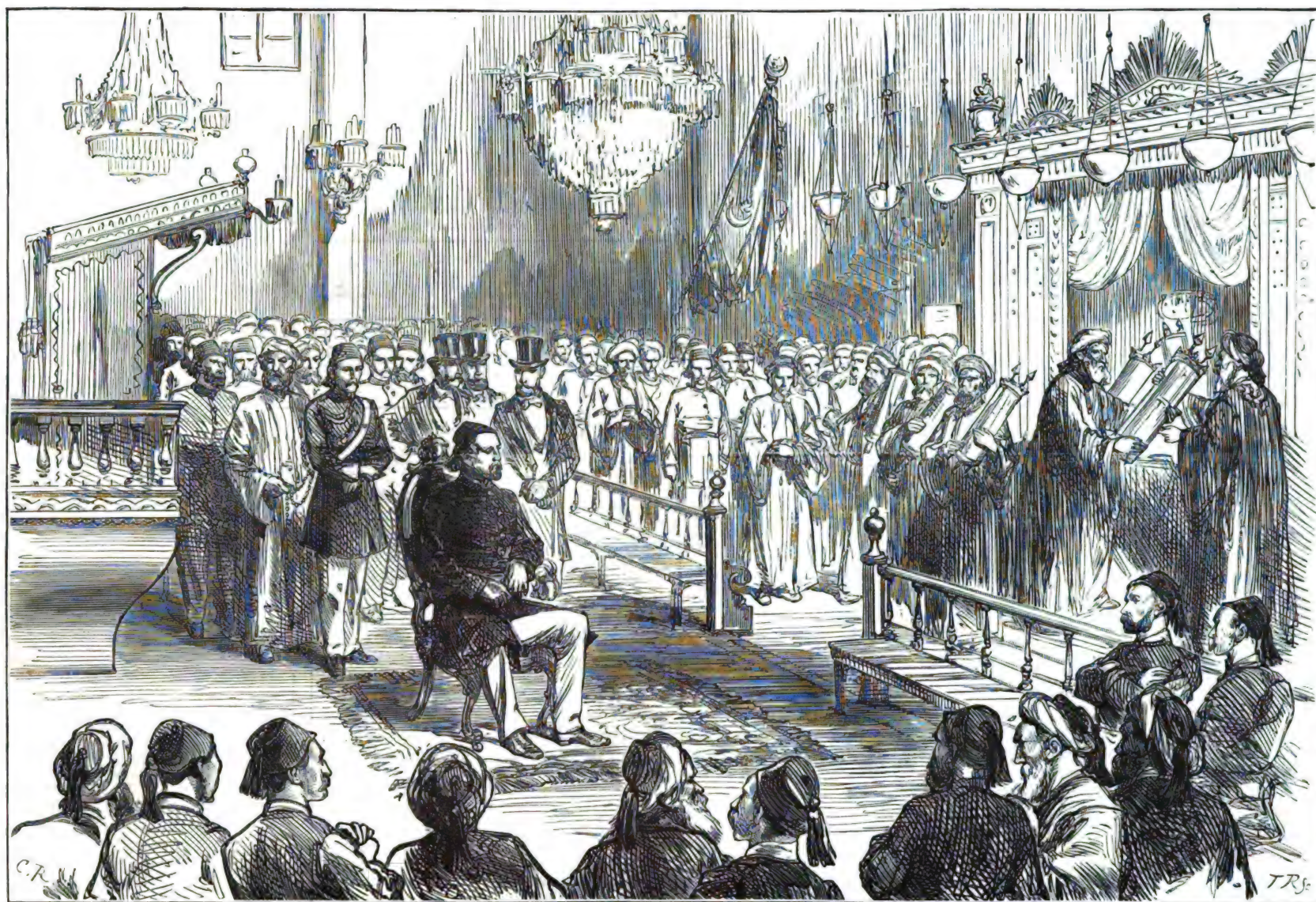


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FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

MR. GLADSTONE AT BIRMINGHAM.

The visit of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone M.P., to this important Midland seat of industrial and political activity and the popular demonstrations of local sympathy with his recent acts and expressions of opinion, may be considered of sufficient interest to be worthy of the illustrations we have prepared.

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Birmingham on Thursday week from Hawarden, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by his wife and the Hon. Albert Lyttelton. He was met at the New-street railway station by several hundred gentlemen belonging to the Birmingham Liberal Association, led by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., chairman of that society, and of a federal association of political societies which has just been formed. The Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Alderman Baker, and Mr. George Dixon, late M.P. for the borough, also Lord Lyttelton, whose mansion of Hagley Park is near the town, were among those present. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were to be the guests of Mr. Chamberlain during their stay at Birmingham. A procession was formed, consisting of one carriage-and-four with some carriages and pairs, and a multitude of people walking in close order, to conduct these honoured visitors through the streets. They were greeted with enthusiastic cheering all the way, along a distance of nearly two miles. Our first illustration gives a view of this animated scene. In the evening there was a great meeting at Bingley Hall, which was crowded with an audience estimated by thousands, and presenting an extraordinary spectacle—the subject of our second illustration. The Mayor of Birmingham was in the chair, and the speakers were, besides Mr. Gladstone, the Rev. R. W. Dale, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. N. Clarke, of Leeds, Mr. J. S. Wright, and Mr. Wilson, of Sheffield, the last three proposing and supporting a vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his visit and address. He urged, in this speech, the necessity of a sound organisation of the Liberal party, but dwelt more largely on the Eastern Question, denouncing the misrule of the Turkish Empire, and censuring the present Government of Great Britain for its undecided, equivocal, and inconsistent policy, which had led to the war by preventing concerted action of the European Powers. Mr. Gladstone's earnest eloquence, as usual, was exerted irresistibly to command the assent of his hearers, and their feelings were expressed with the utmost force, in the manner customary at such meetings.

On the next day (yesterday week) the right hon. gentleman went to see the Small-Arms Company's factory. He afterwards, at the Board School, in Bristol-street, received an address from the Committee of the Liberal Association and other political societies or committees, to which he replied in a short speech; he then went to the Townhall, and received an address from the Town Council of Birmingham. In the evening Mr. Gladstone, with Mr. John Bright, M.P., who had come from London to join him, was entertained by the Mayor at a banquet of two hundred gentlemen at the Queen's Hotel. Both these right hon. gentlemen spoke at the dinner-table, but Mr. Bright refrained from discussing the Eastern Question. Several other influential members of the Liberal party shared in the proceedings at Birmingham.

Mr. William Dunn, solicitor, of Frome, has been appointed Clerk of the Peace for Somersetshire.

Mr. John Hosack, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Arnold as police magistrate at Westminster.

The Earl of Limerick was installed Grand Master of the Mark Degree of Freemasonry in England at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Degree on Tuesday.

After an interval of seven years, the Lady Godiva procession at Coventry was revived on Monday, and the streets were crowded with excursionists and others. Lady Godiva was represented by a lady from Messrs. Sangers'. Friendly societies took part, children tastefully attired represented local trades, and historical persons connected with Coventry were represented.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the steamer City of Venice, of Glasgow, on the North Rock, in the county of Down, on April 17, concluded at Belfast last Saturday. The Court attributed the stranding to an error of judgment arising from the defective state of the light on board the South Rock light-ship, and stated they had pleasure in returning Captain Barrie his certificate.

Some remarks upon the continued blockade of Whydah, the seaport of Dahomey, by the British naval squadron under command of Commodore Sullivan, who has succeeded Sir William Hewett on the West Coast of Africa, will be found in our Supplement this week. They accompany an illustration of the ships lying off Whydah, and the delivery of the mails to them from the ordinary mail-steamer. But we observe that since those remarks were put in type, the *Daily News* has published a telegraphic despatch from its correspondent at Madeira, announcing that the King of Dahomey has agreed to make peace. He has actually paid the fine demanded, five hundred puncheons of oil, so that the blockade was raised on the 12th ult. There is, consequently, no longer any expectation or idea of sending a force to attack his capital, the redoubtable town of Abomey.

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NINTH ANNUAL DINNER in AID OF

THE FUNDS OF THE FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (open to all nations), at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

The French Ambassador, His Excellency the Marquis D'HAUCOURT, in the Chair.

Tickets, One Guinea, to be had of the Stewards; or at the Hospital, 40, Little-street, Leicester-square, where donations and subscriptions are also received.

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Annual Government, £25,000; Life ditto, £31,100; enabling the governor in either case to recommend one in-patient and four out-patients at the same time; subscribers of less than £50s. yearly receive three out-patient letters per annum.

Contributions may be paid to the bankers, Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., or to the undersigned.

A. G. BENTON, Secretary.

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JUNE 17, 1877. The Lord Mayor will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS towards the Hospital Sunday Fund, 1877.

All friends of the movement unable to make their Donations on the day are requested to send their subscriptions to the Mansion House, addressed to Mr. Henry N. Custance, the secretary to the fund, who will give official receipts for each contribution.

Cheques should be crossed Bank of England, and sent to the Mansion House.

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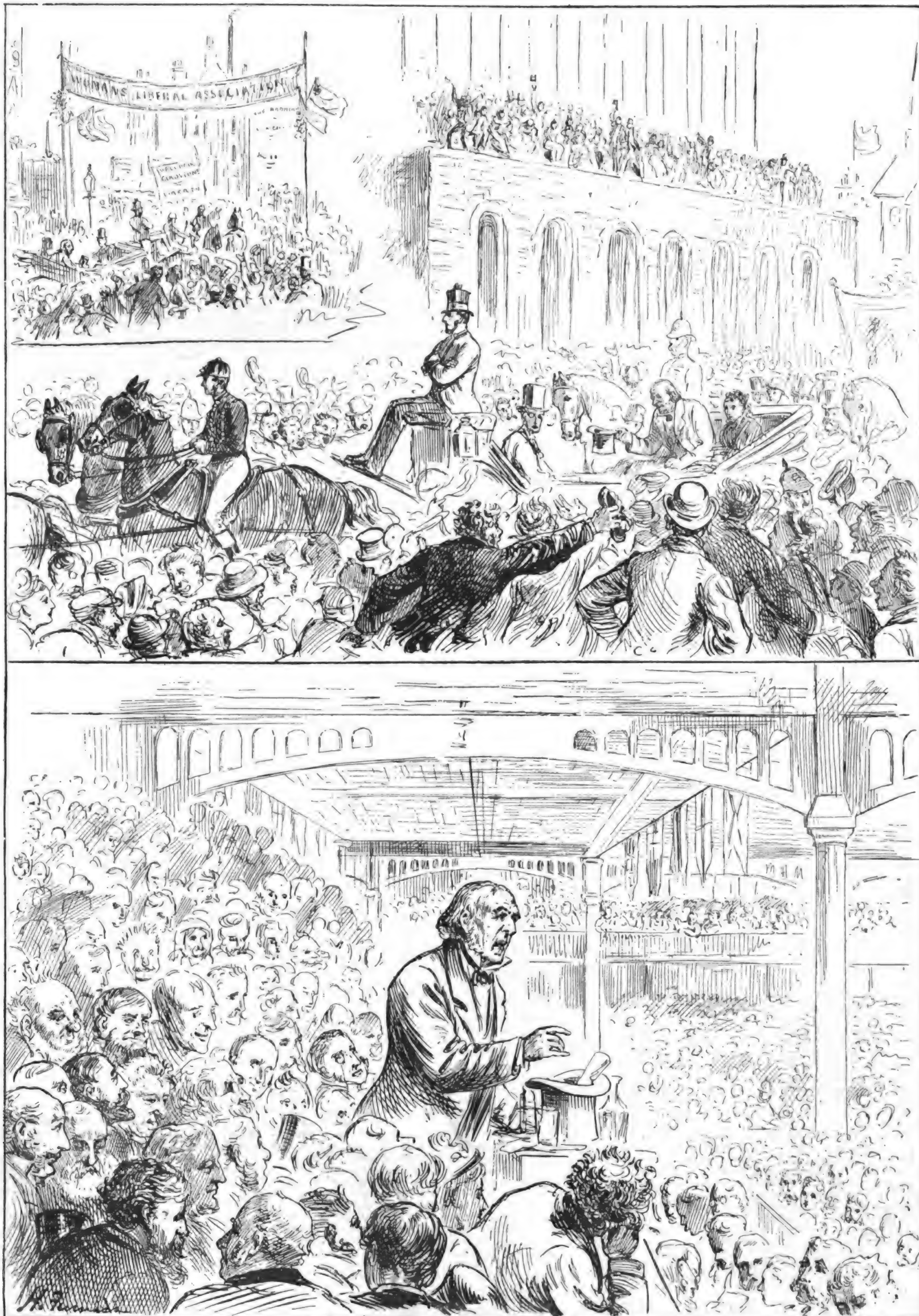
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THE PROCESSION.

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SKETCHES OF THE WAR.

Our Special Artists, both on the Russian and on the Turkish side, in the campaign along the banks of the Danube, have supplied a number of Illustrations of recent events to furnish the Engravings for this week's publication. The Turkish fortified town of Rustchuk, which is occupied by a main part of the Sultan's forces arrayed on the defensive line of the Bulgarian frontier, affords the subjects for several incidental sketches by Mr. Melton Prior. We have also a scene in the camp of the Egyptian troops. On the other hand, we have sketches of the Russian head-quarters at Ploesti, north of Bucharest, and of the ceremony of consecrating banners for a Bulgarian Legion, formed under the patronage of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The portraits of his Chief of the Staff, General Nepokoitschitzky, of the ruling Prince Charles of Roumania, who leads his army to join that of Russia, and of Lieutenant Doubassoff, the young officer whose small party achieved the daring feat of blowing up a Turkish gun-boat on the river a fortnight ago, are presented in this Number of our Journal.

Prince Karl or Charles I., who has during eleven years past reigned over the united provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, now called "Roumania," with a population of four millions and a half, is a German, of the Prussian Royal family, being a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He is thirty-eight years of age, having been born on April 20, 1839. His election to be Prince of Roumania, in 1866, was consequent upon the revolution which deposed Alexander John Couza, the first ruler of the united provinces under the Constitution of 1861. Prince Charles is married to Elizabeth von Neuwid, daughter of the late Prince Hermann von Neuwid. The government of Roumania is Constitutional, with the legislative power intrusted to a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest, elected by all citizens who are twenty-five years of age, and who can read and write. The ordinary revenue is estimated at £3,600,000; some account of the Roumanian army has already been given in this Journal.

The Russian Chief of the Staff, General Nepokoitschitzky, is of Polish family, and is nearly seventy years of age. He has seen more service than most of the Russian leaders, and his experience of staff duty in particular has been long and continuous. He joined the army as an infantry officer, and first saw active service in the Caucasus, where his merit was so conspicuous that he speedily received a staff appointment. He held an important and responsible office on the general staff in the army which Russia sent to co-operate with Austria in quelling the Hungarian insurrection of 1849. In the war of 1854 and 1855 he was chief of staff to one of the corps composing the army with which Gortschakoff occupied the Principalities, and took part, under Paskiewitch, in the memorable siege of Silistria. Since 1855 the General has seen no active service, but has been continually in military employment of one sort or another. Although chief of the staff of the Army of the South, for which position he was chosen because of his acquaintance with the region of the Danubian Valley derived from his experience in the campaign of 1854, he is not the head of the superior general staff of Russia. That high office is filled by Count Heidan. Before his appointment to the office he now holds, General Nepokoitschitzky was at the head of the Commission for the reorganisation of the army on the new system which has replaced the old Russian system, and the operation of which, although its institution was so recent that its full value is as yet not realised, has done much to improve the Russian army. Although, then, in years and service, the General is unquestionably an old soldier, his position as President of this Commission sufficiently indicates that he is a disciple of the modern school of military organisation, and of strategy and tactics.

The Russian field army is commanded by the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Emperor's brother. The principal members of the Head-Quarter Staff are:—Chief of the Staff, Lieutenant-General Nepokoitschitzky; Aide to Chief of Staff, Major-General Levitzky; Chief Secretary of the Head-Quarter Staff, Councillor of State Stéfán; Commandant of Artillery, Lieutenant-General Prince Massalsky; Aide to Commandant of Artillery, Major-General Adamovitch; Commandant of Artillery Parks, Major-General Kanatich; Commandant of Engineers, Major-General Depp; Ataman of Field Cossacks, Lieutenant-General Fomine; Commandant at Head-Quarters, Major-General Voriehoff; Chief of Military Communications, Lieutenant-General Katele; Chief of Quartermasters, Major-General Stolzenwald; Chief of Posts and Telegraphs, Major-General Stahl; Chief of Clerks, Major-General Zaitsoff; Inspector of Hospitals, Major-General Kosinsky; Aide to Inspector of Hospitals, Colonel Widischeff; Intendant of the Army, Councillor of State Airens; Aide to Intendant of Army, Councillor of State Leokovitch; Advocate-General, Councillor Aschamuroff.

The Russian army has not hitherto been organised in peace with higher units than the division, and only lately has the Army Corps been recognised. This consists of two Divisions of Infantry, with a Cavalry Division. As a rule, the Infantry Division consists of two Brigades, and the Brigade of two regiments. Each regiment has three battalions, so that there are six battalions to a Brigade, twelve to a Division, and twenty-four to an Army Corps. The fifth companies of battalions are tirailleur, and the three tirailleur companies in a regiment may thus form what is virtually another battalion, and the tirailleur battalions may form a brigade if required. To each division of infantry is attached a brigade of field artillery, bearing a number corresponding to the division to which it belongs, and consisting of three 9-pounder and three 4-pounder batteries, each battery having eight guns. The total strength, including artillery and hospital train, on paper, of a division in which the regiments have three battalions is 15,924 men, of whom 11,400 are infantry combatants in front line; and of a division in which the regiments have four battalions, 20,348 men, of whom 15,360 are infantry combatants in front line. A cavalry division consists of two brigades—the first formed by a regiment of dragoons and a regiment of lancers; the second, by a regiment of hussars and a regiment of Cossacks, and also of two horse artillery batteries. Including the batteries, a cavalry division numbers 4079 men, placing in the field 2499 sabres and twelve guns. A brigade of rifles comprises 3816 men, placing in the field 3040 bayonets.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered the formation of a Bulgarian Legion, to be composed provisionally of six battalions of infantry, each of five companies, and of six sotnias (hundreds), or three squadrons of cavalry. The legion is divided into three brigades, each comprising two battalions and two squadrons. The whole is placed under the command of General Stolf, who has had the organisation of these battalions since the commencement of the war. A part of the legion reached Ploesti last week, and the remainder are to arrive before the end of this month. At first they are to be employed only in the rear of the army, but as the sphere of operations widens they will take a more prominent part in the campaign, on account of the excellence of their organisation and the tactical merit of the officers who have command of them. The men are said to be already sufficiently familiarised with the Russian language to be able to understand the orders

issued to them, and by the time that Bulgaria is occupied many of them will be competent enough to assist in the formation of fresh battalions. Every day large numbers of Servians, Bulgarians, and Roumanians join the Russian army. None are allowed to remain with it who do not at once consent to be incorporated with the regular soldiery, for the Commander-in-Chief is determined not to have any volunteer irregulars hanging at his rear. As regards pay, the volunteers receive the same as the regular soldiers, and they likewise participate in the privileges enjoyed by the latter. Until now the Bulgarian battalions have been equipped by the Pan Slavist committee at Moscow; but although the Russian Government is willing that the maintenance of the Legion shall be partly or wholly borne by that society, it intends to take the equipment into its own hand. It is also clearly understood that the insurrectionary operations of these committees must be carried on outside the circle of the Russian army, preference being given to the districts in the rear of the Balkans. The Commander-in-Chief expects to be kept well informed as to the movements of the Pan Slavist agents, in order that he may give assistance when necessary, and prevent the organisers in Russia from exerting too much individual freedom. It is anticipated that some very important political results will be achieved by the Bulgarian Legion. On the army crossing the Danube the battalions will serve as the nucleus for future volunteers, who, it is predicted, will flock round the Russian flag in large numbers. The Legion thus enlarged, and representing the Christian population of Bulgaria, may play an important part in the future settlement of that province. To prevent it from being too local in its aspirations, and to Russianise the Bulgarians as much as possible while in the Czar's service, the cadres of the Legion are partly made up of regular Russian soldiers, who have a proportion of two to one of the volunteers. The Grand Duke Nicholas has bestowed upon the Bulgarian Legion a flag displaying the coat-of-arms of the former kingdom of Bulgaria, with the following inscription:—"Forward! with the help of God and the might of the renowned Czar of Russia, Alexander."

We have related the manner in which one of the most daring deeds ever recorded in the history of warfare was performed on the Lower Danube. This was the blowing-up of a Turkish monitor, on Saturday, the 28th ult., by the torpedo-launches under the command of Lieutenant Doubassoff. That young officer, whose portrait we now publish, belongs to the Russian Navy. He obtained his education in the Naval School, and afterwards in the Naval Academy at St. Petersburg. He is considered to be one of the promising officers of the Russian Navy. He was for some years at sea, during which time he went round the world. His last appointment was as chief officer on board the Imperial yacht Slavyanka, belonging to the Grand Duke Czarewitch. We mentioned last week that both Lieutenant Doubassoff and Lieutenant Scheetkoff have been decorated by the Grand Duke Nicholas with St. George's Cross, which is the highest order in Russia for military service.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* thus describes the small Roumanian town of Ploesti, the temporary headquarters of the Russian army:—"In this country the peculiarities of Bucharest appear in every town; the character of the peasant is that of the boyard; and in small places like this, wherein the Grand Duke has pitched his tent for the moment, oddities become more striking. Ploesti covers a great space of ground, and is approached through a characteristic landscape, divided between two zones. There is a zone of forest and a zone of plough land; look through the carriage window as often as you will the same picture lies in view. If the low-lying track be not edged by trees, most exquisitely green and tender of foliage, it will be running through an endless plain. Very far off, a pale blue line of mountains may sometimes suggest that the whole universe is not flat. At this time of year the level has charms of its own, reminding one of *velde* lands in Cape Colony. Swathes of yellow colza bar it, and acres of wild strawberry in full blossom, and belts of iris round a marsh, break the eternal green. Here and there a white-clad peasant scratches at the earth with a wooden plough, to which, for the look of the thing, he has harnessed six bullocks. So shallow are the furrows that small strips of weedy ground escape between them, and tares wave in triumph behind the track of that guileless husbandman. But with no better preparation he will raise a crop that might make the prairie farmer jealous, and madden with despair our scientific agriculturists at home. Pity it is to see how narrow are the streaks of brown in that great sea of weeds, and how often the females of the household are helping at the plough. Those stalwart fellows who should have been aiding us with us here in the train, equipped at the price of their country's ruin, for a war which nobody wants, saving always those who hope to 'fish in troubled waters.'"

"The strategical reason which caused the Russian chiefs to make Ploesti their headquarters is seen evident upon the map. All day long the trains of baggage and artillery come filing in by the road from Braila without a break. The horses—nearly all young—step well through the deep black soil; the men, dirty and unkempt, as are all troops upon campaign, have an admirable airy spirit and good humour. There are always officers waiting at the entrance of the town, who observe the waggons and men as they pass by. At four o'clock this afternoon General Nepokoitschitzky himself, the chief of the staff, did not disdain to undertake the duty. Motionless, upon a beautiful white horse, he watched the uninteresting procession for nearly two hours—uninteresting at least it seemed to me, waiting an audience with his Excellency. At intervals of the interminable train, the baggage guards passed by, a score of men marching with free step, though caked to the knees in mud. Then the General always pushed through the crowd, and, whilst the men presented arms, he uttered a word or two. The reply always came in a short, sharp, startling cheer; the soldiers passed briskly on, and the General resumed his station. How many vehicles I saw pass, how many baggage guards I heard cheer, none but a 'calculating boy' could estimate, but the sum was one *d faire réver*. Not to-day nor this week did the procession begin, nor will it end to-morrow. How are these innumerable horses to be fed in Bulgaria; how are these waggons to be dragged over Bulgarian roads? Each should and did carry a spare wheel behind; the wheel is missing already in one case, at least, out of ten; it has been needed and used before Roumania has been crossed."

"The town into which these vehicles are pouring is a little Bucharest—less wealthy, of course, perhaps dirtier, possibly more idle. The holes in the streets are deeper, and filled to the brim with mud, for rain is constant at Ploesti—whence the name. Very wide streets are bordered with stucco houses tumbling down, but not tumbling from age, for the greater part are new. On the lower floor dwells a tailor or a tobacconist; from the upper windows dark eyes peep round a blind, catch the stranger's glance, and modestly vanish. So, as you limp along the breakneck pavement, it happens at every house. There are, indeed, a certain number of shops devoted neither to smoke nor dress, but they are scarcely worth counting."

"Round Ploesti stand such pretty houses as I have

described in Bucharest—little gems of beauty and comfort. Here, of course, they are not so sumptuously adorned; but the villa of the Grand Duke is handsome. The old Roumanian hotel, almost extinct in the capital, may be found here, and is worth description. Along three sides of an immense courtyard run lofty galleries, covered in with glass. Upon these open the windows of the bed-rooms, tiny dens, in which no privacy is possible. You perceive that ladies are not expected to travel here. The staircases run to the gallery. In the courtyard stand a few acacias, a few oleanders, struggling towards the light, and a great number of those coloured glass globes which, mounted upon a pole, are more than equivalent in the Roumanian eye to flowers. I have seen a meadow thus adorned, in which the owner stood with rapt delight, as a devoted amateur might stand among his roses. Amongst the acacias and the oleanders people dine, weather permitting; but for rainy nights there is a pavilion along one side of the courtyard—a wooden building full of taste in shape and decoration, so bright of colour, so gracefully carved, that one is pleased to look at it. Then of an evening come the *Lauatorei*, or gipsy minstrels, another institution of the land. They play wild tunes and sing till midnight—always by ear—or else they seize a waltz—French or German—transform it, with notes new and strange, into a barbaric chant; and the public of Ploesti come to drink beer and listen."

In another letter, one of the Special Correspondents at Rustchuk says:—"Opposite Rustchuk, at a distance of about two miles across the Danube, the Roumanian village of Slobosia borders the steep bank of a creek or inlet, leading to an extensive swamp in its neighbourhood. Only the steeple of a Greek church marks its position, as its humble cottages are all hidden in a grove of fruit-trees. The level there is very nearly the same as here—that is to say, about twenty yards on the average above the ordinary water-line. Between the two places, divided by a narrow island in the middle, flows, some 1000 yards broad, the stately river, the main channel of which whirls its waters over a rocky stratum of hard limestone that supports the clay plateau of Rustchuk. Then follows another island, larger by far, covered with brushwood and pasture, which is separated from the Roumanian main land by the aforesaid creek and swamp. The whole valley, however, is at this time of the year entirely flooded, and only the topmost branches of the willow-trees wave above the water. Five hundred yards down the river to the left of Slobosia, and about two hundred yards from the bank, on the highest point of the ground, the Roumanians have constructed, since the Crimean War, a series of pretty strong entrenched lines, at which they are now actively working again. We see from here through the glass how the parapets rise daily higher and higher. This business is usually done at night, but they continue it also in the morning, evidently not heeding what the Turks may think of it. The latter, however, who, with a carelessness or want of pluck which nothing can excuse, neglected to cross over to the Roumanian side, when they could do so, in order to secure for their fortresses the necessary *têtes de pont*, now find out at the instigation of European counsellors that the Roumanians display a little too much impertinence in their preparations. They appear to be quite indignant of late, and have decided in council on disturbing the workmen and destroying the intrenchments by the fire of the heavy cannons from our bastions on the river side. The batteries called forth to act are five in number, more or less distant from each other. They are not connected by curtains, but are isolated on the border of our plateau, the steep slopes of which are washed by the Danube. Some thirty guns, among them five 15-centimeter breechloaders of cast steel, bronze pieces fashioned after the Krupp system, Faixhan's long muzzle-loaders of various calibre, and even mortars, are to open, perhaps to-morrow, their fire on the Roumanian earthworks. To that effect the Turks are busily clearing the Danube of all vessels. The cannonade cannot but lead to the destruction of Slobosia, and subsequently, of course, of Giurgevo, which is entirely dominated and threatened by one of our outworks. As to the enemy's intrenchments, however, no appreciable result can be obtained at such a considerable distance, because the damage done in the daytime can easily be repaired at night, when all precision in firing is out of the question. The powder will therefore be wasted. On the other hand, moreover, as we are not aware yet if the Roumanians have their heavy metal in position, they will not hesitate to answer the challenge; and then every shot must strike our city and sweep through dozens of the miserably-built houses at once. Innocent persons, women and children, are of course exposed to be killed."

One of our Artists has been with the Egyptians in Bulgaria, and writes as follows:—"The heights of Cape Galata, near Varna, now studded over with the white tents of the Egyptian contingent, who have come to assist the Osmanlis in the present struggle, form a delightful contrast to the verdure of the surrounding scenery; and the artistic eye is, on a closer acquaintance, arrested at every turn by the picturesqueness of the black soldiery. These are a fine, hale, kindly set of fellows, who take good-naturedly to hard work, and appreciate with true philosophy the meagre comforts of camp life. Only give him a good supply of cigarettes and an occasional draught of sharrab, your Egyptian will work like a horse through the hottest hours of a hot day. There is, indeed, something almost absurd, to a Northerner, in the way in which they will wrap their huge capuchined cloaks round them at times when any one of us would gladly divest himself of coat and waistcoat. The sketches I send were taken during a flying visit I paid the other day to their encampment. The rapid and energetic way in which they dig trenches, mount guns, and go in generally for the harder work of military life, is something remarkable. One of the sketches I send is of the construction of a battery commanding the Black Sea. Another is of a snug corner in camp at supper time, a scene which would have gladdened the heart of Rembrandt with its broad effects of light and shade, and would have delighted Salvador Rosa with its grim picturesqueness. I also send some miscellaneous sketches, one of a sentry outside the Commandant's headquarters, and one of a sacker, or water-carrier, who goes his rounds shouting out the commodity of his calling, and satisfying the wants of thirsty troops in a very innocent way, that would gain the high approval of our old friend George Cruikshank and the members of the Temperance League."

The Jews resident at Constantinople are generally disposed to be content with the Sultan's rule, as they have mostly emigrated from Spain to Turkey, and in both those countries the Mohammedan Power was less intolerant of their national religion than the Christian Governments of Europe have till lately been. Russia and her allies, the States of Roumania and Servia, have treated the Jews with extreme harshness and injustice; and the consequence is that, nearly everywhere in the East and South of Europe, the Jews take the side of the Turks in the present war. They have no pretensions, like the Greeks and the Slavs, to revive or set up an independent monarchy amidst the ruins of the Ottoman Empire. They hold a very large amount of Turkish bonds or consolidated stock, and they have recently obtained political enfranchisement under the new Turkish Constitution, with seats in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. For these reasons, probably, more than ten thousand Jews of Constantinople lately joined in the

solemn offering of prayers for the success of the Turkish arms in the impending conflict against those of Russia. The service in their principal synagogue at Balata, on the banks of the Golden Horn, was attended by Mohammed Damad Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery and a very influential member of the Sultan's family, accompanied by several Turkish officials of high rank, and Ulemas, or Mussulman Doctors of Divinity. We give an illustration of the scene at this religious celebration, with Mohammed Damad Pasha seated in an arm-chair placed on a small carpet in the middle, and other distinguished Turks standing beside him. The officiating Jewish clergy have opened the Ark and have taken out the Books of the Law, to be read from the pulpit in the midst of the congregation. The ceremony was performed with great pomp; and the vestments of the clergy, the architectural decorations, the burning lights, and the crystal lustres of the candelabra had a splendid effect. The building, which was erected in 1732, is of Byzantine architecture, with two domes and eight massive pillars internally; the ceiling is of finely carved wood. The doors of the ark, made of walnut-wood and ornamented with mother-of-pearl, are considered very handsome. Our illustration is from a sketch by one of our Correspondents at the Turkish capital.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ISOLATION OF THE ALKALINE METALS.

Professor Dewar, in his second lecture on the Chemical Philosophy of Davy, given on Tuesday, May 29, resumed his account of the long-continued elaborate researches whereby the great philosopher conclusively demonstrated that, as an electric current always decomposes a compound body, such as water or a salt, so also every chemical action, however feeble, generates an electric current. This led him to hope that the new mode of analysis might lead to the discovery of the true elements of various bodies, if the materials acted on were sufficiently concentrated and the electricity adequately exalted. Having repeated several of Davy's most striking experiments, Professor Dewar proceeded to describe and illustrate the way in which his hopes were realised, and how the fixed alkalis, potash and soda, were decomposed by the action of the great voltaic battery at the Royal Institution in October, 1807. Davy's first attempts made on aqueous solutions of potash failed. The water only was acted on, and the gases oxygen and hydrogen were disengaged with much heat and violent effervescence. He next fused potash and applied the electric current to the liquid, producing intense light from a column of flame; aeriform globules, which inflated in the atmosphere, rising from the potash. After failing in various endeavours to collect this combustible matter, he at length succeeded by making the potash a conductor of electricity by slightly moistening it. When such a piece of potash, placed on an insulated disk of platinum, was connected with the negative pole of a powerful battery, and a platinum wire, communicating with the positive side, was brought into contact with the upper side of the alkali a vivid action began. The potash fused at both points of electrification, and violent effervescence took place at the upper surface, due to the evolution of oxygen gas. At the lower or negative surface no gas was liberated, but small globules having a high metallic lustre appeared, some of which immediately burst with explosion, while others remained merely tarnished, and soon after were covered with a white film. These globules were a new metal, which Davy named potassium. Numerous experiments proved to him that he had attained his object, and a few days after he obtained sodium, another new metal, from soda in a similar manner; but the decomposition required greater intensity of electrical action. After illustrating these discoveries by experiments, Professor Dewar explained the method of obtaining the new metals more easily in the form of amalgams, as suggested by Berzelius; and in this way he produced some lithium and potassium, the mercury employed being driven off by distillation. Finally, he exhibited specimens of the metals so produced, the potassium having a silvery white appearance, the colour of sodium being somewhat yellowish.

INVISIBLE HEAT RAYS.

Professor Tyndall, in his eighth and concluding lecture, on Thursday, May 31, resumed his experimental illustrations of the phenomena of radiant heat, and showed that metals are worse radiators and absorbers of heat than other bodies. Producing a teapot and cosy, he explained that the heat was preserved by the bad radiation of the teapot and the bad conduction of the cosy; but added that a closely-fitting cosy would rather promote than diminish the radiation, and have a precisely opposite effect. He also introduced Faraday's old experiment showing the protective action of scraps of gilt paper. When such were fixed on a sheet of paper, the colour of the back (coated with iodide of mercury) was changed by heat applied to the upper surface, except where the gilt paper was placed. He next showed that a source of light emits and absorbs rays of a certain refrangibility or colour. The yellow in the spectrum of the electric lamp was replaced by a black line through absorption when the vapour of sodium was introduced into the flame. Then, referring to a fine spectrum, the Professor said that there were ultra-violet rays and ultra-red rays, invisible to our ordinary vision—the former having chemical power, the latter being most powerful in regard to heat, although very much absorbed by the aqueous vapour in our atmosphere. He then explained and illustrated the way in which, after much labour, he eventually succeeded in filtering, as it were, the composite radiation of the electric light, by stopping the visible rays and allowing only the invisible rays free transmission; and with these latter rays, concentrated into a focus by a plano-convex lens, he ignited paper and zinc, and caused the combustion of carbon in oxygen with vivid scintillations. He also explained how, by a most ingenious arrangement, platinised platinum foil in a vacuum may be raised to a white-heat by this focus, and stated that on looking at this white-hot platinum through a prism of bisulphide of carbon a rich and complete spectrum had been obtained, all the colours being extracted from an invisible focus. In concluding, the Professor referred to the sun as the great source of all our heat. In vegetation it decomposes carbonic acid and water, and causes the aggregation of carbon and hydrogen in the woody fibre. Combustion is the reverse of this process of reduction, all the energy derived from the sun reappearing as heat when the plant is burnt. This, then, is the source of all our power, vegetable and animal, and from it all our coal is derived. For our increased knowledge of the phenomena of heat and the principles therein involved we are greatly indebted to the laborious researches of Mayer and Joule.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Oscar Browning, of King's College, Cambridge, began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, June 1, with remarks on our great national advantages in regard to education—wealthy endowments and able teachers—only requiring stimulation to more abundant life. After that in the family, he said that the earliest instruction—by priests and prophets and the schools of Judaea and Egypt—was ecclesiastical, and the "wisdom of the Egyptians" was a source

of enlightenment to all surrounding nations. In Greece education became secular. Two subjects were studied—music and gymnastics; the first comprising all mental, the second all bodily, training. Plato describes the Athenian palaestra—Socrates surrounded by ready listeners and ardent disciples; and Plato is the author of the first systematic treatise on education. Amongst the Romans, Quintilian taught how to fit a man to perform justly, wisely, and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war. "Can we," said Mr. Browning, "produce anything by education, except by combining, blending, and modifying the self-culture of the Greek with the self-sacrifice of the Roman?" He then contrasted the education of the cloister and the castle in the Middle Ages. The young monk was subjected to harsh discipline, his studies being the "trivium" (grammar, dialectics, and rhetoric) and the "quadrivium" (music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy)—a seven-years' course which profoundly affected our modern education; while the seven knightly accomplishments were to ride, to swim, to shoot with the bow, to box, to hawk, to play at chess, and to make verses (not in Latin) with chivalrous devotion to women. Both forms disappeared before the Renaissance and the Reformation, the precursors of which were the "Brethren of the Common Life," who did immense service by devoting themselves to the education of children in the northern Netherlands. Erasmus merely aimed at gradually forming the child into a good Greek and Latin scholar and a pious man; but Luther brought the schoolmaster into the cottage, and founded the system which is the chief honour and strength of modern Germany. Melancthon also wrote school-books, and even introduced physical science. John Sturm, of Strasburg, the friend of Ascham, the first great head-schoolmaster, was also an able diplomatist and representative of the Protestant cause. In 1576 his school numbered thousands of pupils, and the effects of his universal influence remained in our own public schools till the present century. John Amos Comenius, a poor Moravian, was quite the reverse to Sturm. His life was spent in wandering and obscurity; but his ideas were accepted by advanced thinkers such as Milton, and his practical system foreshadowed the education of the future: he taught things as well as words. His course included science, arts, and handicrafts; and in his kindness and gentleness he was the forerunner of Pestalozzi. The Catholics were stirred up by the Protestant activity, and Ignatius Loyola's programme for education by the Jesuits was highly successful. Their defects, pointed out by Montaigne, were over-estimating the intellect, rejecting morality, and depreciating useful knowledge. The wise system recommended by Locke was next noticed, and the large course set forth by Milton commented on. At the Port Royal, the greatest men of France devoted their highest gifts to promote education, but their light was quenched by Jesuit jealousy. In 1762 an astounding effect was produced by the publication of Rousseau's "Emile," the main principle of which was to overturn all other systems and to return to a state of nature. Restraint and punishment were to be abolished; "do no harm" was to be the chief moral principle; and teaching was to be chiefly by observation and experience, the use of books being deferred till late. In concluding, Mr. Browning glanced at the method of Basedow, and the opinions of Richter, Goethe, Herbert Spencer, and Alexander Bain on this all important subject.

DISCOVERIES AT MYCENÆ.

Mr. Charles T. Newton, M.A.C.B., gave his first lecture on the Recent Discoveries at Mycenæ on Saturday last, the 2nd inst. After quoting Strabo's statement, in the first century of our era, that there were no remains of Mycenæ, he read a translation of a passage, written by Pausanias in the second century, describing the Lions Gate, the treasuries, and the five tombs of Agamemnon, supposed by Dr. Schliemann to be those which he discovered on the Acropolis. Referring to a map, Mr. Newton showed that Mycenæ is placed upon a height between two mountains bordering on the Argive plain on the east, thus corresponding with Homer's description. Its military position was very commanding, and its fortress, which lies between two torrents, is rather more than 1000 ft. long, and the breadth about half. The entire circuit of the walls, from 15 ft. to 20 ft. high, is nearly all preserved; the masonry is of the ancient kind termed Cyclopean, the material being a breccia; some of the blocks are 18 ft. long. The chief gate, through which the Acropolis is entered, at the north-west angle of the wall, is approached by a passage 50 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, which may have served as a place for arms or business. Over the massive doorway were sculptured two lions standing on their hind legs, with a pillar between them. There was also another fortified gate, but no flanking towers. As also at Tiryns, there are remains of a subterranean passage. Immediately south of the great gateway Dr. Schliemann found the tombs with their interesting relics. Along the crest of a ridge to the north is a rock which probably marks the line of an ancient wall and road leading from the Gate of Lions to a bridge over the stream in the ravine, remains of which still exist. Whether there was once a lower town, perhaps that termed by Homer "Mycenæ, the wide-streets," or "spacious," has not been ascertained; but this lower ground contains the singular buildings termed treasuries by Pausanias and others. That of Atreus, which is entirely subterranean, was approached through the slope of the hill by a passage 20 ft. wide; fragments of columns of its gateway are in the British Museum. After giving details of the interesting structure, such as the discovery of square bronze nails which had been driven into the walls, probably to fasten bronze plates, Mr. Newton expressed his opinion that these subterranean buildings were really tombs, which may have served also as treasuries in emergencies, as temples did in later times. He then briefly reviewed the mythic history of Argos, noticing the story of Io, the coming of Danaos, who gave his name to the Greeks, the foundation of Mycenæ by Perseus, the tragic history of the Pelopides, the reign and murder of Agamemnon, the appearance of Mycenæans at Thermopylæ and Plataea, and the utter destruction of the city by the jealous Argives, B.C. 468. Mr. Newton thinks that we may assume that all the monuments of Mycenæ were constructed before the fall of the Pelopid dynasty, certainly before the return of the Heraclids, which took place, according to the received chronology, B.C. 1048. The lecture was illustrated by pictures and photographs, with some beautiful drawings by Mr. Simpson, of the *Illustrated London News*.

Mr. C. T. Newton's lecture this day, on the Recent Discoveries at Mycenæ, will close the season.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge, attended by the Horse Guards staff, visited Aldershot, and witnessed a sham fight by the troops. The division represented a force advancing by Frimley and North Camp Station in pursuit of an enemy retiring over Aldershot-common and Beacon-hill. The skeleton force representing the enemy was commanded by Colonel Davis, 90th Regiment. It acted as the rearguard of a retreating force, consisting of two infantry brigades, two cavalry regiments, and three batteries.

THE BLOCKADE OF WHYDAH.

The port of Whydah, belonging to the negro kingdom of Dahomey, on the West Coast of Africa, is still blockaded, as it has been during several months past, by some vessels of the British naval squadron employed along that coast. No satisfaction has yet been offered by Gelele, the King of Dahomey, for the injuries done to the persons and property of English and other European traders or visitors to the shore over which he claims to reign. The newly-appointed commander of the squadron, Commodore Sullivan, C.B., has now arrived from the Cape, with instructions to open fresh negotiations, and to ascertain whether Gelele is ready to comply with the demands of the British and French Governments if the blockade should be withdrawn. Our illustration of a scene in the roadstead off Whydah is from a sketch by Mr. N. Jay, representing the screw-steamer Africa, on the morning of March 18, sending the mails for the squadron on board H.M. Sirius; the other steamer is a French ship. Whydah is the only seaport of Dahomey, and is situated fifty or sixty miles from Abomey, the capital of that kingdom. Abomey itself is a town somewhat resembling Coomassie, the famous metropolis of Ashantee; but it is smaller, and the palaces and tombs of the first Kings of Dahomey occupy three fourths of the area. The wall is about twenty feet high, surrounded by a broad and deep dry ditch, the receptacle for the trunks of the decapitated victims of "the customs," and on the outer edge of the ditch is a very high and thick hedge of thorns, impassable to man or beast. Lying in all directions around Abomey are other palaces and their peculiar environment of houses, which constitute the capital of Dahomey. The King has several large cannon, mostly of Portuguese manufacture, for the most part dangerously rusted. Of the art of gunnery the Dahomey soldiers know nothing. Many of the cabocers are armed with Snider rifles; but the weapon most in vogue is the Tower musket. This is loaded almost to bursting with bullets, or, failing these, with stones, broken iron pots, crockery, or, in short, anything. They fire from the hip, and both men and Amazons are but very indifferent marksmen. As every man is bound to serve as a soldier if called upon to do so, in an emergency Gelele could perhaps bring 80,000 troops, male and female, into the field. But, except near the capital and in a few open spots near Whydah and Savi, the country is too thickly covered with forest to permit much manœuvring with so large a body. Their general method of fighting is to steal upon the enemy in the night-time, and just before dawn, amidst terrific yells and howlings, to startle him out of his last sleep, when—after the first onset, wherein a dreadful butchery prevails—all try to take as many prisoners as possible, to make as fine a show as circumstances will permit at the ensuing "customs." The King is surrounded by his Amazons, but ere the heat of the fray begins retires to the rear with his own life guard of warriors. We must not, however, fall into the error of supposing that because Gelele is a semi-civilised savage, whose whole trade consists of slave-dealing and cutting off men's heads, we shall have an easy task if we declare war against him. It is considered, indeed, that something can be done from Lagos, and that a way out of the difficulty has been found, thanks to the perseverance shown by Mr. Durness in his late endeavours to find the new and hitherto unknown road to the interior of Dahomey. By the system of lagoons between Lagos and the Whemi River, and afterwards by that river itself, a number of gun-boats can arrive within seventeen miles of Abomey. The country between Dugbah and Abomey is fine and open, and free from swamps. It might easily be crossed by a party landed from the squadron, and the natives of the Whemi country, to say nothing of the tribes from the Denham Waters and the Egba and Yoruba countries, who live in daily dread of the Dahomians, are most eager for an opportunity to revenge the wrongs they have suffered for many years, by joining in an expedition to capture Abomey.

THE LATE SIR JAMES SIMPSON.

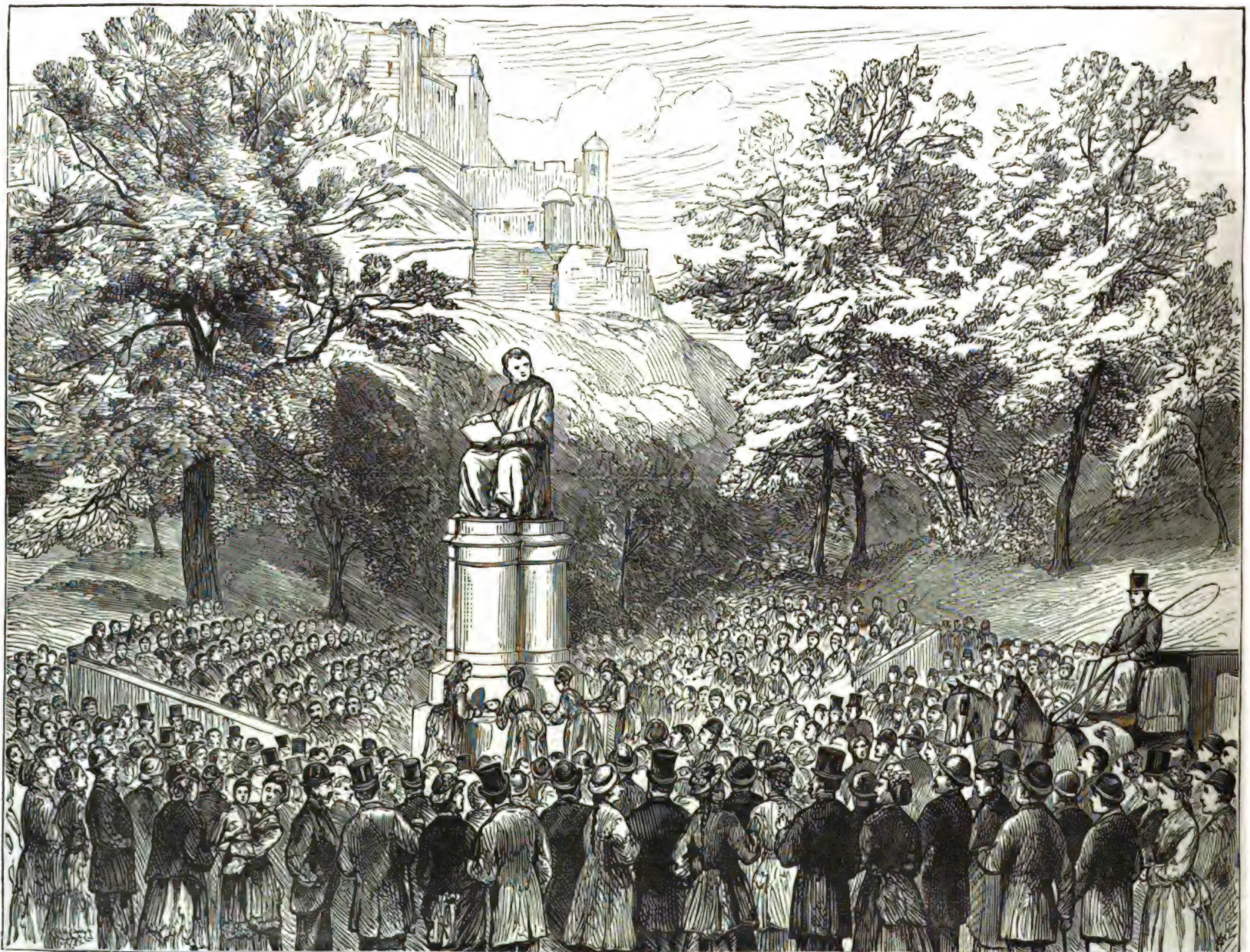
We give an illustration of the scene at Edinburgh when the bronze statue of the late eminent surgeon, Professor Sir James Simpson, Bart., recently erected on the terrace near the west end of West Princes'-street Gardens, was unveiled by Lady Galloway in presence of a large assemblage of people. The statue was designed by Mr. W. Brodie, R.S.A., and cast in bronze by Messrs. Masefield and Co., Chelsea. It represents the Professor in a sitting posture, as if in the act of addressing his students. The face is turned towards the left shoulder. The right hand supports one side of a large book that rests on the knees, while the left fingers the pages, as if referring to them for proof of what is being expounded. The professorial robe and hood are turned to account in securing a telling arrangement of drapery. Modelled on the scale of a twelve foot figure, the statue is eight feet high; and in its general effect animation is happily combined with massive repose. It is placed on a pedestal of freestone from Fairloan Quarry, near Hawick, executed by Mr. Thomas M'Ewen from a design by the sculptor.

For the inauguration ceremony preparations had been made by the erection of two covered galleries vis-à-vis, with a low dais, in the space between the statue and the line of Princes'-street. To these subscribers and others were admitted by ticket. The Earl of Galloway, Lord High Commissioner, was accompanied by Lady Galloway, the Ladies Stewart, and several members of his suite. After the Countess had been conducted to her place by the Lord Provost and presented by Miss Brodie with a handsome bouquet, the proceedings were opened with prayer by Professor Duns. Dr. Alexander Wood, in the name of the Memorial Committee, proceeded to hand over the statue to the Lord Provost, as representing the City Corporation. After he had spoken, the statue was unveiled by Lady Galloway, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Dr. Wood, having formally intrusted the monument to the safe keeping of the civic authorities, concluded by stating that the residue of the subscription of £5000, after placing a bust in Westminster Abbey, was to be appropriated in aid of the erection of a new Maternity Hospital. The Lord Provost, in a few sentences, accepted the trust on behalf of the Corporation. Sir Walter Simpson proposed a vote of thanks to his Lordship and the magistrates for undertaking the care of the monument. Lord Kintore proposed that thanks be given to Lady Galloway, and the ceremony was brought to a close. Immediately after the unveiling, wreaths of flowers were placed upon the base of the pedestal by Miss Eva Simpson (daughter of Sir James), and some other young ladies. This is the pretty performance shown in our illustration of the proceedings upon the occasion.

A meeting was held at North Shields on Monday night—the Mayor of Tynemouth, Alderman Green, in the chair—upon the subject of international arbitration. Resolutions were carried expressing a hope that the nations would adopt arbitration as a means of settling their differences, in preference to resorting to the costly and barbarous method of war.



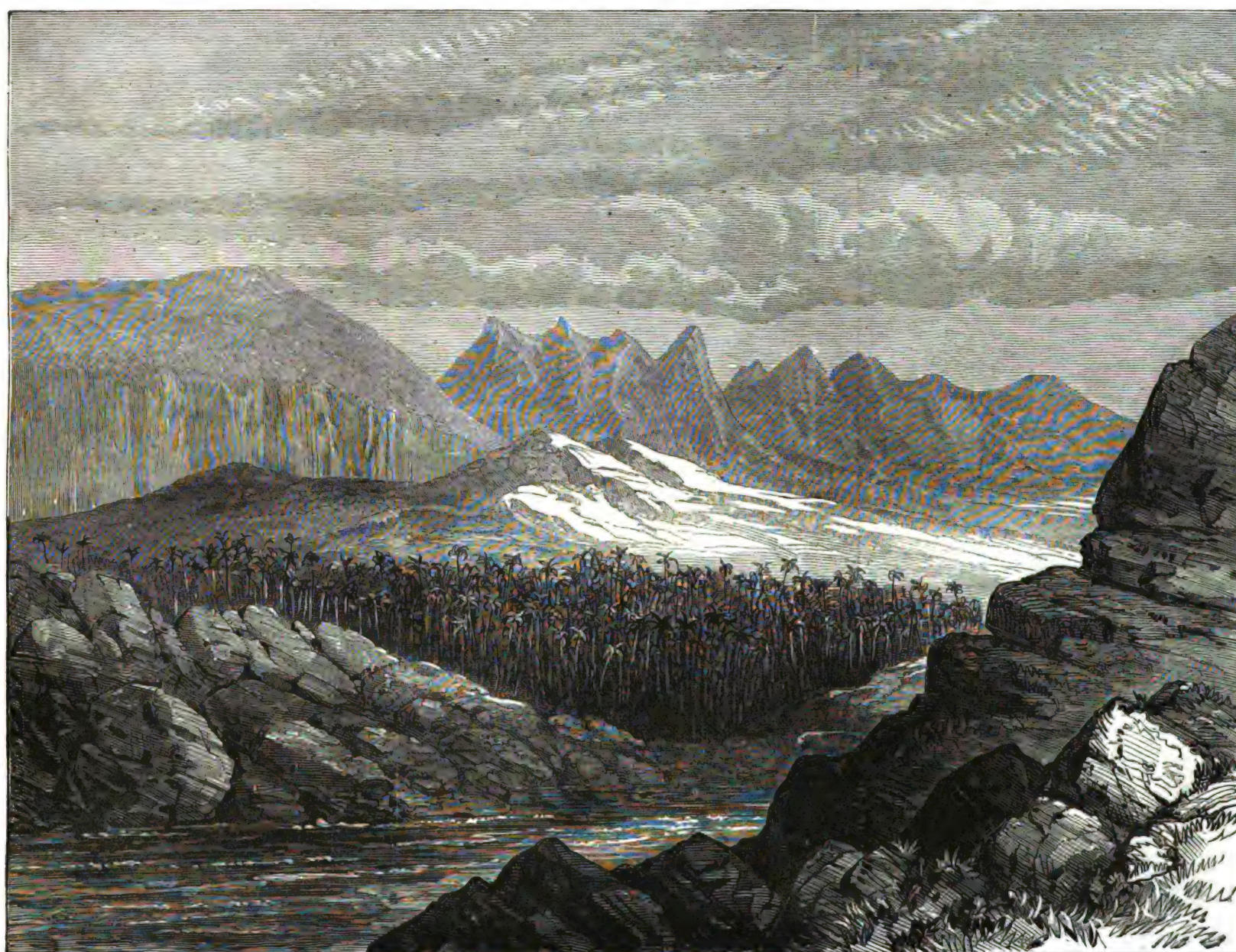
THE BLOCKADE OF WHYDAH: MAIL STEAMER AFRICA SENDING MAILS TO H.M.S. SIRIUS.



UNVEILING THE STATUE OF SIR JAMES SIMPSON AT EDINBURGH.



THE LAND OF MIDIAN, FROM THE GULF OF AKABA.



PALM GROVE ON THE COAST OF MIDIAN.

THE LAND OF MIDIAN.

A territory which has usually been identified with the ancient Midian, familiar by name from the historical chapters of the Old Testament, has lately come once more under general notice. It forms part of the dominions of the Khedive of Egypt, but is situated on the borders of the Syrian and Arabian deserts, on the eastern, or rather north-eastern, shores of the Red Sea. The Gulf of Akaba and the Gulf of Suez are the two branches or head inlets which terminate the Red Sea, towards the junction of the Continents of Asia and Africa, on each side of the peninsula of Sinai, which lies between those two gulfs. On the east coast of the Gulf of Akaba lies the reputed land of Midian, and for years past that country has been supposed to teem with mineral wealth. The Khedive, whose viceregal rule extends to Midian, has long had a desire to put rumour to the test, and he lately asked Captain Burton to make a visit of inspection. A Government frigate was placed at his disposal; a military escort was given him, as turbulent tribes make travel in Arabia no holiday task; a secretary, and an able mining engineer in the service of the Khedive—M. George Marie—were attached to the expedition. The party left Suez on March 21 last, and on April 2 they arrived at Moilah, on the east coast of the Red Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akaba. It is a small port, with a tolerable anchorage and an Egyptian garrison. Thence they took boat to Aiyunah Bay, at the entrance of the Wady, or Valley of Aiyunah, a little to the north of Moilah, on the eastern side of the gulf. These wadys are curious. The coast is divided from the interior by a range of granite and porphyry mountains running about parallel with the sea; but water has worn its way as usual, and these gorges, each with its mountain torrent, occur at frequent intervals. They are barren, rocky places, with no possibility of much culture, and yet they all bear signs of abundant population in times gone by. Large towns, built not of mud, as Arab towns so often are, but of solid masonry such as the Romans used, roads cut in the rock, aqueducts five miles long, remains of massive fortresses, artificial lakes—all these signs of wealth and population are reported by Captain Burton. According to him the reason of it all is not far to seek. The rock is full of mineral wealth. Gold and silver were found by this party, and the former seems to exist in quantity sufficient to repay the labour of acquisition. Quartz and chlorites occur, with gold in them, just as they are found in the gold districts of South America. The party tested both the rock by crushing and the sands of the streams by sifting, and in each case with good result. Tin and antimony they also discovered, and they had evidence of the existence of turquoise mines. Each ruined town had its mining works; dams for the washing of sand and crushed rock were frequently seen; scorise lies about near ancient furnaces; in short, the traces are numerous of a busy mining population in a country which seems to be full of mineral wealth. From Makná (Mugna of the maps), the capital of the Land of Midian, up to Akaba, at the head of the Gulf, Captain Burton reports the country as auriferous, and he believes the district southwards as far as Gebel Hassani—a mountain well known to geographers—to possess the same character. He even goes so far as to say he has brought back to life an ancient California. The correctness of this assertion remains to be proved. But it must be received as the statement of a careful, experienced traveller after a personal survey of the district, and it is supported by the opinion of M. Marie, a skilful mining engineer. Captain Burton has kept elaborate notes, and he maintains that they will bear out his golden views of the Land of Midian. In any case, they will be interesting, as the country is utterly unknown; even the map has yet to be made. The Khedive, of course, is much interested in the complete success of this expedition, and is now very desirous to give practical effect to it. He has asked the Foreign Office to allow Captain Burton to return next winter to assist him in the development of his new gold-fields.

For the important news of these discoveries, startling as it may be, our readers will have been somewhat prepared by the late Dr. Charles Beke's predictions, resulting from his Biblical researches during a period of half a century, but ultimately confirmed by his discoveries in 1874 of Aiyunah, Midian, and other places in the Gulf of Akaba, connected with the exodus of the Israelites, and, finally, by that of the "true Mount Sinai," in Arabia, of which we published views in the *Illustrated London News* of April 18, 1874, and respecting which so much controversy took place at the time.

We are indebted to Mrs. Beke for the sketches now published, which are by Mr. John Milne, F.G.S., who accompanied Dr. Beke on his expedition to the Gulf of Akaba in 1874, and whose geological notes of their journey were published in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* for February, 1875.

Writing from Akaba, Jan. 28, 1874, Dr. Beke says:—"His Highness the Khedive having been pleased to place the Egyptian steamer *Erin* at my disposal for the conveyance of myself and party to the head of the Gulf of Akaba, we left Suez . . . Jan. 18 and arrived at . . . On our return into the Gulf, as the tempest had not entirely abated, we anchored on the 24th close to the shore at Magna, or Midian, in 28 deg. 23 min. N. lat., behind a point of land and a reef, which, though not a fit anchorage for a large vessel, afforded shelter to the little *Erin*, though we lost here one of our anchors. At Midian, . . . which afforded us an opportunity of going on shore and inspecting the place, a camping-ground of the Benn Ughba Arabs, numbering about 400 souls. The Sheikh, with the main body of the tribe, was away in the interior, a few persons only remaining here to attend to the fructification of their numerous date palms—it is no exaggeration to estimate them at 1000 or more—growing near the beach and along a valley coming from the east, in which there is a perennial stream of water. With the date-trees we saw also several dóm palms, lime, nebbuk, and fig trees; and there were even a few patches of barley carefully protected by hedges of palm-leaves.

"We were on the point of returning to the ship when we were informed of the existence in the vicinity of a holy spot, where it is said the prophet Moses prayed, and over which a 'mosque' had been erected. This was stated to be at one hour's distance from the shore; and as, with these people's vague estimate of distances, it might possibly be much more, I did not feel myself competent to go so far on foot. Mr. Milne walked inland with a servant and a native guide. He proceeded eastward up the valley, along the side of the palm-grove, gradually ascending over a sandstone slope in places worn into hummocks by the water, which during the rainy season finds its way down to the sea, and when about half a mile from the coast he came to a small stream some 3 ft. wide, running in a channel which it had cut in the solid rock. At the point where he struck the stream the water runs prettily over the inclined but irregular surface of the rock, with a fall, or succession of falls, of about 12 ft. in all, winding and losing itself among the palm-trees. The surface of the rock, which is sandstone, in places merging into a conglomerate of granite, diorite, and quartz, in stones some as large as cocoa-nuts, cemented by coarse sand, is here quite clear, so that one walks upon the bare rocks; but at a couple of hundred yards further up the valley the rock is covered with sand, which appears to

be making rapid inroads. So great, indeed, is its encroachment on the date plantations that the Arabs have made hedges round these to protect them from the sand, which hedges, however, are being overwhelmed, and others have consequently to be erected further in.

"On reaching the end of the palm-groves a mound is seen half as high as the tops of the trees, with numerous blocks of white stone lying among the sand, and beyond this there is a good view further up the valley, along which date palms are seen growing in patches. There are also a few dóm palms, one noticeable overhanging the white stones.

"These remains, which are at the utmost one mile from the beach, were found to consist of blocks of alabaster, so white and pure as at first sight to be mistaken for marble, and only proved to be sulphate of lime by scratching it with a knife, and by its non-effervescence with muriatic acid. The blocks are each about three feet long and one foot six inches square, and appear to have been worked with a tool, though the edges are now much rounded by the weather. One of them seems to form a portion of a column. Together with the blocks of alabaster are some of granite, likewise much weathered. As far as a brief and hasty inspection would allow an opinion to be formed, these stones appear to lie in two parallelograms, ranging from north to south, the one within the other, the south end of the inner one being semicircular, and there even seem to be indications of a third range of stones further to the north. But it is difficult to speak with certainty on account of the sand which covers these stones in part, and threatens soon to hide them entirely.

"There are several mounds of sand round about, which may probably contain other remains. This most interesting spot, which requires to be more closely examined, is especially important to me, because I now see that here, at Midian, and not at Aiyunah, must have been the 'Encampment by the Red Sea' of the Israelites.

"Its proximity (half a day's journey) to Magharo Sho'eib, or Jethro's Cave, which I identify with the Elim of the Exodus, and the fact that the stream of running water must have some of its sources at or near that spot, explain why it should not have been mentioned in Exodus xv. 27, xvi. 1, as a separate station, much more satisfactorily than I attempted in page thirty-eight of my pamphlet, 'Mount Sinai a Volcano,' to explain the apparent discrepancy in the two statements of Scripture. The 'Encampment by the Red Sea' of the Israelites, was simply of that at Elim, with its 'twelve wells of water and three score and ten palm-trees,' the two together stretching down the valley, with its living water, from Magharo Sho'eib, or 'Jethro's Cave,' to this 'praying place of Moses' at Midian . . . all serve to show that there is sufficient reason for my hypothesis that this, the Gulf of Akaba, and not the Gulf of Suez, is the Red Sea through which the Israelites passed in the flight from Pharaoh, King of Mizraim."

With respect to Captain Burton's discoveries of gold and precious stones in this country, Dr. Beke wrote in March, 1872:—"As, however, whatever knowledge we possess of Ophir is derived from the Hebrew Scriptures alone, we are not warranted in seeking for it anywhere except where, from a comparison of the various passages in those Scriptures, we find it to be placed by them. And the mention of Ophir in conjunction with the Arabian countries of Havilah and Sheba ought to be conclusive that Ophir itself was in Arabia likewise. Taking this for granted, it shall now be shown how intelligible the whole history of the Tyro-Israelitish trade with the land of Ophir becomes. From 1 Kings ix. 28-28, we learn that King Solomon, having obtained a footing on the shores of the Yam-Suph (Red Sea), in the land of Edom—that is to say, the Gulf of Akaba—opened a trade by sea with Ophir, at the instigation of, and in conjunction with, Hiram, King of Tyre. The practical effect of this joint maritime enterprise was similar to that of the Portuguese in the fifteenth and following centuries. As the modern nation found a way to India by sea round the Cape of Good Hope, and so diverted the commerce of the further East from the overland route through the Levant, so did the Tyro-Israelites open a maritime trade by the way of the Straits of Babelmandel with the countries in Eastern and Southern Arabia, with which they had previously traded overland. As soon, however, as the fleet reached Ophir, the Queen of the adjoining country of Sheba, having become acquainted with the fame of Solomon (1 Kings x. 1), undertook in person an overland journey to his court, taking with her no less than 120 talents of gold—nearly equal to one third of the total quantity (420 talents) brought home by the joint fleet—and of spices very great store, and precious stones: there came no more such abundance of spices as those which the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon' (1 Kings x. 10). The avowed object of this lady's visit to the wise King of Israel was 'to prove him with hard questions' (1 Kings x. 1); but it is not impossible that, like the Chinese of modern times when the Russians first visited them by sea, the Sovereign of Sheba and her people were averse to this opening of a new trade in that direction, preferring the continuance of the ancient overland route, which could be more easily kept under native control; and that she brought with her such an abundance of the rich produce of India and Africa by the old road, in order to show how unnecessary the new one was. Be that as it may, this maritime route to Ophir and Sheba did not last long. . . . Under any circumstances, the whole duration of this Red Sea commerce did not exceed two centuries and a half."

The position of Ophir is discussed by Dr. Beke in "Origines Biblicæ," pp. 112-116, and "The Source of the Nile," pp. 60-65, and elsewhere. In conclusion, should the discoveries of Captain Burton be verified, as can hardly be doubted, the Khedive will indeed have cause for congratulation, that, through his usual courtesy and generous assistance to Dr. Beke and Captain Burton, and, indeed, to all travellers bent on scientific exploration and research, this mine of wealth has so opportunely resulted when so greatly needed.

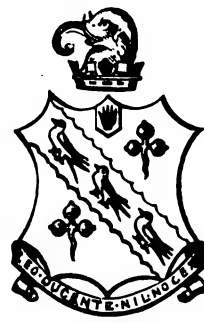
In accordance with annual custom, about thirty gentlemen, being mostly members of the Epping Forest Fund, visited the chief points of interest in the forest on Saturday last.

It appears from the forty-third report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland that during last year the comparatively new system of results' fees led to a contribution from the rates in sixty-nine poor law unions of £30,499, and this contribution involved a payment of double that sum from the Parliamentary grant, or a total of £91,499 in results to the teachers of the contributory unions. In addition to this expenditure, in 2698 of the 3272 schools, in non-contributory unions the conditions entitling the teachers to contingent results' fees were fulfilled, and £22,357 was so expended. The Commissioners say of these arrangements that their influence in stimulating local effort in support of the schools is manifested by the fact that in the schools of those non-contributory unions the local subscriptions increased from £7582 in 1875 to £12,486 in 1876, and the school pence of the pupils from £23,978 in 1875 to £34,984 in 1876, or a total increase in local aid of £15,909. The total results' money paid from the Imperial Exchequer was, within the financial year, £108,339, to which may be added £30,499 from the unions, or a total augmentation of teachers' salaries to the amount of £138,839.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

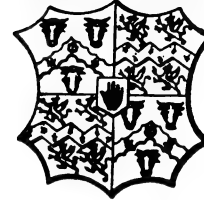
SIR H. PELLY, BART.

Sir Henry Curstains Pelly, third Baronet, of Upton, Essex, and of Warham Court, Sussex, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Huntingdonshire, died from a sunstroke he received while riding in Hyde Park, on the 4th inst. He was born April 23, 1844, the eldest son of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., by Johanna Jane, his wife, youngest daughter of the late John Carstairs, Esq., of Stratford-green, Essex, and Woodhurst, Hunts, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, Dec. 20, 1864. Sir Henry received his education at Harrow, and joined the 2nd Dragoons in 1865, from which he exchanged into the 2nd Life Guards in 1867. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., during his first tenure of the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and retired from the Army in 1873. He sat in Parliament for the county of Huntingdon, in the Conservative interest, from February, 1874, till his demise. He married, Nov. 27, 1872, Lillian Harriet, second daughter of Lord Elcho, and leaves two daughters, Annie Evelyn and Constance Lillian. The title devolves on his half-brother, now Sir Harold Pelly, fourth Baronet, who was born in 1863.



SIR W. L. GRIFFIES-WILLIAMS, BART.

Sir Watkin Lewis Griffies-Williams, Bart., of Llwyny-Wormwood, Carmarthenshire, died on the 23rd ult. He was born in 1800, the fourth son of Sir George Griffies-Williams, first Baronet, by Anna Margaretta, his second wife, daughter of Herbert Evans, Esq., of Highmead, in the county of Cardigan, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1870 on the death of his brother, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Henry Griffies-Williams, Bart. Sir Watkin entered the Indian Army in 1819, and attained the rank of General in 1871. He served during the Burmese War, 1824-6, at the siege and storming of Punnah and capture of Munnohur, 1844-5, and in the second Burmese War, 1852. He was never married, and is consequently succeeded by his only surviving brother, now the Rev. Sir David Herbert Thackeray Griffies-Williams, fourth Baronet, Rector of Penboyr and Vicar of Llandeveisant, and of Llanvihangel Aberbythic, in the county of Carmarthen.



THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Horatio Powys, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, who died at Bournemouth on the 31st ult., aged seventy-two, was the third son of Thomas, second Lord Lilford, by Henrietta Maria, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Vernon Atherton, Esq., of Atherton Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and was uncle of the present Lord Lilford. He received his education at Harrow, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1826. He was Rector of Warrington from 1826 to 1854, in which year he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man. His Lordship married, Feb. 21, 1833, Percy Gore, eldest daughter of William Currie, Esq., of East Horsley Park, Surrey, and leaves issue.

ADMIRAL SIR STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, G.C.B.

Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, G.C.B., Knight of St. Louis, and of the Redeemer of Greece, Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, died on the 28th ult., at Oak Lodge, Thornton Heath, Surrey, aged seventy-three. He was the second son of Sir Henry Lushington, second Baronet, of South Hill Park, Berks, by Fanny Maria, his wife, eldest daughter of Matthew Lewis, Esq., Under Secretary at War, and sister and coheir of Matthew Gregory Lewis, Esq., M.P., the romance writer. He entered the Royal Navy in 1816, and served for several years in the Mediterranean. From 1848 to 1852 he was superintendent of the Indian Navy, and he served with distinction in the Crimea, commanding the Naval Brigade on shore at Sebastopol. For some time he was in charge of the South American Station, and in 1862 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Sir Stephen, who had received several foreign decorations, was made a K.C.B. in 1855, and a G.C.B. in 1867. He became Admiral on the Reserved List in 1865. He married, in 1841, Henrietta, daughter of Admiral Sir Henry Prescott, K.C.B., and had two daughters, Henrietta, and Agnes, wife of Henry Kirke, Esq., of The Eaves, Derbyshire.

MR. TAIT.

John Tait, Esq., of Harviestoun, in the county of Clackmannan, and afterwards of Montagu Lodge, Blair Logie, for many years Sheriff of Clackmannan and Kinross, and subsequently of Perthshire, died at his residence, Great Stuart-street, Edinburgh, on the 22nd ult., in his eighty-second year. He was eldest son of Craufurd Tait, Esq., of Harviestoun, by Susan, his wife, daughter of Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart., Lord Succoth, Lord President of the Court of Session, and was consequently brother of the late Colonel Thomas Forsyth Tait, C.B., Commander of Tait's Irregular Cavalry, Bengal, and of the Most Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, present Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Tait was educated at Harrow, Geneva, and Edinburgh, and in 1819 was called to the Scottish Bar. He was for some time Convener of the Sheriffs of Scotland and Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. He married, April, 30, 1824, Mary Amelia, daughter of Francis Sitwell, Esq., of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, and by her, who died Jan. 29, 1845, leaves one son and two daughters.

The deaths are also announced of—

Charles Long Crafer, late of her Majesty's Treasury, at Ventnor, on the 22nd ult., aged seventy-eight.

Henry Hunt, M.D., F.R.C.P., formerly of Dartmouth, on the 25th ult., aged seventy-five.

Major-General Hamilton Charles Smith, late commanding 80th Regiment, on the 29th ult., at 29, Norfolk-crescent.

John Fowler, Esq., of Parnacott, Devon, J.P. and D.L., at his seat near Holworthy, on the 30th ult., aged ninety.

The Rev. Wilkinson Affleck Peacock, for twenty-nine years Rector of Uleby-cum-Fordington, in the county of Lincoln, on the 29th ult., aged sixty-two.

Patrick Hugh O'Connor, Esq., of Dundermott, in the county of Roscommon, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1860, died recently, aged thirty-nine. He was a descendant of a branch of the great house of O'Connor of Connaught.

John Hackblock, Esq., late of Brockham, Warren, Surrey, J.P., on the 24th ult., at Slaney Park, in the county of Wicklow, aged seventy-five. He was brother of Mr. William Hackblock, sometime M.P. for Reigate, and at one time was a merchant in London.

Lady Elizabeth McClintock, on the 31st ult., in her ninety-seventh year, at Corrig House, Kingstown. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of William Power, first Earl of Clancarty,

and widow of John McClintock, Esq., of Drumcar, in the county of Louth, father (by his first wife) of the present Lord Rathdownell. Lady Elizabeth McClintock was one of a family of fourteen, amongst whom were the last Countess of Rathdowne, the last Viscountess Castlemaine, and the last Archbishop of Tuam.

Frederick William Irby, Esq., of Boyland Hall, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1852, on the 1st inst., at 18, Chester-square, aged seventy. He was eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, C.B., of Bayland Hall, second son of Frederick, second Lord Boston.

Her Majesty Sophia Frederica, Queen of the Netherlands, at the Hague, on the 3rd inst., in her fifty-ninth year. Her Majesty was daughter of William I., King of Wurtemberg, and was married, June 18, 1839, to William III., present King of the Netherlands, by whom she had two sons, William Prince of Orange, born Sept. 4, 1840, and Prince Alexander, born Aug. 25, 1851.

Christopher Neville Bagot, Esq., of Anghrue Castle, in the county of Galway, J.P., on the 23rd ult. Mr. Neville Bagot, youngest son of Thomas Neville Bagot, Esq., of Ard and Ballymoe, in the county of Galway, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of John Fallon, Esq., of Runnimead, went many years ago to Australia, realised a considerable fortune, and on his return purchased the estate of the late Denis Kelly, Esq. He married, Aug. 8, 1875, Alice Emily, daughter of the late Sir William Verner, Bart.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, both dated June 27, 1876, of Mr. George Head Head, late of Rickerby, Cumberland, who died on Dec. 12 last, have been proved at the Carlisle district registry by Miles MacInnes, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator, subject to the payment of a considerable number of legacies and annuities, including £1000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, devised and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his relative, the said Miles MacInnes, and he desires him by all lawful means to take and use the name of "Head" and to bear the arms of that family.

The will and codicil, dated Jan. 3, 1873, and Oct. 18, 1876, of Mr. Charles Townsend Hook, late of Snodland, Kent, paper manufacturer, who died on Feb. 11 last, were proved on the 12th ult. by Edward Sedgfield, Isaac Gunton, and Henry Eddow Keene, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves upon trust for his brother Eustace and his children, £10,000; to his mother, Mrs. Anna Maria Hook, £500 and his freehold house Veles for life; to the General Conference of the New Church, £1000, the interest of which is to be applied in augmentation of the salary of the minister at Snodland; to his executors, £100 each; to Miss Drummond, £100; to his clerk, Henry Brown, £50; to each of his workmen who have not been less than seven years in his employ, £5, to be invested in the Post-Office Savings Bank; and the whole of the rest of his property to his three sisters, Miss Edith Anna Hook, Miss Maud Midsummer Hook, and Miss Agnes Darlington Hook.

The will, with four codicils, dated March 26 and Nov. 13, 1873, July 10, 1876, and Jan. 22 and April 21, 1877, of Mrs. Lucy Sarah Jarman, formerly of Brenley House, near Faversham, and late of No. 63, Montagu-square, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by the Rev. John Conant and Frederick Sutton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix gives very numerous legacies, and the residue of her estate to her nephew, the said Frederick Sutton.

The will, dated Feb. 15, 1877, of Mrs. Eleanor Ann Roach, formerly of Parson's-green, Fulham, and late of Paris, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 18th ult. by George Matthews Arnold, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. Subject to the payment of her just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, the testatrix gives all her real and personal estate to her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Harriet Roach.

The will, dated May 24, 1843, of Mrs. Mary Dunkin, formerly of Torrington-square, and late of No. 32, Campden-hill-gardens, Kensington, who died on April 7 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Mrs. Mary Fenning, the daughter, one of the residuary legatees named therein, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will, dated Aug. 15, 1870, of Mrs. Maria Browne, late of No. 120, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 11th ult. by the Rev. Robert Henry Nibbett Browne and the Rev. Edward Slater Browne, the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will of the late Mr. John Pemberton Heywood, banker, was proved last Saturday in the Liverpool district registry. The personality was sworn under £1,900,000. After the payment of various bequests the residue, which will amount to about £1,250,000, is left to Mr. Lonsdale, his nephew, who is sole residuary legatee.

Deputy Chief Constable Stretten, of the Cambridgeshire constabulary, has been presented with a silver salver and a purse of 400 sovereigns, raised by public subscription, in recognition of his services during the past quarter of a century.

The Corporation of Wolverhampton is about to remodel the east part of the town, at a cost of £160,000, under the provisions of the Artisans' Dwellings Act.—At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Council held on Tuesday the finance committee reported that arrangements had been made for an advance to the Corporation by the Bank of England of a further loan of £500,000, at 3½ per cent interest, upon the security of the borough rates, for the purchase of lands for the purpose of the improvement scheme about to be effected in the town under the Artisans' Dwelling Act. The report was approved.

A handsome timber pier at Carrick Castle, Lochgoil, Argyleshire, was recently opened in presence of Major-General Sir John Douglas, of Glenfinart; Lady Elizabeth Douglas; the Rev. Mr. Craig, Ardentinny; Mr. John Turner, Mr. James Keydon, Glasgow (factor to Sir John), Mr. James Stewart, and Mr. M. Tavish. When the first steamer from Glasgow arrived at the pier a goodly number, including the company just named, disembarked. Each was provided with a new penny, and, headed by Sir John, passed through the wicket and paid his coin, the pence so collected being placed in an antique casket, and presented to Lady Elizabeth as a remembrance of the event. Luncheon was laid out on tables in the field near the ancient ruin; and, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been disposed of, the health of the lord and lady of the manor was proposed, the gallant officer acknowledging the compliment. The speakers expressed the belief that the construction of the pier would induce gentlemen in Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, and other towns to take feus along the shore, and that in this way there would soon be another rising watering-place in the Firth of Clyde.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

LANEY AND COPIING.—The solution of the problem referred to commences with 1. B to R 3th.

E B and W L.—Your problems are still under examination.

J G F (Hampshire).—Thanks for the problem. You are still in error as regards No. 1735, as you will discover on reference to the solution below. The answer to 1. Kt to Kt 4th is 1. B to K sq, after which there is no mate in two more moves.

J C W (Honor Oak).—The problem shall have our best attention. We think our readers, however, prefer problems in two or three moves to those requiring a greater number for the solution.

H E K (Liverpool).—All excellent, as usual. Please accept our best thanks.

J W (Temple).—The games are altogether too weak for this column. Thanks for your compliments.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1734 received from L. Mabilly, N. Bumbelow, M. W. E. J. P. Taylor, W. N. Payne, and Bishop's Pawn.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1735 received from H. Beermann, Highway Institute, F. Dennis, L. Mabilly, and Oakley.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1736 received from H. B. G. W. Stevens, Cant. Triton, T. Edgar, M. Hawkins, H. Stanfield, S. Adams, L. Burnett, A. Mackenzie, G. Wright, G. F. Brooke, E. Esmond, N. Hastings, Only Jones, B. R. Stone, Tallyho, E. Worsley, J. Lyndford, T. W. H. East Marden, G. H. V. E. H. R. V. W. S. B. G. Reeves, M. Whiteley, Nicholas, F. G. V. Leonard, A. Leon, H. Burgher, J. S. W. Nelson, Robin Gray, D. L. site, Black Knight, J. Wontune, American, Simplex, M. T. King, Robin Ronghead, Mechanic, Paul, Boost, a Western, O. O. Elmore, J. de Honsteyn, E. Frau, E. Burkhard, C. E. Hereward, Alice W. Leeson, R. H. Brooks, W. N. Payne, Fitzroy Chess Club, Woolwich Chess Club, Cheltenham, Dolly, Little J. L. S. R. N. E. D. S. Threlfall, J. F. Spiers, F. Wharton, W. C. D. P. H. Hampton, J. L. C. Long Stop, A. Root, R. Lee, P. S. Shenale, E. P. Williams, Bishop's Pawn, J. G. Finch, and Highway Institute.

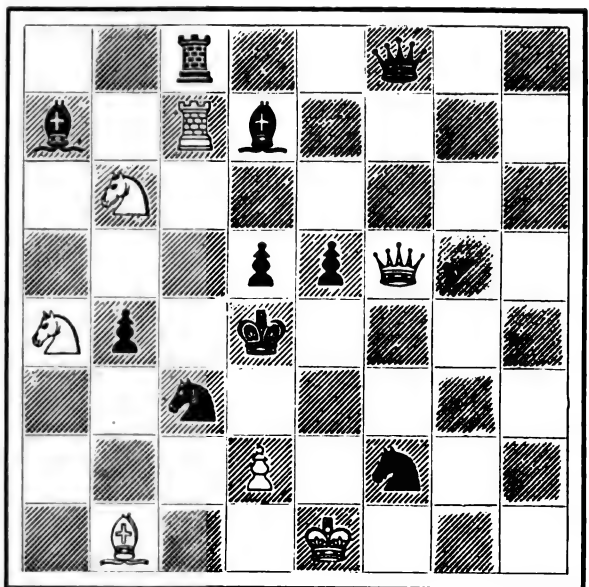
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1735.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. Kt to Kt 6th B to K sq 2. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to Q 4th 3. Kt (from Kt 6th) takes P. Mate. 4. If 1. K to Q 5th, 2. Kt takes Kt (ch); if 1. P to Q 4th, 2. Q to Kt 5th (ch); if 1. B to Q 5th, 2. Q to R 5th (ch); and if 1. K to Q 3rd, 2. Q to Kt 5th (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1738.

By J. NEUMANN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

A capital game played at the last meeting of the Counties Chess Association, between Professor WAYNE and Mr. THOROLD.—(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Prof. W.) BLACK (Mr. T.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd 3. P to Q 4th P to K B 4th 4. Q P takes P B P takes P 5. Kt to Kt 5th P to Q 4th 6. P to K 6th Kt to K B 3rd

The sacrifice of the exchange here is highly characteristic of Mr. Thorold's dashing style. B to B 4th is still more effective should White continue with 7. Kt to B 7th; but 7. Kt takes K P is a good reply to that move.

7. Kt to B 7th Q to K 2nd 8. Kt takes R P to K 3rd 9. B to K 2nd P to Kt 3rd 10. Castles B to Kt 2nd 11. B to K Kt 5th

Much better than 11. Kt takes P. The gain of a Pawn would not compensate White for the disadvantage of an open file upon his castled King.

11. B takes Kt P to B 3rd 12. Kt to B 3rd Q to K 2nd 13. P to K B 3rd Q to K 2nd

This assault upon Black's imposing-looking centre is exceedingly well timed.

14. Castles P takes P 15. P takes P P takes P 16. Q R to Q sq P takes P

16. Kt takes K P Kt takes Kt 17. Kt to Q B 4th, White can reply with 17. Q to K 4th, &c.

17. B takes Q Kt takes Q 18. B takes R Kt takes R 19. B to Kt 5th B takes Kt P, and Black has won another Pawn.

20. B to Q 4th Q to B 4th (ch) 21. B to K 3rd Q to Q 3rd 22. B to R 3rd K to Kt sq 23. B to B 4th K to K 4th 24. Q to Q 4th R to K sq

We think 21. Kt to K R 4th, threatening to win the Queen by 22. Kt to B 6th (ch), is the best move at this point. If, in reply to that move, White plays 22. B takes Kt,

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following amusing affair occurred in the contest for the Trophy of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, between Mr. KEATS of Bermondsey and Mr. LOUIS CORNÉ, one of the most promising young players of the day. (Vienna Game)

WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. K.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 3. P to K B 4th Kt to Q B 3rd 4. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 4th 5. P takes Q P Kt takes P 6. P takes K P B to K B 4th 7. Kt to K 4th B to Kt 3rd 8. P to Q 4th Kt takes P

Anticipating 9. Kt takes Kt, when he could have regained the piece by the check of the Queen at K R 5th.

9. B to K Kt 5th Kt takes Kt (ch) 10. Q takes Kt Kt to K 2nd

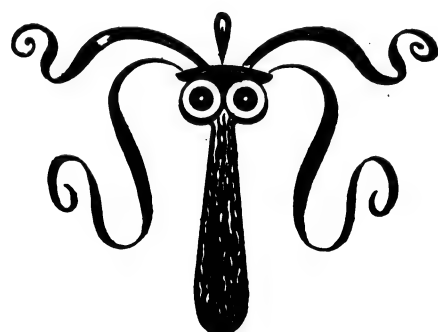
WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. K.) 11. B to Kt 5th (ch) K to B sq 12. R to Q sq B to Q 5th 13. B to Q B 4th B to K B 4th 14. B takes Kt (ch) Q takes B 15. Q takes B B takes K P 16. R to Q 7th Q to Q Kt 5th (ch) 17. Kt to Q 2nd B to B 3rd 18. R takes P (ch) White mates in a few moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday last a match was played between the City and the University of Dublin, the former represented by Messrs. Hunt, Pim, Tuthill, A. White, Wollett, and Captain Melhado, the latter by Messrs. Cherry, Goodbody, Hoyte, Leahy, A. Mease, and C. Mease. The University team, which was chiefly composed of young players, suffered a total defeat, their more experienced adversaries winning all the games played on the occasion.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S RESEARCHES AT MYCENÆ.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, in Burlington House, on Thursday week, Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., of the British Museum, read a paper on the objects recently found by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ. Lord Carnarvon was in the chair. Mr. Newton explained that since his return from Mycenæ he had been engaged investigating the very remarkable discoveries made by Dr. Schliemann, and he proposed that evening to give them the result of his work. He stated that there was in the British Museum a small collection of ancient pottery which had been presented by Professor Ruskin. It was from Ialysus, in the island of Rhodes, and there was not only a resemblance in the form of articles found at Ialysus and Mycenæ, but there were also points of identity in the style of the ornament. One of the most remarkable similarities was connected with the octopus, or cuttle-fish; representations of that form of marine life were common among the gold objects at Mycenæ. In the fictile vases from Ialysus there was a peculiar ornament, to which Mr. Newton had at first paid little or no attention, but since his late return from Greece it had attracted his observation, and, to assist his inquiries into what was more strictly a branch of natural history, he had called into his counsels Professor Owen. It was a sort of "inquest" on this animal, and the verdict of that very high authority on such matters was "octopus." It must be understood that it was the octopus in a conventional form. A representation of it, from one of the Ialysus vases, is here given to illustrate this very curious discovery, which is not only important in connection with archaeology, but also in relation to the history of ornamental art. One of the peculiarities of the designs found at Mycenæ and Ialysus is that of scrollwork, which wanders in a wild and "lawless" manner over the field of the design. This the lecturer considered to be a development derived from the tentacles of the octopus. The probable truth of this suggestion will be evident from the illustration which we give below.



Other points of analogy between Mycenæ and Ialysus were noticed. One was the almost total absence of glass in both places, a few objects of a semi-transparent kind only having been found. Mr. Newton pointed out that the fragments of pottery found in the so-called Treasures at Mycenæ were different from those found in the graves of the Acropolis, and the conclusion as to date would be only approximate; but the more geometric designs of the Treasures would be after the supposed date of the Trojan War; while the objects found in the Acropolis, with its octopus scroll patterns and freer designs, were no doubt as early, if not earlier, than the story of the "Iliad." The small Juno or Hera idols, of which Dr. Schliemann found so many at Mycenæ, are also found at Ialysus. Mr. Newton afterwards referred to the curious stone circle which stood over the graves which he considered to have been the Agora or Forum of Mycenæ. We may be justified in calling attention to the fact that this explanation was first suggested in the pages of the *Illustrated London News*, and that it will be found in the Number for March 24 of this year, in the description of the spot, given by our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, where he refers to the passage from the *Iliad* in the description of the Shield of Achilles, showing how a court is held and the elders sit upon polished stones "in a sacred circle." This passage Mr. Newton quoted, and also referred to Mr. Paley's letter to the *Times*, in which he pointed out a passage in Euripides which mentions "the Circle of the Agora" in the Acropolis of Mycenæ. Having the high authority of Mr. Newton that this is the most probable explanation of this unique monument, a passage from Sophocles may be pointed out bearing upon it, one which has puzzled Greek scholars. The passage describes Artemis, "who sits on the circular throne of the Agora." This now presents no difficulty, and shows the light which Dr. Schliemann's explorations are throwing on classic literature.

At the end of Mr. Newton's paper there was a discussion, in which Dr. Schliemann, Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, Mr. William Simpson, and Mr. Gardner took part, and Lord Carnarvon summed up.

It will be observed that Mr. Newton has been lecturing at the Royal Institution upon the same subject this week.

A resolution in favour of disestablishment was carried by 460 to 78 votes, at the meeting of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, on Thursday week.

The several orders of the Bedfordshire local authority, made in pursuance of the cattle plague order of 1877, prohibiting or restricting the movement of cattle into the county of Bedford have been revoked.

Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, M.P., was elected Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Order of Freemasons for the County of Sussex at a large and influential meeting assembled at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Saturday afternoon. The installation ceremony was followed by a dinner.

The committee of the Peace Society have unanimously adopted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., for his "noble and courageous protest" on behalf of peace whilst presiding as chairman at the recent annual meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

The final meeting of the general committee of the Thunderer Relief Fund was held on Thursday week at the Dockyard, Portsmouth; Admiral Elliott, the Commander-in-Chief, presided. The audited accounts showed that £10,560 5s. 10d. had been received from subscriptions, with £185 1s. 7d. interest upon deposits in the National Provincial Bank. The sum of £2992 7s. 9d. had been expended in relief.

Notice has been received from the Post Office of India (under which the British Postal Agency at Zanzibar is conducted) that the postage of letters, &c., for Zanzibar must be fully prepaid in future, or they cannot be forwarded to their destination. The following rates of postage must therefore be prepaid upon correspondence for Zanzibar:—Via Brindisi—Letters, 8d. per half oz.; newspapers, 2d. per 4 oz.; books and patterns, 3d. per 2 oz. Via Southampton, or any other route—Letters, 6d. per half oz.; newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; books and patterns, 2d. per 2 oz.

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GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR
TURNS GREY. LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND

FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISH-
MENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR
RESTORE, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION,
STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE
HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF
NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR
IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL
COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL
STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A
GROWTH OF NEW HAIR.

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BALSAMUM.

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condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one
time, and each, in its proper use, will keep the hair soft and
shiny, and prevent its falling out.

below this paragraph. Numbers can easily be obtained from the two they require.

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OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES
THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND
ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-
VENTS LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON
IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PRE-
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PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
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HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT
PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS
GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BAL-
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the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to army

the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of Infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headaches.

Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes: Toilet Bottles, 2. 50.
5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps.

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BALDNESS—Bonnie's World-famed WHISKERING

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BALDNESS—Bennie's World-famed WHISKERING produces Hair in rapid bushy luxuriance, quick, certain, harmless. Never disappoints, as over 50,000 in Army, Constabulary, Clerks, Workmen, &c., gratefully testify. Full Packets, ready for use, 12 stamps, post-free. Test one. Marvellously successful in obstinate cases.

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W. ON FACE, ARMS, &c. without injuring skin.—Bennie
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DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the
Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—55, Bold-street, Liverpool
Sole in U.S.A. 35, 40, 44, 46, and 54, 55, Rialto-brook, New York
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is the only reliable and thoroughly harmless Skin Powder. Recommended by the most eminent dermatologists, and prepared by an experienced chemist. It is the best dusting powder for infants. Used in the nurseries of the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Teck, and most of

send 14 or 37 stamps. The eminent Physician Dr. South says "I feel I cannot too highly recommend it." Prepared only by

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DETERGENS.—Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant

the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and

the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.

"In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—*The Lancet*.

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ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.
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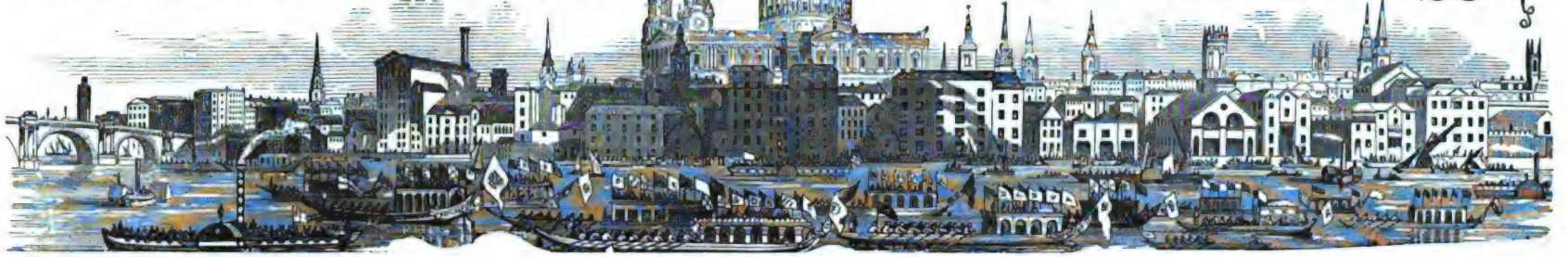
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 122, Strand, in
 the Parish of St. Clement, Dane, in the County of Middlesex,
 by GEORGE C. LEXINGTON, 122, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1979.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



SCENE OF THE DISASTER AT THE WIDCOMBE FOOT-BRIDGE, BATH.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at 31, Upper Brook-street, the Countess of Clarendon, prematurely, of a son and heir.

On the 6th inst., at Larchfield House, Farnham, Lady Katherine Hutton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at Iver, Bucks, by the Ven. Archdeacon of Buckingham, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Ward, the Vicar, David McIntosh, Esq., of Havering Park, Essex, to Charlotte Marian, third daughter of Christopher Tower, Esq., and Lady Sophia Tower, of Hantsmore Park, Bucks.

On the 7th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. T. W. Nowell, M.A., Godfrey J. Dealtry Horner, M.A., second son of the late F. R. Horner, M.D., F.R.S., Hull, to F. Constance Wilhelmina, second daughter of the late William Bury, M.A., of Chapel House, Skipton-in-Craven. No cards.

On April 30, at St. Matthew's, Riversdale, Cape of Good Hope, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of George, the Rev. J. Alexander Hewitt, Rector of Riversdale, to Aletta Johanna, eldest daughter of M. Garcia, of "The Island," George, and granddaughter of M. Garcia, Esq., J.P., late Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Riversdale.

On the 6th inst., at St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Lord Reay, to Mrs. Mitchell, of Stow.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Berkeley Paget, youngest son of the late Marquis of Anglesey, to Florence, only daughter of William Henry Chetwynd, Esq., of London Hall, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at 33, Chesham-place, the Right Hon. Robert A. C. Nesbit Hamilton.

On the 9th inst., at Worthing, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Franklin, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, youngest daughter of the late Colonel John Clayton Cowell, formerly of the 1st Royal Scots, aged 70.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17.

Third Sunday after Trinity. St. Alban. Hospital Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. B. Carpenter, Vicar of St. James's, Holloway; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. C. Bodington, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Wolverhampton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Exeter.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. H. H. Montgomery.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Bishop Claughton; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry (Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Hon. and Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe, Dean of York.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 8 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

Moon's First Quarter, 6.24 a.m. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Asiatic Society, 8 (Mr. Brandreth on the Non-Aryan Languages of India).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. Isaac Taylor on the History of the Alphabet).
Training College for Educating the Deaf and Dumb on the German System, public meeting at the Mansion House, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Alfred Yacht Club: matches.
Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, ball, Willis's Rooms.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

Cambridge Commencement. Musical Union, matinée, 3.15 p.m.
Lecture by the Commander-in-Chief, Horse Guards, 1 p.m.
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. P. L. Sclater and the Marquis of Tweeddale on the Collection of Birds made during the voyage of the Challenger; papers by Rev. O. P. Cambridge, Mr. J. H. Gurney, and Mr. F. Moore).
Caxton Celebration, festival service, St. Paul's Cathedral: sermon; Mendelssohn's "Festgesang" and Beethoven's "Hallelujah."
Institute for Soldiers and Sailors, meeting at the Mansion House, 2.30 p.m. (Address by Miss Robinson, "The Soldier's Friend").
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. E. G. Ravenstein on the Population of Russia and Turkey; Mr. Ernest Seyd on the Accounts of the Banks of England, France, Germany, &c.).
British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, ball, Willis's Rooms.
Alexandra Park Horse Show opened (five days). Windsor Races.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Report of the Lightning Rod Committee; papers by Rev. C. J. Taylor, Mr. W. Ellis, and Mr. Griffiths N. Cox).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Hamilton Geary on the Combustion of Fuel in Steam-Boilers).
Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, election.
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Milne on the Action of Coast-Ice; and papers by Messrs. Dawson, Kinahan, Mallet, Ussher, and others).
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.
Royal Academy of Music, Students' Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, anniversary, election of pensioners, &c., Willis's Rooms, 11 a.m.
Theatre Agricultural and Poultry Show.
Athletic sports: Rochester. Junior Thames Yacht Club, matches.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

Longest Day.
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Garrod on Manlike Apes).
Royal Society Club, anniversary, 6.30 p.m. Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.
Numismatic Society, anniversary, 7 p.m. Psychological Club, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Grimshaw on Diamyl; papers by Messrs. Watson Smith, R. J. Friswell, A. J. Greenwall, E. W. Prevost, and W. H. Perkin).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. P. H. Carpenter on the genus Actinometra; papers by Messrs. W. P. Hiern, W. S. Baly, and R. B. Sharpe).
Inauguration of Marine Society's Training-Ship Warspite, distribution of prizes by the Prince of Wales.
Races: Hampton Summer Meeting; Newton.
Regatta, &c.: Mersey (two days); Junior Thames, Royal London, and Isle of Purbeck Yacht Clubs.
Royal Tuxophilite Society—Dr. Harris's handicap prizes.
Athletic Sports: Grand Military Meeting, Lillie-bridge (two days).

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

Cambridge Easter Term ends. Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Lieut.-General Sir Richard W. Graham on a Military Study of some of the Chief Theatres of War in Europe).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Hilton Nash on Roman Amphitheatres).
Handel Festival, Crystal Palace, general rehearsal.
Prince of Wales's Yacht Club matches. Henley Royal Regatta (two days).
The Queen's State Ball, Buckingham Palace.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Regatta: Maidenhead and Marlow; Twickenham; Royal Canoe Club, Toddington.
Athletic Sports: Stamford, Beckenham, Leeds, Crewe.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE Kew Observatory of the Royal Society.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, best morning.	Rain in 24 hours, best morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
June 16	30.012	54.0	46.7	78	63.7	46.5	SSW. WSW.	373	0.050		
17	30.012	54.0	41.3	66	67.8	45.2	WSW. SW.	263	0.000		
18	30.020	59.9	51.1	74	72.3	47.3	SW. S. SSW.	186	0.000		
19	30.063	61.9	50.7	69	57.6	54.9	SSW. W. SW.	170	0.000		
20	30.072	63.4	51.9	68	74.9	54.4	WSW. SW.	186	0.000		
21	30.017	63.4	52.8	68	81.2	58.0	WSW. SW. S. E.	123	0.225		
22	29.882	66.4	59.7	80	75.8	58.7	S. S. W. S. E.	197	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.—
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 30.012 ... 30.155 ... 30.067 ... 30.067 ... 30.070 ... 30.038
Temperature of Air ... 54.0 ... 59.9 ... 61.9 ... 63.4 ... 63.4 ... 66.4
Temperature of Water ... 57.6 ... 61.9 ... 63.4 ... 63.4 ... 63.4 ... 63.4
Temperature of Evaporation ... 51.9 ... 50.7 ... 51.1 ... 51.1 ... 51.1 ... 51.1
Direction of Wind ... SSW. ... WSW. ... SW. ... SSW. ... SSW. ... SSW.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
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"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 3ft. by 2ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, AND THE NILE, with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works—NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

INKERMAN.—Miss Thompson's New Work.—THE ROLL

CALL, QUATRE BRAS, BALACIAYA, and MISSING. The celebrated Battle Pictures are NOW ON VIEW at the FINE ART SOCIETY'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-street. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue. "None of the pictures now before the public can compare with 'Inkerman'."—The World.

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C R Y S T A L P A L A C E

G R E A T H A N D E L F E S T I V A L

FRIDAY, JUNE 22 ... GRAND FULL REHEARSAL.
MONDAY, JUNE 25 ... MESSIAH.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27 ... SELECTION.
FRIDAY, JUNE 29 ... ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

Madame Adeline Patti and ... Mr. Vernon Ripley.
Mlle. Albert ... Mr. Edward Lloyd.
Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and ... Mr. Cummings.
Madame Edith Wynne ... Signor Foli.
Madame Suter ... Herr Henschel.
Madame Patey ... Mr. Santley.
Solo Organ, Mr. W. T. Best. Organist, Mr. Willing.
Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

Price of Seats (including admission): Central Area, Three Guineas and Two Guineas and a Half; Galleries, Two Guineas and a Half and Two Guineas.
Tickets for the Rehearsal Day: Stalls (exclusive of admission), 7s. 6d. and 5s.
Admission Tickets, Half a Crown.
Single Stall Tickets may be had, 2s., 2s. 6d., and 1s.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Instituted 1822.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1830.
Under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and the Royal Family.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY.
Principal—Professor MACFARREN, Mus.D., Cantab.

The NEXT STUDENTS' ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, open to Subscribers, Members, and Associates, will take place at St. James's Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., instead of the 27th, at Eight o'clock.

There will be a complete band and chorus, formed by the Professors and the late and present students, and the choir of the Royal Academy of Music.

The programme will include overtures to "The Tales of Hoffman" (Balfé) and "Raynha" (Mendelssohn); concert by Beethoven, Weber, Sterndale Bennett, and J. Thomas; finale to "Lorelei" (Mendelssohn), and Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. MS. for solo, chorus, and orchestra, by Oliver Prescott and Eaton Fanning (students).
Tickets already issued for the 27th will be available on the 20th.

Admission, 1s. Tickets, at 2s., 6d., and 5s., to be obtained at the Institution, and at St. James's Hall.
By order, JOHN GILL, Secretary.
Royal Academy of Music, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MUSICAL UNION.—AUER and JAEHL at the SIXTH

MATINEE, TUESDAY, JUNE 19.—Quartets of Haydn and Beethoven; Sonata, op. 14, Piano and Violin, by Faure (first time in England); and Solos, Violoncello and Piano-forte, by Lasserre and Jael. ST. JAMES'S HALL, Tottenham-court-road. Tickets, 7s. 6d., each, to be had of Lucas and Co., and Oliver, Bond-street; and at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance.
Prof. E. A. Director.

MR. GANZ'S MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at

DUDLEY HOUSE, Park-lane, by kind permission of the Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Dudley, on TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 19, at Three o'clock. Artists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame, Mlle. Rosella, Mlle. Arain, and Madame Patey; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. William Shakespeare, Herr Boehme, and Mr. Santley. Piano-forte, Mlle. Anna Mehlig and Mr. Ganz; Violin, Herr Wilhelm; Violoncello, Signor Pezzo. Conductors, M.M. Vera, Cowen, Parker, and Wilhelm Ganz. The programme will include Brahms's celebrated "Liebeslieder," Valzes, and Balfé's MS. for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello. Reserved Seats, One Guinea. Tickets, Half a Guinea, at Chappell's, Mitchell's, Austin's; and of Mr. Ganz, 12, Harley-street, W.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.—RIVIERE'S

FRONTENAC CONCERTS. Change of Programme Every Evening. Commence at Eight. The Andalusian Troubadours at 9.30 and 10.30. Admission, One Shilling.

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES

READ. EVERY EVENING, at 7.30. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No looking fees.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

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ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.
Fautouille, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till Six.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

THE NEW OPERATIC MELANGE recently introduced HAS PROVED THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED BY THIS COMPANY. The whole of the music, which is strictly new and original, has been pronounced by the best of our musical connoisseurs to be worthy of Leocadia herself.

ALREADY RECEIVED WITH THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC MANIFESTATIONS OF DELIGHT BY THE LARGE AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES WHICH CROWD THE HALL. So great and so genuine is the success of this music that the directors are justified in announcing it for repetition at every performance until the end of August.
PLACES CAN BE BOOKED THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A HAPPY BUNGALOW: EDWIN AND ANGELINA; and "No. 29," by F. C. Burnand. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 48	6 32	6 58	7 28	7 55	8 25	8 55
9 28	9 12	9 38	10 08	10 35	11 05	11 35
12 13	11 57	12 23	12 53	1 20	1 50	2 20

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

The prorogation of the French Parliament for a month has swiftly run out the appointed term. The resumption by the Legislature of its legal functions promises to be signalled by one of the severest party struggles of late days. It is matter of deep regret both for France and for Europe that the contest has been so abruptly and unnecessarily provoked. Of this, however, we have already spoken, and hence are under no urgent obligation to drag the attention of our readers over ground already familiar to them. The question of immediate interest concerns the future action of the Chambers, more particularly of the Chamber of Deputies. The political freedom of France is for the present in the hands of the Representatives elected by Universal Suffrage. They are, as is well known, preponderately Republican—Republican, at least, to this extent, that they desire, whether from political sympathy or patriotic expediency, to retain and to consolidate the Constitution devised by

the late National Assembly and ratified by a large majority of the Electors of France. That Constitution appears to be in danger. The authority of the people, legitimately expressed, is being challenged, with a distinct view to its overthrow, by a Government of reactionists, who look upon it with the utmost distrust. The Duc de Broglie and M. de Fourtou have been resolutely and indefatigably employed during the four weeks' prorogation curtailing in almost every conceivable fashion the legitimate action of the Republican Party; in changing Prefects, sub-Prefects, Judges, Justices of the Peace, and other administrative officials; in preventing political meetings, shutting up clubs, impeding the circulation of adverse newspapers and pamphlets; in gagging public opinion, so far as that opinion is suspected to be in harmony with the lines of the Constitution. All this must be in view of an approaching Dissolution. Probably, whatever happens, no second prorogation will be resorted to, for an assent of the Senate to an appeal to the Electorate will probably be given.

The issue of the Elections appears to be counted upon with some confidence by M. de Broglie as well as by M. Gambetta. Much will depend, of course, upon the attitude taken up by the Government on the one hand, and by the Parliamentary majority on the other, in the Chamber of Deputies during the Session about to be resumed. Hitherto, the provocation likely to render a Dissolution inevitable has proceeded from the ruling Executive power. The Republicans have exercised marvellous self-restraint under the unfair pressure to which they have been subjected. Naturally, each leader would be anxious to put himself into the best possible position for securing the final vote of the Electors of France. The interview recently accorded by Marshal MacMahon to the Delegates of the Legitimist Party shows that he intends to confine the contest within strictly legal limits. "I shall lend myself," said he, "to no *coup-de-main* of any kind whatever. Let me also tell you that I shall lend myself to no venture of Imperial or Monarchical restoration." If the Senate should, after all, refuse its concurrence in the Dissolution of Parliament, the Marshal, seeing two to one against him, would resign. But what he will do in case of the return of a large majority of Republicans to the Chamber of Deputies at the next General Election he has nowhere intimated. Outside of his own circle there are not two opinions as to the course which he should take.

The tactics apparently agreed upon by the Republican Party combine, as far as we can see, firmness with courtesy. On the very first sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Gambetta, on behalf of the Parliamentary majority, will probably submit to the House an interpellation, or, at any rate, demand the appointment of an early day that he may do so, drawn up in forcible terms and implying want of confidence in the present Administration. The motion will probably be carried by 350 members against about 150. This decisive demonstration will not drive M. de Broglie from office. The Chamber of Deputies, he is expected to argue, is not the sole arbiter of public affairs in France. The Senate has equal authority, and manifestly inclines to a different line of politics. It will be requisite, therefore, to postpone for a moment merely political questions, and to vote the Budget with as little delay as possible. The Chamber will meet this demand by professing its readiness to grant whatever money may be required to meet immediate wants, such as two hundred millions of francs to complete the National Defences. But, relying upon precedents, it will probably refuse to discuss grants of public money, implying trust and confidence in the existing Administration, on the ground that the Government asking them has been constituted in the spirit of enmity to the National Representation, and in violation of the Constitution. Thereupon, it is supposed that the Deputies will refuse to entertain a discussion of the Budget, and nothing will remain to the Cabinet but an application to the Senate for the Dissolution of the refractory House. As we have already intimated, the issue of that appeal is exceedingly uncertain. The expectation is that it will go against the Government, not in the Senate, but in the constituent bodies. Should the verdict of the Nation be in support of the Republican majority, as against the aggressive course taken by Marshal MacMahon, he would have to signify his submission by taking his Ministers from the ranks of the majority, or, considering that step as repugnant to his dignity as President of the Republic, resign his post or resort to a *coup d'état*. The last alternative is looked upon as out of the question, both as regards the character of the Marshal and the circumstances of the case. The first will, no doubt, be sufficiently humiliating; but, on the whole, it would seem that the most likely penalty he may have to pay for having acted on the advice of his back-stairs advisers will be that, with whatever repugnance, he will be compelled to submit to a Cabinet with whose views he cannot personally agree, and therewith rub on to the end of the Septennate.

There is one ground of consolation, and only one, to those who watch from afar the progress of this conflict. "The battle of France," as the *Times* remarks, "is to be fought at the hustings and not in the streets. The issue is to be sought in balloting-urns and not across barricades." Midst much confusion and turmoil, and at no little sacrifice of her present commercial prosperity,

France will be learning the first great lesson of Constitutional life—the submission of a minority to the legally expressed will of the majority. Thenceforth her course may be more tranquil than it has ever been before, and the time may not be far distant when the principles of Parliamentary Government will be fairly understood and firmly established in that foremost of Continental States.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Very Rev. Dr. Tulloch, Principal of St. Andrews, officiated. Her Majesty and the Princess have made daily excursions on Deeside, and have visited Glen Gelder Shiel Allanaquoich and other picturesque localities. The Queen and the Princess paid a visit to Mrs. George Clark at Allanaquoich. The Right Hon. Lord Odo Russell, her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, has been on a visit to the Queen at Balmoral. Her Majesty has received at dinner the Rev. Dr. Tulloch, and Dr. Robertson, of Hopewell. Lord John Manners is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

The Queen's ball, announced for Wednesday next, will be postponed to Friday next, in consequence of the former day having been fixed for the funeral of the late Queen of the Netherlands. Her Majesty's first concert will take place on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess, after attending the wedding of Mr. Albert Grey and Miss Holford on Saturday last, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, went to Hurlingham and witnessed the games of lacrosse and polo. The Prince Imperial visited the Prince and Princess. On Monday their Royal Highnesses, with their children, left Marlborough House for Easthampstead Park, near Bracknell, where they have entertained the Duke of Cambridge and a large party during the Ascot week. The Prince and Princess, with various members of the Royal family, have attended Ascot races, proceeding there in the customary semi-state.

The Princess has consented to distribute the prizes at the schools of the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Wednesday from Paris. Their Imperial Majesties were received on landing at Folkestone by his Excellency the Brazilian Minister and the members of the Legation, who accompanied the Emperor and Empress in a special train to Charing-cross.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, died at Darmstadt on Wednesday, aged seventy-one. He is succeeded by his brother, Prince Carl, born April 23, 1809. He married, Oct. 22, 1836, Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, cousin to the present Emperor of Germany, and their eldest son, Prince Louis, the husband of Princess Alice of Great Britain, is now the heir-apparent to the Grand Dukedom.

Princess Christian, upon her last birthday, sent a valuable present of clothing and toys for distribution to the children in the "Helena" ward at the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street.

On Friday week Princess Louise was present at a representation of passages from the second part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," which was given at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, by the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Macdonald, in aid of the funds of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, Richmond. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford last Saturday at Hertford House, Connaught-place, and were present at the Marchioness's reception. The Princess and Prince Leopold have consented to patronise a performance, to be given at the Opéra Comique on Saturday afternoon, June 30, in aid of the funds of the Victoria Hospital, which is situated in Gough-square, Queen's-road, Chelsea. The Marquis of Lorne is going through a course of instruction in gunnery at the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich.

The Duchesse of Edinburgh left Coburg on Tuesday for Potsdam, travelling via Jüchenheim, en route to Tsarskoié Selo.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton on Saturday last.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall at their residence on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have passed the Ascot week at Cumberland Lodge with Prince and Princess Christian.

The Duc d'Aumale has arrived in town from France.

General and Mrs. Grant, with their son, have returned to London from a visit to their married daughter, Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Edward Sartoris, Warsash, Hants. The presentation of the freedom of the city of London to the ex-President was arranged to take place at the Guildhall yesterday.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Albert Henry George Grey, son of the late General Hon. Charles Grey, and nephew of Earl Grey, K.G., with Miss Alice Holford, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert S. Holford, was solemnised on Saturday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bridegroom's cousin, the Hon. Frederick Wood, was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Holford and Miss Grey (sisters of the bride and bridegroom), Lady Louisa Beauclerk, Lady Mary Lindsay, the Hon. Cicely Burrell, and Miss Violet Lindsay. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of ivory-coloured antique satin duchesse with long train, flounced and trimmed with point de gaze. She wore a diadem of sprays of orange-blossoms, fastened to the hair by five diamond marguerites, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Holford, and a large tulle veil. The jewels comprised a necklace of pearls, also the gift of her parents; a diamond and ruby pendant, the gift of the Hon. Mrs. Grey; a bracelet set with emeralds and pearls, the gift of the Prince and Princess of Wales; and a diamond and pearl brooch and ear-rings en suite, the gift of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay. The bridesmaids were dressed in pale blue cachemire princess gowns, with lace sleeves and chemisettes, and muslin caps and Indian bangles, gifts from the bridegroom. The Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, Rector of Morpeth, and the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, the Rector. The wedding party reassembled at Dorchester House, Park-lane, where Mr. and Mrs. Holford received several hundred guests at breakfast on the auspicious occasion. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne were present. The bride and bridegroom left for Lockinge, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's seat in Berkshire, to spend the honeymoon. The wedding presents were very numerous. The Queen sent a large gilt clock; Princess Louise of Lorne, a

black carved table with marble top; the Duke of Connaught, a pair of silver candlesticks; Prince Leopold, a set of four silver-gilt salt-cellars.

Marriages are arranged between Earl Annesley and Mabel, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Markham; between Lady Elizabeth Adeane and Mr. M. Biddulph, M.P.; between Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. Trefusis, of the Scots Guards, and Lady Mary Scott, the youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch; and between Mr. Duncan Macneill and Miss Louisa Agnew, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., of Lochnaw, and Lady Louisa Agnew.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The last and most successful show of the Royal Botanic Society for the present season took place last Wednesday.

The Lord Mayor was, at the Mansion House Police Court, on Saturday presented with a pair of white kid gloves, in consequence of there being no charge for hearing.

Sir Joseph Hooker, the president of the Royal Society, had a soirée on Wednesday night at Burlington House, when several hundreds of friends honoured him by their presence.

Wednesday night was both call night and "grand" at the Middle Temple, and among the guests were Lord Derby, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and most of the Judges.

On Wednesday evening the sixty-second festival of the Caledonian Asylum took place at the Freemasons' Tavern—the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair. Subscriptions amounting to upwards of £1000 were announced.

The annual meeting of the Women's Protective and Provident League will be held on the 19th inst., in the large room of the Society of Arts. Miss Helen Taylor will preside, and the attendance of distinguished social reformers is expected.

The marriage of Major William Francis Butler to Miss Elizabeth Sutherland Thompson, painter of the "Roll-Call" and other well-known battle-pieces, took place on Monday, at the Church of the Seven Dolours, Fulham-road. Cardinal Manning and Father Antonino officiated.

The awards in the exhibition of models of vessels of various descriptions, held at the Fishmongers' Hall, under the auspices of the Shipwrights' Company, have been made; and the prizes will be presented by Lady John Manners, at the Fishmongers' Hall, next Friday, the 22nd inst.

The memorial stone of a new building in connection with the Field-lane Institution was laid on Wednesday afternoon by Lord Shaftesbury, on a site in Vine-street, near Gray's-inn-road. Later on his Lordship presided at the annual meeting of the institution in the Refuge on Little Saffron-hill.

Mr. Henry Smith, F.R.C.S., has been elected Professor of Surgery at King's College to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir William Ferguson. Mr. Smith has been upwards of sixteen years assistant and full surgeon at King's College Hospital.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, Midhat Pasha, and Dr. Schiemann were guests of the Merchant Taylors' Company on Monday night. Referring to the Eastern Question Lord Salisbury remarked, with regard to the anxiety felt on the subject of India, that there were no grounds for apprehension, an opinion with which Lord Derby coincided.

To-morrow being Hospital Sunday in London and its suburbs, the Lord Mayor, as president and treasurer of the fund, has made an appeal to the generosity of all classes to give at least something in proportion to their means in return for the daily relief that is being afforded by our medical charities to those whose sickness or injury requires treatment.

The Caxton Exhibition at South Kensington will be opened by Mr. Gladstone on the 30th inst. Mr. Gladstone will deliver an address, which will be immediately after printed in old Caxton type. The Queen has lent a book—the Mantz Psalter—valued at £3000, to the exhibition. This is the first printed book bearing a date—viz., 1457.

A numerously-attended meeting of the citizens of the ward of Lime-street was held on Wednesday afternoon in the ward school-room, St. Mary-axe, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., in recognition of the manner in which he performed the duties pertaining to the office of Lord Mayor last year, and also as Alderman of the ward. The testimonial has taken the form of a massive and carved oak dining-room suite of the value of 300 guineas.

The ninth anniversary dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary took place last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador. M. Eugène Rimmel, hon. secretary to the institution, read a report of last year's operations, showing that 155 in-patients and 4616 out-patients had been relieved. He announced a list of subscriptions amounting to about £1000, the Duc d'Aumale giving £100.

The executors of the late Mrs. Bunning, widow of a former City architect, have presented to the Corporation of London, for the use of the Guildhall Library, two pictures by David Roberts, R.A., the one "The Nave of St. Stephen's, Vienna," and the other "A Street in Antwerp," of the value of £1150. In accordance with Mrs. Bunning's will, they had been offered to the Government to be added to the National Gallery; but the offer was declined, with the explanation that enough specimens of the artist's work were already hung there.

The Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall closed yesterday week, among the visitors being General Grant and the Kashgar Envoy. During the jumping Mrs. Riddle and her horse fell into the centre of the pond, when she was not able to disengage herself, and the horse kicked with great violence. When everybody appeared apparently paralysed, not knowing what to do, a gentleman entered the water and cut the stirrup straps. Mrs. Riddle was then extricated from her perilous position amid the loud cheers of the spectators.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild on the 7th inst. laid the foundation-stone of a new Temple of the United Synagogue at St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater. It will be built in Greek-Byzantine style, by Mr. N. S. Joseph and Mr. Audsley, architects, at a cost of £18,000, of which £8000 has been subscribed and £4000 granted by the United Synagogue. Mr. de Rothschild said it was now seven years since his father, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, laid the foundation-stone of the Central Synagogue, and since then seven of these sacred buildings had been consecrated.

Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, accompanied by Earl Stanhope, on Saturday last officially inspected the Exmouth, which has taken the place of the Goliath as a training-ship for the pauper boys of London. The right hon. gentleman, having distributed the prizes given for proficiency and meritorious conduct, addressed the lads, and pointed out the advantages which had been afforded them by the excellent training they were receiving in being made proficient to take their places in her Majesty's Navy or the mercantile marine of their country.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., presided at a meeting on Wednesday in the Social Science Rooms, Adelphi, of the committee formed to raise a testimonial to Mr. John Simon, F.R.S., late medical officer to the Privy Council and Local Government Board. It is proposed that the testimonial shall assume the form of a marble bust of Mr. Simon, to cost £500, for presentation to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sir Charles Reed, as Chairman of the London School Board, presided on Monday at the opening of new board schools in Westminster, the first built in this large division. The reason why only this one school has been built by the board in Westminster, while 152 have been erected in other parts of the metropolis, is owing to the fact that Westminster is generally well provided for as regards education. The schools opened on Monday night to meet the wants of the crowded district in and around the Horseferry-road give accommodation for 613 children.

A public meeting in connection with Princess Louise's Home and National Society for the Protection of Young Girls was held on Monday at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. It was stated that the object of the society, whose "home" is at Wanstead, is "to educate, train, feed, clothe, and prepare for domestic servants" young girls between the ages of eleven and fifteen; and that, since its establishment, over 1100 orphans or girls in danger of being abandoned had been saved by it. The Lord Mayor and other gentlemen enlarged upon the claims of the institution.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London held on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—a deputation representing the National Health Society presented a memorial asking that steps be taken for the opening of the playgrounds attached to the board schools after school hours both to the children of these schools and to other children of the several neighbourhoods. The memorial was referred to the works and the school management committees. Professor Gladstone, chairman of the select committee on spelling reform, presented a report on the subject, which gave rise to a discussion, ending in the report being sent back to the committee.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution on Thursday week the silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were voted to Hiram Lineker, one of the crew of the New Brighton life-boats, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in the boats since the first formation of the station. Rewards amounting to £180 were granted to the crews of other life-boats for recent services in saving life from shipwreck. Further payments amounting to £2330 were ordered to be made on some of the 266 life-boat establishments of the institution. The receipt of various contributions was announced. Several new life-boat stations were ordered to be formed on different parts of the coast of Scotland.

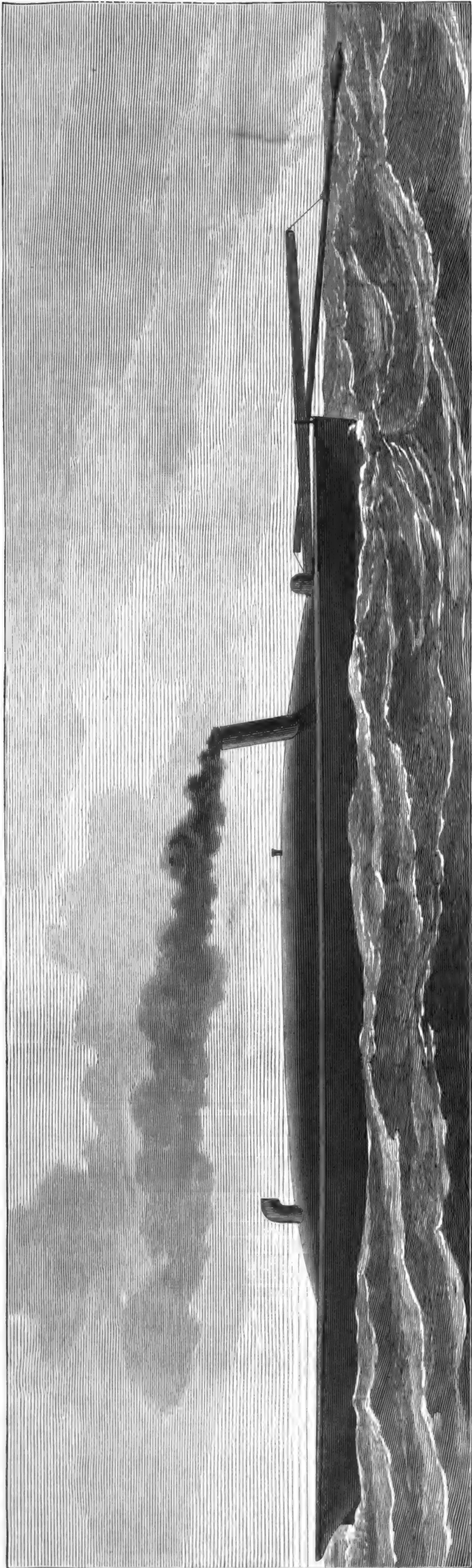
There were 2348 births and 1429 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceed by 111, and the deaths by 80, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 58 from smallpox, 65 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 16 from different form of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea. These 220 deaths were 17 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily declined from 355 to 259 in the four preceding weeks, were 251 last week, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 53. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 70.3 hours out of the 111.6 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

THE DISASTER AT BATH.

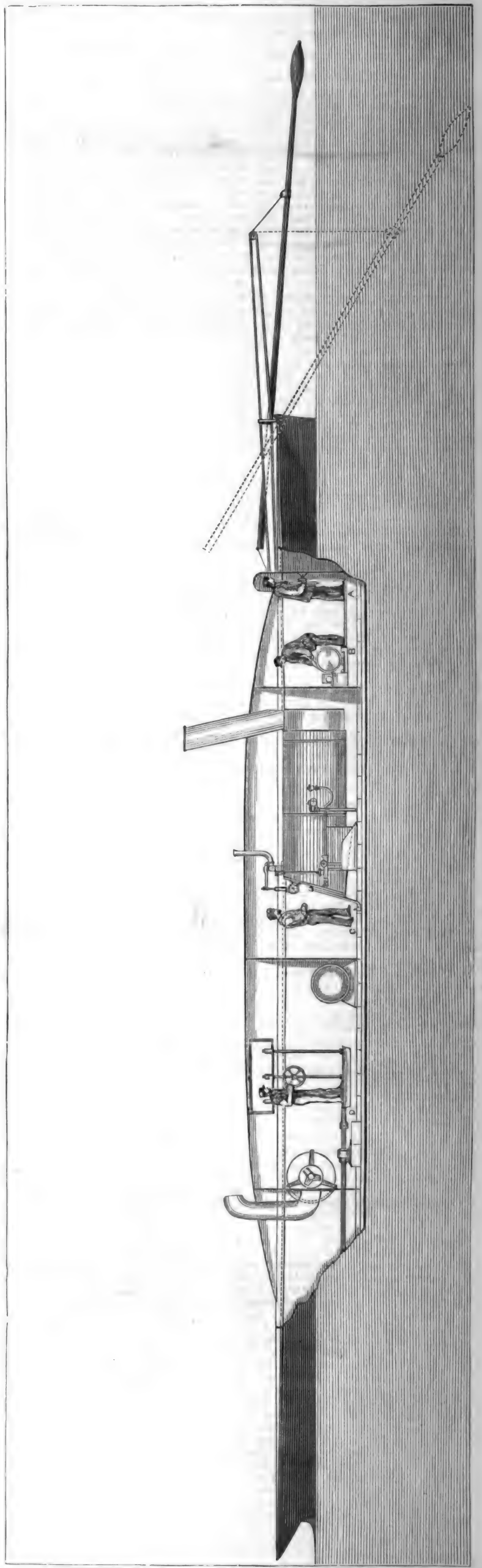
Our front-page Engraving shows the scene of this frightful accident, which was mentioned last week. It happened on Wednesday week, upon the arrival of a special train about eleven o'clock, with several hundreds of people to see the exhibition of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society. There was, adjoining the Great Western Railway Station, a foot bridge over the river Avon, leading to the suburb of Widcombe, where the Agricultural Exhibition was held. The bridge was private property, belonging to Messrs. Hickes and Isaac, architects and surveyors, Mr. S. G. Mitchell, builder, and Mr. Bruce. A halfpenny toll was charged for passing over it. It was a suspension bridge, 30 ft. or 40 ft. above the river, which has steep banks, with a high wall on the Widcombe side. The structure was a bow-string girder bridge, of wood and iron, about 180 ft. span and 12 ft. wide. It was never intended to bear a very great weight, and broke down under that of a dense crowd of people, nearly two hundred, waiting to get past the toll-house at the Widcombe end of the bridge. The crash was fearful; half the unfortunate persons, men, women, and children, fell into the water. It would have been still worse, but the whole bridge did not fall at once; the Widcombe end of it seemed to hang a moment on the edge of the towing-path below, so that many had time to leap or scramble ashore. The water is 10 ft. deep at this place; and some were drowned, while others suffered fatal hurts from the fall, being dashed against the abutments or fragments of the bridge, or crushed by the falling timbers. The confusion and alarm were terrible; but several boats came to the rescue, with the rafts used by the workmen building a new railway bridge higher up the river. Ropes and ladders were also placed to ascend the steep and slippery banks. The people were thus got out of the water, but eight of them were dead; forty or fifty of those injured were taken to the Royal United Hospital or to the Southern Dispensary and the inns or private houses in Claverton-street. Most of them belonged to the families of small farmers in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire. The surgeons who promptly attended were Mr. H. C. Hopkins, Dr. Hensley, Messrs. R. Biggs, G. E. Lawrence, H. W. Freeman, and Cowen. The police, under Major Wilkinson, seem to have done their duty. The water of the river was afterwards drawn off to search for dead bodies. An inquest has been held upon the deceased; and Colonel Yolland, inspector from the Board of Trade, has opened an official inquiry at the Bath Guildhall. One of those injured, Mr. John Milborne, of Yeovil, died on Wednesday; and Mr. Milton, a tradesman of Bath, is said to be in a precarious state.

The Devon and Cornwall industrial training-ship Mount-Edgcombe, given by the Admiralty and fitted at Devonport Dockyard, was on Wednesday inaugurated by being towed to her moorings off Saltash. She is a first-class man-of-war, formerly called the Winchester, but re-named Mount-Edgcombe in respect to the Earl, who is chairman of the committee.

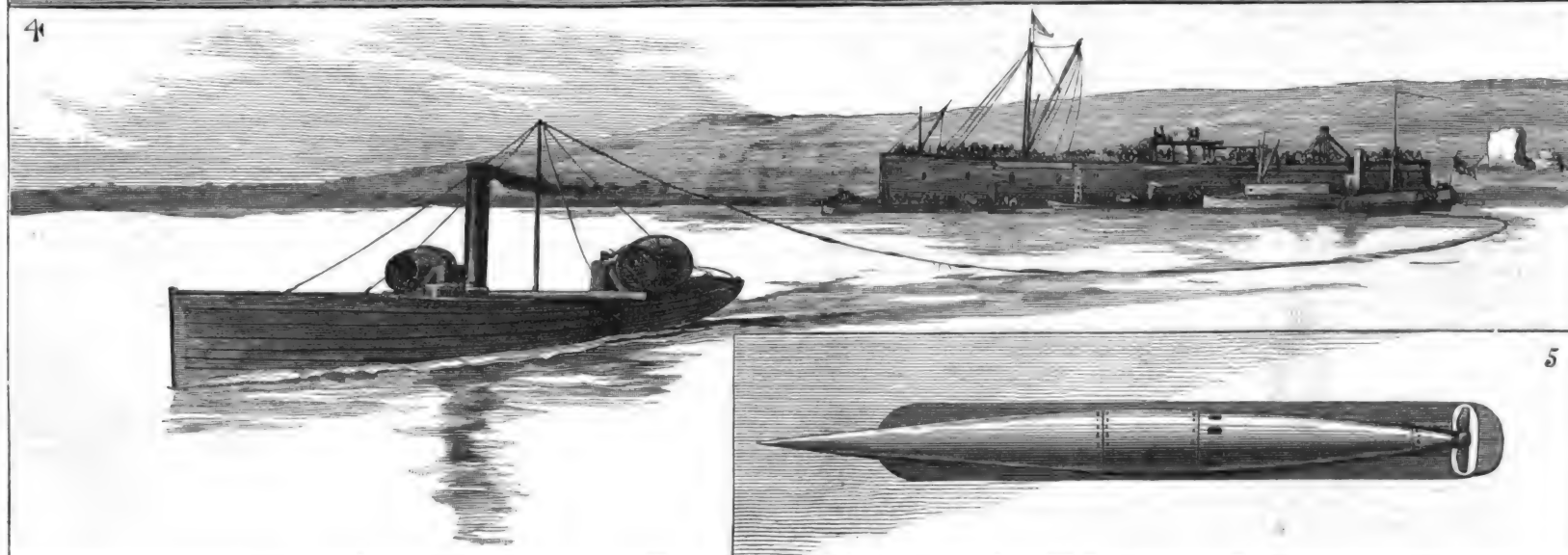
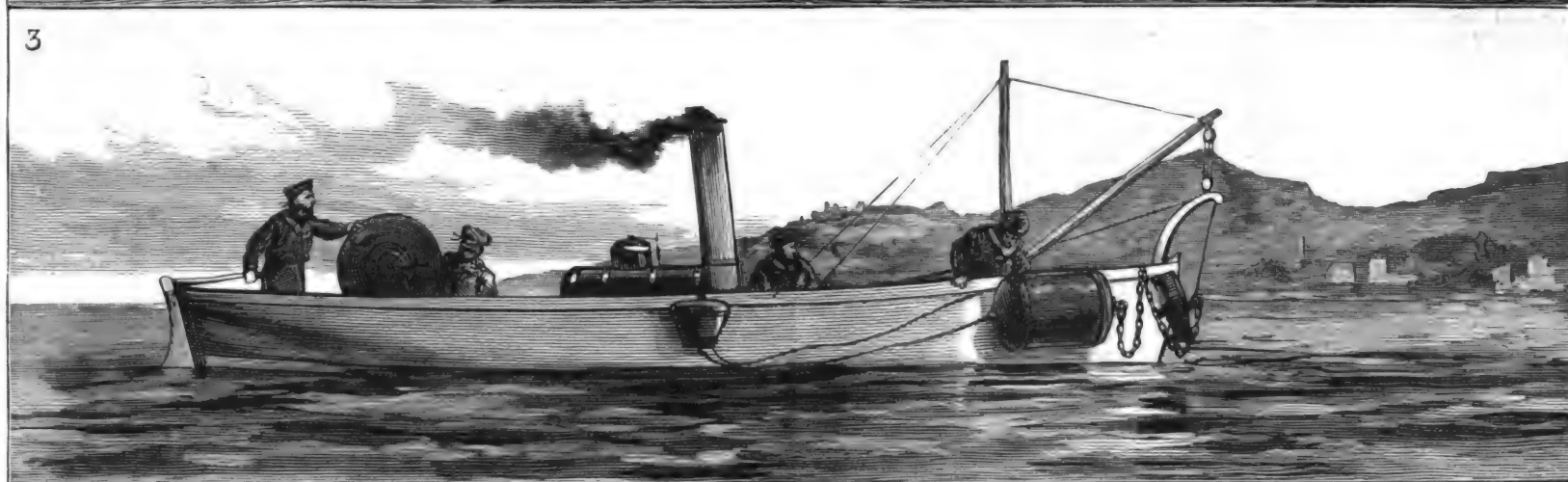
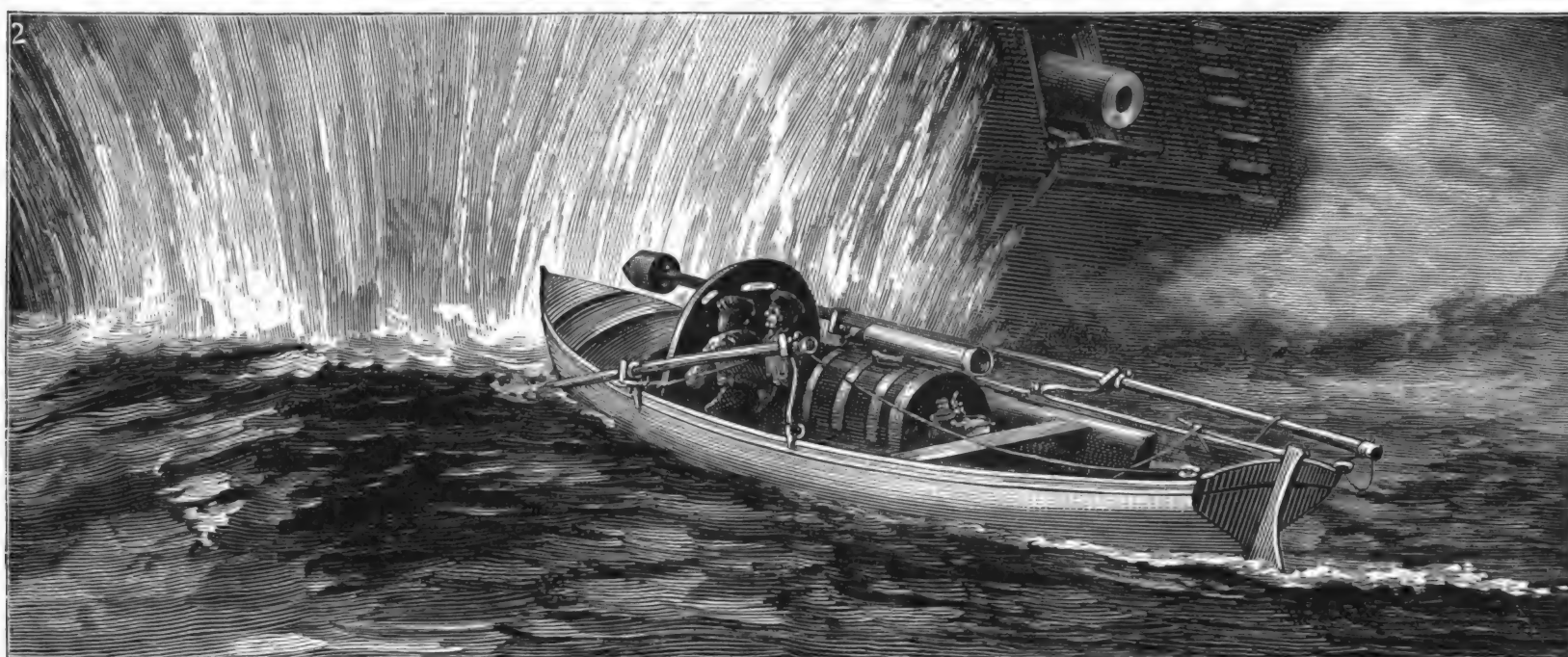
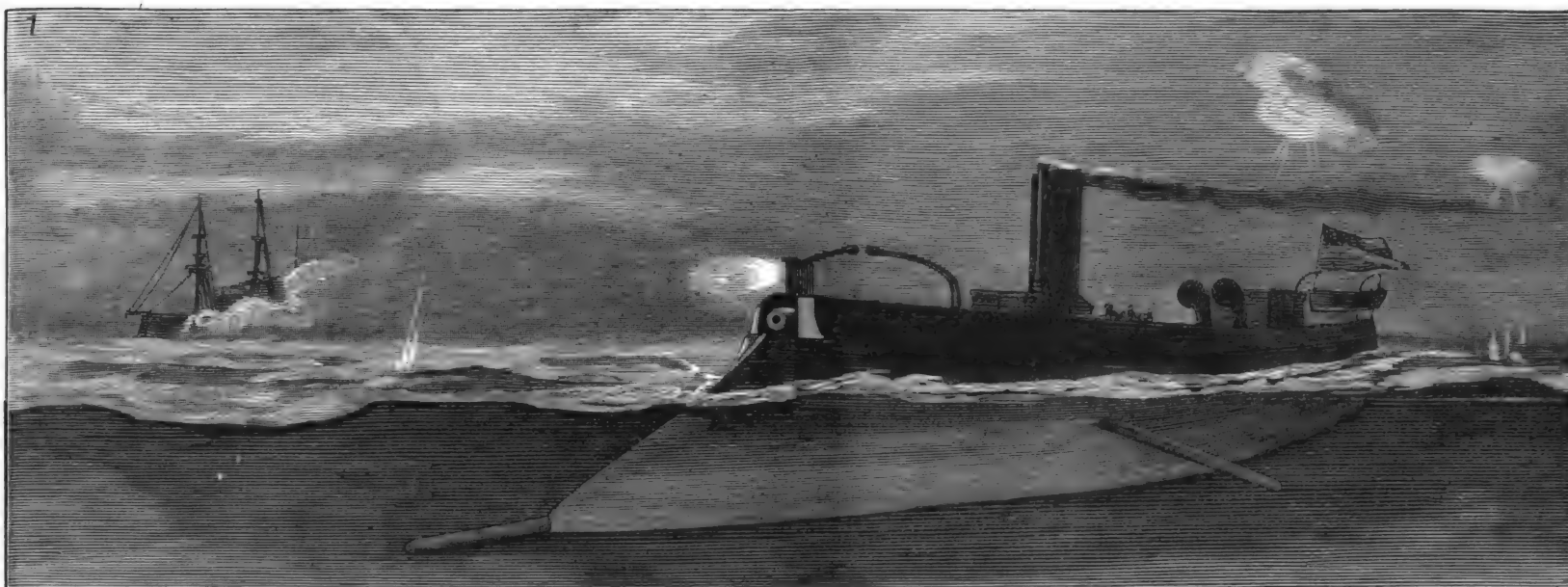
The council of the Royal Horticultural Society have resolved to hold a great provincial horticultural show in June, 1878, at Preston, in Lancashire, and the needful guarantees have been secured with a view to a good local special prize fund, in addition to the prizes offered by the Royal Horticultural Society. Mr. T. M. Shuttleworth, of Howick House, Pres-on, has undertaken the office of local secretary.



STEEL TORPEDO-VESSEL USED BY THE RUSSIANS ON THE DANUBE.



A. Captain or Steersman. B. Torpedist. C. Stoker. D. Engineer.
SECTION OF STEEL TORPEDO-VESSEL.



1. American Torpedo-Vessel Alarm.

2. Outrigged Torpedo-Pinnace Attacking an Ironclad.

4. Electrical Pinnace with Countermines.

3. A Launch Laying Down Submarine Mines to Protect Entrance to Harbour.

5. Whithead Torpedo.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TORPEDO WARFARE.

TORPEDO WARFARE.

The Russian operations on the Danube are now inviting attention to this destructive arm of the service. We offer some illustrations of the chief of the present recognised systems. In so doing, it may be well to remark that the experiments of our own Government, and those of other Great Powers, have rather been directed to the use of torpedoes at sea than to their employment for holding a river such as the Danube, about half a mile wide, against an immensely superior force. But the late daring feat of planting a torpedo against the side of a Turkish ironclad gun-boat will probably be followed by other equally hazardous and perhaps successful attacks, if the Turks are unwise enough to permit their ironclads or other vessels of deep draught to remain within those narrow waters. It will be observed, however, on the other hand, that the more recent failure of a similar attack on a Turkish ship at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, on Sunday last, and the sinking of two Russian torpedo-boats by the ship's guns, has moderated some of the opinions that were expressed a week or two ago concerning the irresistible power of this novel instrument of warfare.

As yet we know of no more formidable ocean-going torpedo-vessel than the American despatch-vessel *Alarm*, designed by Admiral David Porter, of the United States Navy. This vessel has a length of 172 ft., including the snout or ram, which projects 32 ft. from the stem; her breadth of beam is 27 ft. 6 in., and she draws 11 ft. of water, with a displacement of about 700 tons. She is built of iron, with double sides and bottom, divided into water-tight compartments. She carries three cylinders, one at the snout and one on each side. By these cylinders, or hollow spars of iron, which are 18 ft. long at the sides and 32 ft. long forward, either of two kinds of torpedoes might be placed against the hull of the enemy's ship. One is a modification of the Whitehead or fish torpedo, to be detached and darted off; the other kind is a fixed spar-torpedo, to be held and thrust forth. There are other vessels, such as the *Lightning*, constructed by Messrs. Thornycroft for our own Government, which are fitted to carry the fish torpedo. These have been inspected by privileged visitors, but the exact details of the mechanism are carefully concealed from the general public.

It is efficient to be told that the Whitehead torpedo is a cigar-shaped steel cylinder, 14 ft. to 19 ft. in length and from 14 in. to 16 in. in diameter. It is to be sent, requiring no crew, against the ship to be destroyed; and if one torpedo fails to deal the death-blow, another and a third can be sent after the enemy without much trouble or expense. This torpedo consists of three compartments—head, centre, and tail. The head contains the explosive, say 360 lb. of gun-cotton; the central chamber holds the machinery, and mechanism for regulating it, so as to remain at the depth at which the torpedo is to travel under the water-line; and the third part holds the supply of compressed air for the engine. The motive power is supplied by a small engine, capable of indicating 40-horse power, but so compact that it can be made to weigh only 35 lb. The working pressure of the air in the tail is usually about 100 lb. per square inch; and the quantity carried is sufficient to propel the large torpedo 200 yards, at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, or about 1000 yards at a speed of seventeen miles.

We lately gave an illustration of the *Lightning*, which can steam about nineteen miles an hour. She is to be armed with one of the cylinders, from which any number of the Whitehead fish torpedoes can be ejected one after another. These little boats glide so noiselessly and rapidly up to the ships they attack that they can with difficulty be hit by cannon-shot; and at night, or in fog or smoke, while almost unseen, from their colour and size, can project their torpedoes with comparative safety to themselves.

A Fish Torpedo should be capable of piercing the protective nets that are suspended from booms around an ironclad. Whether such nets, made of rope and wire or any other material, will effectually keep off the torpedoes remains to be seen. But probably, if the net is sufficiently strong to keep out the Whitehead torpedo, or to divert its course, this net will be so heavy as seriously to impede the manœuvring power of the big ship, and expose her to the equally great danger of being rammed.

Outrigger Torpedoes, made of wood or steel, may be carried by large vessels over the bows or sides, either attached to booms above water or propelled through cylinders below the water-line, as just described. They can be fired on contact, or at will, by electricity.

Small steam-launches, or gigs propelled by steam, or other motive power, and steered by electricity, either from the shore or from a large vessel, or by one man on board the launch, and carrying one or more of these torpedoes, will prove most formidable. They may be used even in a general fleet action, fought in mid ocean, if the water be sufficiently smooth for their use. Generally they will be manned by a crew, and, under cover of gunsmoke or the darkness of night, will be likely to render a good account of their work.

It has been suggested that Holmes's distress signal, capable of emitting a very strong white light at a distance of more than a mile, or some other illuminating power, may be employed by the enemy's ships to discover the movements of torpedo attack. But it is most unlikely that any of the big ship's guns could hit one of these steam-launches. And the mere fact of the big ship having to fire these shots would disclose her position, and would, instead of being a deterrent, aid the approach of the torpedo-boat armed with these infernal machines. It is difficult enough by daylight to hit one of these fleet little vessels; but in comparative darkness, or with a flickering light, it becomes the merest chance whether the gunner, even when thus forewarned, could bring his gun sights to bear upon them. As means, therefore, of defence against the most powerful ships of war, it may be sufficient for ordinary vessels to carry one of these torpedo-boats either at their davits or in special compartments, with a few torpedoes, keeping them in readiness to detach at a moment's notice.

The explosive—usually gun-cotton—held in a tin and secured to the boom-end of the torpedo, is fired on striking the vessel's side, or, if desired, by electricity, when within a few feet of it; the length of the spar being so arranged that the explosion does not injure the launch carrying it. For this purpose a bow-screen is fitted to prevent the upheaved water coming on board the launch. A charge powerful enough to sink an ironclad can be fired at a distance of 20 ft. from the bow of the launch without damage to the launch or its crew.

A very useful torpedo-boat, recently designed by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, for the Russian Government, is now in use on the Danube. We shall probably hear something of her doings before long. Although, like most vessels of her class, liable to derangement from gun-fire, she possesses special advantages. In the first place, she is built of light steel, has great speed, and is whale-backed, which serves to throw off the seas, to give greater height in the engine-room, and more readily to deflect rifle and mitrailleuse bullets. Her funnel is placed on one side, to allow the steersman clear sight ahead, and the free passage of the torpedo boom. Forward she carries a torpedo secured to the end of a steel boom, which

boom is rigged out, from the ordinary position on top of the launch, just before closing with the enemy, and the torpedo is lowered ten feet beneath the water-line before the desired contact. Two similar booms, each carrying a torpedo pivot on the top of a kind of martello tower, or look-out turret, are on the afterpart of the vessel; these swing right around the stern, from one boom to the other, and are so adjusted that they can be made to submerge themselves at the right moment. In fact, they perform to the torpedo-launch the same duty that Harvey's torpedo does to the full-sized man-of-war, and give her the choice of bow on, side, or stern attack, a most important consideration where the boats are so fragile. By steering alongside and then using a stern torpedo, the launch puts herself in the best position to run away and remove herself from the effects of the explosion, which must always be extremely dangerous, however well conducted. To reduce the chance of tackling the launch or running it down, an admirable addition has been made to this boat by fitting two iron out-rigger beams with powerful heel-springs. They project many feet over the bows, and act as fenders or crushers, saving the launch from that certain destruction which would happen if she were caught by the enemy at the moment of collision or missing her object. Again, these outriggers perform the very needful duty of steadying the bow torpedo boom; for, when the boat travels at a high rate of speed, it not infrequently happens that a boom without guys is buckled up, and rendered useless, just when the critical moment arrives.

The value of this small class of torpedo-boat must be universally admitted, and we should like to see a fleet of them held in readiness to assist in protecting our shores and colonial harbours, especially as they are so inexpensive, and involve but a small loss of money and life if they be unfortunately destroyed. It is marvellous to think of the vast and rapid advance that has been made in torpedo warfare. We might refer back to one of the submarine boats—in shape and size intermediate between the Whitehead and the torpedo launch—which the Confederates used in the American war. This boat finally blew up with a torpedo the Housatonic sloop of war, and then disappeared herself, after killing three crews, consisting of twenty-four men, in her several attempts. But with the torpedoes and boats used nowadays such a loss of life to the attacking party is quite impossible, while certain destruction seems to await the enemy's big ship if a sufficient number of fast torpedo-boats can be brought against her. The torpedo-boats, probably, under all conditions in future, will have to be met by similar boats and torpedoes.

Another illustration shows a launch placing ground torpedoes, or submarine mines. Such defences are of great use in protecting a harbour or shipping of inferior force from the fire of an enemy. This class of torpedo consists of an iron case, part of which contains the charge and fuse, and the remainder is the air-space for buoyancy. It is held in position, a few feet beneath the surface of low water, by a chain, which is secured to an iron mooring-block. Two or more lines of mines are necessary: they can be fired by the enemy striking them, or by electricity at the desired moment when two observers stationed at points well situated for getting lines of intersection note the enemy exactly over the position of a mine. Each torpedo might contain 250 lb. of gun-cotton. We may suppose 100-ft. spaces to exist between neighbouring mines on the same line, and some 500-ft. spaces between each of the lines crossways, over which series of two or three independent lines an enemy would have to pass before entering the harbour. Should the first explosion fail the torpedo on No. 2 line will be fired as soon as the vessel crosses, and finally, if necessary, the torpedo on No. 3 line. The inside line would usually be supplied with circuit-closers in addition to the means of firing them on cross bearings and signal; these circuit-closers being always rendered active when darkness or thick weather sets in. To ensure the greatest accuracy in firing the torpedoes by cross bearings, telescopic firing keys have been designed, so that all that is necessary is for the observer to watch the approaching vessel through the spy-glass, and, whenever its movement brings the firing key over one of the points, the position of a mine, to press it down to close the break in the circuit.

The only way to clear an entrance into a harbour through this defence is by means of countermines suspended from casks or buoys, drifting them either by the current or the wind into the desired position, and then exploding them. A charge of 500 lbs. of gun-cotton is calculated to destroy all submarine mines within an area having a radius of 120 yards.

The following is a more particular description of the steel torpedo steamer which has been built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., at Poplar, for the Russian Government, and the interior of which is shown in a side-section, among our illustrations:—

The steersman will be seen in the forward end of the vessel. He has the entire movements of the boat under his control. He not only steers, but also regulates the speed of the engines. To protect his head from being struck by shot, he is provided with a kind of steel helmet, perforated with holes at the level of the line of vision, for him to look through. Close to him, in the same compartment, will be seen the torpedoist, who regulates the inclination of the pole which carries the torpedo at its forward extremity. He also fires the torpedo by means of electricity at the proper time. The torpedo itself simply consists of a copper case filled with a charge varying from 30 lb. to 50 lb. of dynamite, which is amply sufficient to sink any vessel afloat. The remaining two men seen on board are to attend to the boiler and machinery, all of them being protected by a rifle-proof steel shield or deck. This vessel is provided with one bow-pole only; but Messrs. Yarrow and Co. sometimes fit two poles, so as to ensure a greater certainty of success. In working this class of boat the engines are reversed immediately before the torpedo comes in contact, so that the boat may recede after the explosion as quickly as possible out of harm's way; but for further security Messrs. Yarrow and Co. fit the steel girder, which will be seen projecting about 12 ft. from the bows of the boat. It is arranged to slide back under considerable pressure, thereby, in case of collision, gradually reducing the forward motion of the launch. The illustration shows the pole and torpedo as they are previous to being lowered into the water, which is done the very last thing, when within a few feet of the vessel to be blown up. The torpedo when lowered is 20 ft. from the boat and 10 ft. below the surface of the water. The boat's speed is eighteen to twenty miles an hour, and it is capable of steaming 150 to 200 miles.

An extra hour has been granted by the Benchers of the Inner Temple for their gardens to remain open to the public in consequence of the great number of poor children who come to them, the time being now extended to nine.

With the view of promoting uniformity in the dress of seamen in the Navy, the Lords of the Admiralty have directed that the flannels of seamen shall be cut square across the breast, and close up to the neck—so as to afford more protection to the chest—with a narrow half-inch blue binding round the neck, the wearing of sleeves being optional.

THE WAR.

We present this week four or five Sketches taken by our Special Artists with the Russian and Turkish Armies on the banks of the Danube, besides a series of very useful little Maps of the neighbourhood of several important towns and fortresses, both on the Bulgarian and on the Roumanian side of that river, which have been sufficiently described in our former notices of the localities of the impending campaign. The Russian engineers and pioneers are shown, in one of these Sketches, employed in finishing the construction of a battery which was first begun, a few weeks since, by the Roumanian artillery, on the river-bank near Oltenitza. This shore is low and flat, whereas the opposite Turkish position, at Turtukai, rises to height of 300 ft. or 350 ft. above the Danube, so that the Turks have been enabled, with their Martini-Henry breechloading rifles, to shoot at the Russians working on the battery. Our Artist was there at the time, and heard many a bullet whistle past his head while he continued sketching, but not one man was hit by the Turkish fire. Another of our Special Artists, who is still at Rustchuk, the headquarters of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, sets before the reader's eye a "squad" of Turkish artillery recruits practising their regular drill. They seem to be learning the knack of taking "sights" for laying the guns in a field battery; and we see them, with rifles mounted on tripod rests, studying the long-range practice, in the camp of Hassan Pasha. One of the Turkish post-houses along the Danube is the subject of a passing Sketch. The ceremony of bestowing decorations on fifteen soldiers and seven officers of the Roumanian army, the first of them who were under fire at Oltenitza, though really not at all in danger from such a distant cannonade, has been thought worthy of an illustration. It was performed by Prince Charles of Roumania, accompanied by the Princess, his wife, in the Cotrotcheni Field, at Bucharest, on the 23rd ult. The Prince is shown in the act of placing the decorative ribbon and badge on the breast of General Manu. It has been said, however, that the small Roumanian army will not, after all, be permitted to cross the Danube, and that the Servians likewise will not be allowed by Russia to join the war, lest the Austrian Government should take alarm at the spread of active hostilities to the westward in the direction of its Slavonic provinces.

The portrait of two Grand Dukes, the Emperor of Russia's brothers Nicholas and Michael, commanding respectively his armies on the Danube and in Asia, have been given in our Journal. We now present that of another brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, who is High Admiral of the Russian fleet. He was born Sept. 21, 1827, being therefore several years older than the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael. He is married to a daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and has six children. The portrait is from a photograph by Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

There has been little apparent progress in the military operations of the Danube since our last week's report of them. The time and place of the Russian army crossing that river in main force cannot yet be predicted with certainty. There has been a feigned advance or chance encounter not far from Rustchuk; on Tuesday night a party of Russians opposite Martin went out in vessels to attack a Turkish monitor, but the latter, supported by the land battery, repulsed them. Next morning the enemy sent a working party to construct a battery, but they could not withstand the fire of the Turks, and were compelled to retreat. The whole affair is considered of no moment. The waters of the Danube are rapidly subsiding.

There is a Turkish despatch from Sulina giving details of the attack upon Turkish monitors by six torpedo-boats early last Sunday morning. Four of the latter came from Sebastopol and two from Odessa, having been brought by the steamer Constantine. Five of them succeeded in reaching the monitor *Idjaleh*, but the explosion they produced did no damage, thanks to the able manœuvring of the monitor. Two of the torpedo boats were sunk by her fire. Six men belonging to the crews of the torpedo-boats were made prisoners; one of them was an Englishman. A reward of 80,000f. had been promised them if they succeeded in firing the torpedoes underneath the Ottoman ships.

We learn from the Herzegovinian frontier that Suleiman Pasha, after a sanguinary battle with the Montenegrins, forced the entrance to the Duga Pass and advanced rapidly on Nicsics, driving the enemy before him, totally defeated. Suleiman Pasha states that his junction with the other two army corps is imminent.

In Asia, too, the Turkish position is said to have improved. It is said that the forces under Moukhtar Pasha have succeeded in driving the Russians out of Olti. This intelligence is corroborated by a telegram, which adds that before leaving the former place the Russians threw a quantity of arms and ammunition into the river. The Turkish troops afterwards occupied Olti. The Russian preparations for attacking Kars continue. The latest intelligence from Kars states that on Friday last week three attacks were made by the Russians against Fort Tahmaz, which was erected in 1855 by General Fenwick Williams to strengthen the defence of Fort Veli Pasha, regarded as the key to Kars. On the Friday and Saturday other attacks of a determined character were made upon Kars, the result of which is not yet known. The Turks, after having occupied Olti, continued their march in the direction of Ardahan. A Russian detachment has been sent from Ardahan to reinforce the army of the centre.

The Egyptian additional contingent of troops, numbering 6000, has been sent from Alexandria, under an escort of four Turkish ships of war. The Sultan's Government has finally rejected all the demands of the Cretans or Candians for self-government. An insurrection of that island, and a war between Turkey and Greece, may be considered imminent.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has voted a forced loan of five millions sterling, to bear 10 per cent interest, and to be levied on all classes of the people. The Emperor of Russia has ordered his Finance Minister to raise a foreign loan of fifteen millions sterling, at five per cent interest, in £20 bonds, redeemable by annual drawings to a certain amount.

The Government have offered £500 reward for the discovery of the murderer of Mr. Young, J.P., of Harristown, County Mayo; and £900 has been subscribed locally for the purpose.

Notice has been given by the Post Office that arrangements have been made to dispatch a mail for Australia and New Zealand by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Lusitania*, leaving Plymouth on the 28th inst. The mail will be made up in London on the evening of the 27th inst., and all letters and newspapers intended for dispatch should be marked "per steam-ship *Lusitania*."

Information has been received at Lloyd's that the train which left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz at midnight of May 16 was attacked between Mexico and Tepexhan, and ten cases containing 27,292 dols. 71c. were stolen. These dollars were intended for shipment per the *Ville de Bordeaux* mail-steamer for St. Nazaire, and were insured at Lloyd's.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Yesterday week the Duc de Broglie received a Legitimist deputation, which urged that the Ministry should be remodelled in accordance with the views of the Royalist party. In reply, the Duke stated that Marshal MacMahon had no intention of asking for a prolongation of his powers. He would retain office until 1880, but did not propose to hold it beyond that time, and thereby shut out hopes which were justified by the Constitution. This statement is said to have been confirmed by the Marshal himself.

M. Gambetta attended a banquet at Amiens last Saturday, and, in reply to the toast of his health, delivered a speech upon the political situation in France, in which he expressed the utmost confidence in the answer which will shortly be given to the question whether the nation approves the recent course of the Government.

M. Bonnet-Duvergier, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, was yesterday week sentenced by the Tribunal of Correctional Police to fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 200*fr.*, on the accusation of having, at an illegal meeting, used expressions insulting to the President of the Republic. M. Chambord, a member of the Municipal Council of St. Denis, and MM. Alexandre and Boyer, were at the same time convicted of having organised an illegal meeting—the two first named being sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 1000*fr.*, and M. Boyer to one month's imprisonment and 500*fr.* fine.

A public lecture on Diderot, which was to have been given in Paris, has been prohibited by the Minister of the Interior. The police also have prohibited the holding of a private meeting upon the electoral pledges given by the Deputies of the Seine to their constituents.

On the 5th inst. the annual fête of the British Schools at Paris took place, and was honoured by the presence of Lord Lyons and a large number of friends and patrons. The children, to the number of upwards of ninety, were plentifully entertained with roast beef and plum pudding.

M. Victorien Sardou, the dramatic author, has been elected a member of the Academy by 19 votes, against 17 obtained by the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, the other candidate.

The biennial prize of the Paris Institute of 20,000*fr.*, set apart this year for the Fine Arts, has been awarded to M. Chapu, sculptor.

The field for the Grand Prize of Paris was only seven strong, and resulted in favour of Count Lagrange's St. Christophe; Count de G. Juigné's Jongleur being second, and Baron Rothschild's Strachino third.

The review of the garrison of Paris is fixed for July 1. The Bishop of Nantes, died at Rome last Saturday morning.

ITALY.

The monument erected in Rome to the memory of the Duke of Genoa was unveiled on Sunday, in presence of King Victor Emmanuel, the Royal family, the authorities, and an immense crowd. Signor Selopis delivered the inaugural address, and much enthusiasm was displayed.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday a bill was discussed for the reduction of the tax on movable property. The Government adopted a proposal of the committee to add to the bill a temporary clause by which all persons liable to this tax, and now inscribed on the register for municipal and Parliamentary elections, are to retain the franchise, although the amount of taxation paid by them under the new law may fall below 40 lire, the sum which gives the right to vote.

The result of the municipal elections in Rome is a complete victory for the Liberals, not one Clerical candidate having been returned.

The Pope continues to give audiences. Last week he received the Irish pilgrims, who were led by Cardinal Cullen and the Bishops of Elphin, Down and Connor, Achonry, and Galway. Their offering amounted to £14,000 in money, and a number of valuable gifts. On Saturday he received the Vicar Apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland, who presented an album containing the signatures of 9312 Catholic children of his vicariate. He also presented a similar album with the signatures of 9875 children from the western district of Scotland, together with some other offerings. On Sunday the Pope gave audience to representatives of the Roman Catholic press from all parts of the world. They were led by Monsignor Tripodi, and Monsignor Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna, who was himself once a journalist, and who read an address in the name of the press. A number of gifts were presented. The Spanish journalists offered a valuable collection of gold coins. The journalists present numbered about 400. On Monday the Pope received a deputation of Hungarian pilgrims; and on Tuesday he received Mgr. Moreno, Vicar Apostolic of California, who, in the name of Lower and Upper California, presented to his Holiness the sum of 45,000*fr.*, accompanied by an address bearing numerous signatures. One thousand Spanish pilgrims were also received by his Holiness.

HOLLAND.

It is announced that the funeral of the late Queen is to take place with much pomp at Delft, on the 20th inst.

The Government has opened an architectural competition, in which foreigners are allowed to take part, for the erection of a new university building at Leyden. The author of the best plan will be intrusted with the execution of it or receive a prize of 5000*fl.*, and the author of the second best plan will receive a prize of 2500*fl.*

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has passed, by 56 to 46 votes, a bill for the prevention of electoral frauds. The House has adjourned until the 19th inst.

SWEDEN.

The Second Chamber has negatived the demand of the Government to provide means for the maintenance of Swedish neutrality, the Finance Committee having reported such provision to be, in their opinion, unnecessary.

AMERICA.

A Washington telegram states that the Cabinet has resolved to prosecute the perpetrators of the Mountain Meadow massacre until all those who participated in it have been punished. If the Mormons resist, which is hardly expected, Federal troops will be sent to enforce the decisions of the legal tribunals.

Mr. James Russell Lowell has been appointed United States Minister to Spain instead of ex-Congressman Kasson, appointed Minister to Austria.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Canadian Cabinet has been modified, the Hon. E. Blake becoming President of the Council, Mr. Laflamme Minister of Justice, and the Hon. J. Cauchon Minister of Inland Revenue.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Special advices from the Transvaal state that the news continues to be satisfactory. The Dutch farmers and native-born inhabitants have petitioned the Queen expressing their loyalty and asking her Majesty to appoint Sir Theophilus Shepstone administrator.

INDIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, in a telegram dated Sunday, says that the recent rains seem to have done much good in nearly all the famine districts, and there is a marked decrease in the numbers on the works.

A factory is established in Kansas City for the exportation of preserved rat's meat to China.

The Windsor Castle sailed from Gravesend on Sunday for Brisbane, Queensland, with 355 emigrants—viz., 148 men, 144 women, and sixty-three children.

Colonel Wyndham has obtained from the King of Burmah 4000 acres of land, to the east of the city of Mandalay, for the purpose of cultivating cotton.

Accounts received from the Pachalic of Tripoli and Barbary state that an area of one hundred miles of country has been devastated by locusts.

An exhibition and market of machines and implements used in flour-mills, bakeries, breweries, distilleries, and in the corn trade will be opened in Vienna on Aug. 20, in connection with an international grain and seed fair.

CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Armstrong, Alfred Thomas, to be Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.
Baldwin, A. W., Chaplain of York Castle.
Bower, Avarard Hollier Spring; Vicar of Ringland, Norfolk.
Bromley, Francis; Vicar of St. James's, Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Butler, Lord Theobald; Chaplain to Bishop Claughton.
Butler, Henry Montagu; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Campbell, Hugh Stille; Rector of Nettleton, Lincolnshire.
Capel, B., Vicar of Abergavenny; Honorary Canon of Llandaff.
Carter, Edmund Bardinson; Rector of St. Martin-cum-Gregory, York.
Challen, John Louis; Rector of Nunney, Somersetshire.
Cooke, Henry Salkeld; Perpetual Curate of Llanbaddock.
Cook, Robert Kenningale; Rural Dean of Rochdale.
Cowper, F.; Vicar of Dacre.
Davies, W.; Perpetual Curate of Llanddwale, Denbighshire.
Deane, William Edward; Rector of Eccles, Norfolk.
Else, John Edward; Vicar of Kilsby.
Evans, Lewis; Vicar of Kenarth, Carmarthenshire.
Ewald, William Harris; Vicar of Overton.
Francis, T.; Vicar of Stockcross, near Newbury.
Girdlestone, Arthur Gilbert; Vicar of All Saints, Clapham Park.
Glover, Frederick Augustus; Rector of Withern, Lincolnshire.
Gooderham, Abraham; Vicar of St. Anne's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Gorton, Archdeacon; Rector of Kirby-la-Thorpe, Lincolnshire.
Griffiths, David; Curate of Llanfihangel, Aberystwyth.
Griffiths, James Martin; Curate of Bayvil with Moylgrove.
Griffiths, John; Archdeacon and Canon of Llandaff.
Grimley, H. N.; Curate of St. Michael's, Aberystwyth.
Harrison, E. H.; Rector of St. Andrew's, Worcester; Rector of Bubbennall.
Hawley, Charles Cusack; Rector of Leybourne, near Maidstone.
Herring, A. S.; Chaplain of the Gray's Inn-road Workhouse and Infirmary.
Hoare, John Gurney; Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.
Hobbs, Frederick John; Incumbent of Christ Church, Stepney.
Husey, C. J.; Rector of Denton.
James, G. B.; Vicar of St. Philip and Jacob's, Bristol.
Jenkins, David; Perpetual Curate of Llanychaiani, Cardiganshire.
Johnson, Henry Robert Arthur; Vicar of Tugby-cum-East Norton.
Jones, William; Rector of Bettws Gwerfllgoch, Merionethshire.
Kemp, G. H.; Rector of Farmborough, Somersetshire.
Maclean, W. D.; Vicar of Kensington; Honorary Chaplain to the Queen.
Marsell, W. Surman; Vicar of Radstone, Northamptonshire.
Medlicott, S.; Rector of Bowness.
Merrick, George P.; Chaplain of the House of Correction, Westminster.
Morgan, Hugh; Archdeacon and Canon of St. Asaph.
Noble, W.; Curate of Shildon; to the new Ecclesiastical District of Eldon.
Phillips, A.; Rector of St. John's, Bacup, Lancashire.
Pilling, J. H. N.; Curate-in-Charge of Wells, Norfolk.
Plummer, Mathew; Vicar of Heworth; Rector of Stratford Tony.
Rawnsley, R. D. B.; Prebendary of Welton Painsall, in Lincoln Cathedral.
Rudd, T.; Rector of Helton-le-Hole, Surrogate.
Richardson, Thomas; Rector of St. Paul's Church, Quebec.
Roberts, David; Perpetual Curate of Henllis, Monmouthshire.
Robinson, Wm. Kay; Rector of Robeston West, Pembrokeshire.
Samson, Edward; Vicar of St. James's, Selby.
Stones, Charles Edward; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Heworth.
Thwaites, H. G.; Vicar of Bulkington, Warwickshire.
Troutbeck, J.; Chaplain to the Earl of Carnarvon.
Vever, W. W.; Chaplain of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester.
Weaver, John Crowley; Vicar of Kempley.
Welburn, Dale J.; Vicar of Wardington.
Williams, Charles; Curate of Northallerton.
Young, Albert Stewart W.; Vicar of Kingston-on-Thames.—*Guardian*.

Last Saturday the district Church of St. Agatha, Finsbury, was opened by Bishop Piers Claughton.

On the 3rd inst. the parish church of Teddington, which has been under restoration, was reopened by the Bishop of London.

A new church was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester on Tuesday at Lindon, near Alderley Edge.

The reopening of the parish church of Farnham Royal, Bucks, was signalled by the addition of a tower and organ, the gift of Mr. Henry Dodd.

The sum of 500 guineas has been subscribed towards the Tewkesbury Abbey Restoration Fund by Mr. James Martin, formerly a member for the borough.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells last week addressed 1600 Sunday-school teachers in Wells Cathedral, and afterwards entertained them by batches of 200 in the crypt of Wells Cathedral, which he has converted into a dining-hall.

Mrs. George Unett, wife of Mr. G. Unett, of Castel Froma, at Leamington, laid the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Michael and All Angels, which is to be substituted for an unsightly iron structure.

Mr. E. B. Wheatley-Balme, of High Close, Westmorland, ex-High Sheriff of the county, has offered to give £5000 towards the fund of the new bishopric to be formed out of the diocese of Ripon, without attaching any conditions as to whether the Bishop's seat be at Halifax or Wakefield.

John Wycliffe's condemnation by the Pope in five bulls, on June 11, 1377, was celebrated by a meeting held on Monday night in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Bishop of Meath. Amongst the speakers were the Rev. Canon Farrar, Dr. Angus, and Newman Hall.

The ceremony of "churching the Judges" at St. Paul's Cathedral took place on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, Vice-Chancellors Malins, Bacon, and Hall; Barons Pollock and Huddleston; and Justices Brett, Denman, Lindley, Hawkins, and Manisty. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were also there. The preacher was Bishop Piers Claughton.

The executive committee for the completion of St. Paul's, which had suspended all proceedings for nearly three years, met last Saturday at the Chapter House. It was resolved unanimously "that it is desirable, with the funds now in hand, exceeding £40,000, to carry into effect as far as possible the wishes of Sir Christopher Wren by decorating the dome with mosaic, in a similar style to the dome of St. Peter's at Rome."

The annual meeting of the London Diocesan Lay Helpers' Association, whose object is to assist the clergy gratuitously, especially those of poor and populous parishes, in various branches of their parochial work, was held on Tuesday evening in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P. The report stated the number of members as 2803, of which number 116 hold the Bishop's commission as lay members.

Dr. Claughton was on Tuesday enthroned as Bishop of St. Albans. Some particulars of the ceremony are given in another column. Mr. Booth, the organist, conducted the musical arrangements.

On the 7th inst. the Bishop of Exeter consecrated the new Church of St. Michael, Torquay. It is intended to serve the Pimlico district, and it has cost about £6000. It is in the Early English style; and it owes its origin to the late Prebendary Harris, Vicar of St. Luke's, who opened a mission chapel, and to the labours of the Curate-in-Charge, the Rev. H. M. Patch, by whom the nucleus thus formed has been developed into a regularly-organised congregation.

The Church of St. George, Millom, was consecrated on the 28th ult. by the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Countess of Lonsdale in July, 1874, is in the Early English style, and will accommodate 500 persons. It has cost, with the vicarage, about £13,000, towards which the proprietors of the Millom Ironworks have given £7186. The late Earl of Lonsdale presented a site of five acres for the church, vicarage, and burial-ground. The east window has been given by Sir J. Ramsden; and a pulpit of white sandstone, with marble panels, by Colonel Bourne, M.P.

Some testimonials to clergymen are reported in the *Guardian*.—The Rev. F. C. Master, on leaving the curacy of Christ Church, Battersea, has received from the chief members of the congregation a magnificent clock, with a note for £10, and a handsome gold pencil-case from the pupil-teachers.—The Rev. W. Clarke and his wife, on his resignation of Winham vicarage, have been presented with silver coffee-pot and sugar-basin by the parishioners, with address, signed by 180, expressive of deep concern at his resignation of the pastoral charge.—The Rev. R. P. Bent, M.A., on resigning the chaplaincy of Gothenburg for the rectory of Tickencote, Rutland, has received a silver centrepiece, with the following inscription: "To the Rev. Robert Paul Bent, from the members of the British congregation, Gothenburg, as a token of their esteem, and with their best wishes for his happiness in his new home."

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Commemoration Day was celebrated on Wednesday, when the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the Bishop of Winchester; Lord Coleridge; the Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross, M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir Henry Thornton, K.C.B.; and Mr. John Evans, F.R.S. Mr. Dallin delivered the Creweian oration, and the prize compositions were recited.

The Chancellor's prizes have been awarded as follows:—Latin Verse, A. D. Godley, Scholar of Balliol; Latin Essay, O. P. Lucas, B.A., Exhibitioner of Balliol; English Essay, R. J. Alexander, B.A., Brasenose. The Newdigate Prize, for an English poem, has been awarded to J. Brooks, Merton. The Gaisford Prize for Greek Verse to S. G. Hamilton, Scholar of Balliol; and the Gaisford Prize for Greek Prose to A. E. Haigh, Scholar of Corpus. The electors for the Pusey and Elleston Scholarships have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Mr. G. H. B. Wright, B.A., of Queen's College, to the scholarship. They have also recommended E. J. Perry, of Winchester College, for a present of books. For the Turnicott Hebrew Scholarship no candidate appeared.

The following Class Lists have been issued:—
Final School of Natural Science.—Class I.: A. W. H. Adrian, Christ Church; G. R. Christie, Magdalen; O. W. Clark, St. Edmund Hall; W. F. Evans and O. Evans, Jesus; J. J. Taylor, Christ Church.
Final School of Jurisprudence.—Class I.: F. A. Milne, Keble; A. A. Frankerd, Worcester.
Final School of Modern History.—Class I.: H. O. Arnold, University; G. E. Buckle, New; T. H. Childs, E. L. Fanshawe, and V. W. C. Hamlyn, Balliol; A. Hassall, Trinity; T. R. E. Holmes, Christ Church; B. Lodge, Balliol; J. C. Potter, Christ Church; C. H. Simpkinson, Balliol; W. H. Woodward, Christ Church.
Final Mathematical School.—Class I.: E. H. Hayes, Balliol; J. R. Maguire, Merton; A. B. Wakeley, Corpus.

CAMBRIDGE.

From among the gentlemen who offered themselves as candidates for the Esquire-Bachelship, vacant by the death of Mr. Godfray, Mr. Wace has been elected.

Mr. C. C. Cumberbatch, Trinity, has passed in the first class, and Mr. C. F. Townley in the second class, of the special examination in mechanism and applied science.

A meeting of the trustees of Cavendish College was recently held at Devonshire House, to appoint a warden, and Mr. John Cox, Fellow of Trinity, was elected out of several candidates.

Mr. S. R. Wilson, B.A. (Seventh Wrangler in 1877), has been elected to a Fellowship at Sidney Sussex. Mr. W. N. Shaw, B.A. (First Class in Natural Sciences Tripos, 1877), has been elected to a Fellowship at Emmanuel. At Christ's the following have been elected to Open Scholarships before commencing residence:—For Classics and Mathematics—£60, Williams; £50, Harvey and Robinson; £30, Heslop, Morris, Newman, and Temperley. For Natural Science—£60, Ward; £50, Pigeon. The Burney Prize has been adjudged to H. R. Knipe, LL.B., of Trinity.

The lists of those who have passed the various examinations for the ordinary degree have been published.

DURHAM.

The Rev. J. Atkinson, M.A., has been nominated to represent the Fellows in the Senate of the University; and the Rev. J. Cundill, B.D., has been nominated to represent Convocation in the Senate of the University.

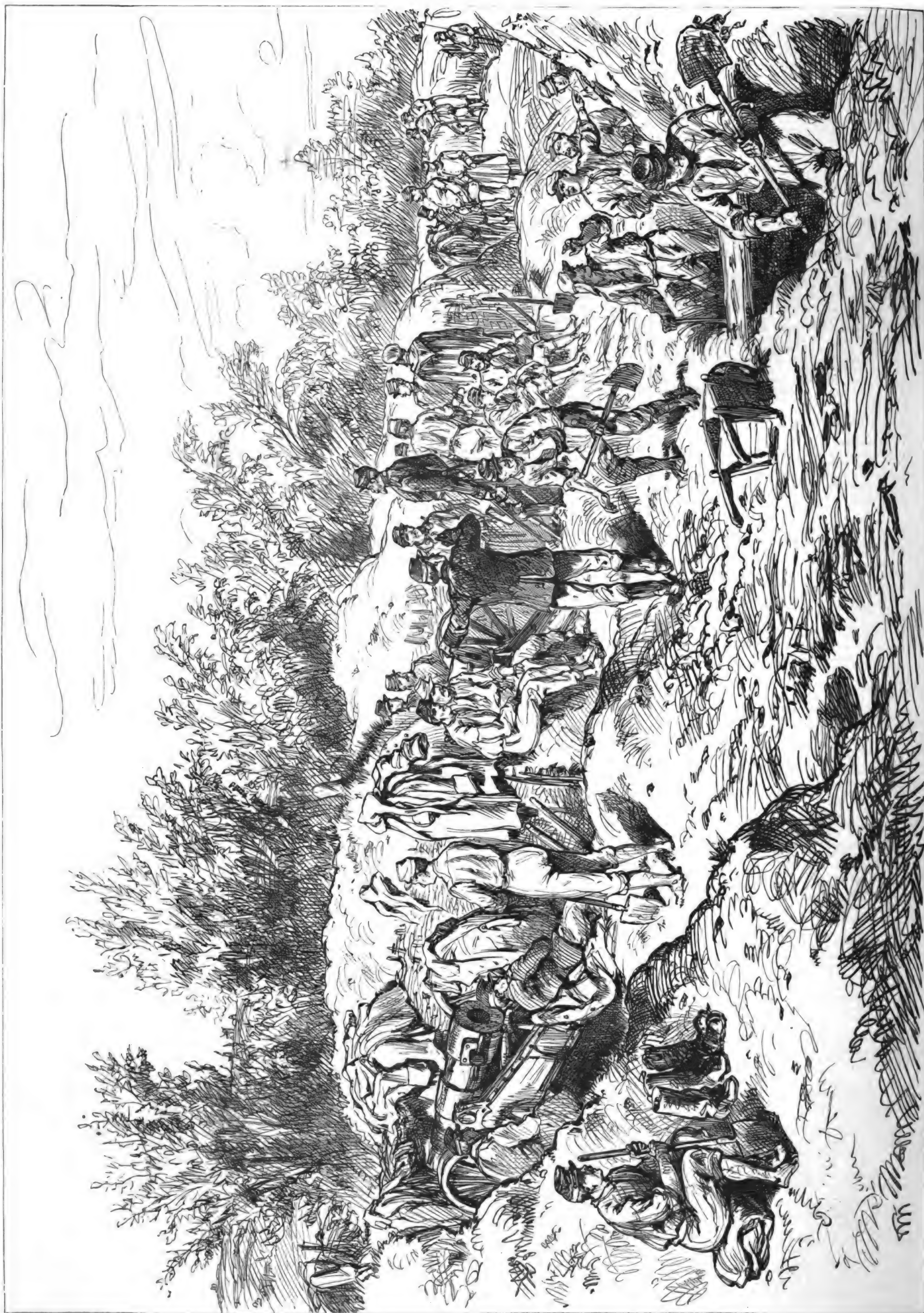
The University Mathematical Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. F. W. Sanderson, Hatfield Hall; and the University Classical Scholarship to Mr. M. W. Mitchell, University College. The Long Reading Prize has been awarded to Mr. R. E. R. Jesse, University College.

On St. Barnabas's Day a large company assembled at Merchant Taylors' to hear the "speeches." The Master (Mr. Samuel Mason) and the wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company presided. It was announced that three scholarships belonging to the Company at St. John's had been awarded to Messrs. Marr, Lawrence, and Perry; the Dr. Andrew's Exhibition to St. John's, to Mr. G. W. Ellis; the Parkin Exhibition for the best mathematician now leaving for Cambridge, to Mr. G. R. Alston; Sir James Tyler's elocution prize, to Mr. Marr, who also obtained the Gilpin prize for good conduct.

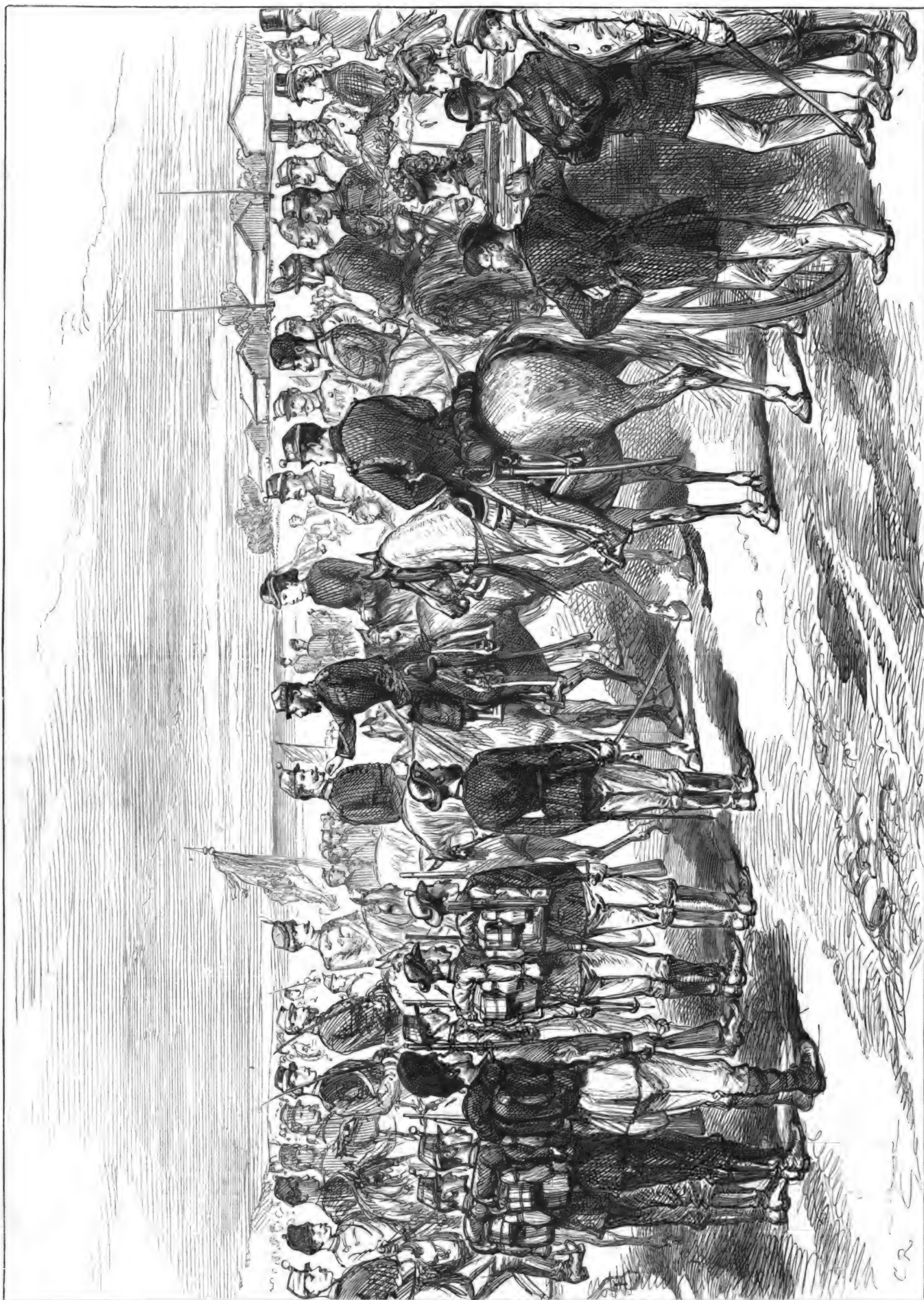
The biennial Old Pauline dinner is to take place on July 2 next at Willis's Rooms. The chair will be taken by Mr. Arthur Shelly Eddis, Q.C. Mr. Dorset Eccles, of the British Museum, is again acting as principal hon. secretary.

New Foundation Day was observed at Mill-hill School on Wednesday, in the presence of a large number of visitors, amongst whom were Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, Sir Walter Elliot, and many old pupils. The prizes to the scholars, which now number about 160, were distributed by Mr. Justice Lush.

The foundation-stone of the new buildings in connection with the Bristol Grammar School was laid on Monday morning on a convenient site in Tyndall's Park, adjoining the suburbs of Clifton, Redland, and Colham, by the chairman of the governing body, Mr. Herbert Thomas.



THE WAR: CONSTRUCTING A RUSSIAN BATTERY ON THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE, AT OLTENITZA.
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA DECORATING SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN UNDER FIRE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Lacking measures of vital interest, noble Lords have concerned themselves with a variety of social questions. Yesterday week Earl Deleware, seeing that during the last four years no less than 100,000 accidents had occurred in industrial occupations, thought it opportune to move for returns on the subject, but withdrew his motion on Earl Beauchamp expressing an opinion that useless expense would be incurred in obtaining the returns. Both the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon then expressed their satisfaction that the railway companies were bestirring themselves to provide a due amount of brake-power on their lines. On Monday Royal assent was given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund and several other bills; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon introduced a number of verbal amendments to the Burials Bill, in addition to the Earl of Portsmouth's amendment, altered to suit the views of the Government; and the Marquis of Salisbury, in a speech studiously moderate, endeavoured to remove from the mind of Lord de Mauley the suspicions he entertained as to Russia's designs on India. Lord de Mauley's motion was for the appointment of a British Consul somewhere in Central Asia; but the noble Lord was reassured by the Marquis of Salisbury's statement that the Government were not blind to the value of his suggestion. Lord Truro showed some perturbation of mind at the alleged acts of highway robbery on Blackheath; and, although Earl Beauchamp explained that the police would be on the alert to prevent a repetition of the outrages, Lord Redesdale suggested that it would be safest for travellers across the heath to provide themselves with revolvers. On Tuesday the Crown Office Bill, Quarter Sessions Boroughs Bill, the Local Government Provisional Orders (Altrincham, &c.) Gas Bill, and the Local Government Gas Provisional Orders (Penrith, &c.) Bill were read the second time.

On Thursday Lord Redesdale called attention to a book entitled "The Priest on Absolution," privately printed and at the disposal of clergymen called the "Society of the Holy Cross," being, as he stated, a body of Churchmen who held extreme opinions. It advocated frequent confession, the doctrine of the intercession of the Virgin Mary, and taught that the priest could absolve from sin and its consequences here and hereafter. Another work, entitled "The Priest on Prayer," had been sent to him. This book contained doctrines repugnant alike to the Rubric and to pure Christianity. He wished to know whether the attention of the Rev. Bench had been directed to these books. The Archbishop of Canterbury said the use of the books was a cause of great grief. No one could read the first referred to without a blush, and it was a disgrace to any body of the clergy to patronise it. He believed that those who circulated it brought themselves within the penalty of the law. The Bishop of Gloucester also strongly condemned the work. Lord Oranmore and Browne and the Earl of Harrowby having expressed opinions of a similar character, the latter warning heads of families against allowing "Holy Cross" clergymen to enter their doors, the subject dropped.

COMMONS.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in allusion to questions by Lord Robert Montagu and Mr. Whalley, strove to impress upon the House yesterday week that it was inexpedient to put isolated queries respecting the attitude taken by the Government in reference to the Suez Canal. Various members of the Ministry having exhibited their versatility by disposing of a diversity of questions, Mr. P. A. Taylor introduced his annual motion:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to give greater facilities for the recreation and instruction of the people by opening for some hours on Sundays the national museums and galleries.

Lord F. Hervey, in seconding the motion, dwelt upon the fact that Sunday was the only day when the majority of the people had a chance of seeing the museums and picture-galleries. Colonel Beresford as stoutly opposed the motion; and Mr. A. M'Arthur thought there was too much labour in London on Sundays already. Mr. Locke, on the other hand, ranged himself on the side of Mr. Taylor, who found his most formidable opponent in Mr. W. H. Smith. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in speaking both in the capacity of a member of the House representing a large constituency and as to some extent representing the Government, said that while he acquiesced in the view that national museums or picture-galleries were better places of Sunday resort than the public-house, maintained that a different question was raised by the motion. He argued that the motion threatened Sunday as a day of rest. He believed that the observance of Sunday as a day of rest had contributed largely to the power and prosperity of this country, and he trusted that, upon this and upon other occasions, the House of Commons would not do anything to diminish the hold which Sunday had upon the minds of the people. Mr. Forster, in enrolling himself as a recruit in the ranks of Mr. Taylor's supporters, answered Mr. Smith to the effect that he did not think that, when people could see the pictures at Hampton Court, and hear the bands play in the parks, they would be doing anything new in accepting this motion. As to Sunday play leading to Sunday work, substitutes might be provided for the attendants at the museums. On the division, Mr. Taylor's motion was rejected by 229 to 87 votes. The rest of the sitting was occupied by the discussion of Mr. Delahanty's suggestion regarding the Currency Laws, Sir E. Wilmot's plea for more rapid action in the High Court of Justice, and Captain Nolan's grievance as to postal delays in Ireland, and by a colloquy between Mr. Whalley and the Speaker apropos of the hon. member for Peterborough being called to order for persisting in his request that Mr. De Morgan should be heard at the bar of the House, and for again dwelling upon the expenses of the Tichborne prosecution.

On Monday Sir George Bowyer having asked the Attorney-General whether the promoters of the Federal Associations at Birmingham had not rendered themselves liable to prosecution under the statute 39 George III., Mr. Chamberlain made a palpable hit by inquiring of the hon. and learned gentleman whether the Act would not also apply to the National Union of Conservative Associations. Whereupon the Attorney-General, answering in the same vein, suggested that the most effective way to test the legality of the Birmingham Association would be for Sir George Bowyer to prefer an indictment against the hon. member for Birmingham. Major O'Gorman considerably relieved the tedium of the evening, firstly, by his epigrammatic defence of the Fenian convicts when Captain Pim had vainly and with some naïveté asked the Home Secretary whether he could hold out any hope of the release of the Fenian prisoners provided they gave their word never again to participate directly or indirectly in treasonable practices. Later on, some time was taken up with the discussion of Mr. Butt's fruitless motion for an Irish Board presided over by a responsible Minister sitting in Parliament—a desideratum which the Secretary for Ireland explained that he himself supplied—and then yet another Irish matter, the Irish Constabulary, occupied the attention of the House before the haven of Committee of Supply could be reached by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then Major O'Gorman again excited hilarity by his good-humoured argument for the

retention by Ireland of the 1500 guineas expended in the shape of Queen's Plates. Lord A. Churchill had moved that the Irish Vote should be curtailed by this sum; but his Lordship was placed in a minority of 108.

On Tuesday Mr. Bourke discreetly informed Lord R. Montagu that it would be inexpedient to enlighten him as to the ability or inability of Egypt to pay the coupons on the Egyptian Unified Debt. Various clauses of the Prisons Bill having been adopted, there arose a debate of especial interest from the fact that it was enriched by a powerful speech from Mr. Bright. Sir E. Wilmot moved that, while it was not possible at the present time to remove the penalty of death altogether from the Statute Book, it was desirable to consider whether the laws under which offenders were liable to capital punishment should not undergo revision. To this Mr. Pease moved an amendment affirming that it was expedient to abolish the penalty of death and substitute penal servitude for life. The hon. member found a seconder in Sir H. Jackson; and the speeches throughout were of a high order. The Attorney-General opposed motion and amendment alike. Mr. Bright delivered an address of sustained eloquence and power in warm advocacy of the abolition of capital punishment, a measure to which the Solicitor-General was adverse, whilst Sir William Harcourt was in favour of it. On a division the amendment was negatived by 105, and the motion by 69 votes.

On Wednesday Mr. Mitchell-Henry's bill for rendering the registration of electors an easier matter in Ireland was read the second time on the withdrawal of Mr. Plunket's amendment; Mr. Hubbard's Crossed Cheques Bill was rejected by a majority of 109; and one or two measures were advanced a stage.

The commencement of the proceedings on Thursday was marked by a debate of a somewhat warm and enlivening character. Mr. Richard Smyth, who was the father of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, asked the Government to afford him facilities for the passing of the measure, the Select Committee to which it had been referred, at the instance of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, having reported in its favour. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, although he was fully aware of the great interest attaching to this bill in Ireland, he could not take the responsibility, in the present backward state of the Government business, of fixing a day for the further progress of the measure. Mr. Smyth complained of the conduct of the Government in relation to this question, and insinuated that it had broken faith with him. Having concluded by a motion for the adjournment of the House, there ensued a general discussion, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright severally urged upon the Government even to strain a point for the purpose of settling the question involved. Sir W. Lawson expressed himself as willing to waive his right to a certain Wednesday for the consideration of his permissive bill, if the Government would afford facilities for the passing of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, by making it a Government measure. The right hon. gentleman made no response to this offer, and after some further discussion the subject dropped. In reply to Mr. Gourley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the substance of the communications received from the Government of Russia relative to the intimation of her Majesty's Government forbidding the exercise of belligerent rights on the Suez Canal during the continuance of the present war, was to the effect that the Russian Government would neither blockade, nor interrupt, nor menace in any manner the navigation of the canal. Her Majesty's Government had not received any communication on the subject from the Porte or the Khedive of Egypt. Sir C. Adderley informed Lord Easington that the Egyptian Government had placed £200 in the hands of the Board of Trade to reward the crews of two English vessels who had gallantly assisted an English corvette in distress, and he understood that they proposed to give a further reward. Mr. R. Smyth gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, having regard to the action taken by the Government and the decision of the Select Committee on the bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in Ireland, he would afford an opportunity for discussing a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, it would be highly detrimental to public interests should her Majesty's Government allow the question involved to remain unsettled for another year. One more night was occupied in the consideration of the Prisons Bill, in respect to which there appeared upon the notice paper about three pages more of amendments. The chief opponents, however, evincing a disposition to relax their efforts, the Government were enabled to make considerable progress in the measure.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the demand made on our space by the Ascot Meeting, it is impossible to pass over the pleasant days spent at Sandown Park last week without a word or two. The weather was simply perfect, and, in many ways, the members' inclosure at Esher compares favourably with the more famous lawns at Ascot or Goodwood. The "fair women and brave men" are there, but not in such overpowering numbers as at the more famous rendezvous we have mentioned, and we can stroll about in comfort on the beautiful turf, or under the shade of the trees which form such a fine background to the scene. Then the band, which is always engaged on the great days, forms an additional attraction, and, under all the circumstances, it is not surprising that the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, are constant visitors. The sport last week was fairly good, but might, we think, be greatly improved. At present the course is not well adapted for short-distance races, and yet the card is almost entirely made up of half-mile and five-furlong spins. We would suggest the occasional introduction of a good cup, to be run for over two miles or two miles and a half. Large fields of hunters—which are really racehorses under a different name—frequently run the first-named distance at Sandown, and there is no reason why such a race as we suggest should not prove a great success. We cannot take leave of the meeting without comment on the great form shown by Constable, who secured no less than six out of the eight races in which he took part during the two days. His victory on Paramatta was most remarkable, as he fairly outjockeyed a comparatively old hand like Newhouse.

The heavy rain which fell on Monday evening was all that was wanted to make the opening day at Ascot quite perfect, as it proved amply sufficient to lay the dust, cool the air, and render the course beautiful "going." The Ascot Tuesday has always furnished the very best day's racing of the entire year, and we doubt if there have ever previously been so many people present on the opening day. The Royal party arrived in state just before the first race was run. This was the Trial Stakes, in which old Thorn was backed against the field, but he stopped to nothing under his welter weight at the distance, and Plaisance won easily from Breechloader. The Gold Vase produced the most interesting race of the day, being selected for the first appearance of Rosebery since his great handicap victories. He scarcely, however, looked quite up to the mark, and it was rumoured that he had been beaten in his trial. Skylark, on the contrary,

was a perfect picture, looking bigger and more muscular than on any previous occasion. The other runners included Dalham, who was somewhat out of his distance, and the fourth and fifth in the Derby, Rhidorroch and Altire. The last named ran well until they were fairly in the straight, when he was headed by Rosebery, who held the lead to the distance, at which point Skylark shot out full of running, and won in a canter. The Prince of Wales's Stakes appeared little short of a certainty for Glen Arthur, who claimed the maiden allowance, and Lord Falmouth wisely declined to run Silvio, who would have had to concede the second in the Derby no less than 16 lb. Belphebe, who had 12 lb. the worst of the weights with Glen Arthur, was never dangerous; but the latter had to gallop to beat the Thane colt, who made nearly the whole of the running. We were glad to see that Dodge again rode the winner, as we consider that his performance in the Derby deserved the warmest praise, instead of the severe criticism which it generally received. One of the most interesting events of the day was the Queen's Stand Plate, which was virtually a match between Springfield and Ecossais. Mr. Houldsworth's grand colt, who was never defeated last season, had the worst of the weights; but he brought Ecossais along at a cracking pace from the start, and had him fairly beaten at the distance. A poor field of nine contested the Ascot Stakes, Getroffen (5 st. 10 lb.), a three-year-old Blue Gown filly, being made a great favourite. She, however, was out of it a long way from home, and a rattling finish between those old opponents, Chypre (7 st. 3 lb.) and Finis (7 st. 7 lb.), resulted in favour of the former by half a length. Attalus, backed against the field in a Biennial, only got home by a head after a desperate race with Gaberlunzio; and the victory of Correggio over Morning Star enabled T. Osborne to score his third victory for Mr. Houldsworth.

There was again a very large attendance on Wednesday, and backers generally had a good time of it. Placida had really nothing to beat in the Fernhill Stakes; and Jeannette, a filly by Lord Clifden—Chevisance, who came from Heath House with a great reputation, cantered away from four others in a Triennial. After his great bid for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, Strathmore, the newly-named Thane colt, was naturally made a very hot favourite for the Hunt Cup, in which he had only 5 st. 10 lb. to carry. He got well away, and showed in front for a couple of hundred yards; but we suppose that he is not a boy's horse, as, after going that distance, he was never dangerous, and Cradle (6 st. 4 lb.) had little trouble in beating Sutton (7 st. 7 lb.) and Prince George (6 st. 12 lb.). Whitebait (8 st.) ran very well indeed, and Helena (6 st. 3 lb.) also finished well up. The result of the Coronation Stakes seems to show that Lady Golightly is completely out of form, for Belphebe had no trouble in giving her 7 lb. and a handsome beating into the bargain. With only Touchet and Chevron to oppose him, Rob Roy had merely an exercise canter for a Biennial over the Old Mile; but the Ascot Derby produced a most interesting race. Silvio and Glen Arthur fought their Epsom battle over again at level weights, and a large number of backers once more supported Morier, who received 17 lb. from each of the first-named pair. Half way up the straight the Two Thousand impostor was beaten, and Silvio confirmed the truth of his Derby running by a gallant victory over Zucchero and Glen Arthur.

The result of the competition for the Gold Cup on Thursday was that Petrarch won by a length, Skylark being second, and Coomassie third. The time, by Benson's chronograph, was 4 min. 33 sec. For the Fifteenth Biennial Stakes Placida beat Laura; Springfield was first in the Fourteenth Biennial; Bellicent in the New Stakes; Trappist in the Windsor Handicap; and in the All-Aged Stakes Ecossais beat Trappist.

The serious illness of Admiral Rous cast a gloom over the opening day at Ascot; but we are happy to say that the latest bulletins are of a more reassuring character, and there is reason to hope that he may shortly be pronounced out of danger.

Mr. Gee's breeding stud was disposed of at Dewhurst Lodge on Saturday last; and, though it is a matter of great regret that such a grand collection of mares should be dispersed, we note with satisfaction that most of them will remain in this country. No one would give the reserve price of 4000 gs. for Mandragora, Repulse, or Formosa, and they will remain at their old quarters, with Citadel, who was also bought in. The highest prices were reached by Agility (3300 gs.), Idalia (1050 gs.), Lady Dewhurst (1200 gs.), Summer's Eve (1300 gs.), Violet (1750 gs.), and Virtue (2000 gs.). Mr. Blenkiron luckily gave 8000 gs. for Scottish Chief; and the total amount realised was something like 37,000 gs.

Lack of space warns us that we must content ourselves with a bare record of the cricket-matches of the past few days. Last week the M.C.C. and Ground, for which the Hon. A. Lytton made 101 and 20, beat Lancashire by 145 runs; and Gloucestershire defeated Surrey by nine wickets. No less than three county matches have already taken place this week. Gloucestershire has scored a victory over Sussex by 84 runs; a good contest between Middlesex and Surrey ended in favour of the latter by four wickets; and Nottingham beat Lancashire by 45 runs, both teams collapsing in the most extraordinary manner in their second innings.

Keen and Cooper met for the thirteenth time over a mile course at Lillie-bridge on Monday. They both rode 55-in. bicycles, and the former won easily in 3 min. 4½ sec., the fastest time ever made at these grounds.

A very important match was decided on Monday last between J. Higgins and T. Blackman, who sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £200 a side. Long odds were laid on the latter, who seemed, however, to be all abroad in his steering, and fouled Higgins, in whose favour the race was given.

The New Thames Yacht Club sailed its matches for schooners and yawls on the 7th inst., the course being from Gravesend round the Mouse Light-ship and back. Mr. M'Leay's Jullianar and Mr. Lampson's Miranda won the two £100 prizes, and Mr. Williams's Surf took the £50 prize.

In the matches of the Royal Thames Yacht Club for schooners and yawls on the 8th inst. Mr. Jessop's Florida won the £100 prize for yawls of 100 tons and upwards, and Mr. Freke's Veronica that for £50 for yawls of 50 tons. Mr. Lampson's Miranda and Mr. Taylor's Sea Belle carried off the £100 and £50 prizes respectively for schooners of over 100 tons. The result of the annual match at Dover of this club on Monday was that Mr. Borwick's Neva won the £100 prize, and that the £50 prizes were taken by Mr. Jessop's Florida and Mr. Wood's Corinne.

The yawl and schooner races of the Royal London Yacht Club came off on Saturday. The prizes in the races were £75, and the course from Gravesend to the Mouse and back, a distance of fifty-five miles. The Sea Belle won the schooner race, and the Surf the yawl race.

The fifteenth annual sailing-match for topsail and spritsail barges took place on the 7th inst. between Erith and the Nore. The first prize for topsails was won by the Challenger, and that for spritsails by the Anglo-Norman.

The Extra Supplement.

"SALUT AUX BLESSÉS!"

This picture, by the French artist Edouard Detaille, was exhibited at the Paris Salon des Beaux Arts, and was justly admired for the dramatic skill and effectiveness of its grouping, and the force of character and expression developed in such a variety of soldierly figures. It may be considered as a work appealing to the same kind of popular sympathy as those of a well-known English female artist, to whom we beg to offer our most respectful congratulations, this week, upon changing her name from Miss Elizabeth Thompson to Mrs. W. F. Butler. The interest that is naturally felt, in every country of the world, in the fortunes of soldiers while employed on active service in the field, depends of course upon their continual risk of being killed or wounded. Such is the obvious source of the great attraction which has been found in "The Roll-Call," and in the pictures referring to Inkerman and Balaklava, lately placed before the view of London spectators. The subject of this picture, which has proved successful at Paris, is not less suggestive of genuine feelings of enthusiasm, and sentiments of manly valour and fidelity to the stern behests of duty. The veteran general officer in high military command, surrounded by his staff, pays a graceful homage to the sad procession of the wounded, leaving the battle-field for the nearest temporary hospital. If he were their King or Emperor, he could do no less, and he would scarcely do more, to mark his approbation of their conduct.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[SIXTH NOTICE.]

As a "conversation-piece," in that style which has yielded so rich a crop of laurels to Mr. James Tissot, attention will be attracted to Mr. Carl Hoff's "Tales of Two Conquests" (332). A young officer comes home from the American war (that of the last century, *bien entendu*). He is explaining on a map the episodes of the campaign at Saratoga or Savannah to an elderly gentleman; and the elderly gentleman has a young and lovely daughter, who listens, not unmoved, to a recital of the gallant young officer's adventures by flood and field. Given, in addition, some very well-painted furniture and accessories, and the *mise-en-scène* of Mr. Carl Hoff's picture is complete. It is the old story of Othello, Desdemona, and Brabantio over again, and, moreover, told very gracefully and effectively. Mr. G. Pope's "Daily Bread" (355), a pretty widow painting hard in her studio for the support of her olive-branches, is full of sentiment—not of the mawkish kind—and is distinguished by firm drawing and skilful massing of light and shade. There is a wonderful amount of careful architectural draughtsmanship in Mr. Walter Logsdail's "South Porch, Lincoln Cathedral" (367), the finish in the details of which is wellnigh as minute as that of Steinwyck's; and Mr. John O'Connor has a surprisingly clever effect of aerial perspective in "High Level Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Evening" (368). Mr. Phil. R. Morris's "Heir of the Manor" is a charmingly-painted scene in some ancestral park, with a very brave little boy not at all frightened at being suddenly confronted by a herd of deer. Why should he be terrified? The manor will be his; the park and deer will be his—that is to say, if no accidents happen—in fee simple, to have and to hold for him and his heirs for ever. It is seldom that we have seen so delectable a pictorial exposition on the law of primogeniture as Mr. Phil. R. Morris has here given us. Let us also mention with commendation Mr. Lowes Dickenson's powerful but refined portrait of "the late Sir George Essex Honyman, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas" (381), and Mr. John Scott's very tenderly treated "In Pensive Thought" (385). Miss Hilda Montalba's "Swedish Peasants in Church" (386) is a vigorous composition, full of earnest thought and skilful execution; and there is ambition of the most exalted kind, the practical fulfilment of which, however, is scarcely equal to its execution, in Mr. F. A. Bridgman's "Pharisee and Publican" (391). An excellent transcript of the bold, rocky, almost savage, "scar" scenery of the north country is Mr. Alfred W. Hunt's "On the Coast of Yorkshire" (390); and dexterous drawing, exquisite harmony of colour, and much quaintness of character distinguish Mr. Cecil G. Lawson's "View from Don Saltero's Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, temp. 1770" (396). Mr. Keeley Halowell's "Rome from the Sistina" (425) is broadly but somewhat carelessly picturesque; and Mr. Walter Logsdail exhibits another admirable piece of architectural painting in "His Last Vespers" (434). There is an effective story told, moreover, in this Gothic interior, with the stalls of the cathedral choir crowded with clerics gathered round a dying prelate. Miss A. F. Mutrie asserts her long held supremacy as a queen among floral painters (the king of whom this year is undoubtedly M. H. Fantin) in "Wild Flowers of South America" (435); and Mr. J. G. Naish shows remarkable energy in "Life-Boat Returning: a Sea to Starboard" (438). Against Mr. H. Moore's elaborate and generally superb "Loss of a Barge in Yarmouth Roads" (489) the only objection which can possibly be urged is that the sea resembles the storm-tossed German Ocean far less than it does a mass of immobile, albeit highly heaped, cotton wool, of a dingy grey in hue. Mr. J. W. Oakes, A.R.A., contributes a very good landscape, "A Quiet Morning in Early Autumn" (443); and there is a great deal of *verve* and spirit in Miss Jane Escombe's "An Etoher Biting" (445). The canvas is, perhaps, slightly too extensive for the subject treated. Mr. Andrew MacCallum is at his best in "Untrodden Snow: within Three Miles of Charing-cross" (447); and all the delicacy, harmony, studious appreciation of highest art, and, alas! all the disappointing slightness of handling which so conspicuously mark the productions of Mr. A. Moore, are visible in his delightful yet inadequate "Reader" (469). If we prefer against this accomplished master the reproach of inadequacy we do so without in the slightest degree disparaging either his genius or his power. The first is unmistakably manifest in every touch of his pencil; but the last, through the paleness of his chiaroscuro and the attenuation of his colour, he only allows us to guess at or to suspect. Tintoretto might paint fans for ladies once in a way; and there is no harm in Giorgione stooping now and again to conquer fame by the execution of a miniature; but one would not have liked to see the great Venetian masters always occupied by such trifles; and, *ceteris paribus*, the same remark may be applied to Mr. A. Moore. Of Mr. W. W. Oulless's continuously increasing power of execution as a portraitist we have already spoken, and can only repeat that his astonishing faculty of vigorous modelling and concentration of expression are most brilliantly shown in "The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., M.P., Recorder of London" (496). There is one thing, however, which, to our thinking, Mr. W. W. Oulless would do well to avoid, and that is a tendency to blackness in his shadows. Titian and Velasquez were enabled, through long experience, to make splendid use of black in their portraits; but Mr. W. W. Oulless has not yet come, pictorially, to the complexion of Don Diego de Velasquez or of

Messer Tiziano Vecellio. Another picture very much in the style of Mr. Tissot's "waterside" comedies is Mr. J. Napier Hemy's "Nautical Argument" (517); and there is plenty of the raciest humour, and of good painting besides, in Mr. J. Watson Nicol's Jacobean pipe-smoking epicurean, practically illustrating the old saw, "When a man's single he lives at his ease" (516). Certainly, Mr. J. Watson Nicol, single blessedness may, under certain circumstances, be productive of much physical and mental ease; but we have heard, nevertheless, that bachelors living in chambers, not only in the Jacobean but in the Victorian era, are apt, even when suffering from such trifling ailments as toothache or a cold in the head, to be exceedingly miserable. There is much cleverness, but also a *souçon* of affectation, in M. Charles Gogin's "Andante Amoroso" (565). The hue of the red spinet in this work is decidedly displeasing. Mr. G. F. Watts's "Dove" (566) passes, we frankly confess, our comprehension. It is doubtless full of fine qualities; but those qualities are beyond our ken. Our godfathers and godmothers gave us the name, not of Oedipus but of Davus, and we are unable to solve the ornithological riddle propounded by the distinguished Academician in his "Dove." There is nothing, on the other hand, enigmatical or mystical in Mr. W. Holyoake's charming "sweethearting" picture (611), bearing the poetic epigraph:—

"'Twas ever so! 'twas ever so!
Lovers' vows are traced in snow."

We have heard that defendants in breach of promise of marriage cases have been heard to express a wish that lovers' vows when inscribed on paper were all written in ink warranted to fade at the expiration of a fortnight. Mr. Holyoake's hero will never, we hope, occupy the painful position of a defendant; but he has been worldly-wise enough to write his "little language" (as Dean Swift termed the most idiotic and the most fascinating form of parlance in the world) on a material warranted to melt after exposure to half an hour's sunshine. The picture, albeit painfully suggestive of man's hypocrisy and woman's weakness, is a very pretty one, most delicately painted.

THE BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION.

The Fifth annual "Black and White" Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, has been recently opened; and, among the 599 works in charcoal, chalk, crayon, pen and ink, indian ink, sepia, copper-plate etching and dry point which cover the walls of the saloon known as the Dudley Gallery, there are very many examples of really a high degree of merit. Conspicuous among these are three superbly drawn and finished heads in chalk by Mr. Frederick R. Burton (23, 260, 391), which may be qualified as real triumphs of design and manipulation; to say nothing of their usefulness as models to all young students in the much-neglected art of draughtsmanship in "black and white." Mr. R. W. Macbeth has a very powerful composition, seemingly in monochrome *gouache*, "A hot day in Hyde Park;" Mr. Cave Thomas sends a stately cartoon, "Fud between Guelph and Ghibelline" (52); and M. A. de Neuville has a wonderfully spirited little pen drawing, "A Garde Mobile" (83). Mr. R. Caldecott's "Sketches at Monaco" are clever, but trivial; and, while the artist tries his best to be comic, he frequently misses his point. Mr. T. Graham's "Mudlark," in charcoal (90), an admirably drawn study of a "wastrel," water-side girl, is one of the finest performances in the gallery; and there is much to admire in Mr. Joseph Knight's "On the West Coast" (96), a study in sepia. Of the pen-and-ink caricatures by Messrs. G. Du Maurier, Charles Keene, and Linley Sambourne it is needless to speak, as the excellence of those humorous performances, in the guise of wood-engravings in *Punch*, have long since been fully recognised. Mr. J. Wolf is almost "terrifically" praiseworthy in his charcoal studies of animals, and the "Midnight Meeting" (107) of two wild boars by moonlight, and in charcoal, is exceptionally forcible, intensely dramatic, and yet scrupulously faithful to nature. Mr. A. Legros, among other "exhibits" of varying merit, has a very spirited etched portrait of Cardinal Manning (129). The same artist's "Prisonnier" (191), in sepia, we fail to admire, notwithstanding its vigorous drawing and dashing effect. The "Prisonnier" has the torso of a Hercules and the legs of Tom Thumb, and looks altogether like a highly-glorified presentment of Mr. Daniel Quilp, from "The Old Curiosity Shop." A highly interesting drawing is Mr. Arthur Hawkesley's "Tomb of John Howard the Philanthropist, in the Desert near Kherson, Russia" (224); and all Mr. Briton Rivière's potency of design and expression are visible in "Actæon Devoured by his own Hounds" (233), a magnificent drawing in charcoal and chalk. There is exquisite feeling in Mr. Joseph Clark's "Left in Charge" (245), and an astonishing amount of elaborate execution must be recognised in Mr. James Tissot's etched portrait of "Mrs. N. * * *" (254). M. E. Meissonier, Honorary R.A., shows an amicable interest in the Black and White Exhibition by contributing a delicious little figure of a man smoking, "Le Fumeur" (254). The original drawing and the reproduction as an etching are in the same frame. Another "Left in Charge" subject (265), a baby in its cradle tenderly watched over by a bluff old peasant, has been executed in lamp-black with remarkable breadth of effect by Mr. Hubert Herkomer. Mr. Heywood Hard's "Study" (278) of a lion in body colour is very striking; and there is much originality in Mr. H. W. Bremer's pen drawing of "An Ancient City" (279). "Glen Head, Donegal" (318) is a fine chalk drawing by Mr. W. F. Stocks; and the indefatigable pencil of Sir John Gilbert, R.A., makes magisterial mark in "The Installation of Bolingbroke" (311). Mr. Samuel Read sends two designs (223, 270) executed for this Journal. Mr. J. Wolf is again "terrific" in his charcoal cartoon of "The Lion's Share" (425); and Mr. Cecil G. Lawson has produced a very tender and appreciative drawing in pen and ink, entitled "In Memoriam, 1875—a Study in a Sculptor's Garden at Chelsea" (348). To Mr. F. Hamilton Jackson's large charcoal study of "Boadicea" the Council of the Royal Academy has this year adjudged the medal for Design; thus, Mr. Jackson's work may, to a certain extent, be held as *hors concours*. There was, doubtless, something the matter with our optic nerve when we visited the Black and White Exhibition. Had it been otherwise, we should have been tempted to think that Boadicea's head was ill-set upon her shoulders, and that her arms seemed small and puny when contrasted with the muscular development of her lower limbs. The Exhibition likewise comprises drawings and etchings by, among others, Messrs. A. Barraud, H. Holiday, Carl Haag, H. Fantin, Charles Horsley, F. J. Sang, Edwin Edwards; Misses Guinness, Gow, Elias, and Thornycroft; and last, but not least, the redoubtable Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, who sends a pleasing study of "Sheep." It is remarkable that, among the three hundred celebrities, or thereabouts, seventy-two are foreigners, or bear names denoting a foreign origin.

MR. MILLAIS'S "EFFIE DEANS."

Mr. Millais's masterpiece this season is not to be found on the walls of the Royal Academy. His beautiful painting of "Effie Deans" is exhibited for the benefit of the Artists'

General Benevolent Institution in a secluded niche of the King-street Galleries, near Christy's. Passing through the gallery, wherein a bold landscape by Oakes commands admiration, and acquaintance may be pleasantly renewed with a seductive riverside scene by Fildes, and Macallum's bright picture of bonny Scottish lassies washing linen on the seacoast, the visitor finds that "Effie Deans" can be studied without the mind being distracted by other canvases, for the simple reason that it is screened off. No one can deny that this exquisitely natural portrayal of the winsome, albeit grief-stricken, "lily of St. Leonard's" is alike worthy the genius of painter and poet. There is much of poetry in the fascinating story of Effie Deans as told by Walter Scott in "The Heart of Midlothian;" and there is much of poetry in Mr. Millais's graceful delineation of the fair girl keeping tryst with the handsome outlaw who has betrayed her. The mute but eloquent language of lips, that would alone furnish ample material for a ballad. As Effie Deans stands silently sorrowful, with her arm resting on the low wall which separates her from Georgie Robertson, a slender hand supporting her pretty face, her sweet lips are parted, and there seems to linger on them the trace of the last quivering sob which made the blue upturned eyes glisten. It is in this sorrow-laden mouth, in the azure depths of tenderness in her appealing eyes, that the rare art of Mr. Millais is exemplified to a marked degree. The emotional pathos of the meeting is represented with all the greater force from being unexaggerated even by a hair's breadth. As a skilled actor heightens the effect of a touching situation by subduing his emotion—by allowing a half sob or a broken word alone to indicate the state of his innermost feelings—so the painter of "Effie Deans" by the simple truth of his treatment presents a faithful embodiment of the fair girl, whose pink jacket and mauve skirt may fade from one's memory, but whose sad, winsome face will long linger in our recollection. We may be wrong, but is there not a family likeness between Mr. Millais's "Huguenot" and this good-for-nothing Georgie Robertson, with overhanging Rob-Roy cap? Even he is not unconcerned at the ruin he has wrought. A hand of his rests caressingly on Effie's arm, and there may be a touch of softness in the eyes fixed upon her piteous face. Our attention may be called now and again to the somewhat hard features of the Faust of this Scottish Marguerite; but it is Effie Deans herself who is the centre of attraction. So rightly thinks her faithful collie, evidently brimful of sympathy for his young mistress, whom he wistfully regards. It is Effie on whom Millais has lavished his greatest care; and one of the most admired pictures of the London season, accordingly, is an exact counterfeit presentment of the Effie Deans whom the "Wizard of the North" first limned. The accessories of the mossy and fern-decked wall which parts the lovers, and the red-berried bush overhead, do but enhance the charm of "Effie Deans," to which delicate creation we would fain hope that Mr. Millais will paint a companion picture illustrating with equal truth the devoted sister, Jeannie Deans. We are glad to learn that the exhibition of this picture is likely to result in a substantial addition to the funds of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, of which Mr. John Everett Millais is the honorary secretary; and we are pleased to know the cause of art will be furthered yet more by the reproduction of "Effie Deans" in the shape of a steel-plate engraving by Mr. T. O. Barlow, A.R.A., who interpreted Mr. Millais's "Huguenot" with a fidelity which was attested by the world-wide circulation of the Engraving.

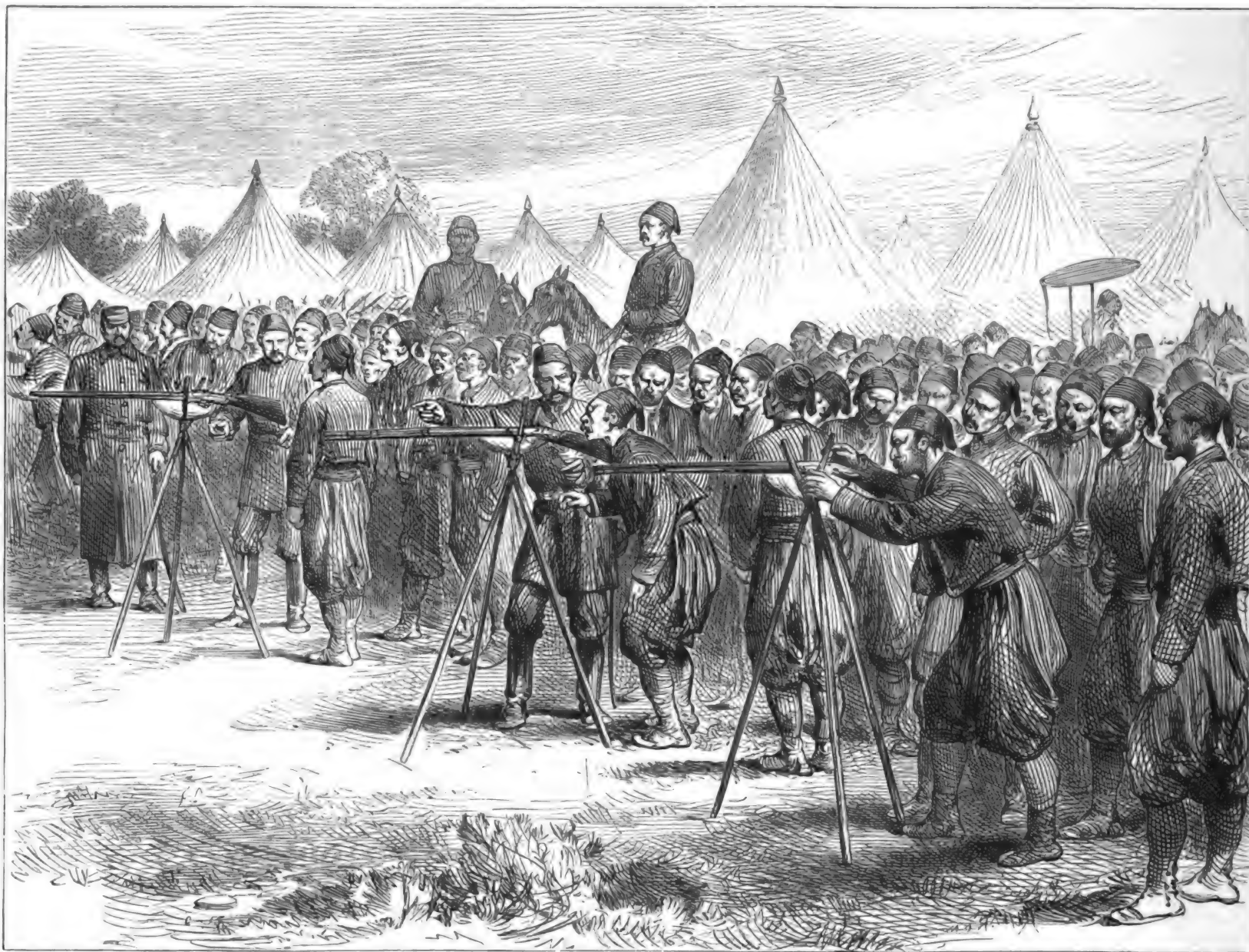
The council of the Art-Union of London have selected Mr. Brierly's picture of the morning after the fight between Sir Richard Grenville and a Spanish fleet, now in the exhibition of the Water-Colour Society, for engraving. The picture has been painted for Mr. W. G. Clarke, of Victoria, Australia.

An excellent facsimile reproduction in colours of H. A. Harper's celebrated picture, "Sinai, the Mount of God," has been published by Messrs. Lucas and Co. The original is on view at M'Lean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

The fifth distribution of prizes by the Imperial Art-Union will take place next July. Each subscriber of five shilling shares, besides having the chances of the drawing, will be entitled to a charming chromolithograph entitled "The Missing Spectacles." This humorous picture shows grand-mamma entering the nursery in search of her missing spectacles just as some merry urchins are placing them on the head of a gaily-decked Pomeranian dog.

THE JAPANESE IRONCLADS.

We give an illustration of the Foo-Soo, the first ironclad ship built in England for his Imperial Majesty the Mikado of Japan. A second, the corvette Hi-yei, was launched on Tuesday last at the Pennar Works, near Pembroke Dock. Both were designed for the Japanese Navy by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P. The Foo-Soo was built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and was launched on April 14, in the presence of the Japanese Imperial Commissioner and of the Chinese Ambassadors. Admiral Lord Clarence Paget was also present. The Foo-Soo was constructed within little more than a year and a half from the date of the contract. This was due to the facility given by a new system of framing, which Mr. Reed here introduced for the first time. The frames, behind the armour-plating and below it, from the maindeck down to the keel, were made continuous; and a longitudinal girder, supported by brackets, was fixed on the outside of the frames, projecting beyond them. This longitudinal girder was made to support the armour-plates and backing, all securely bolted and riveted together. The ship has an inner bottom, divided into water-tight compartments, and a fore-and-aft bulkhead extending the length of the magazine, engine, and boiler spaces. Her length is 220 ft. between perpendiculars; breadth, 48 ft.; depth in hold, 20 ft. 4½ in.; burden, 2343 tons; weight of armour, 776 tons; displacement, 3700 tons; mean draught of water, 18 ft. She is barque-rigged, spreading 17,000 square feet of sail; and has a screw-propeller driven by compound surface-condensing engines of 3500 indicated horse-power, constructed by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, of Greenwich, on the trunk principle. The armament of the Foo-Soo consists of four of Krupp's long breech-loaders, weighing each above 15 tons, with a calibre of 9½ in., in the main-deck battery, and two smaller guns on the upper deck. The main-deck battery is protected by armour 8 in. thick, and projects somewhat over the ship's side. The upper deck battery, which is not armoured, is placed amidships, with the sides of the deck slightly recessed, and its guns can be fired either right ahead, or on the broadside, or right astern. The ship has also a powerful ram, with a running-in bowsprit. Her belt of armour, at the water-line, is 9 in. thick, covering the magazine and engines. The ceremony of christening the Foo-Soo, at the launch, two months ago, was performed by a Japanese lady, the wife of the Commissioner Woo-yeno.



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THE LATE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.



FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CHARLES YORKE, G.C.B.

THE LATE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

We had last week to announce the death of this Royal Lady, whose proper title, in the correct diplomatic designation of the Dutch sovereignty, was Queen of the Netherlands. She died at the Hague on Sunday week. A portrait of her Majesty is now given; she was Sophia Frederica Mathilda, second daughter of the late William I., King of Wurtemberg, and was married to the King of the Netherlands in 1839. She was in her fifty-ninth year, having been born on June 17, 1818. Her two sons are William, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent to the crown, born in 1840, and Prince Alexander, who is ten years younger. The King has no daughters.

The portrait is from a photograph by A. Ken, of the Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR C. YORKE.

One of the three distinguished military officers just raised to the rank of Field Marshal is the Constable of the Tower, General Sir Charles Yorke. He is a son of the late Colonel Yorke, some time Lieutenant of the Tower. He was born in the year 1790, and entered the Army in 1807. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and in the Kaffir War of 1852-3, and has been Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1856, and was promoted to the Grand Cross in 1860. He has held the Constabulary of the Tower since 1875, when he succeeded the late Sir William Gomm. He is Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade.

The portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Co.

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By order of the Executors of the late V. W. Bromley, Esq., removed from Harpenden, for convenience of sale,

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METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY

FUND, MANSION HOUSE, E.C. SERMONS in aid of this FUND will be preached in upwards of 1100 Places of Worship on SUNDAY NEXT, June 17. Any person unable to attend Divine Worship on that day is requested to send his or her contribution to the Lord Mayor.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY,

JUNE 17, 1877. The Lord Mayor will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS towards the Hospital Sunday Fund, 1877. All friends of the movement unable to make their Donations on the day are requested to send their contributions to the Mansion House, addressed to Mr. Henry N. Cusance, the secretary to the fund, who will give official receipts for each contribution. Cheques should be crossed Bank of England, and sent to the Mansion House.

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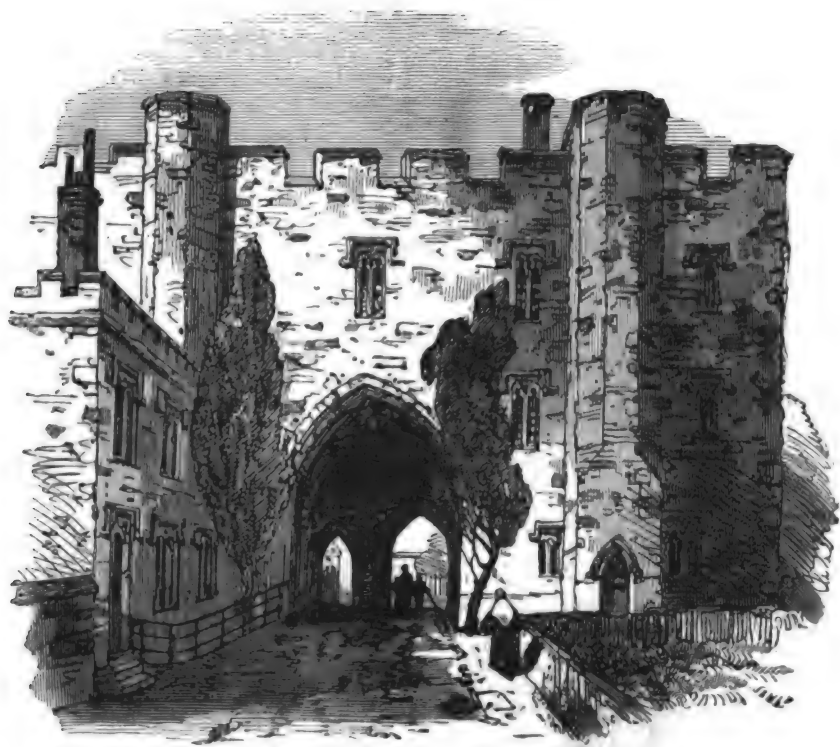
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The ancient Abbey Church of St. Albans is now made the Cathedral of the new Episcopal Diocese of St. Albans; and its first Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Claughton, late Bishop of Rochester, was solemnly enthroned there on Tuesday last. We give some illustrations of the venerable building, which has been esteemed, during many past centuries, one of the finest examples of the Norman and the Early Pointed styles of architecture. The town, situated about twenty miles north-west of London, in the county of Herts, was called by the Romans Verulamium, and was one of their principal cities in Britain. It took the name of Albanus, the first Christian martyr in this country, who suffered under the Diocletian persecution, about A.D. 303. A monastery was founded there by the Saxon Offa II., King of Mercia, in 793. After the Norman Conquest, it was ruled by Abbot Paul of Caen, who rebuilt the Abbey Church, of stones and bricks from the ruins of the ancient Roman city. The present tower and transepts, and eastern part of the nave, are the remains of this Norman building of the eleventh century. The Gothic portions, mostly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, are of stone from the Totternhoe quarries, near Dunstable. They include the side aisles, transepts, choir with its aisles, retro-choir or sanctuary, ante-chapel, and Lady Chapel. The entire length of the building, from east to west, is 548 ft. externally, and 434 ft. internally from the east to the west window; the width, including the transepts, is 189 ft., and the central tower is 144 ft. high. The shrine, and several of the monuments in different parts of the Abbey, are of much antiquarian interest. St. Albans has been frequently mentioned of late in noticing the works of restoration executed under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, for the continuance of which more funds are to be raised. Our illustrations present a view of this noble church on the north-east side, one of the north-west doorway, one of the gate-house leading into the Abbey precincts, and one of a passage between the Abbey and High-street. The town market-place is also shown, where a fierce battle was fought, and King Henry VI. was wounded and taken prisoner, at the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses, on May 23, 1455.

The ceremony of the Bishop's enthronement on Tuesday was orderly and dignified. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of St. Albans, with the municipal officers of that borough, and the Mayors of Hertford, Colchester, and Harwich, joined by many of the clergy of Hertfordshire and Essex, and a numerous company of the laity, assembled in the Townhall. They received the Bishop there at eleven o'clock, and conducted him in procession to the Abbey, where he was met, at the west door, by the clergy and choir of the Abbey and by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A Te Deum was first chanted, and the letters patent founding the see were read. Archdeacon Grant formally installed the Bishop in the episcopal chair or throne, after the administration to him of the required oaths and the act of investiture by the Archbishop. The Primate subsequently preached a sermon. There was, finally, a celebration of the Holy Communion. In the afternoon the Mayor of St. Albans entertained the Archbishop and the Bishop, with Earl Brownlow, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, the Earl of Verulam, the Earl of Essex, Lord and Lady Selborne, and 200 other guests, at a luncheon party. The proceedings were altogether satisfactory and auspicious of prosperity for the new See of St. Albans.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most generally attractive section of the *Cornhill* this month is that devoted to "Erema"—most entertaining reading, but decidedly overdone. There are, however, a spirit and vitality about it which we miss in the companion novel, "Carità." "Lizzie's Bargain" is a clever specimen of the photographically accurate and minutely analytic delineation of ordinary life which has so long been in fashion. Mr. Alfred Austin's Breton ballad is a fair specimen of his style, too near prose to be quite entitled to the name of poetry, yet pleasing from its truth to nature and masculine vigour. "Crema and the Crucifix" is neither story nor poem, but material for both; the description of a crucifix in the writer's possession sheathing a concealed dagger, no bad emblem of Italian Ultramontanism. Mr. Symonds has blended with the account of his curiosity some very beautiful writing on the brick architecture of Lombardy. An essay on genius and vanity resolves itself into a disquisition on genius and conduct.

The most important paper in *Macmillan's* is a very able vindication of the Mordecai of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda," from the pen of a co-religionist. Mr. Jacobs is perfectly correct in regarding Mordecai's enthusiastic patriotism and Deronda's acceptance of the creed of his ancestors as perfectly natural, and only requiring a moderate endowment of imaginative sympathy to comprehend. He does not, perhaps, allow sufficient weight to the fact that, on his own showing, Mordecai is neither a portrait from the life nor an ideal creation, but is depicted in a great measure after hearsay. Mr. Statham's criticism on the Grosvenor Gallery hits the blot of this interesting exhibition—the predominance of merely technical excellencies over the expression of mind and thought. "Merlin and Nimue," however, should have been mentioned as a conspicuous exception. Dr. Walter Perry contributes a thorough account of the German school system, with useful hints for the improvement of our own. The other articles are unimportant.

We have rarely seen a less interesting number of *Blackwood's*, which is, indeed, destitute of any feature of attraction except the conclusion of "A Woman-Hater," the continuation of "Pauline," and a lively Canadian sketch entitled "How I caught my first salmon." A review of recent African travel is fairly executed, but heavy; and we know precisely what the authors of the essays on the Eastern Question have got to say before they have begun to write.

Fraser's article on "The War in Asia" is more to the purpose, illustrating speculations respecting the future by the writer's personal experience of the past, and concluding with the useful suggestion that in certain contingencies a Sikh force might advantageously be dispatched to Bagdad. "Studies of Russian Literature" contains an interesting account of an authoress whose literary renown has been eclipsed by her glory as a sovereign—no less a person than Catherine the Second. It is not generally known that one of her plays is an adaptation of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and another professedly modelled after Shakespeare's style. "British Trade" deals with the commercial and financial prospects of Australia and New Zealand, and severely censures the financial administration of the latter colony. "The Probable Results of Disestablishment" is an ingenious dissuasive from the measure, indirectly suggesting, rather than enforcing, various injurious consequences by which it might probably be attended. "Italian Masks" is an agreeable account of the stock characters of Italian comedy.

The Laureate's sonnet to Victor Hugo, which ushers in the fourth number of *The Nineteenth Century*, is not unworthy either of the offerer or the recipient of its homage, though we ques-

tion the taste of alluding to the latter's supposed dislike to the country of the former. Mr. Froude's first paper on Thomas à Becket is merely introductory, but is evidently to lead up to a scathing indictment of this very questionable saint. We should have thought it impossible for so lucid a writer as Mr. F. Harrison to have composed eleven pages on the future life, from which no mortal can conjecture whether he believes in it or not. The constancy with which the point eludes him, or he it, becomes at last perfectly comical. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's memorandum on the condition of Turkey thirteen years ago would have been a valuable state paper if published when originally written. More practical interest attaches to Mr. Edward Dicey's bold but statesman-like and well considered proposal for the occupation of Egypt by England. Mr. Edgar Bowring's account of the doings of the Exhibition Commissioners with their South Kensington property may be variously regarded as a vindication at the expense of the Horticultural Society, or a signal of distress on behalf of that unlucky institution. Few, we think, will regret that the National Gallery and the learned societies should have escaped the destiny which the Commissioners intended for them. Mr. Mackonochie, in the name of the Ritualistic party, frankly adheres to the programme of ecclesiastical disestablishment. He seems to be under the impression that the Church would retire from State connection as a whole, instead of breaking up into fragments, of which his own would be the least influential.

Mr. Mackonochie might learn something from Mr. Crosskey, who, treating of the same subject in the *Fortnightly Review*, seriously considers the probability of a portion of the disestablished body adopting a congregational form of government. Mr. Crosskey also indicates the rock on which all schemes for disestablishment must be shipwrecked for a long time to come—the disposal of the parish churches. His proposal to take them from the Episcopalian body is utterly impracticable, while nothing less will be accepted by Dissenters. Come, we know, proposed to repress scientific research by forbidding discoveries to be made without leave from himself or his representatives. One of the latter, Dr. Bridges, would attain the same end by discouraging that thirst for a satisfactory theory of the universe which—doomed perhaps to be ever disappointed—is, nevertheless, the most potent incentive to research and discovery. Mr. Arnold's brief paper on George Sand is disappointing as a literary criticism, but embodies a generous recognition of her moral influences. The controversy between Mr. McLennan and Mr. Herbert Spencer on "endogamous and exogamous" marriages can only be appreciated by a specialist, except in so far as concerns the advantage in point of temper, which is very evidently with the former. We cannot escape from an impression of having previously seen the extract from the late Mr. Nassau Senior's Egyptian journal in print.

The *Contemporary* commences an instructive but not brilliant number by an article on the opium trade, from the pen of Mr. Justice Fry. Every word is indisputable; but, when all is said, the question remains unanswered whether the needy millions of India ought to be, or can be, taxed to an enormous amount in the cause of Chinese sobriety. Mr. Freeman is very angry with the concoctors of ancient pedigrees for modern upstarts, a race at whom, as well as at their customers, the rest of the world is usually content to laugh. Professor Dowden writes ably on the French Revolution and Literature; Major Osborn has much worth knowing to tell on Mohammedan law; but perhaps the most valuable contribution to the number is Mr. J. M. Stuart's exposition of the motives of the supporters of the Italian Clerical Abuses Bill.

The centre of interest in the *Gentleman's Magazine* continues to be Mr. McCarthy's "Miss Misanthrope," and the centre of interest in *Miss Misanthrope* the merciless but salutary derision of the affectations of minor poetical and artistic cliques. There is much curious learning in Mr. Mew's paper on early Italian novels; Mr. Sala's "Grand Turk at Home" evinces his usual graphic power; and scientific subjects are ably popularised by Dr. Wilson and Mr. Proctor.

The *North American Review* has a very interesting review of recent African travel from the pen of a distinguished traveller, Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who severely censures Mr. Stanley for trying to obscure or appropriate the discoveries of former explorers, and predicts that persistence in this course will ruin his reputation. The veteran Bryant's essay on Cowley is interesting as the judgment of a poet upon a poet. Mr. Karl Blind's paper on European diplomacy is a seasonable warning to the American people against indiscriminate Russian sympathies; and "Soul and Substance" is an ingenious argument in favour of the corporeality of the spiritual essence. A very short essay on the American Constitution, by Senator Morton, advocates the direct election of the President by the people; and is amusingly associated with an ingenious satire on the superstitious reverence of the Americans for their Constitution, ascribed to an imaginary Japanese traveller. Out of sixteen contemporary works briefly criticised, it is noteworthy that only two are American.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a remarkably interesting essay on the translations of Mr. Edward Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald's version of Omar Khayyam has won him fame, but few are aware of his merits as the translator, or rather the paraphraser, of Calderon and Æschylus. A second article on South Carolina society graphically sketches the dislocation consequent on the uneasy relations of its white and coloured constituents. There seems no adequate remedy except an extensive immigration from the North, which must take place sooner or later. Wendell Holmes and Bayard Taylor contribute poems in their characteristic styles; and there is a sad but beautiful piece of verse, entitled "Rose Daniels," from the pen of Marian Douglas.

Mr. James Payn's Chinese story provides amusing reading for the readers of *Belgravia*, and Mrs. Linton's fiction is not an unfavourable specimen of her later style. The most remarkable of the miscellaneous contributions is an essay on the purpose of the Pyramids by Mr. Proctor, who contends that it was astrological. He entirely fails to show, however, in what manner the erection of a pyramid could facilitate the calculation of a nativity. "Proud Maisie" continues to constitute the main attraction of *London Society*, and *Tinsley*, as usual, is fairly interesting without special features.

We have further to acknowledge Good Words, The Victoria Magazine, Golden Hours, Cassell's Magazine, All the Year Round, Dublin University, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Charing-Cross Magazine, No. 1 of the Island Quarterly (an Isle of Wight publication), Leisure Hour, Weekly Welcome, Day of Rest, Science Gossip, Poet's Magazine, Foreign Church Chronicle, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Garden, and Argonaut.

We have just received a copy of No. 6 of the *Melbourne Review*, which contains some good solid reading. Among the articles are—On Property in Land, by Professor Pearson; Biblical Inspiration, by the Rev. W. H. Wollaston; the Temperature of Acute Disease, by Dr. Balls-Headley; Phases of London Life—No. 1, Christie and Manson's, by the Hon.

A. Michie, Q.C.; the Origin of Language; the Incidence of Taxation and the Expenditure of Public Money, by R. Savage; Should not the Melbourne University be Removed? by Professor H. A. Strong; and Science Gleanings.

The unusual pretension accompanying the issue of the *Chesley Novels* (Blackwood), two parts of the first of which, *A Modern Minister*, now lie before us, of itself sufficiently indicates that we have not to do with a new writer. We have no great difficulty in conjecturing the authorship, but for fear of indiscretion will content ourselves with observing that the novel, so far as it has proceeded, is distinguished by all the vigour of style and fertility of invention to be anticipated under the circumstances, accompanied with a hardness, boisterousness, and melodramatic exaggeration disintitling it to rank as a serious work of art.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DAVY'S CHEMICAL DISCOVERIES.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., began his third and concluding lecture on Tuesday, the 5th inst., with an interesting experiment showing how inflammable globules of the alkaline metals, potassium and sodium, may be produced from their fused salts at a red heat by a voltaic current; and he then explained the methods by which Davy demonstrated that these are really elementary metals and not compounds of hydrogen, as supposed by Gay-Lussac and other chemists. Davy next attacked the volatile alkali ammonia with his powerful battery. He formed an amalgam of ammonium and mercury, and tried in vain to isolate a metal from it; and the substance is now regarded as a metallic froth. He was mainly opposed by the inherent experimental difficulty of proving the distinct atomic relations in the composition of ammonia itself. Professor Dewar next explained the elegant process, simple yet recondite, invented by Davy to prevent the corrosion of the copper sheathing of ships, by placing on the copper pieces of zinc, tin, iron, or some other metal; a method which failed through secondary causes. He then described what he termed the culminating point of Davy's researches, which completely revolutionised the chemical science of the time, in that, after having succeeded in producing new metals by the decomposition of bodies hitherto supposed to be elements, he now demonstrated the elementary character of a body always considered to be a compound. He proved that there is no oxygen in the oxymuriatic gas discovered by Scheele, and, from its greenish colour, named it "chlorine," as a new element. Professor Dewar stated that there are compounds of chlorine and oxygen, but their properties differ from those of their constituents; and, by the action of a beam of electric light, he caused the explosion of a mixture of hydrogen and chlorine with the evolution of light and heat. Davy, he said, was the first to define strictly an element to be a body which cannot, by any mode of treatment, be made to yield up any other body; but, up to the close of his career, he maintained that we can only regard metals, or any other bodies, to be elements so long as they cannot be decomposed. He concluded with a warm eulogium of the great philosopher.

LIEZT AND HIS COMPOSITIONS.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther began his lecture on Thursday, the 7th inst., by saying that Liszt, even more than Chopin, was the representative of the last stage to which the technique of pianoforte playing can be carried. He warmly controverted the charge of charlatanism brought against Liszt, who, in his wonderful effects, made use of the enormous improvements in his instrument; for since the beginning of the present century the pianoforte has been really transformed in relation to the quantity and quality of sound, its entire mechanism, and the method of its treatment. Liszt was born on Oct. 22, 1811, near Pesth, in Hungary. He began to play in 1817, and made amazing progress. He studied earnestly under Czerny, at Vienna, and soon astonished composers by playing at sight their most difficult pieces. In 1822 he gave a concert, at the close of which he was embraced by Beethoven. After appearing in 1823 as a phenomenon in Paris and London, he settled as a teacher in Paris in 1826, receiving lessons in counterpoint from Reicha. In 1831 the appearance of the great violinist Paganini gave him the impulse which ended in his own supremacy as a pianoforte-player. He then determined to do for his own instrument what Paganini did for the violin. For this purpose he retired from public life for five years, and when he reappeared it was as the mature master, before whose transcendent execution all rivals vanished. From 1836 to 1848 he travelled from one end of Europe to the other, being everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. In 1848 he gave up playing in public, and settled at Weimar as conductor of the Court Theatre, teaching and composing; and since 1868, when he joined a religious order, he has resided occasionally at Rome and Weimar, and also at Pesth, where he is chief of the National Hungarian School for Music. In the latter part of the lecture Mr. Dannreuther commented on the changes in the mode of playing introduced by Liszt, especially in the treatment of the key-board, in the position of the hand and arm, whereby their available mechanical power is enormously increased, in the ingenious use of the pedals, and in the production of full rich chords by placing their component notes in acoustically favourable positions. His telling effects of sonority are now the common property of pianists. After remarking on the great variety and originality of Liszt's compositions, Mr. Dannreuther selected the "Rhapsodies Hongroises" as perhaps the best representative of the composer himself and his treatment of his instrument. The illustrations, which included "Les Préludes" for two pianofortes, played by Mr. Dannreuther and Mr. Walter Bache, were rendered with full justice to their melodious sweetness and grace, mingled with magnificent telling harmonies.

PUTREFACTIVE AND INFECTIVE GERMS.

Professor Tyndall, in his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 8th inst., the last of the season, gave an account of his studies and experiments, in continuation of those described on Jan. 19 last, of which a notice was given in our Number for Jan. 27, page 91. Having found that his boiled infusions of various animal and vegetable substances remained free from minute putrefactive organisms in the pure atmosphere of Kew, he tried if a similar result could be obtained in a shed which he caused to be erected on the roof of the Royal Institution. The experiments were unsuccessful, till his assistants wore clothes free from the bacterial germs which existed in the air of the laboratory. They previously resembled the cowherds who spread cattle disease. His infusions then remained pellucid, with no trace of bacterial life. Having projected in the beam of the electric lamp the dust from some old hay, he said that in it existed germs, which would cause a perfectly sterilised infusion in twenty hours to swarm with putrefactive organisms, and which might be the contagion of hay fever. How would these germs act in the wards of an hospital? How would they affect the wounds and sores of living men? Might they not also cause serious loss in food-preserving establishments? He next noticed the difference in the behaviour of the germs and their offspring, and described experiments which showed that, while

desiccated indurated germs retain their vitality after from five to eight hours' boiling, the plastic sensitive adult organisms may be destroyed after a few minutes' boiling, and in some cases by heat under the boiling point. In all known organisms there exists a period of incubation, and if the infusions are boiled at successive stages eventually the last living germ will disappear. The Professor then described a series of experiments which showed the striking analogy between the vital action of the highest and the lowest organisms. The privation or excess of oxygen kills these bacteria as well as ourselves. The living scum on the top of an infusion will greedily consume all the oxygen in the air above it, and the water beneath will be as pellucid as if distilled; and infusions of beef and mutton which had been subjected for many weeks to a pressure of ten atmospheres of oxygen were shown to remain sweet and transparent, without a trace of life. After alluding to M. Paul Bert's experiments on this subject, Dr. Tyndall concluded by saying that the results of eight months' labour led him inexorably to the conclusion that no evidence exists for the transformation of the non-living into the living; and that, in the lowest as in the highest of organised creatures, the method of nature is that life shall be the issue of antecedent life.

THE DISCOVERIES AT MYCENÆ.

Mr. Charles T. Newton, C.B., in beginning his second lecture on Saturday, the 9th inst., adverted to his assumption that the fortifications of Mycenæ, the Lions' Gate, and the Treasuries (or rather tombs) were not built later than the fall of the Atridæ dynasty. For an adequate account of the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann he referred his audience to that gentleman's forthcoming work. He then commented on the antiquities obtained from the tombs, some of gold, being cups, ornaments of weapons, and personal decorations; others in silver, bronze, ivory, wood, and fictile ware. The fashion of all is very rude, the metal being hammered out in the manner termed by the Greeks "sphyrelaton," their subject-matters being symbols, derived from the lower forms of animal life, a few only being mythologised—one figure may probably be the Phœnician Aphrodite. The execution of the art is feeble, like the work of a child, and ruder than the earliest known Greek art. This was illustrated by reference to diagrams of very early jewellery from Camirus. To the opinion that these relics were Byzantine Mr. Newton did not agree, and pointed out resemblances between them and specimens found at Ialysus, in Rhodes. After fully considering the evidence as to the antiquity of both, he expressed his opinion that if the local tradition preserved by Pausanias as to the five tombs of Agamemnon and his companions was grounded on any real event, and if, again, the reign of Orestes was, as computed by ancient chronologists, 1120 A.C., or even earlier, which he could not guarantee, then there was nothing in the relics themselves to make so remote a date impossible. They remarkably illustrate the descriptions given by Homer, who, however, probably lived when art was more advanced. In conclusion, Mr. Newton strongly recommended Dr. Schliemann to continue his excavations at Hisarlik, and to explore the tumuli in the plain of Troy and those near Sardis.

With this lecture the Royal Institution season was closed.

The sitting of the Royal Geographical Society last Monday evening was mainly occupied with the reading of a paper, written by Bishop Crowther, entitled "Journeys up the Niger, and Notes on the Neighbouring Countries." The paper was read by Mr. Hutchinson. The river was described as being of noble character and great extent; the land, except in the neighbourhood of the delta, as fine and fertile; and the inhabitants of the surrounding country as being civilised, industrious, and of good physical type as to strength and stature. During a journey of 700 miles Bishop Crowther had encountered thirteen different dialects, but the Hausa was a general medium of communication. A native had told him that a competent knowledge of Hausa would carry the pilgrim from London to Mecca. He had everywhere ascertained that a friendly feeling towards the English prevailed amongst the natives. The reading having terminated, Bishop Crowther said a few words, in the course of which he gave the Mohammedan conquerors of Central Africa credit for having as much as possible suppressed pagan worship and human sacrifices. Their main object, however, was to make slaves, not proselytes; and therefore they could not enter for a moment into competition with the Christian missionaries, of whose labours he gave a brief description. A short discussion ensued. Mr. Hutchinson announced that it was the intention of the Church Missionary Society to promote the construction of a steamer in which Bishop Crowther could renew and extend his explorations.

Madame Schliemann read a paper before the Royal Archaeological Institute yesterday week, in which she discussed the greatness and beauty of Greek life, its dependence on the meteorological and other phenomena of the country, and the causes of its decline. She adverted to the discoveries of her husband and herself at Troy and at Mycenæ, and paid a warm tribute to the sympathy and interest shown by the English nation in the progress of Greek independence. Some brief remarks were made by Dr. Schliemann and Lord Talbot de Malahide (the chairman), and Mr. Gladstone was among the speakers. He expressed his preference for the current Greek pronunciation of academical England as against the modern pronunciation of the ancient language.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Royal Institute of British Architects took place on Monday evening in the rooms of the institute, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, under the presidency of Professor Donaldson. After some preliminary business had been duly disposed of, the chairman presented Mr. Charles Barry, F.S.A., with the "Royal Gold Medal." In so doing he expressed the satisfaction it gave him to be able to present such a distinguished artist as Mr. Charles Barry, whose family had long been honourably associated with the profession, with the "Royal Gold Medal." The "Soane Medallion" was presented to Mr. William Scott; prizes being awarded to Mr. J. L. Ball, Mr. W. G. Scott, Mr. H. Stannus, and others. At the conclusion of the distribution Professor Donaldson read a communication from M. Lyandros Kaitangioglov respecting the recent excavations at Mycenæ. Sir Gilbert Scott also contributed a paper in reply to a paper lately read at the institute by Mr. Stevenson on Architectural Restoration: Its Principles and Practice. A short discussion ensued.

A two days' discussion was brought to a close on Tuesday, at the United Service Institution, upon a suggestive paper by Mr. Scott Russell on the development of our modern war fleet.

Mr. J. Boss writes to the *Times* to announce the first ascent of the Wetterhorn this year. It was made on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Edward Frederic Cavalier, an Englishman. He started on the previous day, with two guides, from Grindelwald. They slept on the roof of the club hut on the Glockstein, which they still found filled with ice and snow. On the 8th they reached the top of the Wetterhorn at about half-past seven in the morning, and returned safe and sound to Grindelwald at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Brief comment will suffice in recording the performances given at this establishment since our last week's notice, these having been repetitions of well-known operas, mostly with familiar casts. This week opened with "La Favorita," followed on Tuesday by the second performance this season of "Aida," "Tannhäuser" having been given again on Wednesday and "Martha" (as announced) on Thursday. For yesterday (Friday) "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was promised, with Madame Adelina Patti as Rosina, for the first time this year. To-night (Saturday) is to take place one of the special events of the season, the production of "Il Vascello Fantasma," an Italian version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Since our last notice Mdlle. Chiomi has appeared for the second time as Lucia in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and met with enhanced success.

"Faust" was repeated on the following evening, and "La Figlia del Reggimento" on Saturday, with Mdlle. Mila Rodani again as Maria. Signor Carrion, a recent débutant, was the Tonio; and the cast was otherwise the same as that lately noticed. The opera was followed by a new ballet entitled "Les Nymphes de la Forêt," invented and arranged by Madame Katti Lanner, and including some clever dancing by that lady, and some pleasing grouping of the juvenile dancers, Mdlles. Marie Muller, Luna, Anna, and Scotti.

Herr Wachtel made his first appearance here on Tuesday as Manrico in "Il Trovatore," in which part he was first heard in England, at the Royal Italian Opera, some years ago. Again, as then, he produced a marked impression by the resonant quality of his voice, and his effective declamation. He was enthusiastically encoored in the aria "Ah! si ben mio," and in the solo "Di quella pira" the high chest C was more than once produced. The success of the singer was decided. Signor Galassi was the Count di Luna, the cast of the opera otherwise having been the same as recently.

On Thursday Rossini's "Otello" was to be given with a very powerful cast, including the Deademona of Madame Nilsson, the Iago of M. Faure, and the Otello of Signor Tamberlik, his first appearance here. Of this performance we must speak next week.

Handel's "Hercules" was given at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Henry Leslie, yesterday (Friday) week. The work was composed in 1774, and first performed, under Handel's direction, in 1775. It has been revived at Berlin and Düsseldorf, under the superintendence of Herr Joachim; but in London (the place of its original production) it had been consigned to obscurity until rescued by Mr. Leslie. It contains rather an undue preponderance of pieces for solo voices over choral writing, in which latter lay Handel's greatest strength. The few movements of this class are impressed with the genius and power of the composer, particularly the choruses "Let none despair" and "Crown with festal pomp the day." The latter was encoored. The solo music assigned to the characters of Dejanira, Iole, Lichas, Hyllus, the Priest of Jupiter, and Hercules, was sung, respectively, by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Robertson, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Santley. In these portions of the work the most effective features were Dejanira's air, "The world when day's career," Iole's song, "How blest the maid," those for Lichas, "The smiling hours," and "As stars that rise," Hyllus's solo, "Where congeal'd the northern streams," and Hercules' airs, "Alcides' name" and "O Jove! what land is this?" The performance was altogether of a high order, the choristers having consisted of members of the Guild of Amateur Musicians and Mr. Leslie's Choir, and the orchestra of many eminent instrumentalists. Mr. Leslie conducted, and Mr. Calcott and Mr. Ward were, respectively, pianoforte accompanist and organist.

The twenty-sixth season of the New Philharmonic concerts closed on Saturday afternoon last with the fifth of the series. The programme was of very strong interest, particularly in the instrumental portion, which comprised Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, the march from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," Joachim Raff's violin concerto in B minor (op. 161), finely played by Herr Leopold Auer; Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's Concertstück for pianoforte (op. 113), brilliantly executed by Mr. Alfred Jaell (his first appearance this season), and Reinecke's duet for two pianos on themes from Schumann's "Manfred" music, in which Mr. Jaell was associated with Mdlle. Debillemont. Vocal pieces were effectively rendered by Madame von Sadler-Grün (one of the principal singers of last year's Bayreuth Festival); and Miss Eléne Webster (of the London Academy of Music), who made a highly successful first appearance on the occasion. The office of conductor was divided, as usual, between Dr. Wylde and Mr. Ganz. The fine orchestra, led by M. Pollitzer, has again been a special feature at these concerts.

The eighth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday afternoon, when the orchestral performances consisted of Mozart's symphony in E flat, Beethoven's overture to "Coriolan," and Weber's to "Euryanthe." Viotti's violin concerto in A minor and Weber's "Concertstück" for pianoforte were finely played, respectively, by Madame Norman-Néruda and Mdlle. Mehlig. Madame Trebelli and Mr. E. Lloyd were the vocalists.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert, which took place at the Floral Hall on Monday afternoon, was of similar attractiveness to those of preceding years. The admirable performances of Madame Adelina Patti and Mdlle. Albani were special features in a varied programme that also comprised much besides that was highly interesting, familiar as the selection was. Mdlles. Thalberg, Bianchi, Smeroschi, and Synnerberg, Signori Nicolini and Marini, M. Capoul, M. Maurel, Signori Pandolfini, Caracciolo, Capponi, and Scolara, and the choristers of the Royal Italian Opera also contributed to the vocal performances. Mr. Kuhe and Herr Wilhelmj played some effective solos on their respective instruments, pianoforte and violin.

That accomplished young pianist Miss Emma Barnett gave a pianoforte recital at St. George's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when her programme consisted of a long and varied selection of pieces in the classical and romantic styles.

The miscellaneous concerts of this week comprised those of Mr. Gerard Coventry (vocalist), at Langham Hall, on Wednesday afternoon; of Mr. J. Greenhill (vocalist), at the Royal Academy Concert-Room, on Wednesday evening; and a concert on Friday evening, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.

The first Alexandra Palace Saturday concert of the season took place last week. The programme included Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, Sterndale Bennett's "Naiades" overture, and vocal music by Madame Blanche Cole, Miss Cummings, Madame De Valence, Mr. E. Lloyd, and the Alexandra Palace Choir, under the direction of Mr. H. Weist Hill. Operas in English are still being given at this establishment, under the management of Mr. G. Perren. "Il Trovatore" was announced for Thursday, with Madame Arabella Smyth as Leonora and Mr. Perren as Manrico; and "La

Sonnambula" for to-day (Saturday), with Madame Rose Hersée as Amina and Mr. Perren as Elvino.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Theatre continue to be carried on with enterprise and success, and are attracting good audiences. Wednesday's programme comprised a selection from Wagner.

A grand concert is to be given this (Saturday) afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall, the programme comprising performances by some of the principal vocalists of Her Majesty's Theatre and the fine orchestra of that establishment.

Sir J. Benedict's annual concert is to take place in the Floral Hall on Monday next, and will include performances by the great singers of Mr. Gye's establishment.

Yesterday (Friday) week a meeting was held at the Royal Academy of Music, Hanover-square, in furtherance of the project of erecting a permanent college in which young pupils may be trained in the sol-fa system. The college has been incorporated since 1875, and a site for the necessary buildings has been obtained at Plaistow, in Essex. The object of the meeting was to open subscription-lists to meet the necessary expenses. The chair was taken by the Rev. John Rogers, M.A. In the course of the evening a class of infants and a choir of boys gave creditable illustrations of the sol-fa method, and glees and part-songs by men's voices were given under the direction of Mr. Proudman. The secretary read an outline history of the rise and progress of the sol-fa system through the persevering exertions of Mr. Curwen, there being now 5000 teachers in the United Kingdom; and the chairman testified, from long experience, to the value of the method.

THEATRES.

The German-Reed entertainment has undergone a slight change. A new first part has been provided, written by Mr. Arthur Law, who besides sustains one of the characters, and is supplied with music by Mr. King Hall. The title of the new piece is "A Happy Bungalow." The principal rôle is supported by Miss Fanny Holland, as Ethel Newbound, recently married, and just arrived from England in India. The part sustained by the author is that of Jack Newbound, the young lady's husband. The happiness of the bungalow is complete. But Mr. Alfred Reed enters as Madra (Bhoj), with the contents of the letter-bag, which threaten the new-married couple with a visit from the lady's aunt, Lady Currie (Mrs. German Reed). Mrs. Newbound is delighted; but Mr. Newbound is fain to get help from a friend, Tom Standbye (Mr. Corney Grain), who promises to get rid of the intruder in a day or two, provided he is permitted to manage the matter. Lady Currie is a character, devoted to a dead husband, and easily falls a prey to Jack's inventions. She soon finds she is in the way, whether as the object of Jack's extravagant affection, or that of the husband's, is not very clear. Accordingly, she determines to compromise matters. Instead of living with them she will live near them, and occasionally look in for a cosy cup of tea. The lyric portion of the little drama is more than usually animated. One song ("The Golden Dream") by Miss Holland is delicious, and will secure the popularity of the new piece. A duet, also, between Mr. Alfred Reed and Miss Leonora Braham, as Ayah, a fellow-servant, commanded an encore. It represented a rough and ready Indian courtship between two well-to-do domestics, who cunningly understand their mutual interests, and wisely determine on an instant union. With such attractions, "A Happy Bungalow" will speedily achieve popularity.

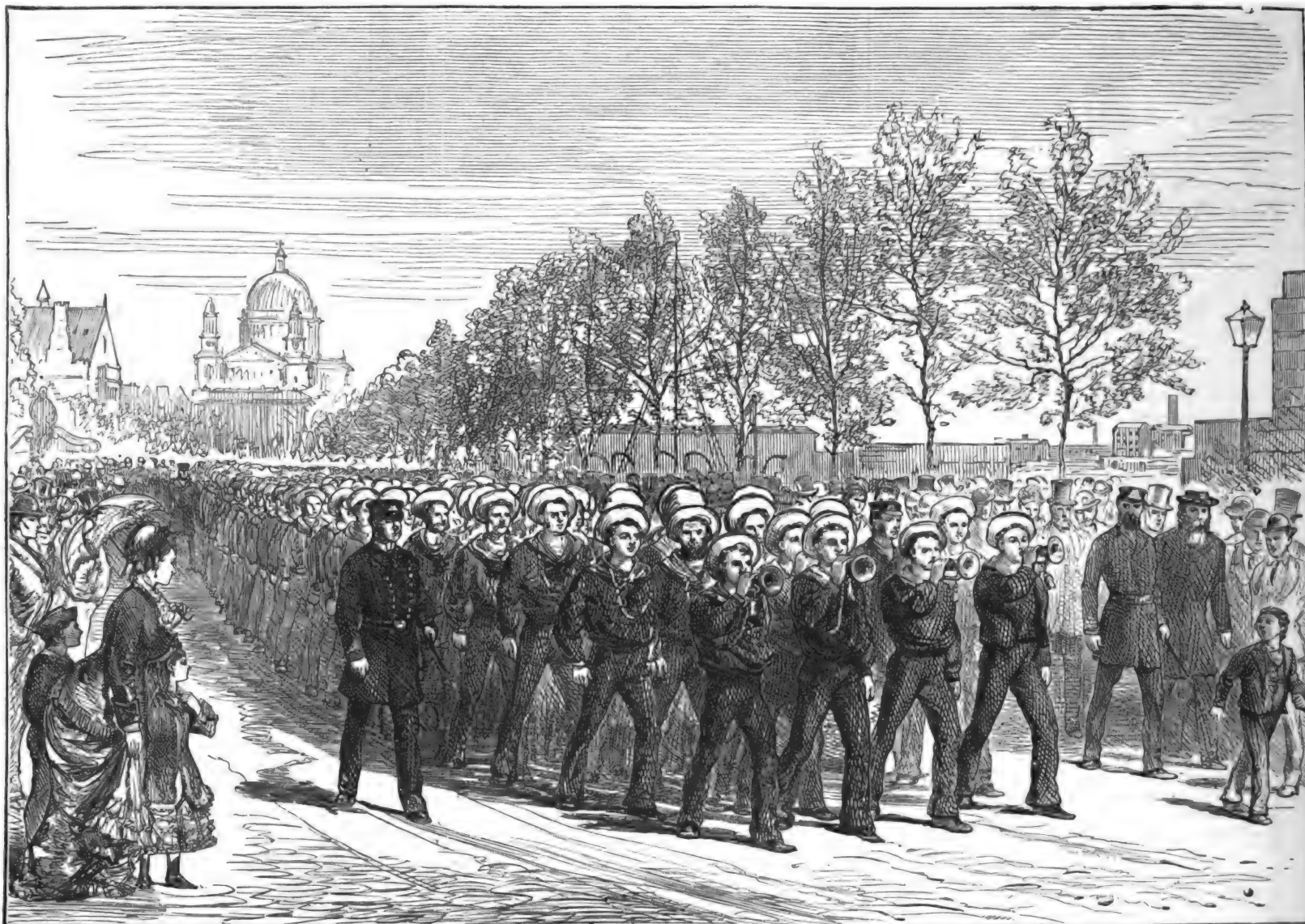
A performance is announced to take place at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday next for the benefit of Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney, whose services to literature and the drama thoroughly deserve this recognition. "The School for Scandal" and "The Waterman" are to be performed. Lady Teazle will be played by Miss Ellen Terry, and Tom Tug by Mr. Sims Reeves. Mr. Neville, Mr. Clayton, Mrs. A. Stirling, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Mr. Santley will give their services on this occasion. It is to be hoped that a full house will be present on the morning of June 20.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Co. have furnished a new attraction to their Egyptian Hall exhibition, by adding an automaton called Zoe, which now, in conjunction with Psycho, takes part in the entertainment. Zoe is a distinct figure, but she registers what Psycho does, and ultimately produces a drawing, which turns out to be a portrait of Mr. Gladstone. The combined efforts thus secured will probably secure the popularity of the new "android." Such is the name bestowed on the invention by its author.

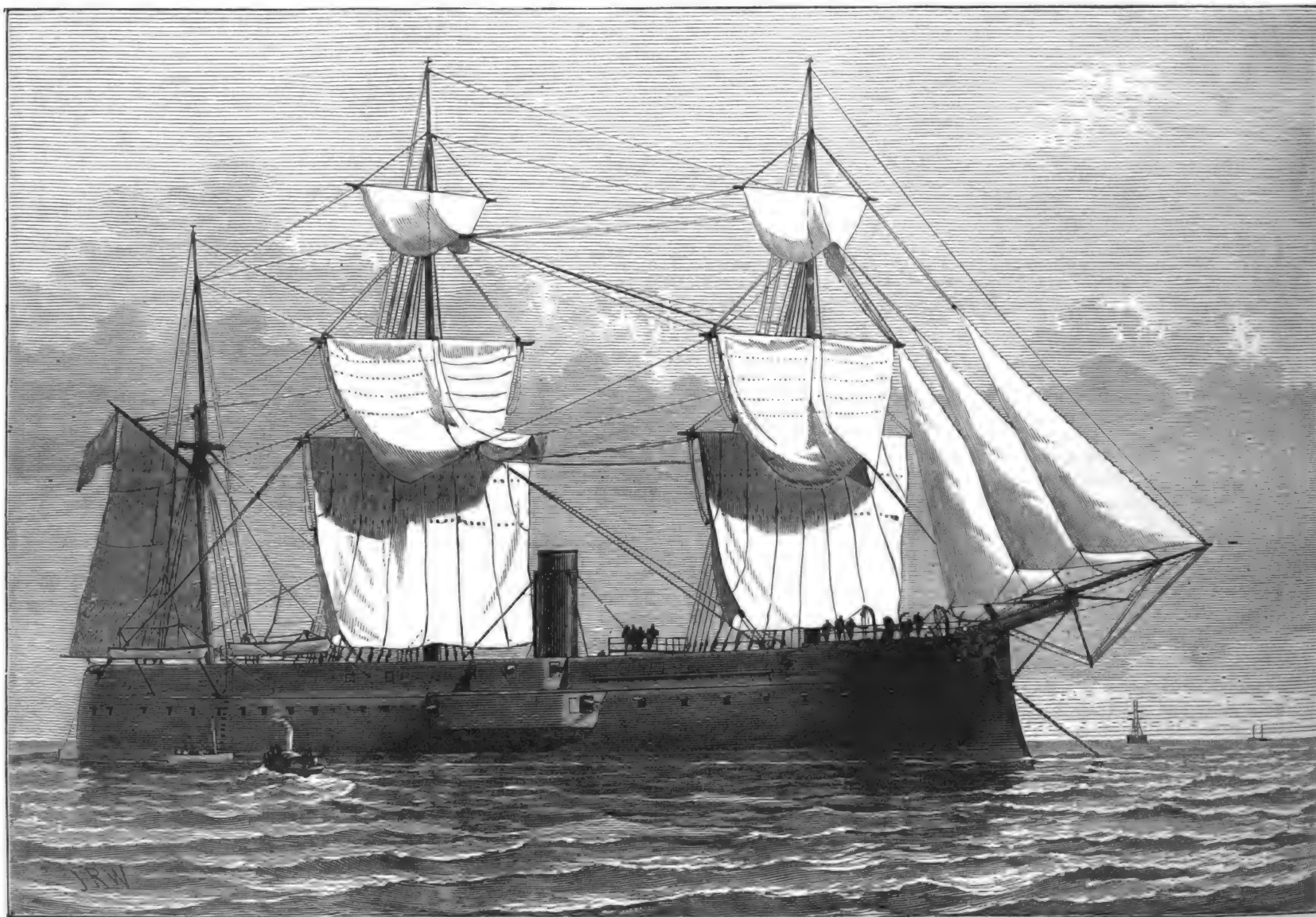
ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

The London division of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers attended Divine service on Sunday at Westminster Abbey. The corps, numbering about 180 of all ranks, paraded upon the Thames Embankment at half past nine, under the command of Lieutenant Lord Ashley, Lieutenant Brassy, M.P., and the whole of the officers. Marching off in fours, the corps were met at the door of the abbey by Dean Stanley, and proceeded to take up places reserved for them in the centre of the nave. The Dean preached the sermon, taking for his text Judges v. 1, 2. He spoke of the value of freedom and independence—first, of our country; secondly, of the Church; and, thirdly, of the human soul. The nation which lost its freedom lost half its virtue, and in losing its independence lost half its chance of serving God and mankind. Freedom was, however, only worth having in proportion as it helped us to do our duty. Our country was chiefly dear to us because it was in itself worth serving. And the freedom of the individual soul was what most concerned us all. There were few but must at some time have felt that they were slaves to some evil feeling. To get rid of bad habits and turn over the new leaf it had often been found good to go to sea, in which could be buried our evil passions. There was nothing better in the world than a good sailor; and we might recall with pride such names as Collingwood, Franklin, Parry, and Goodenough. He exhorted his hearers, then, to go forth to serve their country in all purity of mind, returning better citizens and better Christians, with harder frames, stronger minds, and higher characters. Might God bless them going out and coming home from that time forth and for evermore! After the service the parade was dismissed. We give an illustration of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers marching into Westminster Abbey.

The sixtieth annual dinner in aid of the German Society of Benevolence was held on Tuesday evening at the Crystal Palace. His Excellency Count Beust occupied the chair, Count Münster being also present. The subscriptions amounted to £457, including £50 from the Emperor of Austria, £50 from the Emperor of Germany, and a like sum from Count Beust. Count Münster on the same day laid the foundation-stone of a German school, in connection with the German Lutheran church in little Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, intended for the benefit of the German population in the east of London.



THE ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS ON THEIR WAY TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON SUNDAY LAST.



THE JAPANESE IRONCLAD FOO-SOO.
(SEE PAGE 563.)



THE WAR: MAPS SHOWING THE SITUATION OF TOWNS AND FORTRESSES ON THE DANUBE.

NEW BOOKS.

ORIENTAL.

The Syndics of the University Press, Cambridge, perform a peculiarly appropriate function as often as they publish such stately, scholarly, instructive, and useful books as *The Poetical Works of Behá-Ed-Din Zohair*, to be obtained at the Cambridge Warehouse, in Paternoster-row, or of Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co., at Cambridge, and edited, with a metrical translation, notes, and introduction, by E. H. Palmer, M.A., Lord Almoner's Reader and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. To students of the Arabic language the translation, if it be as accurate as the learned translator with good reason believes it to be, cannot fail to be of great service; and to others, though their number unfortunately is likely to be small, it will no doubt be an object of interest as well as of curiosity. Not many English readers, not more, perhaps, than could be counted upon the fingers of both hands, have so much as heard that there ever was any poet named Zohair; and even fewer are aware that he wrote poems, or verses, remarkable for their "easy and graceful language," and for the "freshness and originality of the thoughts," and still more remarkable, when his religion and the age at which he lived are taken into consideration, for characteristics which remind us rather "of an English courtier of the seventeenth century than of a Mohammedan of the Middle Ages," and which recall the spirit and manner of our own genial Herrick. Who, then, somebody may ask, was this Zohair, and when did he live, and what was the style of his muse? Zohair, hight "of Egypt," was born, according to his own account, both at Mecca and at another place, in the neighbourhood of Mecca, which, in words familiar to learners of Euclid, is impossible; but in or near Mecca he was born, A.D. 1186, and he died, having fallen a victim to an epidemic, at Cairo, A.D. 1258. He was surnamed Behá Ed Din, or Splendour of Religion, and is described as the Secretary, so called, presumably, from the office he filled at the Court of his friend and patron El Melek es Salih, who was the third Sultan of the dynasty founded by the great Saladin. Zohair is said to have been "one of the most accomplished men of his time, and not only the best writer of prose and verse, but the best calligraphist." It is not irrelevant here to mention that Saladin was "a rigid adherent of the Sunni sect; and his first act, on assuming the independent sovereignty, was to obliterate every vestige of the Fatemite heresy." And Saladin's successors pursued the same policy. This is the explanation given of the ridicule into which Zohair delights in turning "rites and observances which half a century before were part and parcel of the religion of the State." It is suggested that "the levity with which Zohair treats themes usually regarded with extreme reverence by Mohammedans must be attributed to his antipathy to the Ishmaelite heresy, rather than to a want of respect for El Islam itself. The texts and passages of the Corán which he turns into jest are not those which involve any of the broader principles of Monotheism, but rather those which were supposed to shadow forth prophetically the advent of Mehdi, the Mohammedan Messiah, and upon which so many impostors and enthusiasts have down to the present day founded their claims to a Divine mission." Whether the apology suggested be sufficient excuse for the frequency and the evident zest with which Zohair—who seems to have been what is called a jolly dog—adopts for his theme the decidedly secular subjects of love and wine, must be left to be determined by "true believers," who will be the best judges of how far the "Splendour of Religion" might go without offence. And now, perhaps, a reader may say, Sing us one of the songs of Zohair, and show us what his muse was like. Without using so uncomplimentary a phrase as that of throwing pearls before swine, one may nevertheless be pardoned for pleading that to quote his effusions in the original Arabic, even if it were conveniently at hand, would be simply to mock the majority of readers; and so recourse shall be had to Professor Palmer's translation, though the Professor himself acknowledges—what, indeed, was inevitable—that even he cannot do justice to the outpourings of the "Splendour of Religion." Here is a specimen of the way in which Zohair, writing in the thirteenth century, dealt with "that peculiar trifling of words and sentiments of which the English poets of the Restoration were so fond":—

I melt away when'er I hear
The liquid sweetness of her voice;
My heart will flutter when she's near—
Nor need it very strange appear
To dance when we rejoice!

Where, of course, the flutter of the heart is supposed to be the dance of joy. And "to the hackneyed hyperbole of dying for love" he gives the following turn:—

Oh! torture not my life in vain,
But take it once for all away,
Nor cause me thus with constant pain
To die and come to life again
A thousand times a day!

How he appreciated Nature and her beauties may be inferred from the following lines:—

I took by pleasure in a garden bright—
Ah! that our happiest hours so quickly pass;
That time should be so rapid in its flight!
Therein my soul accomplished its delight,
And life was freer than the green young grass.
There rain-drops trickle through the warm still air,
The cloud-born firstlings of the summer skies;
Full oft I stroll in early morning there
When, like a pearl upon a bosom fair,
The glistening dew-drop on the sapling lies.
There the young flowerets with sweet perfume blow,
There feathery palms their pendent clusters hold,
Like foxes' brushes waving to and fro;
There every evening comes the after-glow,
Tipping the leaflets with its liquid gold.

It should be borne in mind also that the "constant allusions to the history and traditions of the Arabs make the Diván of El Behá Zohair particularly valuable as a repository of Oriental learning." Diván, be it observed, means, among other things, a collection of poems.

The syndics of the University Press, Cambridge, displayed a very enlightened liberality in undertaking the cost of publishing the *History of Nepal*, translated from the Parbatīyā by Munshi Shew Shunker Singh and Pandit Shri Gunānand; with an introductory sketch of the country and people of Nepal, by the editor, Daniel Wright, M.A., M.D.; a work which is to be obtained at the Cambridge Warehouse, Paternoster-row, or of Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co., Cambridge. The book is of stately proportions, as far as size is concerned; and there are several coloured illustrations, occupying sometimes a whole page and sometimes as much as two pages of space. Peculiar interest will just now be felt in the plate which adorns the frontispiece, presenting a full-length portrait of the late Sir Jung Bahādur. The editor speaks a little slightly of the illustrations, simply remarking that "the portraits are from photographs taken by a friend;" and that the others, which are copies of drawings made for him by a native of Nepal, are "not of much value as works of art," though "they convey a very fair idea of the places and objects represented." He will probably be considered by the majority of those who examine his book to have underrated

rather than overrated the merits of his native assistants. The history proper is preceded by an introduction contributed by the editor. This introduction fills five chapters, or seventy-five pages, and forms an excellent preliminary exercise, giving the reader an opportunity of taking a rapid, preparatory glance at the physical features noticeable in the valley of Nepal, at the population of the country in all its varieties of race, at the occupations of the people, at the establishment of intercourse between the British and the Nepalese, and at the aspect of political matters in Nepal in these latter days. The history proper, translated from the original manuscript, will, no doubt, appear extremely meagre to readers accustomed to the voluminous histories of European countries: it fills but twelve chapters, occupying little more than two hundred pages. It starts from the mythological period, extending through a series of ages, during some of which men lived, or are supposed to have lived, so many years that, in comparison with them, Methuselah may be said to have been cut off in his youth; from 10,000 to 5000 years were considered the average duration of life for a healthy man. After this we arrive at the date of less long-lived races, when Nā Muni, who gave its name of Nepal to the country, appeared upon the scene and installed as King of the whole region a certain cowherd's son, whose dynasty, called the Gupta dynasty, "reigned through eight generations, extending over 521 years." Dynasty then succeeds and supercedes dynasty, until we come to the time of the Gōrkālī Rājās, the line to which the present reigning Monarch is understood to belong. Of his father it is related that he "repaired the umbrella of Pashu-pati-nātha;" but, notwithstanding that pious work, he is believed to have been deposed in 1847, leaving his throne to be ascended by his son. It would be sheer affectation to pretend that the history is as fascinating to read as the late Lord Macaulay might have made it, for it is, in fact, little more than a bare enumeration of various incidents and various names, which are, both of them, not only unfamiliar but totally uninteresting to the great majority of Englishmen; nevertheless, it is likely to be of great value to the student, and it contains, interspersed here and there, such simple, natural, artless little touches, revealing at a glimpse all kinds of quaint habits, manners, customs, beliefs, and superstitions, as are certainly more amusing and probably more impressive and instructive than the most elaborate and most ornate of critical expositions. The Nepalese appear to have a very singular and original view of the lightning-conductor; for, according to the editor, the carving on many temples and powahs, and sometimes even on private houses, contains most obscene groups of figures; and he has not been "able to get any reason assigned for this filthy custom, except that such figures are supposed to protect the buildings from being struck by lightning." In an appendix there will be found some lists of Nepalese musical instruments, agricultural implements, coinage, and weights and measures, together with an explanation of their measurement of time, a vocabulary, some specimens (translated) of native songs, and other more or less interesting and useful accessories.

Excellent is the aim of *Seonee*; or, *Camp Life on the Satpura Range*, by Robert Armitage Sterndale, F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low and Co.), and pretty satisfactory reasons are given for the somewhat unusual course of sinking the first person in a narrative of personal adventure, and attributing the sayings and doings to a gentleman belonging to the family of the famous but purely fictitious Mrs. Harris. The "aim throughout has been to inculcate a love for nature, and to make secondary to it the mere destroying of wild beasts." The chief reason, whatever may be thought of its weight, for the self-obliteration appears to have been a laudable desire to avoid anything like "the pedantry which might have been too obtrusive in an egotistical narration." How far the interest of the book will suffer from the fact that the Seonees of the author is the Seonee of twenty years ago, and differs vastly from that of the present day, will depend upon the sort of reader who takes up the volume. The lapse of time will make little or no difference to those who merely stay at home and regale their fancies with the perusal of other people's adventures; but a damping effect may be produced upon the spirits of those who would otherwise yearn to follow in the author's track. Still, the district of Seonee cannot have undergone so great a transformation as the station of the same name since the days of which the author has written; and it is in the district rather than at the station that he who reads with a view of picking up useful hints, as regards sport and its concomitants, would expect to find congenial employment for his physical powers and satisfaction for his hunting proclivities. How great is the change produced, during twenty years in the station itself, may be most easily perceived from a comparison of two descriptions. The Seonee of to-day, we learn from an authority, "contains large public gardens, a fine market-place, and a noble tank, which has recently been improved and deepened. The principal buildings are the court-house, gaol, school-house, dispensary, and post office. A handsome church is about to be erected." The Seonee of our author's time "was very different. There were no buildings to speak of save a few bungalows and the rude old pile which sheltered the impoverished descendant of the former Mahomedan ruler of the place. The noble tank—the Dul Sagur—was there, but a bed of rushes occupied the south end, where now a fine flight of stone steps, the work of a relative of the writer's, leads down to the water." For those who are curious about the geographical details it may be mentioned that "the district of Seonee, comprising a tract of about 4000 square miles, forms a section of the Satpura range lying between the valley of the Nerbudda on the north and the Nagpoor territory on the south, extending from about 21 deg. 39 min. to 22 deg. 53 min. N. lat., and from 79 deg. 15 min. to 80 deg. 15 min. E. long.;" and that "the plateau lies like a huge embankment between the valley of the Nerbudda and the Mahratta country of Nagpoor." There are exciting accounts of adventures met with in pursuit of the tiger, the panther, the blue bull, the bison, and other large game, and smaller game are by no means forgotten—birds, beasts, fishes, and reptiles, all are made to yield good sport, and the sport is described in a pleasant, colloquial style. A very striking, and even amusing, sketch is given of the way in which an elephant is brought to recover herself and her courage after she has been considerably demoralised by an attack made upon her by a wounded tiger. As soon as it is ascertained that the tiger is really dead she is with some difficulty coaxed to approach the carcass. When it has been dragged towards her she wriggles up to it by degrees, being encouraged by her keeper's cries of "Go on, my daughter; shabash! what is it but a cat? Shabash! well done! hit him again! who is he that he should spit on our beards?" She first gives the dead tiger one "tremendous blow with her trunk, enough to smash all his ribs," and finally she plays a sort of football with him till he is "almost pounded to a jelly." And so she is induced to overcome her timidity, which might have prevented her from facing a live tiger again, and made her useless for the purposes of hunting. Of what it is the fashion to somewhat contemptuously term padding the author has displayed no horror; he has not abstained from

legends which have little or nothing to do with his subject, and one of which may be recommended to the notice of Captain Mayne Reid; for, with the "hundred headless horsemen" of its title, it fairly eclipses, in point of titular suggestiveness of ghastly scenes, the single "headless horseman" of that popular novelist. It was only natural that the author, relating his experiences of twenty years ago, should have a story to tell of the Indian Mutiny; and he tells it, in his concluding chapter, with great spirit. Whether this story comes within the category of padding or not let those who are learned in such matters decide; but there can be no doubt that padding is, nine times out of ten, most unjustly condemned, for it very often serves to relieve a strain, and it always serves to diversify. And it is very seldom that diversification is not an advantage rather than a drawback. At any rate, the author of "Seonee" has made a very agreeable book; and the useful information conveyed in the narrative itself has been added to in an appendix, containing a "topographical and historical sketch of the Seonee district." Notes there are also, explanatory and supplementary; there is a glossary of the Indian terms used; there is a map; and there is a goodly number of illustrations, based, it is understood, on the author's own drawings.

A feeling as if a delightful dream dreamt long ago and long forgotten should suddenly recur in all its pristine vividness is elicited by simply turning over the pages of *Sind Revisited*, by Richard F. Burton (Richard Bentley and Son), a most agreeable and readable book, in two volumes. For do not the volumes recall to memory a treat enjoyed a quarter of a century ago? Perhaps it is a fond delusion; but the author himself says that he has "borrowed copiously" from "Scinde, or the Unhappy Valley," published by Messrs. Bentley in 1851, to the general enjoyment, it may be safely asserted, of all who read it; and the gallant author's new publication suggests the realisation of an impossibility, or what was hitherto considered an impossibility, namely, to eat your cake and have it. You have read your "Scinde or the Unhappy Valley" and have forgotten all about it, when suddenly it comes before you again and you devour it again under the title of "Sind Revisited." Of course it is not seriously meant that the latter publication is nothing but a reprint of the former, with some differences of spelling; but, as the author has himself acknowledged copious borrowing, a reader, after a lapse of six and twenty years, might be excused, perhaps, for fancying, at the first blush, that the new lamp was but the old one refurbished. Not that there would be anything to grumble at, if it were; the reader would probably be only too glad to renew acquaintance with an old friend, and renew at the same time an old pleasure. It may be that now, when twenty-six years have wrought their work of depression and sobriification, some readers may mock at the old rollicking style, and set down the author as flippant and frivolous; but there was a time when that same style would have struck those same readers as only gay, sprightly, spirited, and not at all unbecoming in the case of a light-hearted, but by no means light-headed subaltern. Let us rather rejoice, then, that the author still appears so green and fresh, and can still be tolerant of the youthful waggy he displays when he represents himself as a sort of showman, taking Mr. John Bull from spot to spot and enlightening and entertaining that typical personage with various exhibitions, accompanied with suitable discourses. He himself evidently looks upon his "Sind Revisited" as not much more than a third edition of "Scinde, or the Unhappy Valley," of which two editions appeared in or about 1851, and a change of title was rendered advisable, if not necessary, by the observations he made during "a flying visit in the spring of 1876 to the old haunts." It was that visit which suggested the title of his new volumes, and which presumably enabled him to speak so hopefully of what he formerly nicknamed the "Unhappy Valley." He bears witness that "either the climate of the Unhappy Valley has improved or, what is more likely, we have learned to subdue its wildness by the increased comforts of a more civilised style of life." He remarks that "the canal abuses of the olden time have disappeared;" that whereas "formerly it was a feat to live five years in Indusland," you may now find men who have gone through twenty years of it; that the mass of the native "population has, on the whole, benefited by our rule;" that "schools and educational establishments have at last been thrown open to them;" that "the embryo municipalities act as well as can be expected;" that "we have secured some confidence by giving it;" that we have not over-done the paternal fashion of government; and that "at present the principal want is legal and official protection for the Moslem Ryot against the Hindu Sahukar, who, in South African phrase, threatens to eat him up." How far the gallant author is to be considered an authority upon such points is a question which may be left open; it is as a descriptive writer that he claims especial notice, and in that capacity he is conspicuous for his spirit, buoyancy, picturesqueness, freedom of touch, dramatic force, and apprehension of the ludicrous. Sometimes—or, at any rate, in one instance—it looks as if he were capable of gross injustice; for it is hardly credible that the late General John Jacob, of the Sind Horse, whose name was once on so many lips and who won so high a reputation, can have deserved such contemptuous treatment as he gets at the hands of Captain Burton.

At the annual conference of the Methodist New Connection, which commenced at Leeds last Monday, the Rev. J. Medlicraft, of Nottingham, was elected president. There has been a net increase of 1161 members during the year, and the funds have been considerably augmented.

Lord F. Cavendish, M.P. distributed the prizes awarded at the Cambridge local examinations at Eastbourne on Tuesday. His Lordship spoke of the local examinations held in connection with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as being of great value in advancing middle-class education.

The Grocers' Company has forwarded a further donation of £100 to the council of the Charity Organisation Society; and Mr. Henry Brassey, M.P., has given £100 to the Cab-drivers' Benevolent Association, 15, Soho-square, in aid of the building fund of the Cabmen's Home.

Some Peerage claims came before the House of Lords Committee for Privileges on Tuesday. In the Annandale Peerage case the Scottish titles of Marquis of Annandale, Earl of Hartfell, Lord Johnstone of Lochwood, Moffatdale, and Evesdale, are claimed by Sir Frederick William Johnstone, Bart., of Winterhall; by Mr. John James Hope Johnstone, of Annandale; and by Mr. Edward Johnstone, of Fulford Hall. The main question in the case is whether the titles are, by the patents of creation, limited to heirs male, or whether they descend to "heirs general." The Committee for Privileges decided in 1844 that the limitation was to heirs male, but Mr. Hope Johnstone (who claims through a daughter of the late Marquis, who died in 1792) seeks to reopen the case on the ground that a most material document has been discovered since that decision was given. Both the other claimants claim as heirs male, Mr. Edward Johnstone claiming through an ancestor several degrees nearer the grantee of the honours than the ancestors of Sir Frederick Johnstone.

A meeting to initiate a national scheme of technical education was recently held at Mercers' Hall. There were present representatives of the Corporation and several of the City guilds. Captain Bicknell, the Master of the Mercers' Company, presided. In opening the proceedings, the chairman stated that they had been brought together by virtue of a resolution (passed at a meeting at Drapers' Hall in February last) declaring the expediency of forming a committee from amongst the guilds to advance the cause of technical education throughout the country. The resolution had been approved by the companies generally, the Mercers', Drapers', Fishmongers', Goldsmiths', and Clothworkers' having each conditionally promised an annual contribution of £2000 towards the project, provided, of course, that it took such a shape in its development that they could approve. In addition to this, the Armourers and Braziers' had offered an annual gift of 500 guineas, and the Plasterers' 50 guineas. The Masters of the Vintners' and Ironmongers' informed the meeting that their companies fully concurred in the movement and were prepared to support it. Resolutions to this effect from the Salters' and the Dyers' Companies were read, as were communications expressing approval and nominating representatives to the general committee, from the Painters', Coopers', Shipwrights', Weavers', Loriners', Spectaclemakers', and Glass-sellers' Companies. A committee was appointed to prepare a scheme in furtherance of the object of the meeting, and Lord Selborne, who has expressed his willingness to act, was appointed the chairman, with Mr. F. J. Bramwell, prime warden of the Goldsmiths', as vice-chairman. The clerks of the Drapers', Mercers', and Clothworkers', were appointed joint secretaries. It may now be said (remarks the *City Press*) that the Corporation and the Companies have set themselves to work in earnest in the cause of technical education, and, thus united, can hardly fail of success.

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BRONZE TEA-URNS, from 30s.

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BRONZE TEA-KETTLES, from 15s.

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BATHS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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CLOCKS, BRONZES, and CANDELABRAS.

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BENHAM and SONS,
WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.; and at
5, Mansfield Chambers, St. Ann's-square,
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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and
most wholesome. Dr. Hassall says:—"The samples were soft
and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell.
The whisky is pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF
MMEAT.—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made
Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with
facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature across Label.

E P P S'S C O C C O A.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which
govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a care-
ful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr.
Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately
flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.
It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a consti-
tution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist
every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are
floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak
point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves
well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."
Civil Service Gazette.
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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
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qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic
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"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food,
Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,
"than which, if properly prepared, there is no more
or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air.
Edited by Dr. Hassall.
TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL
awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with
Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly diges-
tive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."
Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to
breakfast cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
E. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN
COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best
goods only.—Whites, for Pastry, 11s. 4d. per bushel; House-
holds, for Bread, 10s. 4d.; Whites, for Brown Bread, 10s.
Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 112 lb.; Fine, 3s. 4d.; American
Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, 4s. 4d. per
bushel, or 7s. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats,
4s.; Middlings, 3s. 4d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.;
Tie Beans, 2s.; Soy Beans, 4s. 6d. and 5s. per cwt. Best Bi-
cuits, 20s. per cwt.; Barley Meal, 5s. 4d. per bushel, or 20s. per sack.
Lentil Flour, for invalids, in 112 lb. size, 1s.; and 7 lb. 2s.
All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quan-
tities. Orders and cheques to be made in favour of G. Young.

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THE
QUEEN'S
LAUNDRY
SAYS THIS STARCH
IS THE BEST
SHE EVER
USED.
STARCH.

WILLS'S "THREE CASTLES."
"Thackeray in the 'Virginians' says:—
"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no
better brand than the 'Three Castles.'"
Sold only in packets prepared by W. D. and H. O. Wills, Bristol and London.

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM

ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING-BOTTLE,

THE ONLY CURE FOR

HAY FEVER AND COLDS

BY INHALATION.

ALKARAM, if inhaled daily during the
Hay Season, will effectually ward off all
attacks of Hay Fever. It has been known to
cure severe cases in half an hour.

HAY FEVER, however, affects but a limited
number of people, and at one season only.
Colds are caught by everybody at all times
of the year. How many have exclaimed on
feeling the first prickings in the nose and
roughness in the throat, "How is it
doctors can discover nothing that will
stop a cold when first coming on?" Dr.
Dunbar has removed this reproach: his

ALKARAM, if inhaled on the first
symptoms of cold, will at once arrest
them; and even when a cold has been
neglected and become severe, it will give
immediate relief, and generally cure in
one day.

ALKARAM contains no Narcotic, and never
occasions any unpleasant effects; the
smell is agreeable and reviving.

"55, Baker-street, May 10, 1873.
"Dear Sir,—Your Alkaram is certainly a
great boon, and seems to have a wonderful
effect in cases of Hay Fever and Cold in
the Head. It should prove more and more
valuable during the summer months, when
Hay Fever is so prevalent, as well as
during the winter months, when Colds are
so general.—Yours truly,
"A. W. POSTANS, F.R.S."

ALKARAM may be safely used by
children, as will be seen from the fol-
lowing testimonial:—

"49, Grosvenor-road, Highbury.
"Sir,—Allow me to testify to the efficacy
of your Cure for Colds. Six of my
children were troubled with colds, and,
having been induced to try your Alkaram,
I have much pleasure in saying that it
cured them in one day thoroughly.—I am,
Sir, yours respectfully,
"LOUIS GOLDSTEIN."

ALKARAM.—Of all Chemists, at 2s. 9d.
a Bottle. Agents for India—Messrs.
Smith, Stanbuck and Co., Calcutta;
Agents for Australia—Messrs. Elliott
Brothers, Sydney; and Messrs. Hammons,
Laws, and Co., Melbourne.

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"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER
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MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England,
on application—no matter the distance—
with an excellent style of Dressmaking (if required),
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INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well
as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by
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upon the most advantageous terms, to Families.
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IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
Families requiring supplies of First or Deep Mourning
will derive the most important advantages by making their
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THE LARGEST and most IMPORTANT
MOURNING WAREHOUSE in the KINGDOM.
SILKS, CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, &c.,
of the very best, most serviceable, and enduring qualities.
DRESSMAKING.—Dresses beautifully made, either by the
FRENCH, GERMAN, or ENGLISH Dressmaker, at MOD-
ERATE CHARGES.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD
is supplied Extremely Cheap
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Servants' Bonnets, from 10s. 6d.
Cotton Dresses 4s. 11d.
Ditto, made up complete 15s. 0d.
Stuff Dresses, from 10s. 6d.
Ditto, made up complete 21s. 6d.
Cotton jackets 12s. 0d.
Shawls, from 10s. 0d.
Each article being specially good at the price.
Or the Suite complete can be supplied for 21s. 6d. and up to 15s.
Address—**PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse,**
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BLACK SILKS.—HAND-SPUN.
PURE DYE BLACK ITALIAN SILKS.
A NEW FINISH, TO AVOID GREASING.
At 5s. 11d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 10d., 7s. 3d., 7s. 11d., 8s. 6d.
Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE of 200 PIECES
of **PONSU'S BLACK CAHIERE SILK,**
direct from the Manufacturer in Lyons,
at a considerable discount
from the original price.
200 Pieces at one price—5s. 6d.; worth 7s. 6d.
Also wonderfully cheap
Black Silks at 2s. 6d.; worth 4s. 6d.
Black Silks at 3s. 11d.; worth 5s. 6d.
Black Silks at 4s. 6d.; worth 6s. 6d.
Black Silks at 5s.; worth 6s. 6d.
Black Silks at 6s.; worth 8s. 6d.

Also a large importation
of **DEGOVE'S BLACK SILKS,**
a most remarkable silk for wear
at 6s. As cheap as ever sold.
Patterns free.
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A BLACK SILK COSTUME,
MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK,
for 5s.; formerly 9s. 6d.
for 7s.; formerly 12s. 6d.
for 10s.; formerly 14s. 6d.
Perfectly New styles.
Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists.
Photographs and patterns of the silk free.
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NEW MANTLES and MILLINERY
Beautiful Novelties are now being shown
at **PETER ROBINSON'S**, of Regent-street.

FOR TWO GUINEAS and up to
FIVE GUINEAS.
FASHIONABLE COSTUMES in BLACK MATERIALS;
also Polonaises
and Princess Dresses.
At **PETER ROBINSON'S**
COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

EVENING DRESSES. BALL DRESSES.
BLACK NET, New Styles, Elegantly made, 12s. 6d.
TABLAN, Novelties, in White, Black, &c., 1 guinea.
FULLER, Condition-keeping Tulle, 6s.
Sketches free. Full materials given for Bodice.
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WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
220, 230, and 240.
Indian and Chinese. List free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 57, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN.
LAYETTES, 2s. 6d., and 3s.
List post-free.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1980.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



ROUMANIAN PRIESTS BLESSING THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT THE PLOESTI RAILWAY STATION.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Burnhope, Durham, the wife of Arthur B. Wilbraham, Esq., of twin sons.
On the 11th inst., at Henley-on-Thames, the wife of John Howard, Esq., of a son.
On the 19th inst., at 12, St. Michael's-place, Brighton, the wife of Edward C. Ridgway, of a daughter, still-born.
On the 16th inst., at Hawkstone, Shrewsbury, Viscountess Hill, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at Barham by Cupar Fife, the wife of Sir A. A. Campbell, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Bebbington, Cheshire, by the Rev. F. J. Lyall, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Canon Feilden, M.A., and the Rev. H. L. Williams, M.A., the Rev. Thomas Henry Tydd, M.A., Oxon, of S. Luke's, Derby, eldest son of Francis P. Tydd, Esq., of Clonmel, Ireland, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Thomas Bird Hall, Esq., of Larch Wood, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
On the 20th inst., at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, by the Rev. Francis J. Holland, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. Sir Edward Graham Moon, Bart., M.A., Rector of Fetcham, Surrey, and the Rev. G. Meyrick Jones, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, William, son of John Penn, Esq., of The Cedars, Lee, Kent, to Constance Mary, daughter of Thomas Lucas, Esq., of 12, Kensington Palace-gardens, and Eastwick Park, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at Castle Mona, Douglas, Isle of Man, William Henry Whitehead, Esq., 7, South-square, Gray's Inn, and late Chief Registrar in Bankruptcy, in his 80th year.
On the 16th inst., at Park Cottage, Gerard's Cross, Bucks, Marriott Simpson Carson, Esq., younger son of the late James Carson, Esq., of Spinfield, near Marlow, Bucks, aged 24.
On the 14th inst., at Malvern, Sarah, the beloved wife of Edward Pease, of Greencroft West, Darlington, aged 41.
On the 15th inst., at Boltonborough, Lady Charlotte Neville-Grenville, daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G., and widow of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Neville-Grenville, Dean of Windsor, in the 80th year of her age.
On the 15th inst., at 33, Lowndes-square, Lord Justice Mellish, in the 63rd year of his age.
On the 19th inst., at The Spring, Hanwell, Dame Jane, the widow of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart., aged 71.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Midsummer Day.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, Marylebone; 8.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. H. M. Villiers, Rector of Adisham, Kent.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear, Master of King's College Schools; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. F. J. Holland.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of London; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Alfred Blomfield, Vicar of Barking.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Cox.
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum Chapel, jubilee service, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Bangor; 6.30 p.m., Rev. J. C. Wetherell.

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

Full Moon, 4.53 p.m.
Accession of Charles I., King of Wurtemberg, 1864.
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, elections, Canon-street Hotel, 11 a.m.
Philharmonic Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. A. R. Wallace on the Comparative Antiquity of Continents as indicated by the Distribution of Living and Extinct Animals).
Handel Festival, Crystal Palace ("The Messiah").
Caledonian Fancy Dress Ball, Willis's Rooms.
Regatta: Barrow Yacht Club (three days).
London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge (two days).
Horticultural Gardens, Bazaar for Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne (three days).
Statistical Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, anniversary, Canon-street Hotel, noon.
Orphan Working School, elections, &c., City Terminus Hotel.
Musical Union, matinee, 3.15 p.m.
British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Lower Clapton, anniversary, 4 p.m.
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, dinner at City Terminus Hotel (the Marquis of Hertford in the chair).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. R. Mortimer and Mr. J. E. Price on an Underground Structure in Driffield, Yorkshire; Colonel Lane Fox and Mr. E. W. Brabrook's Anthropometric Report).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Wingfield on the Evolution of Words).
Crippled Boys' National Industrial Home, Kensington, foundation-stone of new buildings to be laid by Princess Louise, 6 p.m.
Races: Cullinstown, Newcastle, Odham.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

Botanic Society, opening of Carter's exhibition of flowering annuals, &c.; promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Barrett on the Etymons of Musical Terms).
Society of Arts, anniversary, 4; conversazione at South Kensington, 8.30.
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, anniversary (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).
Handel Festival, Crystal Palace: selections.
Redham Asylum for Orphans, summer festival.
Home Hospital for the Well-to-do, meeting at the Mansion House, 2.30 p.m.
Races: Bibury.
Doncaster Agricultural Show (three days).
Burton-on-Trent Dog Show.
Grand Midland Counties Archery Meeting, Leamington (three days).
Westminster Aquarium Cat and Dog Show (three days).

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

Coronation of the Queen, 1838. Jewish fast for taking of Jerusalem.
Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, jubilee festival, 2 p.m. (the Duke of Teck in the chair).
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier on Variation in Domestic Animals).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, conversazione, 8 p.m.
Commercial Travellers' Schools, Finner, general court and elections, 11 a.m.
Choir Benevolent Fund, St. Paul's Cathedral, special service, 7.30 p.m., Bishop Claughton.
Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Accrington Agricultural, Horse, Dog, Cat, and Poultry Show. Spalding Horse Show.
Regatta: Metropolitan Amateurs; Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, Hull.
Races: Stockbridge.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.
London Female Penitentiary, seventieth annual meeting, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Chichester in the chair).
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Handel Festival, Crystal Palace ("Israel in Egypt").
Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

West London Scientific Association, Excursion to Redhill and Nutfield, Cannon-street Station, 2.15 p.m.
London Glee and Madrigal Union, Langham Hall, last concert, 8 p.m.
Caxton Celebration Exhibition, South Kensington, to be opened by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Regatta: Royal Northern Yacht Club; New Brighton Sailing Club.

MUSICAL UNION.—JAEEL with AUER.—LAST TIME
THIS SEASON.—TUESDAY, JUNE 26, Quarter-past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quartet, No. 11, Beethoven (first time); Trio, B flat, Schubert; Quartet in D, Mozart. Violin Solos, Auer; Piano Solos, Jaell. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co., and Oliver, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. ELIA, Director.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT CONCERT, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, JULY 4, at Eight o'clock. Madame Christine Nilsson, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Adolphe Stirling, Miss Helen D'Alton, Madame Trubelli, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Poli, Mr. Santley, Solo Violin, Herr Wilhelm. The London Vocal Union (under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker). Conductor, Mr. Sydney Viner. Boxes (Grand Tier), Ten Seats in each, Four Guineas; Loggia, Eight Seats in each, Three Guineas; Second Tier, Five Seats in each, Two Guineas; Amphitheatre, Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, numbered, 6s.; unnumbered, 2s. 6d.; and 500 Admissions, 1s. Tickets at the Royal Albert Hall, Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, and usual agents. Correct Books of the Words to be obtained only at the hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.

MONDAY, JUNE 25 MESSIAH.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27 SELECTION.
FRIDAY, JUNE 29 ISRAEL IN EGYPT.
PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.
Madame Adeline Patti and Mr. Vernon Rigby.
Middle Alboni. Mr. Edward Lloyd.
Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Cummings.
Madame Edith Wynne. Signor Poli.
Madame Suter. Herr Henschel.
Madame Patey. Mr. Santley.
Solo Organ, Mr. W. T. Best. Organist, Mr. Willing.
Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.
Price of Sets of Tickets (including admission): Central Area, Three Guineas and Two Guineas and a Half; Galleries, Two Guineas and a Half and Two Guineas.
Single Stall Tickets, 2s., 2s. 1s., and 1s.

GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAY, JUNE 28.—Coronation Day.—The Flery Zazel thrown from a 20-ton gun. Great set pieces, Westminster Abbey and the Crowing of her Majesty. Play, "The Shaughraun." Military Band, &c. See future announcements.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, AND THE NILE: with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works—NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

INKERMAN.—Miss Thompson's New Work.—THE ROLL CALL, QUATRE BRAS, BALACLAVA, AND MISSING. The celebrated battle piece is NOW ON VIEW at the FINE ART SOCIETY'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-street. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue. "None of the pictures now before the public can compare with 'Inkerman'."—The World.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
A HAPPY BUNGALOW: EDWIN AND ANGELINA, by Mr. Corney Grain; and "No. 204," by F. C. Burnand. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till Six.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
June	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
	13 29.96	58.1	50.6	78	8	63.0	55.9	NE. E.			312	0.000
	14 30.06	58.5	45.7	65	1	66.2	49.8	NE. E.			390	.000
	15 30.126	61.7	46.8	80	1	70.8	52.4	NE. E.			893	.000
	16 30.080	63.2	47.8	80	0	74.0	51.2	NE. E.			892	.000
	17 29.992	66.0	49.0	56	1	75.8	51.1	NE. E.			816	.000
	18 30.020	66.9	49.3	55	4	80.0	54.4	ENE. E. ESE.			201	.000
	19 30.056	67.1	50.3	57	2	78.1	53.3	N. N.			177	.000

The above are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.972 30.096 30.122 30.117 30.098 30.015 30.074
Temperature of Air .. 58.5° 62.0° 65.7° 67.3° 68.7° 72.6° 72.9°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 56.2° 55.5° 58.6° 59.3° 61.3° 62.7° 62.7°
Direction of Wind ENE. E. E. E. NE. NE. NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 25	1 11	2 1	2 50	3 10	3 47	4 21
25	1 11	2 1	2 50	3 10	3 47	4 21

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

The Anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne can hardly be allowed to pass away without taking note of one or more of the thoughts it suggests. It is not by any means a novel incident. Forty years have run their round of weal and woe since England first did homage to her as the lawful Sovereign of these Realms. Measured by the life of a Nation, the span is but a brief one; measured by that of an individual, it is a considerable one; but measured by the changes which have taken place during its evolution, there have been, perhaps, few intervals of time of similar breadth that have been equally fraught with advantage to Europe, but especially to the United Kingdom. Such of us as were of age to observe public affairs and social characteristics forty years ago, and to compare them with those of the present day, can hardly fail to be struck with the marvellous amelioration which has been silently, or at any rate quietly, taking place since her Majesty's Accession to the Throne. There are those, of course, who doubt whether it has been all gain—who look with regret upon the alterations in the customs and manners that have been effected during the interval. But of the great majority it may surely be said with confidence that their lot at the present day is, in most material respects, not less certainly than in those that are political and moral, a great advance upon that of the class to which they may chance to belong, when the young Queen was summoned from her comparative privacy to assume the sceptre of the British Empire.

The course of Queen Victoria's life since her accession to the throne has not been one of unvaried ease. Her Majesty has had her trials as a woman. Domestic woes as severe as those which happen to most have troubled her career. "Billows of affliction" have broken over her;

nor has she been without those harassing anxieties to which ordinary wives and mothers are exposed. The Crown upon her brow has not charmed away the crowd of cares which usually roughen the path of human destiny. The Nation which she governs has sympathised with her in the trials she has borne; and perhaps at no period of her course has she been the subject of deeper or more reverential affection than at the present time. She has won her way to England's heart, as a true woman. In sorrow as well as in joy she has disclosed those feminine traits of character which have progressively endeared her to her subjects. She has thought and felt not for herself alone. Great misfortunes, which while they touch not her high estate, have ever called forth an expression of her sympathising regard. Great deeds of heroism have uniformly awakened her appreciation. It is not surprising, therefore, that she should be looked up to by her subjects of every class with loving confidence. Through all the different scenes of life she has borne her part with those at whose head she has been placed, and the consequence has been that a sort of intimacy has ripened between them from which devoted loyalty has taken an ever deepening tint of love.

Her Reign has hitherto been one which History will record as illustrious—illustrious for the peaceful conquests which it has achieved far more than for those which have been wrested by force of arms. Almost all the greater triumphs of science over natural forces which distinguish the present age from those which preceded it have occurred in her reign. Railway communication, although it originated shortly before she succeeded to the Throne, has been so developed as to knit together in one system all the ends of her Kingdom. The Electric Telegraph has made those who live at the Antipodes our near neighbours. Free Trade has immensely expanded British Commerce. Our Colonies—several of them incipient Empires—have been growing into lusty manhood. Our Press is free from all fiscal obstructions. Our political liberty satisfies the demands, or bids fair to satisfy them, of every class. Labour has taken a commanding position in relation to capital. Our Industrial people are better fed, better housed, better cared for, than ever they were before. The Statesmanship of the day (albeit, not without varieties) mainly aims at the welfare of the country. Much, doubtless, remains to be accomplished; much is in progress of being effected; but there can be no doubt, we think, that during the process of the four decades during which Queen Victoria has been upon the Throne the population of the United Kingdom have made an immense advance upon the political and social condition which was previously theirs. We have not yet seen the limit to which this amelioration will extend. The care which is now being bestowed upon National Education is already telling, and must tell to an almost indefinite extent, upon the elevation of the masses. Perhaps there never has been greater activity in contest with inebriety, ignorance, immorality, and crime, than in the present day. The methods adopted in this warfare may here and there be open to serious objection. But, on the whole, it will be admitted, we think, even by cynical observers, that the better off and more cultivated classes are earnestly intent upon improving the position of those who lack the advantages which they possess.

In this great work the Queen has taken an appropriate part. Her official life has been one of devoted application to the duties it involved. She has never strained the Constitution of the country. She has brought to the interpretation of it and to its application ceaseless goodwill and growing experience. Her Throne is the most stable in Europe. The policy of her Government never disturbs the balance of the political forces over the action of which she presides. This fact is due not merely to mechanism, but to political tact and wisdom. We have only to look across the Channel, at the present moment, to see how a misconception of duty on the part of the supreme authority of the State may shake to its foundation the political edifice with which it happens to be identified. The reigning Sovereign of these Realms is not the representative of a Party but of the People. She has been and is above all factions, and hence the recurrence of the day when she ascended the Throne, though no less than forty years have passed meanwhile, brings with it a grateful recognition on the part of her subjects, enhanced rather than diminished by the lapse of years.

Mr. Charles John Herries, C.B., has been appointed chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in the room of Sir William H. Stephenson, K.C.B., who retires, having completed a period of fifty years in the service of her Majesty.

Several inaccurate versions of the settlement effected in the Great Devonshire will suit of Crosswell and Others v. Walrond having been published, the *Exeter Gazette* has authority for stating that these are the exact terms agreed to:—Mr. Henry Walrond is to have the estate on payment of the following sums—To Mr. Alleyne (legatee), £10,000; to Mr. Frederick Burrow, solicitor, and one of the executors, £2000; to the Rev. R. Crosswell (legatee), £500; to Miss Chaytor (legatee), £2000; to Mrs. Snell (annuitant), £2000; to Miss Harriet Walrond (sister of Mr. H. Walrond), £10,000; to Lady Janet Walrond (mother of Mr. H. Walrond), £1100 a year for her life; the mortgages on the estate, amounting to about £19,000; and all the costs of the suit, amounting to many thousands of pounds.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present on Saturday last at the christening of the child of Dr. Proffit, the Queen's Commissioner, who received the name of Leopold. The Rev. A. Campbell of Crathie, officiated. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. A. Campbell.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have made excursions to the Glassalt Shiel, to Loch Callater, to the Linn of Dee, and other picturesque places.

Brevet Major J. M. Leith, 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, commanding the detachment at Ballater, with Lieutenant Gordon L. C. Money and Lieutenant James H. Hunt, were invited to luncheon at the castle yesterday week, and were received by her Majesty afterwards. Lady Cecilia Hay has been on a visit to her Majesty. The Right Hon. Lord John Manners has left the castle.

The fortieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne was celebrated with the usual honours on Wednesday.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour, N.B., to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, deceased.

The first state ball was given yesterday (Friday) at Buckingham Palace; the second will take place on Wednesday, July 11. The first state concert will be given at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next, and the second on Friday, July 6.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and the Duke of Cambridge, visited Wellington College on Monday. The Prince and Princess, with their children, returned to Marlborough House from East-hampstead Park, near Bracknell. Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Teck also visited their Royal Highnesses. In the evening the Prince presided at the annual dinner of the (Prince Consort's Own) Rifle Brigade at the Criterion. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princess Victoria, visited the Royal Horticultural Show at South Kensington. Her Royal Highness afterwards distributed the prizes to the successful exhibitors. Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess, and remained to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner in honour of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, at which the Duke of Cambridge and a large party were present. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, was in attendance. The Prince and Princess have visited the Emperor and Empress of Brazil at their hotel. The new ship Warspite, given by the Government to the Marine Society as a training-ship for boys between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, was inaugurated on Thursday by the Prince and Princess, who were accompanied by their two sons.

The Prince has written to Lord Aberdare expressing a hope that the Royal Horticultural Society will aid in promoting a due representation of British horticulture at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil drove to Kew Gardens on Thursday week, returning to Claridge's Hotel to breakfast with the Empress; after which he visited the British Museum; next paid a visit to Dean Stanley, at the Deanery, Westminster; then went to the Royal Aquarium; and, after a drive along the Thames Embankment, returned to Claridge's Hotel to dinner; after which, accompanied by the Empress, he went to Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Emperor visited the Zoological Society's Gardens at seven o'clock the next morning, and afterwards drove to the Crystal Palace, and on his return inspected the Dulwich Gallery. After dining at Claridge's Hotel, their Imperial Majesties went to Her Majesty's Theatre.

On Saturday at eight o'clock the Emperor visited Siemens's telegraph cable-works at Woolwich, returning to the hotel to breakfast with the Empress, after which he inspected the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square, and in the evening their Imperial Majesties went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

On Sunday morning the Emperor walked in Kensington Gardens and visited the Brazilian Minister in Grosvenor-gardens, returning to Claridge's to breakfast. Their Imperial Majesties attended Divine service at the French Chapel in George-street, Portman-square, and afterwards visited Sir Richard Wallace's mansion in Manchester-square, and Buckingham Palace, and then went to the Royal Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park.

On Monday at half-past seven the Emperor drove to London Bridge, where he embarked on board Dr. Siemens's steamer and proceeded to Millwall and paid a visit to the frigate at present being built for his navy; and afterwards visited the Observatory at Greenwich, the Naval Museum, and the Seamen's Hospital. After lunching at the Ship Hotel he visited Mr. Penn's engineering factory at Greenwich. The Empress attended the marriage of Baron d'Estrella and Miss Drummond, and was present at the wedding breakfast given at his Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo's residence in Grosvenor-gardens. The Emperor and Empress went to Her Majesty's Theatre.

On Tuesday the Emperor drove to Battersea Park and returned to breakfast incognito at the Pall Mall Restaurant. He passed the forenoon at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards accompanied the Empress to the Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington; after which he visited the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Their Imperial Majesties dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

On Wednesday the Emperor drove to the Alexandra Palace, and was conducted over the Palace and grounds by Sir Edward Lee, the manager, after which he breakfasted in the palace, and then drove to St. Thomas's Hospital, which he inspected. The Emperor and Empress were present at the afternoon performance of "Faust" at Her Majesty's Theatre, and the Emperor afterwards drove to Kew, and was present at Sir Joseph Hooker's garden party.

The Emperor and Empress have received at Claridge's Hotel all the Royal personages now in town and the principal members of the élite of society. They have also paid numerous visits, and have visited various commercial establishments.

Their Imperial Majesties intend to be present at the Caledonian Ball, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday next.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived on Monday, with her children, at Zarako Selo.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne entertained General and Mrs. Grant and a distinguished company at dinner on Saturday last at Kensington Palace.

The Duke of Connaught distributed the prizes at the Dublin University athletic sports last Saturday, in the presence of about 20,000 persons.

Prince Leopold was present, with the Duchess of Teck, on

Tuesday at a recital of Shakespeare's "Tempest," given by Mr. St. Brandram at Hertford House.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Earl and Countess Sydney on Saturday last, at their residence in Cleveland-square, St. James's.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton on Monday at their residence in Grosvenor-square. The Duke held a Levée on Tuesday at the Horse Guards.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry on Tuesday, at Londonderry House, Park-lane.

The Duc d'Aumale left Claridge's Hotel yesterday week, on his return to Paris.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has left for a cruise to Norway in his steam-yacht Francisca, accompanied by Lord Randolph Churchill. The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Rosamond Churchill remain in London.

The marriage of the Hon. Eustace Vesey (9th Lancers), youngest son of the late Viscount de Vesci and the Hon. Constance Mary Lawley, third daughter of Lord Wenlock, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Algitha and the Hon. Katherine Lawley, her sisters; Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, her cousin; Miss Mary Milner, and the Ladies Alice, Katherine, and Beatrice Thynne, nieces of the bridegroom.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Appleyard, C. E. Emerit, to be Perpetual Curate of Troutbeck, Westmorland. Beaufort, William Augustus; Vicar of Egglestone, Durham. Bingham, Farnshaw; Sole Charge of Box, Wilts. Calvert, Arthur; Rector of Morston. Cox, Thomas; Rector of Ideford, Devonshire. Dady, Richard; Vicar of Whitgate, Cheshire. Eddy, Stephen Ray; Vicar of Buxton; Rector of Brindle, Lancashire. Hagreen, Charles Selley; Vicar of Long Staunton. Heaton, W. C.; Incumbent of Trinity Church, Gough-square. Hughes, Geoffrey; Chaplain of Dorking Workhouse. Lefton, W.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Sheffield. Lloyd, John Augustus; Vicar of Broad Hinton, Wilts. Molincus, Arthur Ellison; Vicar of Maiden Bradley, Wilts. Papillon, Thomas Leslie, Fellow of New College, Oxford; Oxford Preacher at Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Ram, Stopford J.; Vicar of Christ Church, Battersea. Richardson, Arthur John; Perpetual Curate of High Leigh, Cheshire. Robinson, William; Perpetual Curate of Holme, Westmorland. Smithwick, S. F. G.; Chaplain at Tabley. Swann, John Bellingham; Rector of Harleston. Travers, Charles Henry; Rural Dean of Bradfield. Tudor, Richard; Vicar of Swallowcliffe, Wilts. Wace, Arthur; Rector of Haddiscoe with Toft Monks, Norfolk. Walsh, John Thomas; Rector of Norton-juxta-Twyross, Leicestershire. Walsh, John William; Perpetual Curate of St. Aidan, Liverpool. Whalley, T.; Vicar of St. Alban's, Leeds. Williams, William Silvanus; Rector of Trawsfynydd, Merioneth. Woods, Frank; Vicar of All Saints'.—*Guardian*.

The congé d'élire for the election of Canon Thorold to the vacant see of Rochester appears in the *London Gazette*.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated on the 14th inst. the new Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which has been erected at Rishton, Blackburn, at a cost, including the site, of £4900.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., opened on Wednesday, at Menstone-in-Wharfedale, a bazaar which has for its object the securing of a permanent endowment of the vicarage of the Church of St. John the Divine, the providing of a parsonage, and the removal of debt on the day schools.

The *Birmingham Gazette* understands that a gentleman has offered £1000 towards the endowment fund of All Saints' (Oldknow Memorial) Church, Small Heath, on condition that £500 be raised before the end of the year to meet it. For this purpose a bazaar will be held in September next.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a meeting held yesterday week in Lambeth Palace in support of the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund. The report was not of an encouraging nature, only £3262 having been subscribed in England during the year. The Archbishop made some general remarks on the relations between Church and State.

After being closed for more than twelve months, St. Mary's Church, Broughton, was reopened on the 15th inst., a new chancel having been erected, through the munificence of Alderman W. Johnson (the Mayor of Chester), at a cost of upwards of £1400, and the older portion of the church has been re-decorated. The new chancel was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph (the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes).

On the 13th inst. the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new church of St. John, Baxenden, near Accrington. It is the gift of Mrs. Margaret Pilling Taylor, Moreton Hall, and has cost £7000, or together with the burial-ground and endowment, about £12,000. The church is in the Gothic style, from plans by Mr. Varley, of Blackburn, and contains a peal of bells, with 533 sittings free and unappropriated for ever. The first Incumbent is the Rev. T. D. T. Donham.

A festival service in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the introduction of printing into this country by William Caxton, and of the jubilee of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, was held on Tuesday at St. Paul's Cathedral. The congregation was large. The prayers were intoned by Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson, and Minor Canon J. V. Povah read the lessons. Before the sermon the anthem was Mendelssohn's "Festgesang," first performed at the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, at Strasburg, in 1840. The anthem afterwards was Beethoven's "Hallelujah." Both were performed, with grand effect, by the full choir of the Cathedral. Dr. Stainer presiding at the organ. The Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., Chaplain to her Majesty and Principal of King's College, London, was the preacher. He wound up an impressive sermon with an eloquent appeal for the Printers' Pension Fund, on behalf of which a collection was made at the doors.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting (the last but one of the present session) on Monday—the Earl of Powis in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Allerton, in the parish of Wilsden, near Bingley; Leeds, St. Hilda; Penycase, in the parish of Ruabon; Plumstead, St. John the Baptist, Kent; Stepney, St. Augustine, Middlesex; and Wilstone, near Tring. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Burmach, near Hythe, Kent; Clare, Suffolk; Eglwys Cummyn, near St. Clears; Elmstead, near Ashford, Kent; Feniton, near Honiton, Devon; Golborne, near Newton-le-Willows; and Inge, near Kendal. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards enlarging St. Andrew's Church, Chippenham, was increased. Grants were also made from the Special School Church and Mission-House Fund towards building schools or mission churches at South Acton, Middlesex; Ialeham Fen, near Soham; Littlehampton, Sussex; Old Ford, St. Mark, Middlesex; and London Docks, St. Agatha. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for St. Augustine's, Bermondsey.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a Convocation held on the 14th inst. in the Sheldonian Theatre the degree of Doctor of Divinity, *honoris causa*, was conferred upon the Right Rev. Nathaniel J. Merriman, B.A., of Brasenose College, Bishop of Grahamstown, and upon the Right Rev. Edward Steere, LL.D., Bishop of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

CAMBRIDGE.

At Caius Mr. F. B. de M. Gibbon, B.A. (Second Wrangler 1877), and Mr. H. Milton, B.A. (Tenth Wrangler 1877), have been elected to Fellowships. Welsford to a scholarship of £60; and R. G. Carr to one of £60, Legg to one of £50, Coombe to one of £40, on the expiration of their open scholarships. Robertson (Rossall School) for classics, Hoffmeister (Epsom College) for natural sciences, to scholarships of £60 each.

At Queen's, Mr. F. B. Walters, B.A. (Eighth Wrangler 1877), has been elected to a Fellowship.

At King's, J. R. Harmer (Eton), C. J. Hall (Christ's Hospital), W. R. Roberts (City of London School), N. L. Hallward (Haileybury), and C. F. Crowder (Eton) have been elected to entrance scholarships.

In first examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos the following have acquitted themselves so as to deserve Honours:—J. Allen, St. John's; Bower, Trinity; Buckmaster, Downing; Cullen and Fenton, Christ's; Foster, Trinity; Fuller, B.A., Emmanuel; Greaves, B.A., Christ's; Haig, Trinity; Harrison, Christ's; Hill, Downing; Holthouse, Trinity; Houghton and Murton, B.A., St. John's; North, Sidney; Ohm, Emmanuel; Sedgwick, Trinity; E. F. Taylor; Vinter, Sidney; Wallis, St. John's; Weldon, Caius. The final examination will be held in December.

At Trinity the Whewell International Law Scholarships have been awarded as follows:—First Scholar, P. M. Lawrence, B.A., Fellow of Corpus; Second Scholar, G. F. S. Stokes. Proxime accessit, W. R. Phillips, Scholar of Trinity Hall.

Mr. Samuel Robertshaw Wilson, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Sidney Sussex.

Mr. William Napier Shaw, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Emmanuel. At Emmanuel the following Undergraduates have been elected to Scholarships and Exhibitions:—W. B. Alcock, H. G. Mackenzie, E. R. Stable, to Foundation Scholarships of £70; H. A. Pearson, J. A. Laurier, A. J. Luckham, to Thorpe Scholarships of £30; D. Adamson to an Exhibition of £40; C. D. Pridden, C. J. R. Richardson, and J. L. Nightingale, to Exhibitions of £90.

Mr. H. D. Macleod has been appointed to lecture on "Political Economy" in the University.

LONDON.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the General Examination for Women in the honorary division:—

Sara Annie Burstall, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Laura Elizabeth Cadwallader, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Emily Olivia Harcourt, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Edith Marion Obbard, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; Mary Elizabeth Pailthorpe, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Florence Paine, North London Collegiate School for Girls; Henrietta Mary Selby, private study.

Yesterday week the prizes awarded by the Cambridge University examiners to the successful pupils in the London centres were distributed in the theatre of the University of London by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P.

Dr. T. H. Fraser, of Knutsford, has been elected to the chair of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the resignation of Professor Christison.

A Welsh gentleman engaged in business in London, in addition to sums of £250, £2500, and £1100 (the last sum in conjunction with his brother) previously subscribed, has placed in the hands of the council of the University College of Wales a sum of money to be used in promoting agriculture in Wales.

Saturday was speech day at Rugby. Among those present were the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, Lord Leigh, and the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Temple. The prizes were distributed as follows:—The Queen's medal for historical English essay to B. R. Wise; Latin hexameters, subject "Byzantium," G. G. Wilkinson; Dr. James's prize for Greek iambics, H. W. Fowler; Latin lyrics, "Tennyson's Lotus-Eaters," H. F. Wilson; Latin prose, "Green's History of England," C. A. James; Greek prose, J. C. Hurle. Fifth form.—Latin verse, R. I. Simey; Latin prose, R. I. Simey and M. Firth; English poem, "King Alfred the Great," H. F. Wilson.

Saturday was also speech day at Wellington College, and a large company, including Earl Granville, the Bishop of Hereford, Mr. Walter, M.P., and Lieutenant-General Sir L. Simmons, assembled to do honour to the occasion. The Queen's medal was awarded to Tindal; the Prince Consort's history prize to Atlay, ma.; and the Earl of Derby's gift, to Haines, ma. The list of honours gained during the past academical year showed that among many other successes three old Old Wellingtonians had been placed in the first class of the classical tripos.

The annual Commemoration Day of King's College was celebrated on Wednesday. Services were held in the chapel in the morning, and after service a large number of the friends of the council partook of luncheon in the large hall of the college—Canon Barry, the Principal, presiding.

The scholarships at Marlborough College have been adjudged as follows:—To senior scholarships—A. L. Davies, R. F. Cholmeley, and H. L. Callender (Ireland)—all of Marlborough College. To junior scholarships—H. Brinton, Mr. Waterfield's, East Sheen; L. T. Hobhouse, A. H. Hawkins, and E. N. Gardiner, Marlborough College; T. G. R. MacKenzie, Mr. Wilkinson's, Durdham Down, Bristol; M. L. Davies, Marlborough College; and W. G. Stokes, Mr. Waterfield's. Elected to free nominations—A. H. H. Maclean, Mr. Lloyd's, Winchfield; A. D. Innes, Mr. Marshall's, Benges, Hertford; K. F. Wood, Mr. MacLaren's, Oxford; and E. C. C. Firth, Preston Grammar School.

The Second Mastership of the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, vacant by the promotion of Mr. J. L. Ward, M.A., to the Head Mastership of Burnley School, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. T. A. Stoodley, M.A., Assistant Master, late Scholar of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

The annual Wykehamist dinner was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening, and was numerously attended. The chair was taken by Mr. Justice Lopes.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preside at the midsummer examination, recitations, giving of prizes, &c., of the British Orphan Asylum pupils at Slough, to-day.

The new scheme for Rochester Cathedral Grammar School, as modified on the representations of the Dean and Chapter, has been finally approved by the Charity Commissioners and the Committee of Council on Education.

The new Independent College erected on the slopes of Heaton, near Lister Park, Manningham, Bradford, was opened on Wednesday, and at the same time the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, formerly of Aberdeen, was installed as the new Principal. Including the site, the cost of the new college will be about £21,000.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



TURKS STORING CARTRIDGES IN A MOSQUE AT RUSTCHUK.

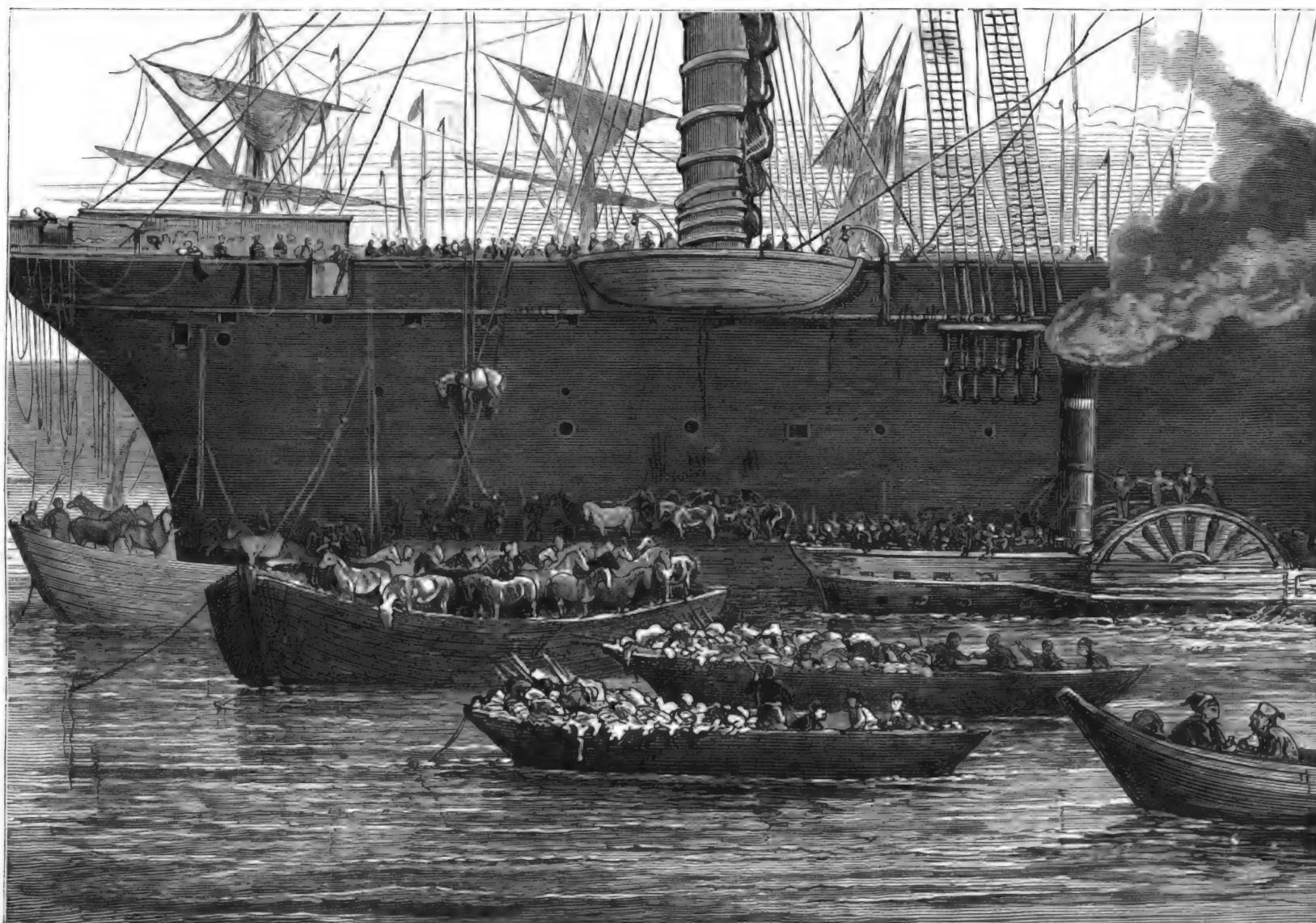


OUR ARTIST INTRODUCED TO THE TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT SHUMLA.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



A TURKISH MONITOR AND THE BATTERY OF HYDAR BABA RETURNING THE RUSSIAN FIRE AT RUSTCHUK.



SHIPPING HORSES AT CONSTANTINOPLE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

THE WAR.

Our Special Artists in Roumania, but especially at Ploesti, the Russian military head-quarters and temporary residence of the Emperor Alexander II., as well as those on the Turkish side at Rustchuk, at Widdin, at Shumla, and at Varna, the principal fortresses in Bulgaria, and one more at Constantinople, have supplied a great variety of sketches to furnish this week's illustrations of the War. We must speak more particularly of the largest Engraving, which presents a fine general view of the town and fortifications of Widdin, and the Turkish encampments in its neighbourhood, with a long stretch of the right bank of the Danube, seen from the opposite Roumanian batteries on the heights above Kalafat, on the left bank of that river. The point of view is shown in the foreground at the extreme left, upon the knoll or cliff where the "Prince Charles Battery" has been erected, and where a Turkish shell has just pitched and burst, scattering a party of soldiers who had been sitting at dinner there. The suburban villas and public gardens attached to the town of Kalafat are seen immediately below this higher ground. Beyond these houses, in the middle distance, spreads the wide expanse of water, where the swollen Danube has overflowed its banks and has inundated those meadows on the Roumanian side. A few islands are left uncovered by this spacious flood. On the tongue of a projecting lowland, just below Kalafat, which appears to the left hand in our Engraving, is an unfinished Roumanian battery, designed to command the passage of the river, and to prevent the Turkish gun-boats coming up to Widdin. Now let the reader cast his eyes farther, to the opposite shore, and behold the exact situation of the Turkish fortress and town, and of all that surrounds it on that side. The distance of the opposite river-bank from the Kalafat heights is about 2700 yards. Widdin has been frequently described in this Journal, as its position, near the termination of the line of the Timok on the Eastern frontier of Servia, was of great importance in the campaign of last year. Its most conspicuous features, in this distant view, are the old square castle, built at the water's edge, behind which is the smoking chimney of a steam factory and bakery for army biscuits; a sufficient number of minarets or turrets of mosques; a few large warehouses, and many low dwelling-houses forming the insignificant streets. The fortifications of Widdin consist, on the land side, of two concentric lines of works. The outer one, which incloses the whole town, is formed of a simple parapet of earth, having a command of nine feet, a thickness of twelve, and ditches nine feet deep. This parapet is flanked by eleven redoubts, placed from five to six hundred yards apart, and intended to be armed with six guns each. The two extreme redoubts, known as Fort Jeldis and Fort Adjab, which rest upon the Danube, are stronger than the others, and have revetted escarpments. The inner enclosure is of a more formidable trace, consisting of seven bastioned fronts with revetted escarpments and counterscarps. Between this inner and outer line there is a belt of considerable width, which is only partially built over, and which has frequently, in the absence of an outer girdle of detached forts, served the Turkish armies as an intrenched camp. Of late, it is stated, much energy has been displayed in improving the outer enceinte. It being impossible to construct a regular covered way, owing to the absence of a glacis, which again could not be thrown up by reason of the low command of the parapet, a *chemin-des-ronde* has been cut in the counterscarp to afford additional security against surprise. The powder-magazines have been rendered bomb-proof by heaping up earth upon them, and the terre-pleine of both enceintes has been protected as much as possible against enfilade fire by the construction of traverses. The riverside forts and batteries are very clearly shown in our Artist's sketch, with the outer portion of the town extending far down the river, to the islands on the left-hand side of this view. Towards the right-hand side is seen the powder-magazine, amidst the woods outside the town; three separate camps of Turkish soldiery occupy the hills behind. The distant range of the Balkan mountains, on the eastern frontier of Bulgaria, are beheld shutting out the valley of the Timok and the Servian town of Saichar, which was captured and pillaged by the Turks last year. It is now thought likely enough that a portion of the Russian army will, after all, cross the Danube somewhere above Widdin, by an unopposed passage into Servia, and will then march in a southerly direction to enter Bulgaria, evading Widdin and the other Turkish Danubian fortresses. A very few days will probably either confirm or dissipate this expectation of the approaching campaign.

The reception of the Emperor of Russia in the railway station at Ploesti, where he is ceremonially invited to partake of bread and wine as a most illustrious guest of the Roumanian nation, while three dignified ecclesiastics of the Orthodox Eastern Church bestow on his august person their most solemn religious benediction, is shown in our front page. His Imperial Majesty stands, in military uniform, but with his right hand laid upon his heart in a reverential attitude, while the sword at his side is gently touched by his other hand, as he seems to feel a deep sense of the awfulness of his position, having come to Roumania upon such an errand. The little bald-headed gentleman, with spectacles and moustache, wearing a broad ribbon and cross on his breast, is Mr. Cegelniceanu, the Prime Minister of the Roumanian Principality, who is next to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, its ruler, chiefly responsible for aiding and abetting this war against Turkey. The Grand Duke Nicholas, brother to the Emperor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army on the Danube, stands close behind his Majesty; the Czarevitch, and another of the Grand Dukes, are present with him; and Prince Gortschakoff, the veteran Russian statesman, Chancellor of the Empire and director of its foreign policy, is the feeble old man in plain civilian dress, with spectacles on nose, who hovers outside the Imperial family circle. We borrow, from the *Daily News* of last Thursday, a portion of a recent letter, in which one of its many clever and popular War Correspondents thus describes the personalities of the Imperial head-quarters at Ploesti:—

"Simplicity itself characterises the habits and doings of the great men of the Russian head-quarters and of the Court now at head-quarters. The Emperor dwells in a pretty seven-roomed villa. (A journalistic friend of mine boasts with truth that he lives next door to the Czar of all the Russias.) General Nepokoitchitzky, the chief of the staff, may be met at any time walking between his own quarters and those occupied by the Grand Duke Commanding-in-Chief, unattended even by an aide-de-camp, and with a great bundle of papers under his arm. Every passer-by may see Prince Gortschakoff sitting out in the open air on the raised doorstep of his house, under the shade of the shrubs growing there in pots, stooping languidly over one of the novels which are said to engross so much of his time. The Grand Duke Nicholas leaves his quarters and walks with his personal staff through the streets to a school-house, the large room of which is used as the head-quarter mess. The other day, while dining in the garden of the Hotel Brofft, I noticed three young staff officers sitting by a little table. The waiter desired to serve them; they wished to dine, but were anxious to do so in one of the pretty bosquets, and would wait till one was vacant, which

was not then the case. They waited some time, and then fell heirs to the bosquet, and, let us hope, enjoyed there Mr. Brofft's excellent cheer. An officer who happened casually to join me pointed out one of the three as the Grand Duke Nicholas the younger, the son of the Commander-in-Chief and the nephew of the Emperor. Having dined, the little party went quietly off to the theatre, none of the house of Brofft being aware who was the distinguished guest. The same afternoon six staff officers walked into the garden of the same hotel and demanded of Müller the accommodation of six bed-chambers for the night. The house was full, but Müller knew three of the officers as previous customers, and told these he would strain a point to provide for them. They accepted the accommodation; the other three went away to find quarters elsewhere. One of them, who was carrying his own hand-bag, was the Archduke Vladimir, and his Imperial Highness ultimately achieved a bed-room on the third floor of the Hotel des Boulevards. It cannot certainly be said of Russian staff officers that they are sycophants.

"While I waited at the Ploesti station there came from the waiting-room to a carriage of a train bound east an old General, somewhat feeble of step, yet of noble stature and soldierly mien. The veteran bore a historic name. It was his grandfather who, himself the commander of an army, headed, standard in hand, the forlorn hope which stormed Ismail in 1790, falling on to the task with the fell war cry, 'Brothers, no quarter to-day, for our bread is scarce!' It was the same grim Suwaroff who dispatched to Empress Katharine the celebrated laconic despatch, 'Mother, Ismail is at your feet!' The father of the veteran Suwaroff of to-day was drowned at a little place called Remnik, in Wallachia, when Kutsoff's army was returning from the siege of Rustchuk. His son, who was but a boy when his father perished, had raised at Remnik a monument to his memory, and when I saw him was starting on a pilgrimage to his father's grave. He holds no command, and is at present with the army as one of the closest personal friends of the Emperor."

The same Artist of this Journal who contributes the sketch of the arrival of Alexander II. at Ploesti, and who proceeded to Kalafat on purpose to get the view of Widdin above described, underwent some days before, on the road near Oltenitza, an interesting little bit of personal experience. He was accompanied by two other Special Correspondents of different newspapers, walking about on the Roumanian banks of the Danube between one Russian guardhouse and another, when they were assailed, in crossing a piece of open ground, by a sharp fire of breechloading rifles from a Turkish post on the opposite side at a distance of not more than 1500 paces. The awkward situation of the party is frankly portrayed in his sketch, which has been thought worthy of putting before our readers, that they may see what risks and perils the unwelcome errands of the press, using no more deadly weapons than pen and pencil, do not shrink from incurring to provide for the entertainment of ladies and gentlemen still living at home in ease; and they will be disposed, we hope, to join with us in thankfulness for the escape of our faithful "Special" from such obvious danger of his life.

On the other side, with the Turkish army in Bulgaria, a well-known "Special" of the *Illustrated London News* has been detained but too long at Rustchuk, endeavouring to procure the needful facilities for going all along the line of defensive military operations. He adds yet two or three more sketches to his previous illustrations of Rustchuk in time of war. The most characteristic incident, though one which we should not have expected, is that of the Mohammedan soldiers carrying boxes of cartridges to be stored in a mosque. Another of his sketches at Rustchuk gives a very good idea of the Turkish artillerymen working a battery (the Haidar Baba Battery) in aid of a Turkish monitor or turreted gun-boat, against the Russian batteries at Giurgevo, on the opposite bank of the Danube. Our Artist succeeded at length, with a great deal of perseverance, in obtaining a personal audience of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha. This interview took place at Shumla, and is the tent scene which forms the subject of one of our Artist's minor sketches. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has our thanks for granting the ordinary permission to our representative, and no further comment is required. The figure of Abdul Kerim Pasha, comfortably seated on a roomy cushioned divan or sofa, and smoking a long cigar, but with staff in hand, ready to start up and walk through his camp, or to make use of the large double field-glass that lies beside him, will be recognised at the first glance. The Turkish officer, Aziz Pasha, who is represented standing, and turning with a courteous bow from the Commander-in-Chief to the English traveller, is evidently performing the act of a personal introduction. There is no lack of courtesy and friendly professions among the higher official personages of Turkey in their dealings with European visitors. The remaining War Illustrations of this week do not stand in need of additional comment. Tuldscha, on the Lower Danube, is a town of the Dobrukscha, nearly opposite the Russian fortress of Ismail, and fifty miles below Galatz; it is not at all likely to be the place for the Russians to attempt a crossing. The great sea-coast fortress of Varna, on the Black Sea, is probably the strongest military position in the Turkish Empire when backed with a superior naval force, but it has been repeatedly described; and our Artist there has shown the Egyptian troops employed in different manners. The shipping of horses for the Asiatic campaign on board the Turkish Government steam-ship Medjidieh, in the Golden Horn of the harbour at Constantinople, was rather a curious sight. Among these horses were some of the finest saddle-horses and carriage-horses, one pair valued at 600 gns., belonging to wealthy Pashas, and put in requisition for the military service. It would be distressing, we fancy, to see the beautiful and high-bred pets of a choice stable yoked to drag an Armenian waggon up the rugged sides of the mountains, between the port of Trebizond and Erzeroum or Kars. But the ways of warfare, in these Eastern lands, are extremely harsh and severe; perhaps there are few men who are really merciful, either to man or beast, in the most peaceful times, though enjoined by their Koran to the practice of that virtue.

There is actually nothing to be reported since last week of the military movements or preparations on the Danube, but many rumours have been current, for a day or two, concerning the Russian intentions to attempt a crossing at one place or another. The Emperor of Russia has received, at Bucharest, a visit from Prince Milan of Servia, who has since returned to Belgrade; and there is some talk now of Servia being allowed to join, at least passively, in the war against Turkey. The Turks in Herzegovina, after relieving their fortress of Nisch, have suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the Montenegrins, in an endeavour to march southward, across Montenegro, to the Sultan's Albanian territory. It is said that 2000 of the Turkish troops were slain.

In Asia Minor, or rather in Armenia, there have been some actions of considerable importance. On Friday and Saturday of last week near Zeidikan and Delibaba, the Turks were defeated in severe conflicts, witnessed by the English military commissioners, Sir Arnold Kemball and Captain Norman. The Turkish commander, Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, is thought to be

in a precarious situation. Meantime, the Russian siege of Varna is more closely pressed; the town has been bombarded several days, and an attempt has been made to storm Fort Tahmesap, on the heights commanding the town; but it seems to have met with a repulse. The Sultan goes to Adrianople on Monday next.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon has proceeded with his programme promptly. When the Chambers met at Versailles last Saturday the Duc de Broglie read the Marshal's message asking the Senate to assent to an immediate dissolution, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter.

In the Chamber of Deputies the sitting was, as was anticipated, a stormy one. The Marshal's message, which repeated his refusal to be the instrument of Radical doctrines, was followed by a tumultuous debate on the composition of the Cabinet. Amid unceasing uproar, the President of the Interior, M. de Fourtoul, hurled the bitterest invectives at the Republican majority. "All reconciliation," he said, "is impossible. You say we have not your confidence; we reply that you have not ours." One result of the debate is to place the Marshal and M. Thiers more clearly face to face as rival candidates for the Presidency of the Republic. M. de Fourtoul was boasting that the present Ministry sprang from the National Assembly of 1871, "the pacificator of the country and the liberator of the territory." "Voilà le libérateur du territoire" was the unanimous cry of the Left, rising and pointing to M. Thiers, who bowed his white head amid thunders of applause. This is the reply of the Republicans to Marshal MacMahon, when he asks France to return representatives "who will promise to second" him. M. Gambetta wound up the debate, after struggling for two hours in the tribune amid constant shrieking, hissing, and other disturbance. His reference to power being at present in "suspicious hands" roused the angry feeling of the Right to fever heat. M. Paris, the Minister of Public Works, sprang forward to the tribune with a threatening air; forward dashed the Left and the Right; but what seemed an impending fight terminated in confusion, which was allayed by the ushers.

On Monday the storm had somewhat abated. The Duc Decazes, whose retention of the Foreign Portfolio has added much strength to the Government, urged that no change in France's foreign policy had been introduced by the new Ministry. The chief incident of the day was the refusal of the Right to listen to M. Ferry after he had said that to make the Constitution work loyally would suffice. It was only at the urgent request of the Ministry that, after twenty minutes of uproar, he was allowed to finish his speech.

The proceedings in the public sitting of the Senate on Monday possessed no significance.

On behalf of the united groups of the Left, the Comte de Choiseul, at Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber, presented an order of the day ending with a declaration that the Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House, which passed to the order of the day. This was voted by 363 against 153. M. Louis Blanc and M. Léon Renault were among the speakers.

Ministers suffered another defeat on Thursday. The Chamber of Deputies by 354 against 160 rejected the Ministerial request for the immediate discussion of the bill for direct contributions.

The Senate met on Wednesday, but the expected debate on the question of the dissolution did not take place. A report was presented from the bureaux in favour of dissolution, but the discussion thereupon was adjourned.

Marshal MacMahon has declined the decoration the Pope had sent him of Grand Officer of the Order of Pius IX.

Two men have been condemned, one to four and the other to two months' imprisonment, and each to pay a fine of 100*fr.*, for having spoken disparagingly of the Marshal-President.

At the funeral in Paris yesterday week of the late M. Adam, the Republican Senator, a large number of deputies were present, including M. Victor Hugo, M. Louis Blanc, and M. Gambetta. The crowd of spectators was very great, but no demonstration took place. M. Victor Hugo and M. Emmanuel Arago said a few words over the grave.

ITALY.

The Senate, having approved of the Budgets of the Departments of Justice, Marine, Commerce, Public Works, and Instruction, has adjourned.

Pilgrims from Canada, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic were received yesterday week at the Vatican by the Pope. The Canadians presented the Pope with a mitre studded with gems and a purse of 100,000*fr.* Several deputations were received by his Holiness on Saturday.

The police have succeeded in arresting three individuals who, on April 4, assaulted and robbed Captain Edward Walter, an Englishman. The prisoners have confessed their guilt.

HOLLAND.

On Wednesday the funeral of the late Queen took place. Among the flowers placed upon the coffin was a wreath of white roses sent by Queen Victoria. There was a very large number of spectators. The King and his son were much affected when the coffin was lowered into the grave.

PORTUGAL.

A Royal proclamation was issued at Lisbon on Saturday declaring the neutrality of Portugal in the present war.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Berlin for Ems on Friday evening, the 15th inst. Before going he drove to Potsdam, and lunched with the Duchess of Edinburgh. A dinner party was given that night by the Crown Prince and Princess in honour of the Duchess, who left for St. Petersburg the next evening.

A monument in marble is being erected in the Thiergarten of Berlin to the memory of Queen Louise, the consort of Frederick William III.

The English Government has appointed a naval attaché for Eastern Europe, assigning Berlin as his ordinary residence.

The election of a member of the German Parliament for the fifth district of Berlin has resulted in the return of Herr Zimmermann (Progressist) by 6246 votes. His opponent, Herr Kopell, a Social Democrat, obtained 3217 votes.

GREECE.

Military preparations are being actively pushed forward, in accordance with the policy of the Government, which was explained in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by the Minister of Justice. The Cabinet concurs with the King respecting the necessity of expediting the national armaments.

AMERICA.

The United States troops engaged in suppressing the Indian rising in the Idaho territory have had an engagement with the Indians, in which six soldiers and one of the chiefs were killed. The Indians were reported to be massacring the white settlers, and the Government had been asked to send more troops.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Special advices from the Transvaal announce that the

Queen's birthday was celebrated throughout the country with much enthusiasm. Sir Theophilus Shepstone has been sworn in as Administrator.

The Cape Parliament was opened on May 25 by Sir Bartle Frere, whose speech on the occasion was occupied with matters of internal interest. The Ministry have submitted their minutes on Lord Carnarvon's Permissive Bill. They are in favour of the Union under one Legislature rather than by confederation.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for South Australia, Sir Arthur Blyth, has received the following telegram, dated Adelaide, June 18:—"Parliament opened on May 31. Session excellent. Arrived, Ailie, all well, with 463 emigrants."

The death of Mr. John Fairfax, proprietor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, is announced.

Mlle. Ethelka Gerster gave a representation at Berlin on Saturday last for the benefit of the poor. One of the largest amounts ever obtained in the German capital was the result.

The name of Mr. William Calder Marshall, R.A., has been added to the Royal Commission appointed to represent British and colonial exhibitors at the Paris International Exhibition.

The Maltese people should be flush of small change. The annual report on the Mint shows that in the year 1876 there were coined 162,000 pieces of bronze money of the nominal value of one third of a farthing each. They were coined for Malta, where they are legally current.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointments of Sir Anthony Muegrave to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica and its dependencies; and of Surgeon-Major Samuel Rowe to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African Settlements.

M. Henri de Tourville, who was sent from this country to Austria on an extradition warrant, was brought up for trial on Monday at the Court House of Botzen, a small manufacturing town in the Tyrol, on the charge of having murdered his wife Madeleine, who was an Englishwoman. He has been before the English police courts on the same charge.

The international conference at Berne upon the question of resuming the works in the St. Gothard Tunnel has fixed the sum required to complete the undertaking at 49,000,000*fr.*, of which they propose that Germany should contribute 10,000,000*fr.*, Italy 10,000,000*fr.*, Switzerland 8,000,000*fr.*, and the company 12,000,000*fr.* Some illustrations of the St. Gothard Railway Tunnel works are given at page 597, and the following page contains an article on the subject.

Professor Nordenskjöld's great expedition, for which a vessel has already been chartered at the price of 150,000 crowns, is to leave Gothenburg in June, 1878. It is to circumnavigate the whole of Asia through the Polar Sea, the Behring Straits, along the east and south coast of Asia, and to return to Europe through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, in the autumn of 1879. King Oscar has contributed 50,000 crowns towards the expedition. The principal expense of the expedition will be borne by Mr. Dickson, a merchant of Gothenburg.

Mr. David Gill, F.R.A.S., accompanied by his wife, started yesterday week, in the mail steam-ship *Balmoral Castle*, from Dartmouth, for Ascension Isle, for the purpose of observing the approaching opposition of the planet Mars. He takes with him a large number of instruments, specially made for the purpose, in addition to the large heliometer constructed by Messrs. Cooke and Son, of York, for Lord Lindsay, who has generously lent the instrument for his use. Out of their somewhat slender means the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society have granted £500 towards the expenses.

The greater part of St. John's, New Brunswick, has been destroyed by a conflagration which broke out at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at York Point. The fire, being fanned by a strong north-westerly wind, swept over the business portion of the city, from King-street south and east to the water's edge, together with the shipping at the docks. The buildings destroyed include the Custom House, the Victoria and Royal Hotels, the Academy of Music, all the banks except one, the public schools, Trinity and St. Andrew's Churches, the Methodist chapel, the City Hall, and all the newspaper and telegraph offices. All the wholesale and nearly all the retail houses and several ships have also been burned. Five men and two children are reported killed.

A Bradford paper merchant named Hartley and a man named Hardacre, his clerk, have been fined in large sums—amounting in the aggregate to more than £2000—for importing smuggled tobacco from Hamburg. In default of payment, they have been ordered to be imprisoned during her Majesty's pleasure.

The Right Hon. W. H. Tighe has handed £2000 to the Representative Body of the Irish Church, to be invested on behalf of the needy and deserving clergymen of the diocese of Ossory, according to the judgment of the Bishop. Mrs. Roe, the widow of the late Mr. George Roe, an eminent merchant, has also bequeathed £3000 to the Church. The entire bequests of this lady amounted to over £22,000.

In a breach-of-promise case heard in Dublin on Wednesday a verdict of £200 was given against Mrs. Mulligan, lately Verschoyle, the widow of a Captain in the Army. The lady was possessed of £600 a year and a handsome residence near Dublin, named Roebuck Hall. The plaintiff was a butcher named Knowles, to whom she had engaged herself after a casual meeting on a steamer between Dublin and Liverpool. She, however, married her present husband, a dealer in publications and a Post Office clerk.

It is but recently that events on the Danube have made us realise the power of the torpedo; and now our confidence is still further shaken by serious doubts as to the capacity of our naval architects. The *Inflexible*, which was supposed to be our best type of a man-of-war, is said to be likely to repeat the disaster of the *Captain* should either of her unarmoured ends be shot away. Such is Mr. Reed's opinion; but the naval constructors of the Admiralty assure us that they retain their confidence in the ship's stability.

A thanksgiving service for the improvements recently effected in Harold's-cross church, Dublin, and in connection with the completion of the memorial to the late lamented Colonel Meadows Taylor, of Indian and literary celebrity, was held last week. The memorial consists of four magnificent stained-glass windows by Mayer and Co., of Munich and London, and a beautiful organ. A mural tablet has the following inscription:—"This tablet, together with four memorial windows and a choir organ, are erected as a slight expression of the very great regard felt for the late Colonel Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., of Old Court, Harold's Cross, by those who loved and admired him. He was an accomplished scholar, a gifted author, an able administrator, a gentle ruler, a valiant soldier, a faithful friend. He died at Mentone, May 13, 1876, in the sixty-seventh year of his age."

The Extra Supplement.

"A SPANISH FRUIT-SELLER."

This picture, by the French artist, P. A. Cot, was exhibited in the Salon des Beaux Arts at Paris; and our Engraving is copied from one of Messrs. Goupil and Co.'s photographs, by their permission. Every traveller in Spain has seen fine examples of robust female beauty among the class of persons usually employed in this kind of out-door trade, in the streets of Madrid and Seville and other cities of that kingdom. Many writers have expended a good deal of emphatic language in praise of the natural advantages of womanhood in the undegenerate part of the ancient races inhabiting those sunny regions of Southern Europe. Their black eyes and copious hair, their superb glances, their complexion, limbs, and gestures have been commended to the admiration of the connoisseur in physical charms of humanity; and the painter has been sent, again and again, to seek his models beyond either the Alps or the Pyrenees, if he would appeal successfully to certain accepted standards of taste. This picture is, perhaps, as likely to meet with approval as most of the others representing subjects of that class, and it will, therefore, please some of our readers enough to justify its reproduction for our Extra Supplement.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Admiral Rous, which occurred at about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, will occasion the greatest grief among all classes of racing men; and even those who have no sympathy with our great "national sport" must ever regard with reverence the memory of him who has for so many years taken the leading part in all matters connected with the turf. His little faults, his somewhat dictatorial manner, and his occasionally headstrong letters, are forgotten, and we can only remember his devotion to, and his untiring labours for, the best and highest interests of racing, and his long life of unblemished honour, which so nobly proved—the proverb to the contrary notwithstanding—that a man may touch pitch and yet be undefiled. It is needless to say much of his long series of triumphs as a handicapper, are they not written in every volume of the "Racing Calendar" for many a long year past! and if he was, perhaps, somewhat easily hoodwinked as to the merits of a horse that had been pulled once or twice for his especial benefit, it was only one more proof of the noble nature of the man, who found it so hard to believe that a series of dirty actions could be performed for the sake of getting off a few pounds in a City and Suburban or a Cesarewitch. It was in 1821 that the Admiral, then a Lieutenant, became possessed of his first racehorse, a mare called *Maotis*, with whom he won two or three matches. Then followed *Souvenir* and *The Crutch*, the latter of whom won no less than eleven out of thirteen matches; and the successes of *Earwig*, *Liners*, *Squirrel*, *Nicholas*, *Fox*, *Lady Eleanor*, &c., in the same line of business gave ample testimony to the Admiral's wonderful proficiency, even at that early period, in the art of "putting them together." In 1838 he was elected a steward of the Jockey Club, and in 1840 became confederate with the Duke of Bedford. For some years past the harlequin jacket has rarely been seen in public, though on a few occasions *Ferdinand* has donned it for a match, in which he has seldom indeed proved second best. Admiral Rous's "Handbook on the Laws of Racing" is the standard work in all turf disputes; and no man ever gave more complete satisfaction as an arbitrator, his decisions, even when unofficial, being generally accepted as final. He was scarcely radical enough as a reformer to please everyone; but it must be remembered that the members of the Jockey Club are greatly divided in opinion, and a dictatorship, like that assumed by Lord George Bentinck, would not be tolerated for a moment in these days. We have no hesitation in saying that we do not think a second Admiral Rous can be found, and, though his mantle may be worn more or less worthily, we feel sure that each succeeding year will only prove more and more fully that "none but himself can be his parallel." Some further particulars of Admiral Rous will be found in our Obituary column.

A continuance of the splendid weather with which we have been favoured of late rendered the success of the Cup day at Ascot an assured fact, and we never remember to have seen so many people present as on last Thursday week. The Royal party, for once in a way, were a little late, and the usual state procession up the course did not take place until some minutes after the time fixed for the first race. The meeting of Springfield and Rob Roy over the Old Mile excited considerable interest, as the distance was further than Mr. Houldsworth's magnificent colt generally travels, and it was thought that Rob Roy might be enabled to cut him down. However, contrary to general expectation, Springfield at once dashed to the front, and, coming along at a good pace, had Rob Roy in hopeless trouble a long way from home, and won with ridiculous ease. As there are so many valuable prizes to be won over short courses, Mr. Houldsworth is doubtless wise to confine his colt to "sprinting;" but from the style in which he invariably finishes, as well as from his stout breeding, we feel sure that Springfield would not be out of place in cup races. The New Stakes fell to Bellicent, by *Cremorne*—*Lynette*, one of the only three two-year-olds by Mr. Savile's promising young sire; and then came the Cup, for which a field of six was made up by the unexpected appearance of the Duke of Hamilton's pair, *Wild Tommy* and *Sugarloaf*. The former has, unfortunately, turned roarer; and as *Cosmasie* was out of her course, and controversy out of form, the race was, in reality, a mere match between *Petrarch* and *Skylark*. The former, who never looked better in his life, was intrusted to the handling of Cannon, as *Custance* was wanted for *Wild Tommy*; and, though he showed a little temper at the Hotel turn, and made a slight attempt to bolt to the stables, he ran kindly enough afterwards, and defeated *Skylark* with great ease by four lengths. He has thus more than confirmed his victory in the St. Leger, and, as he is evidently a thorough stayer, will not prove a dear purchase to Lord Londale, even at such a long price as £10,000. *Placida* came out for the third time during the week in a Triennial on the Friday, and made a fearful exhibition of Touchet; indeed, she beat him so much more easily than Rob Roy did over the same distance, that we are inclined to think that the Oaks form is superior to the Derby; and it is much to be regretted that Mr. Pulteney's beautiful filly is not engaged in the Leger. As *Petrarch* is by no means an everyday horse, Lord Londale very wisely withdrew him from the Alexandra Plate; and Lord Falmouth was equally merciful to *Skylark*, who had already run two severe races during the week. With these two cut of the way, Coltness was backed against the field. *Bersaglier* was also greatly fancied; but, though he made all the running until reaching the distance, he had not an effort left when Coltness challenged, and was defeated by eight lengths. *Skylark* has twice this season beaten Coltness very easily, so the result of this race still further enhances the merits of *Petrarch's* victory in the Gold Cup.

Respect for the memory of Admiral Rous induced many of

the leading patrons of the turf to absent themselves from the Windsor meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday last; but the attendance of the general public was larger than usual, and capital fields contested most of the events. The only race which needs comment was the Royal Cup, in which *Ecosais* succeeded in giving Lollypop no less than 18 lb. and a head beating. It is thus clear that Springfield is about 28 lb. superior to Lollypop, a smart colt of his own age, a fact which seems almost incredible: and we are forced to believe that even Prince Charlie himself was not superior to Mr. Houldsworth's wonder.

The effects of the repeated successes of backers at Ascot were plainly perceptible in the immense attendance round Mr. Tattersall's rostrum at the Cobham sale last Saturday; and the shareholders in the company must be more than satisfied with the result of the afternoon's work. Fifty-four lots realized 20,200 *gs.*, or an average of 374 *gs.* each, so we are scarcely likely to hear any more of unallotted shares. The crack of the sale proved to be a colt by *Cambuscan*—*Vesta* (1750 *gs.*). He was one of the four that Mr. Bell purchased in Germany at, we believe, 200 *gs.* apiece, and, as the other three swelled the total of the foreigners to 3870 *gs.*, or an average of 967 *gs.*, no stronger proof of the fine judgment of the manager of the stud could well have been given. Of the English bred lots, a filly by *Blair Athol* from *Armada*, the dam of *Bella*, made 1100 *gs.*; a colt by *Adventurer*—*Fairy Queen*, 1400 *gs.*; a filly by *Adventurer*—*Kate Dayrell*, 1050 *gs.*; a colt by *Hermit* from *Colimba*, the dam of *Glenalmond*, *Claremont*, &c., 780 *gs.*; and a colt by *Hermit*—*Southern Cross*, 800 *gs.* Mr. Coombe's eight, which were sold prior to the Cobham lot, averaged 493 *gs.*, the own brother to Rob Roy naturally coming at the head of the list, as he was knocked down to the Duke of Hamilton, who, we understand, bought for Mr. Mackenzie, for 1550 *gs.* A magnificent colt by *Macaroni*—*Madame Strauss* was sold among some miscellaneous lots, and fetched 1200 *gs.*

As is customary prior to the Inter-University match, the Oxford and Cambridge teams have been playing some trial matches. Oxford defeated Middlesex by nine wickets, thanks chiefly to the fine batting of Messrs. F. M. Buckland (104) and A. D. Greene (not out, 93). At the same time Cambridge beat Surrey by five wickets, Mr. D. J. Steel (158) making a splendid score; while, on the other side, Jupp (38 and 52), Humphrey (51), and Messrs. G. N. Wyatt (57) and W. Lindsay (20 and 50), also batted exceedingly well. This week the "Light Blues" were not so fortunate, as the M.C.C. and Ground beat them by six wickets, in spite of the good scores made by Messrs. Patterson (50 and 45) and A. P. Lucas (95). On the other hand, Wild (not out, 104) and Messrs. T. S. Pearson (58 and 57) and W. H. Hadow (not out, 43), did most of the work. Turning to the county matches pure and simple, we find that Notts has beaten Kent by 239 runs, A. Shrewsbury (29 and 58) and W. Barnes (not out, 109) scoring largely for the winners. After a very exciting game, Kent succumbed to Derbyshire by one wicket; and Surrey secured a most unexpected victory over Yorkshire by 66 runs. In the absence of Pooley, Mr. W. Abbott has of late been tried as wicket-keeper with the most satisfactory results. In the first innings of Yorkshire he got rid of Lockwood, Ulyett, Emmett, and Blackburne, and will doubtless prove a great acquisition to the county.

The second summer meeting of the London Athletic Club takes place at Stamford-bridge to-day and Monday next.

Henley Regatta began on Thursday; but we must reserve our account of the various contests until next week.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The council of the National Rifle Association have altered the days of shooting in the ensuing meeting on Wimbledon-common for the Donagall Cup and the National Snider Trophy, the latter being fired for on the 14th, and the former on the 18th. It is also announced that the first stage of the Queen's Prize will be fired on July 10, 11, and 12, and the St. George's on July 13.

Nearly 10,000 of the metropolitan volunteers were under arms last Saturday, undergoing their annual official inspections or taking part in the brigade field-days ordered by the Government.

Colonel A. C. Robertson, C.B., inspected the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, one of the crack regiments of the county, last Saturday, in Sefton Park; and, at the close of the proceedings, addressed Colonel Tinley, commanding the brigade, as follows:—"It gives me the utmost pleasure to report upon the steady, good drill of your regiment. I particularly wish to praise the men for their great steadiness. The manoeuvres have been done with great precision and accuracy, the lines having been accurately dressed, and the marching was very good indeed. As for the last manoeuvre (the new formation of attack) it was quite perfect; the way in which you brought up your men and reinforced them being very creditable indeed. I shall make a most favourable report. Colonel Tinley, I am gratified to see such a strong muster, and you are to be congratulated upon the excellent state of the battalion."

The general meeting of the members of the National Artillery Association took place on Tuesday in the lecture-hall of the United Service Institution, Colonel Harcourt presiding. The report showed that the attendance of officers and men at the last encampment at Shoeburyness was within a detachment of the number which attended in the previous year. The discipline and conduct of all ranks were everything that could be desired. The financial statement presented with the report was highly satisfactory, the balance carried to the credit of the association being £207. With respect to the meeting of 1877, it had been decided that the camp should open on Aug. 4 for the First Division, and on Aug. 11 for the Second Division, subject to the usual regulations.

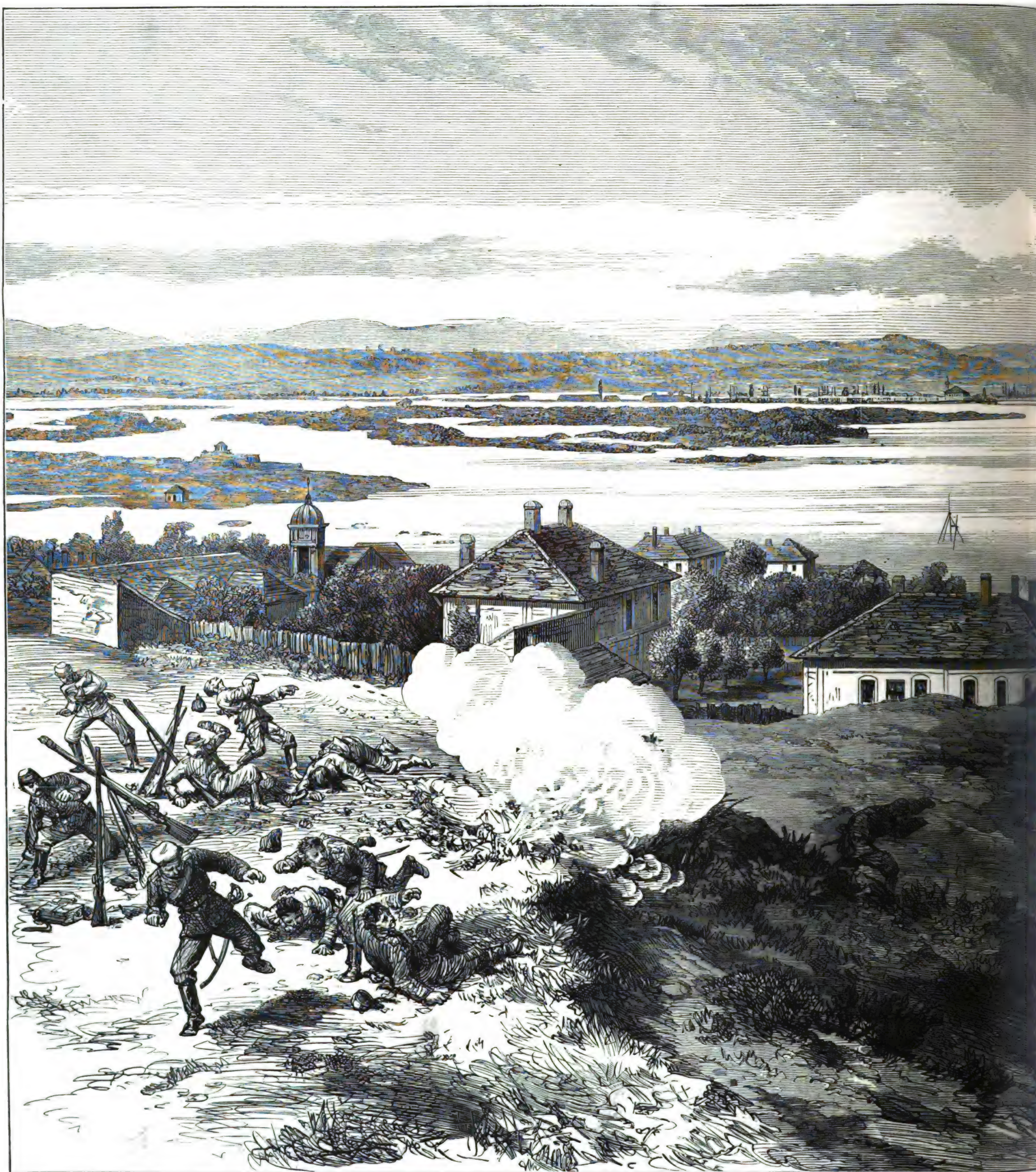
Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge will review and inspect the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, of which he is hon. Colonel, in Hyde Park, this (Saturday) afternoon.

Captain Crombie, of the Aberdeenshire Volunteers, has received from the Queen a handsome cup (specially designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co.), to be competed for at the Wapinechaw, to be held at Aberdeen in the beginning of July.

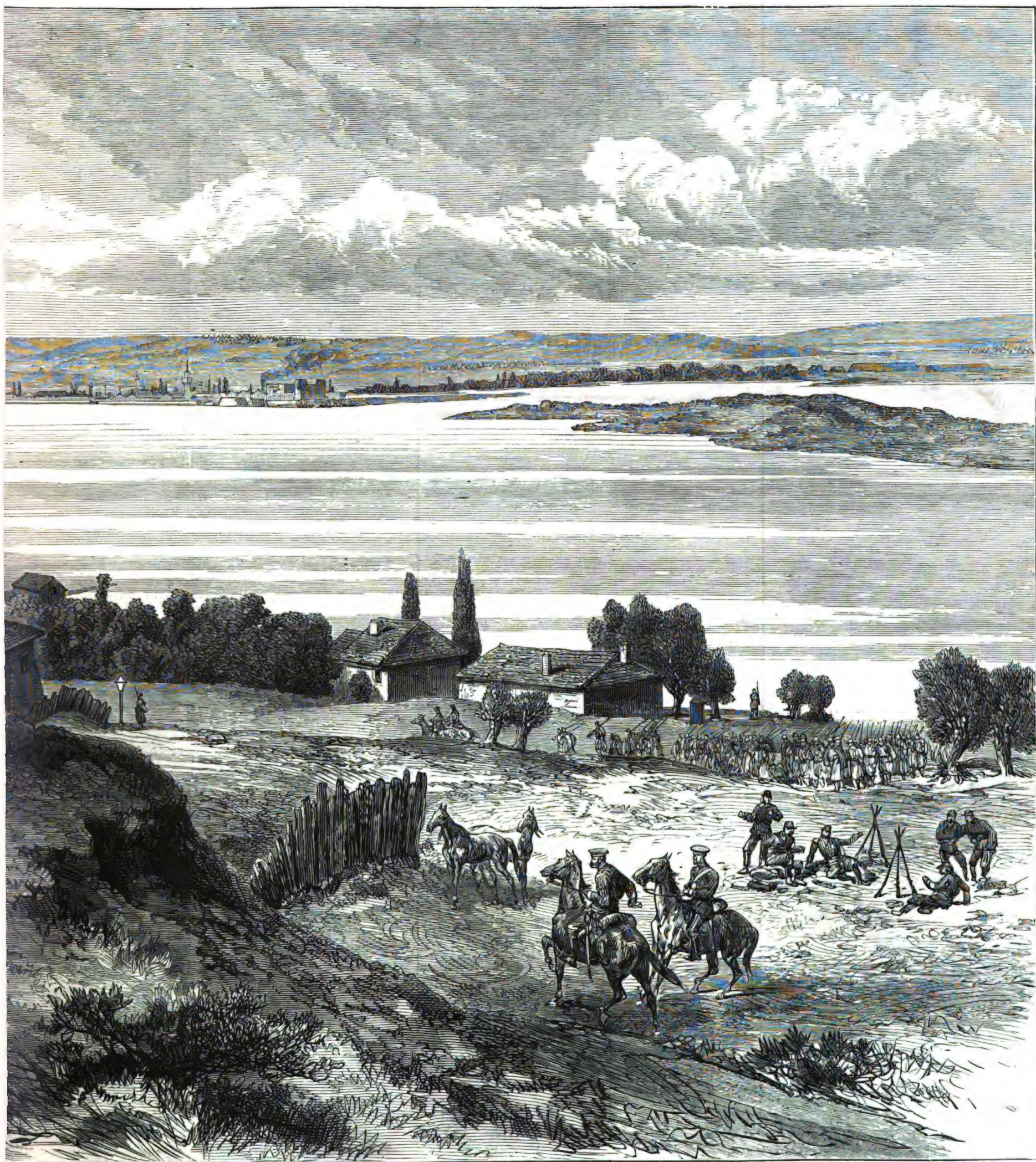
Major Geraghty has been installed a Military Knight on the Lower Foundation, Windsor Castle.

The committee appointed to consider the question of lay representation in the Wesleyan Conference have, in drawing up a scheme, expressed their deep conviction that the interests of the Connection require that the scheme, when revised, should be brought into operation next year.

Admiral Collinson, K.C.B., Deputy Master of the Trinity House, with an official party, and accompanied by Professor Tyndall, visited the Cotton Powder Works, Oare, near Faversham, last Saturday, for the purpose of watching experiments with cotton-powder cartridges as signals for use at sea.



THE WAR: WIDDIN AND THE DANUBE, FROM KALAFAT



TCHED ON JUNE 5, BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Earl of Derby, yesterday week, answering a question of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and some observations thereupon by Lord Houghton, the Marquis of Ripon, and Lord Waverley, said it was not a part of the duty of her Majesty's Government to complain to Russia of her treatment of members of the United Greek Church. As for the despatch of Lord Granville on the subject, that had not been laid upon the table simply because nobody had asked for it before. An equally judicious reply was given by the Marquis of Salisbury to the Duke of Argyll's anxious query as to whether the Government were about to change their Indian policy, and were going to begin by forcing a British Resident on the Ameer of Afghanistan. The Secretary of State for India deprecated the talkativeness of the Indian officials, and assured the noble Duke that there was not the slightest intention of adopting a policy of aggression in India, or of deviating in any way from our amicable relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan. Lord Lawrence, nevertheless, thought it incumbent upon him to protest against our reverting to the annexation policy of old in India, and to deliver a warning that a war against Afghanistan would be an obstinate and expensive one. The Earl of Northbrook having spoken in the same strain, the Marquis of Salisbury rose again to reassure their Lordships as to the peaceful nature of our rule in India.

On Monday the Government suffered defeat upon the vital point in the Burials Question. The first subject of discussion was the Archbishop of York's new clause to the effect that clergymen should not be liable to a penalty for refusing to perform the burial service if scandal and offence would be occasioned at the use of such service. This clause found favour with the Primate, who bade the House fancy the position of a clergyman being obliged by law to express words of sure and certain hope over a man who had reeled out of a public-house in a hopeless state of intoxication, and had died in a ditch—said, too, in the face of the people who had pulled him out of the ditch. So far from being appalled by the sensational picture the Archbishop of Canterbury had conjured up with the ability of a practised tract-writer, the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Beaconsfield opposed the proposed clause as mischievous; and, though the Earl of Harrowby and Lord Selborne declared for it, the clause was rejected by 146 votes to 89. A new clause to enable a landowner to give land for a burial-ground was adopted on the motion of the Duke of Richmond. Then followed the Earl of Harrowby's important clause, the gist of which is contained in the first sentence:—

When the relative or friend having charge of the funeral of a person dying in any parish, or having had a right of interment in any parish, shall signify in writing to the incumbent of such parish, or to the curate in charge of the same, that it is his desire that the burial of the said person shall take place without the burial service of the Church of England, the said relative or person shall thereupon be at liberty to inter the deceased with such Christian and orderly religious services at the grave as he may think fit, or without any religious service; provided that all regulations as to the position and making of the grave which would be in force in the case of a person interred with the service of the Church of England shall be in force as to such interment.

The noble Earl urged that this would be accepted as a graceful concession by Dissenters, and as a practical settlement of the vexed question. But the Duke of Richmond argued that, if the clause were to be accepted, the Church would be the only body unable to set apart a burial-ground for its own members. Why should the Nonconformists have every liberty of conscience, and Church people none? Was it just that Nonconformists should be granted this concession when they had not been called upon to pay either for upholding church or churchyard since the abolition of church rates? Answering this point, Earl Granville, whilst supporting the clause, said he would, in the event of its being adopted, willingly sanction a measure calling upon Dissenters to pay towards the maintenance of the graveyards. Earl Nelson then spoke against, and the Marquis of Bristol and Lord Dynevor for, the clause, the result of the division on which was received with loud cheers on the Opposition side of the House. The numbers were:—

For the clause, contents	137
Against, not contents	111

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, further consideration of the bill was adjourned to Monday next; and various measures were then advanced a stage.

Their Lordships rewarded themselves for the length of Monday's sitting by disposing of all their business on Tuesday in half an hour, the time being mainly occupied in a conversation on the income of the See of Sodor and Man, with regard to which the Earl of Powis betrayed some anxiety, but had to ret. contented with a retort courteous from Earl Beauchamp.

The Prisons Bill was read the first time on Thursday. The Duke of Richmond withdrew the Government Burials Bill, stating that the new principle introduced into it at the instance of Lord Harrowby could not be reconciled with the original intentions of the measure. He, however, assured their Lordships that the subject would be carefully and attentively considered by the Government during the approaching recess. Lord Granville expressed his regret at the announcement just made that a question upon which so decided an opinion had been expressed should be thrown over to another Session. Lord Coleridge moved the second reading of the Married Women's Property Act (1870) Amendment Bill. After some discussion, in the course of which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, and Lord Stanley of Alderley expressed strong objections to the measure, Lord Coleridge assented to its withdrawal and the order for the second reading being discharged.

COMMONS.

Not to be seduced by the brilliancy of the weather into an adjournment to Ascot, some hon. members were to be found faithful to their trust yesterday week, bravely bearing up against the boredom of prosy speakers and the melting effect of their over-heated Chamber. Scotland and Ireland held possession of the floor, and accents alternately harsh and mellifluous filled the House. A bill bearing the title of Roads and Bridges (Scotland) may not, on the face of it, appear of engrossing interest. Yet such a bill, having for one of its objects the substitution of an assessed rate for tolls ten years hence, monopolised the attention of Scotch—we beg pardon, Scottish—members the whole of the Friday afternoon, the upshot being that it was read the second time. Mellow tones and livelier matter followed when Mr. Meldrum moved his resolution claiming a household franchise for Irish boroughs similar to that which exists in England. The hon. member found a seconder in Mr. Gray, and supporters in one or two English Liberals; but, though the unctuous voice of Mr. Butt was lifted in earnest appeal for the granting of this measure of equal justice to Ireland, the Attorney-General for the Emerald Isle and Sir M. H. Beach both opposed the motion on behalf of the Government, arguing that the question could not be considered apart from the redistribution of seats, and that it would, therefore, be better for the House not to fetter itself by the adoption of an abstract resolution. Thereupon a division took place, and the motion was negatived by 259 to 165.

Naval matters occupied the greatest share of attention on Monday, when general sympathy was felt for Mr. Ward Hunt, whose weak condition forcibly suggested that, if it be permissible to lapse into Dribinian phraseology, torpedoes and the gout had so knocked his hull about that "early home to tea" would have been the best prescription for the stricken First Lord of the Admiralty. Yet Mr. Ward Hunt bravely kept to his guns, so to speak, and resolutely stood even after the Marquis of Hartington had, with characteristic courtesy and consideration, moved that the right hon. gentleman should be heard from his seat. The earlier part of the sitting was varied by some announcements regarding the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, which having received the approval of a Select Committee, now appears to have before it the ordeal of running the gauntlet of unfriendly critics, or of being damned with faint praise by the Ministry. Thus, with studied coolness, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said Wednesday, the 27th inst., and possibly another day, might be given to Mr. Smyth for the consideration of his bill; but Sir Stafford Northcote could not assist the hon. member by facilitating the discussion of his threatened motion, declaring it inexpedient to allow the question to remain unsettled another year. The Secretary for Ireland subsequently succeeded in getting the bill recommitted to the Select Committee for the reconsideration of two new clauses added by them. Later still, Sir Wilfrid Lawson protested against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's appropriation of the Wednesday fixed for the discussion of the Permissive Bill, and persisted that he would not give way in the matter unless the Government promised their cordial support to the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. Sir Stafford Northcote thought the arrangement suggested by him a fair one; but the Marquis of Hartington neatly adopted the language used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Sir H. D. Wolff on the evening that Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions were introduced, and advised Sir Wilfrid Lawson to take time to reconsider his decision. One question of peculiar interest had reference to Hobart Pasha. A query by Mr. Mundella as to whether the Admiral retained his rank and pay as a British officer elicited from Mr. A. Egerton the statement that Hobart Pasha's name had been struck off the list of the British Navy. Mr. Ward Hunt came off victorious in his first engagement. Though pitifully weak and evidently enduring much pain, the First Lord of the Admiralty could not help rising to stoutly oppose Mr. Shaw Lefevre's motion that, in the opinion of the House, the abolition of limited competition for the appointments of cadets to the Navy had been injurious to the interests of the public service. A division placed Mr. Shaw Lefevre in a minority of 41. In the course of a conversation respecting the grievances of the Royal Marines, set afoot by Admiral Egerton, Captain Pim said he believed it was owing to the conduct of the marines on the occasion of the mutiny on board the *Alexandra* that the ship was saved. But the information received by Mr. Ward Hunt did not confirm this statement. A passage of arms occurred between Captain Pim and Mr. Ward Hunt whilst Dr. Lyon Playfair's indictment of the Commanders of the late Arctic Expedition was under discussion. Dr. Lyon Playfair especially blamed Captain Sir George Nares for not having provided the sledge parties with a supply of lime-juice as a preventive against scurvy. Captain Pim persisted that Sir George Nares had disobeyed orders in not acting in this matter on the recommendation of the Medical Director-General. "Sir George Nares did not disobey orders," Mr. Ward Hunt maintained. "I beg the right hon. gentleman's pardon. I beg to say that Captain Nares did disobey orders," reiterated Captain Pim. But the First Lord of the Admiralty showed, to the general satisfaction of the House, that these were far too severe and sweeping terms to apply to the gallant Commander of the Arctic Expedition. Then came the tug of war in Committee on the Naval Estimates. The vote of £1,341,078 for dockyards was under discussion, and Mr. Ward Hunt had made a few introductory remarks. Mr. Goschen seized the opportunity to ask for an answer to a grave statement in the *Times* that, should H.M.S. *Indefatigable* be deprived in action of her unarmoured ends, the central battery would sink. The First Lord of the Admiralty was so far prepared to defend the principle upon which H.M.S. *Indefatigable* was built that he assured the House that her stability had been practically proved by means of a model, and that he had no hesitation in asking the Committee to sanction the construction of other ships of the same class. Referring to torpedoes, the right hon. gentleman added that the subject had received the most careful attention of the Admiralty, and no country had so many ships supplied with torpedoes as we had. Harking back to H.M.S. *Indefatigable*, Mr. E. J. Reed brought his constructive skill to bear upon the devoted vessel, and roundly stated, in reply to a challenge from Mr. Seely, that in his opinion H.M.S. *Indefatigable* would unfailingly capsize if she should ever come to be attacked by shell fire at her unarmoured ends. Put to the crucial test of a division, the vote was carried, however, by 231 against 14 votes. In spite of some good-humoured opposition from Major O'Gorman, the following votes were also agreed to:—£1,207,300 for naval stores and £1,042,000 for steam machinery and ships built by contract. Amid cheers, the Oxford and Cambridge Bill was thereafter read the third time.

On Tuesday Mr. O. Morgan gave notice of his intention to move his annual resolution respecting burials on July 17, in the event of the Government measure being withdrawn; and Mr. E. J. Reed gave warning of a series of questions concerning the stability of H.M.S. *Indefatigable* for Monday next. Replying to Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Bourke said it was not true that the Porte had refused the request of Mr. Layard to permit the neutralisation of the Suez Canal, for the reason that no such request was made by Mr. Layard. The Prisons Bill having passed the Scylla of Committee, had to endure the Charybdis of adverse criticism on the third reading. Mr. Rylands moved that the bill be read the third time that day three months. Mr. P. A. Taylor seconded the motion, and the debate was continued by Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Cross, and others; but Mr. Rylands eventually was magnanimous enough to withdraw his amendment, and the bill was then read the third time and passed, amid cheers. There ensued a desultory conversation on the Irish Supreme Court of Judicature Bill. What depths were reached may be realised when it is mentioned that Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell were the principal speakers.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the discussion of Colonel Chaplin's bill for lessening the nuisance caused by locomotives on the highways; but the hon. and gallant member withdrew his bill on the understanding that the matter would be dealt with by the Government. Sir C. O'Loughlin then withdrew the Irish Agricultural Holdings Bill; a discussion was commenced and adjourned on Mr. S. Crawford's Irish Landlord and Tenant Act Amendment Bill; the Marriage Preliminaries Bill and Prisons Expenses Bill, both for Scotland, were respectively read the second time and passed through Committee; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson gave up June 27 to the Irish Sunday Closing Bill debate.

On Thursday the Under-Secretary of the Admiralty informed Mr. Anderson, in answer to his inquiry, that H.M.S. *Ridgeman*, on March 30, captured eight slaves on board the *Rokeby*, and subsequently twelve slaves on board the *Koira*, British

steamers, in the Red Sea; but the evidence was not deemed strong enough to prosecute the commanders or owners. On the motion for going into Committee on the East Indian loan, Lord G. Hamilton made the Indian financial statement. He said in the year 1875-6 the surplus (apart from Public Works extraordinary expenditure) was estimated at £506,000, but in 1876-7 it was estimated at £144,000 only, the reduction being in a great measure due to the depreciation of silver. In the latter year there was an extraordinary increase in the receipts from the guaranteed railroads, which were estimated at £8,557,000, but which produced £10,317,000. The result was that the guaranteed interest had been reduced from £1,260,000 to £420,000. There was a large increase in the export of wheat, which had risen from 320,000 cwt. in 1872-3 to 4,839,000 cwt. in 1876-7. The expenditure for that year was £53,078,000, and the revenue £51,220,000. In the former was included £1,991,000 for the famine fund. In the year 1877-8 the estimated revenue was £52,192,000, being an increase of £971,000 on the previous year; and the estimated expenditure, including the famine fund, was £53,141,000. The net loss from the famine for the two years was £5,250,000. There had been a considerable increase under the heads of inland revenue, customs, &c.; and the total expenditure for the year, including public works extraordinary, had been £64,000 less than in the preceding year. It was proposed to extend the decentralisation system introduced by Lord Mayo. The ordinary revenue of the year was sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure—the real drawback being the large expenditure required to meet the three famines, which amounted to upwards of £11,000,000. In conclusion, the noble Lord asked for power to raise a loan of five millions—two millions and a half by way of Treasury bills, and the other two millions and a half to be added to the debt. A debate ensued, which occupied the remainder of the night.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke of Devonshire has subscribed 100 guineas to the George Moore Memorial Fund.

The Corporation have granted 300 guineas to the building fund of the Metropolitan Free Hospital.

Lord Hartington has accepted the invitation of the Cobden Club to preside at the annual dinner of the club.

At a crowded meeting of the Royal Historical Society on the 14th inst. Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann received their diplomas as honorary Fellows of that society.

We are requested to state that at the Royal Caledonian Asylum Festival last week the total amount of subscriptions received was £1600.

The following gentlemen have been elected Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple:—Mr. W. F. Robinson, Q.C., of the Chancery Bar; Mr. L. W. Cave, Q.C., of the North-Eastern Circuit; and Mr. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., of the Midland Circuit.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor read a paper on the History of Alphabets before the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute on Monday evening at the Rooms of the Society of Arts. The paper was illustrated by numerous diagrams, and was followed by an archaeological discussion.

Lord Carnarvon has received a deputation representing the Eastern Telegraph Company, and, in reply to their representations, acknowledged that the question of a complete telegraphic communication with South Africa was of great interest, and intimated that it would receive the further consideration of her Majesty's Government.

The anniversary general meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, was held on Wednesday in the grounds of the Home, on Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead. The annual report, read by Mr. C. R. Low, the secretary, stated that the progress of the Home up to the close of the official year, Feb. 28, was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The second meet of the Coaching Club for the season was held on Thursday morning in Hyde Park, when thirty-three coaches assembled, and most of them drove down to the Horse Show at the Alexandra Palace. In the absence of the Badminton coach, the lead was taken by Lord Carington, vice-president of the club.

The foundation-stone of St. James's Presbyterian Church, Wood-green, was laid on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hadley, Mr. Sheriff East, and many friends. At the close of the ceremony the company proceeded to the Masonic Hall, in which a bazaar in aid of the building fund of the church was opened by the Lady Mayoress.

The fifth annual horse show at the Alexandra Palace began on Tuesday, when prizes amounting to £1000 were competed for. In honour of a visit by General Grant a special performance of American national airs was introduced into the concert. The horse show continues through the week, prizes for jumping being given daily. A variety of entertainments take place inside the palace every evening.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at the Mansion House—presided over by Sir Garnet Wolseley—in support of the Portsmouth Soldiers' Institute. Miss Robinson, who has greatly interested herself in the welfare of the nation's soldiers and sailors, addressed the meeting, and read a letter from Florence Nightingale, in which the temptations which beset the soldier at Portsmouth—the chief port of embarkation and disembarkation—were forcibly pointed out.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the second week of June) was 79,596, of whom 36,601 were in workhouses and 42,995 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week of last year these figures show an increase of 502, but a decrease compared with 1875 and 1874 of 5760 and 15,440 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 687, of whom 464 were men, 177 women, and 46 children under sixteen.

There were 2273 births and 1315 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 41 and the deaths 2 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 55 from smallpox, 61 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 38 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 27 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 215 deaths were referred, against 236 and 220 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs last week were 199, showing a further marked decline from recent weekly numbers, but exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 13. The lowest night temperature was 48° deg. on Saturday, and the highest day temperature in the shade 83° 7° deg. on Monday. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 68° 9 hours, out of the 115° 5 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

[SEVENTH AND LAST NOTICE.]

Mr. T. C. Robertson, in the "Wall of Wailing—Jerusalem" (572), has approached a subject of very solemn import, and which has been treated more than once by distinguished foreign artists. In the Royal Academy picture a little too much is made of the wall, while not quite as much stress as is perhaps desirable is laid on the wailing Hebrews; still, as a careful and conscientious study, painted with much breadth, Mr. Robertson's picture deserves warm praise. Mr. T. Ethofer may be saluted as one of the most intelligent of the numerous French, German, and Italian artists who during the last four or five years have been such constant and, as a rule, welcome contributors to the walls of Burlington House; but we confess that we should like Mr. Ethofer's clever, dashing, sunny "Scene in Rome" (623) very much better were it not so literal a copy of the subjects, the style, and the treatment of Mr. Heilbuth. Imitation, within reasonable limits, is not by any means a practice to be rigidly deprecated in artists who have yet their way to make; but when imitation trenches on the verge of actual simulation it becomes reprehensible. Mr. D. W. Wynfield has made in "Gold" (654) a very effective picture from the incident of the discovery of the precious metal in the colony of Victoria by Chapman, the shepherd, in 1848. Mr. G. Smith's "Prayer of Faith" (655) is an example of the pictorial-pathetic in which, for a wonder, the pathos is not overstrained; and there is much lively grouping and vivacious effect in Mr. G. Earl's "Coming South: Perth Station, 1876" (922). Mr. N. Chevalier's "Opening of the International Exhibition, Vienna, 1873" (923), is a large picture of the conventionally "official" type—crowded with figures, excellent in proportions, smoothly, brightly, and effectively painted, but not possessing much purport or significance from an æsthetic point of view. We notice with peculiar satisfaction the admirable portrait by Mr. J. Edgar Williams, of the Rev. John Russell, M.A., Rector of Swimbridge, North Devon (500). Apart from its genuine artistic merit, this portrait will gratify a large number of the friends of a reverend gentleman universally beloved, and who, at past eighty years of age, is still able to participate in invigorating field sports. A very remarkable work indeed is M. F. Philippoteaux's "The Battle of the Alma, Oct. 27, 1854" (937). It is a most favourable example of the admired French artist, so well known for his rendering of "Waterloo," a picture exhibited in the year in which Miss Thompson appeared at the Academy with "Quatre Bras." In "The Battle of the Alma" M. Philippoteaux depicts the Brigade of Guards, under General Bentinck, and the Highland Brigade, commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, forming the First Division, under H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, advancing to the support of the Light Division in the attack on the Kourgan Hills battery. We will not undertake to say that the scenery painted by the skilful Frenchman closely resembles a Crimean landscape; still less will we pledge ourselves to the animated scene delineated on this canvas being at all like the Battle of the Alma. No famous conflict recorded in history did ever, possibly, exactly resemble the idea which painters were subsequently led to form concerning it; and Napoleon I. might have been very much astonished had he lived to gaze upon the pictorial commemoration of his campaigns by Horace Vernet, Raffet, and Hippolyte Bellangé. The sincerest praise which can be awarded to M. Philippoteaux is that his picture has the rational semblance of a battle which is being fought in right earnest, that the composition is admirable, that there is not too much smoke, and that a vast amount of individual expression of the most moving kind has been preserved among the armed masses delineated. Mr. John Brett's splendid seascape, "Mount's Bay" (946), is a wondrous transcript of natural beauty, glowing with amethyst, with lapis-lazuli, and with opalescent tints; but it aims in over-literalness and lacks repose. Mr. Sidney R. Percy's "On the Mawddach Marshes, North Wales" (951), is a delightful sample of rusticity, freshly and sympathetically painted; and much taste and feeling are shown in Mr. Edgar Barclay's "Women at a Well, Venice" (976). Mr. H. Wallis does not manifest all his wonted power in "Louis XI. and Cardinal Balue" (987), albeit the scene is one abounding in materials for such a facile and such a dramatic pencil as Mr. Wallis's. There is plenty of good drawing, colouring, and finish in the work; but the two principal personages, the King and the Cardinal, cannot certainly be regarded as successful specimens of the artist's power of representing inexorable, sardonic, cynical cruelty on the one hand, and hopeless misery and despair on the other. A superb effect has been obtained by Mr. Joseph Farquharson in "When Snow the Pasture Sheets" (1017); and the aspect of a tempest-beaten cornfield has been very powerfully rendered by Mr. W. Small in "After the Storm" (1022). Mr. Jerry Barrett is, as usual, vigorous and painstaking in "The Blind Flower-Girl of Pompeii bringing the Message of Glaucus to Ione" (1025); and there is much delicacy in Mr. W. Maclaren's "La Palombella" (1042).

In the section of water colours the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1877 will leave very pleasant remembrances. It is true that no works of surpassing excellence are displayed in this department; but there are, on the other hand, a large number of water-colour drawings showing a considerable degree of merit. The ladies are very prominent indeed in the galleries devoted to *aquarelle*; and, as we cannot mention every "exhibit" in detail, we will—in order to show that the Academicians cannot be accused this year of a lack of gallantry—enumerate just thirty-seven ladies whose productions are displayed in one gallery alone (the Eighth) at Burlington House. They are by Mesdames and Misses Backhouse, Surtees, Elizabeth Guinness, Stillman, A. Lukis Guérin, Pfeiffer, Louise Rayner, Emily Whympier, B. Patmore, Alice Squire, Emma Cooper, Blanche MacArthur, Ellen Clacy, Edith Knapping, Helen Angell, Elizabeth Folkard, E. J. Corrie, Alicia Shellshair, Julia Pocock, Anne Grose, Marion Walker, Edith Martineau, M. Walker, Catherine Sparkes, Charlotte Palmer, H. Thornycroft, Kate Greenaway, Marian Edwards, C. J. Atkins, Eleanor Wood, Constance Phillot, M. A. Hull, Mary Martin, Llewelyn, Jennie Moore, Constance Philip, and Anne Jenkins. If to this list of fair professors of the water-colour art there be added the bright and much more numerous band of ladies who paint in oil, it will be obvious that denial of a place on the walls of the Academy Exhibition cannot be accounted among "Woman's Wrongs" in the forty-first year of the Victorian era. Misogynists may grumble a little at the decided preference shown by the Council and the Hanging Committee for the ladies; but that they are so strongly represented at Burlington House should be a matter of rejoicing to the impartial critic both on artistic and on more broadly social grounds. The more lady exhibitors, it may emphatically be said, the better. There will be so many poverty-stricken governesses the less. If we might venture to cull a few of the most prominent flowers from this very vivid parterre in the Eighth Gallery, we might instance Miss Emily Whympier's "Carnations" (661), Miss Alice Squire's beautiful study of "Hetty Sorrel" (664), Miss Helen Angell's "Azaleas" (633);

and Mrs. A. Lukis Guérin's exquisitely handled "Cloisonné Enamel and Flowers" (697). Miss B. Patmore's "Lichen, Bark and Blossom" (663), also calls for favourable mention. Turning to the gentlemen water-colour painters, we find many good qualities in Mr. J. Fulleyton's "The Pantheon, Rome" (674), and in Mr. Harry Hine's excellent view of "St. Alban's Abbey, Herts, from the West" (679). Mr. W. F. Stock's "Spectre Ship" (704) is a finely executed work, especially rich in colour; and Mr. E. Phéné Spiers contributes a careful drawing of "Notre Dame, Poitiers, France" (742). Superbly magisterial is Mr. Carl Werner's "Interior of the Castle of Ravello, near Amalfi" (751); and there is praiseworthy conscientiousness of drawing and treatment in Miss Catherine A. Sparkes's "Romola Pleading with Savonarola for the Life of Bernardo del Nero" (747). The lamented W. E. Frost, R.A., will awaken mournful memories in his "Studies for a Portrait of Allegro" (804). Extremely picturesque and true to nature is M. Giuseppe Ferrari's "Street in Tunis" (889); and there is great beauty of effect in "San Geminiano: Moonrise, from the Citadel," by Mr. R. Holmes. In "Entrance to the Port of Harwich" (760), and "High Light, North Shields," Mr. William R. Beverly manifests all the delicacy of conception, the luminosity of effect, the breadth of execution, and the wealth of colour, of which he is so accomplished a master.

Mr. F. Leighton's "Athlete Struggling with a Python" is a work of which, to a certain extent, it may be said that, although replete with obviously noble qualities, it is scarcely yet ripe for definitive criticism. The character of an important work in sculpture is, properly speaking, not local, but cosmopolitan, for the reason that the highest form of sculpture—that which confines itself to the representation of the human form, draped or undraped—is based essentially on ancient Greek canons; and modern sculpture, in its highest aspect, should thus be of no "school" conventionally speaking, save the school of Phidias and Praxiteles. Thus it becomes clear that the judgments of foreign as well as English critics should be consulted, collated, and compared, before a general consensus of opinion can be possible in respect to Mr. Leighton's remarkable production. It is not enough that a statue should find acceptance in the country alone to which its sculptor belongs. To attain the foremost rank in the Glyptotheca it must be accepted by the whole world; and this universal recognition has been accorded to such works as Danneker's "Ariadne," as Kiss's "Amazon," as Canova's "Dancing Girl," as Thorwaldsen's "Graces," as Gibson's "Venus," and as Pradier's "Bather." Thus Mr. Leighton's plastic renown will take no harm if he waits awhile ere an exhaustive and final judgment be pronounced on his "Athlete." In the interim opinion cannot be divided as to the skillfulness of his modelling and the great knowledge of anatomy displayed, but without the slightest ostentation, in this work.

We have already cursorily alluded to the two admirable "exhibits" in sculpture by Lord Ronald Gower, "La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas" (1508) and "Marie Antoinette Leaving the Prison of the Conciergerie on the Day of Her Execution" (1539). The former, a lifesized figure in bronze, at once attracts notice from the highly dramatic nature of the attitude and the skill with which the figure of the dying soldier clasping his musket is composed. Equally good in facial expression and general rendering, this statue must likewise command attention and eulogy for the scrupulous historic fidelity of its costumes and accessories and the astonishing elaboration bestowed on the minutest details, down to the die on a regimental button and the sewing of a knapsack-strap in the uniform and accoutrements of this heroic "Vieux de la Vieille." The figure of Marie Antoinette, likewise lifesized and in marble, is remarkable for the intensity of expression thrown into the countenance of the unhappy Queen. Plastic art could scarcely go farther than it has gone in Lord Ronald Gower's hands in representing the acme of mental anguish tempered and ennobled by sublime resignation.

Turning to the remaining contributions to the Sculpture Galleries of the Royal Academy, we find indeed a paucity of grand, or even of exceptionally ambitious, works; but, on the other hand, we notice a large number of productions in marble and terra-cotta full of spirit and intelligence. Mr. Robert Jackson shows these qualities in a very bright degree in a marble bust of that very able manager and much regretted gentleman the late Mr. H. L. Bateman, of the Lyceum Theatre (1402). Mr. H. Weekes, R.A., has a very striking bust of "Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.," and Mr. H. H. Armstead, A.R.A., a beautiful and touching portrait-tablet in marble (1448), to be erected, in memory of the late Frederick Walker, A.R.A., in Cookham church. A very fine bust is that by Mr. J. Durham, A.R.A., of "A. J. Waterlow, Esq." (1427). Mr. Thomas Brock's bronze statuette of "A Snake-Charmer" (1459) is excellently modelled; and Mr. T. Woolner, R.A., must be sincerely congratulated on the breadth and vigour displayed in his memorial of "Edwin Field" (1462), to be placed in the New Law Courts. Mr. J. Durham has also a charming statuette in bronze of "A Grotto-Boy: Only Once a Year" (1464). The sitting figure in terra-cotta of a French peasant woman nursing her child, "Boulonnaise allaitant son Enfant" (1465), by M. J. Dalou, has already won golden opinions from all sorts of people, and it is only necessary to record its continued and deserved popularity. There is good intent, but not much more, in M. Bernhard Sax's "Faun Dancing with a Bacchante" (1470); and Mr. E. R. Mullins has a very pretty statuette called "The Wounded Paw" (1487). Miss Charlotte Dubray shows much decision of handling in a terra-cotta portrait of "Professor Birkbeck" (1502), and equal grace and fancy in "La Coquette" (1513). Finally, we must call attention to Mr. George Tinworth's "Football Scrimmage" (1491). The subject, although abstractedly undignified, is substantially and, after a sort, heroic; and Mr. Tinworth, already well known for his admirable little alti-relievi in terra-cotta of sacred subjects, has striven very meritoriously in this vigorous group to model a group of human figures on an extended scale and in entire relief. The limbs of all the personages in the "Scrimmage" are preposterously long, and the attitudes are, as a rule, overstrained and uncouth; but there is a vast amount of cleverness in the composition, and when the expert modeller has bestowed a great deal more time in the study of anatomy he may hope to touch successfully much loftier themes than he has here approached.

MR. FRANK DILLON'S JAPANESE DRAWINGS.

In a series of one hundred admirably executed water-colour drawings now exhibiting at Messrs. Agnew's Old Gallery, in Waterloo-place, Mr. Frank Dillon has illustrated, with an amount of appreciation and a copiousness of detail hitherto unprecedented in the graphic presentations of the "England of the East," the manners, customs, architecture, rural and maritime scenery of Japan. Mr. Dillon's drawings were made during a Japanese tour undertaken in the years 1875-6; and they certainly convey a most picturesque idea of the physical condition and the peculiar flora of a most interesting country. It has been pointed out that the remarkable changes and vicissitudes through which Japan has

passed within the last few years are gradually altering the aspect of the country; while the frequency of fires in the principal cities affords constant opportunities for the erection of buildings European in style and consequently devoid of national character. Mr. Dillon therefore may be accepted as a faithful chronicler, not of the European civilisation which is so rapidly coming in, but of the Oriental civilisation which is more rapidly passing away. The chief charm in these very clever drawings lies in their extreme naturalness and in their total freedom from affectation or that technical trickery to which for the sake of producing an adventitious pictorial effect artists too frequently resort. Whether Mr. Dillon is depicting a "Kuge," or noble of the Mikado's Court; a Buddhist monastery; a Kioto passenger-boat lying by after bad weather; a rainy day at the village of Osaka; a study of cherry-blossoms at Kasawaki; a lotus pool in the month of August; a Japanese lady's boudoir, or the state bed-chamber in the Mikado's palace, with its bamboo blinds, its bamboo flooring, and its gorgeous panelling of crimson lacquer, covered with quaint paintings—we recognise throughout the same truthful, honest spirit, and the same absence of pictorial pretensions. The studies of flowers and shrubs are especially interesting; and the entire exhibition is not only most interesting as an artistic display, but valuable as a scrupulously faithful transcript of Japan as it is, but as it may not continue to be much longer.

At a General Assembly held at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, on Monday evening, Mr. H. W. B. Davis, A.R.A., was elected an Academician, and Mr. J. B. Burgess and Mr. P. R. Morris were chosen Associates.

THEATRES.

The only novelty of the week is a burlesque by Mr. Robert Reece, founded on "The Courier of Lyons," and called "The Lion's Tail, and the Naughty Boy who wagged it." The subject proved to be intractable, and the author's meaning can scarcely be guessed; nevertheless, what fun could be extorted from the text of the drama, and the circumstances attending its original production, was evoked by the magic of the extravagant spirit that guides the pen of the travesty-writer. Mr. Lighton sustains the dual character of the good and naughty boy with spirit and discrimination, and the piece was respectably cast throughout. It was preceded by Mr. Boucicault's play of "After Dark," capably well acted.

A new and interpolated version of the same celebrated drama was produced at the Princess's on Saturday last, and throughout efficiently performed. The music-hall scene is helped out with a variety entertainment given in a magnificent edifice suitable for the introduction of a carnival ball after the fashion of the Parisian Grand Opera, and manned with music-hall performers from the Canterbury and other similar establishments of more recent celebrity. Among these unfashionable worthies we have, for instance, Mr. J. W. Rowley with the song of "The Donkey-Cart," and Miss Kate Abrahams with the skipping-rope dance. To these may be added a vocalist who caricatures Mr. Sims Reeves, singing "Come into the Garden, Maud;" the American song and dance artist, Miss Kate Seymour; and Mr. Mackney, who does every possible thing as a singer, dancer, and player. The piece itself is represented by Miss Rose Coghlan as Eliza, Miss Kate Pattison as Rose Egerton, Mr. W. Terriss as Sir George Medhurst, Mr. Herbert Jenner as Gordon Chumley, Mr. Howard Russell as Charles Billingham, Mr. H. Jackson as Dicey Morris, and Mr. James Fernandez as Old Tom. The scenes of Blackfriars Bridge by night and the Railway Tunnel are as striking as ever. A new overture by Mr. W. C. Levy includes an arrangement of popular street tunes, and will prove, in its degree, an attraction.

The French plays attracted a numerous and fashionable audience on Monday, and consisted of three one-act pieces better calculated to please a French than an English gathering of pleasure-seekers. Madame Celine Chaumont was indeed charming as Julie in M. Henri Meilhac's "L'Autographe," and Toto, in the same author's sprightly "Toto Chez Tata," written in conjunction with M. Halévy. Her singing, also, in "Les Leçons d'Anglais" and "La Première Feuille" was not without the fascination of a style singularly natural and unaffected. These comedies were preceded by that of "Le Bouquet," also the production of Messrs. Meilhac and Halévy. There is a close uniformity of treatment in these three little dramas, which are distinguished for refinement and elegance, but require more action and incident. Nevertheless, the applause was frequent, and nearly always justified by the merit of the performance.

Agreeably to a promise made some months ago, Mr. Irving gave a complimentary reading before the Provost, the Dean, and other members of the Dublin University, on Monday afternoon, in the Examination Hall, Trinity College. The hall was filled, and Mr. Irving met with a most cordial reception. He recited with great effect the first scene of the first act of "Richard III.," a chapter from "David Copperfield," and the "Dream of Eugene Aram." Mr. Irving afterwards dined in the College Hall.

THE SEA OF ARAL.

The view shown in our Engraving is one of a series contributed by a Russian artist who resided and travelled six years in Central Asia. The great salt-water lakes of that region, the Caspian and the Aral, both commonly spoken of as seas, are a singular feature in its physical geography. They are depressed much below the level of the ocean; and the Caspian is 350 ft. lower than even the Black Sea. The Aral is more than 100 ft. above the Caspian, and it is conjectured, probably enough, that the former had once an outlet flowing into the latter. The dimensions of the Aral are about 290 miles from north to south, and from 130 miles to 250 miles from east to west; its depth is not great, and it is full of sandbanks and marshy islands. Two important rivers—the Syr Daria, anciently named the Jaxartes, from the east, and the Amoo Daria, formerly known as the Oxus, from the south—discharge themselves into this inland sea, where their water is carried off by evaporation or by absorption underground. Around its shores lie the extensive plains of Tartary and the remote provinces of Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand, lately annexed by the Russian Empire, which has subdued most of the Turcoman hordes. The political destinies of Central Asia have been made the theme of much speculation; but it is only as an impressive landscape that we here view the Sea of Aral, which is sometimes almost sublime in its peculiar aspect of lonely sequestration.

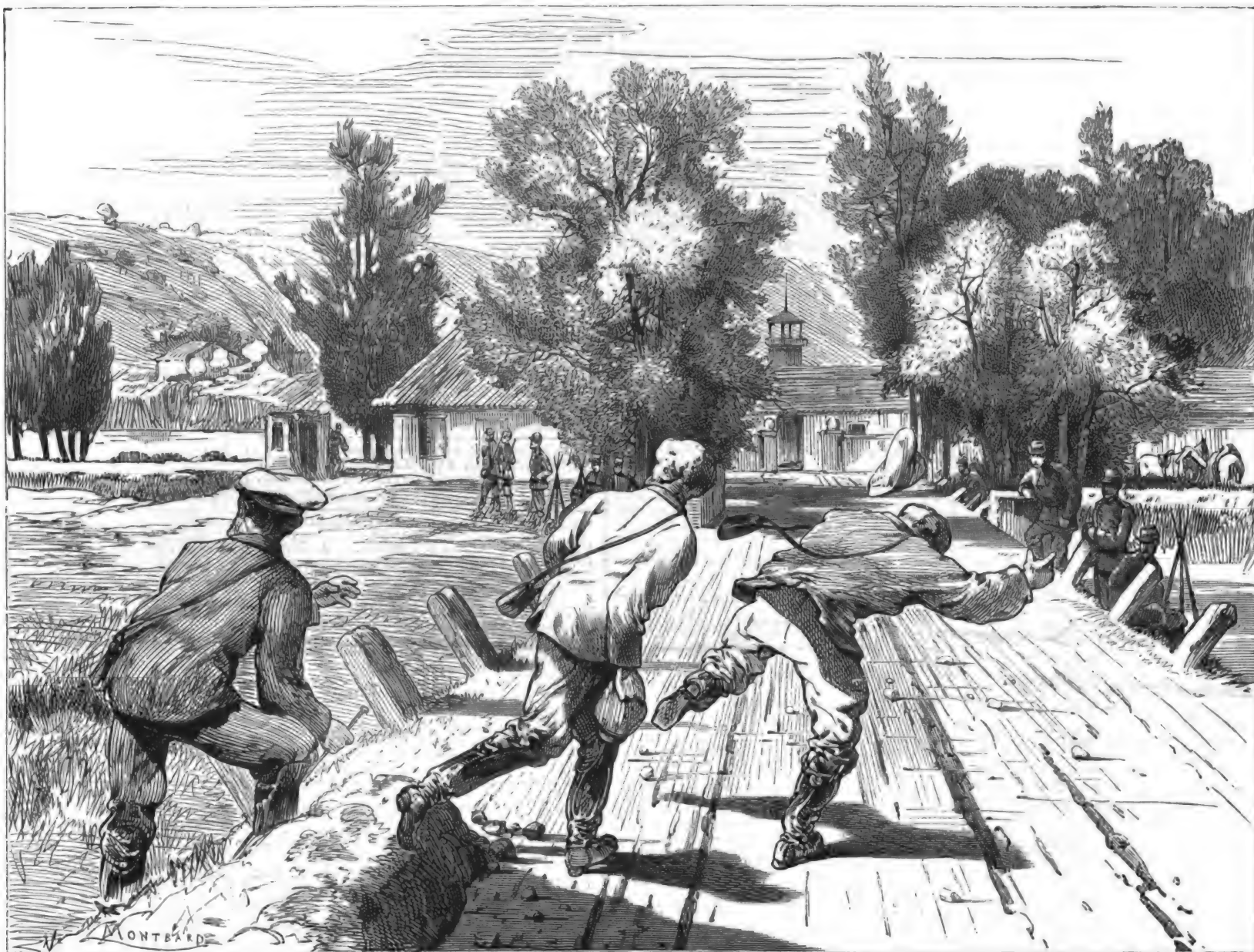
It has been resolved to invite General Grant to a municipal banquet at Birmingham.

At the Norfolk Agricultural Show on Wednesday at Diss the Prince of Wales took three prizes for Southdowns, and Mr. Coleman, M.P., fifteen first prizes for Southdowns and Norfolk polled cattle.



THE SEA OF ARAL AT SUNSET.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



RUNNING THE GAUNTLET: SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS ON THE RUSSIAN SIDE UNDER FIRE FROM A TURKISH POST ACROSS THE DANUBE.



CARRYING SHELLS AT VARNA.

CURIOUS WILLS.

In looking through some of the wills proved towards the end of the reign of Henry VII., one finds them all marked by the same characteristics. They generally commence by a bequest, committal or recommendation of the soul to God, "to our Lady Saint Mary, virgin, his moder," and to all the holy company or saints of heaven; then legacies to churches and for religious purposes, next to friars, priors and prioresses, abbesses, "Convents," lazar houses, spitals, for the relieving and redeeming of poor prisoners, the marrying of poor maidens, doles to poor persons, and to guilds, fellowships, crafts, and mysteries of various trades; afterwards complimentary gifts to executors, friends, servants, and the general distribution to the relatives. The chief difference is in the things and amounts bequeathed and the conditions attached. All this shows that human nature was much the same in the year 1500 as it is in 1877, always remembering the difference in the nature and the value of their possessions; the religious orders, houses, convents, spitals, and lazar houses, very well representing the religious and charitable societies of the present day. Very few wills of that time were without some bequests for the good of the testators' souls, their wives' souls, and all Christian souls, and for religious and charitable purposes; in this respect they bear favourable contrast with the wills of the present day, a much larger proportion of which are without anything of the kind.

There are, however, one or two peculiarities about the wills at the commencement of the sixteenth century which should be noticed. One is that the testators usually executed two documents; the one termed a testament related exclusively to his personal estate; and the other, which was called the will, dealt only with his houses and lands. Another peculiarity is that persons were usually appointed to look after the executors and to see that the will was performed, who were called overseers, and sometimes supervisors. We do not know what their particular duties were further than what the name implies, but possibly they audited the executors' accounts on winding up the trusts of the estate.

The gifts to the Church usually begin first in the shape of a sort of settlement of accounts with it, thus—"for my tythes and offerings or oblations forgotten or negligently withheld, if any soo bee in discharging of my conscience." Then follow gifts to altars and other Church purposes; frequently lamps, candlesticks, or vestments are given, but some are of a more singular character.

For instance, Richard Coteler, of "Muche Brikell, in the countie of Buks," by his will, dated December, 1505, bequeaths "to the high awter (altar) of our Lady in the paryshe church aforesaid in Brikell 2 bushells of malte. Also I bequeeth to every awter in the paryshe aforesaid 4 bushells of malte. Also I bequeeth to the Rood light in the said church 4 bushells of malte."

Malt seems to have been a not uncommon subject of bequest; thus, Thomas Wates, of Wursted, whose will is dated Aug. 12, 1506, bequeaths "to eche of the gyldes, the Trinitie gilde, oure Lady's gyld, Saint James gild, in the said towne of Wursted, a quarter of malte and 4 bushells of whete, and to the gyld of Saint Thomas Martyr, in the said towne, 3s. & 4d." This Thomas Wates appears to have been a cloth manufacturer, as he gives to his wife "my lomys and the warpe that is therein, and all warpe and stoffe that is unwoven." The same testator gives certain real estate to his four sons successively, with what the lawyers call a gift over, "if it fortune my son to be a religious man or decesse," and there are other gifts to his younger sons, if it fortune his eldest son "to lyve and to be a worldly man and not religious."

Henry Pyhenham, of London, gentleman, by his will dated November, 1505, bequeaths "to Maister William Edwards, parson of the said church, my hors for my mortuary, yf it please him to take it, or els the best other thing of my goods that he will chese for the same mortuary." He also wills "that my best gowne shal be solde by myn executor underwritten, and the money comyng of the same sale I will shal be applyed about the payment of my funeral expenses."

John Turvyll, of Newhall, in the county of Leicester, "Squyer," bequeaths his "body to be buried in the Chauncell of the church of Thurstleton, afore the ymage of Saint Savioure, and my best beeste to my principall, as the custom is there." Probably this refers to the custom of some manor of which he held copyhold property. "And I bequeith 10 mrc of money (10 marks, equal to £6 13s. 4d.), to be bestowed upon a tombe of alabastre or of marbyll. Also, I bequeith to William, my son and heire apparent, a bason and an ewer of silver, warnyng and charging him, on my blessing, and as he will answer afore God at the day of dome, that he shall bequeith them after his decesse to his son and heire apparent, and so under this manner and condicon, the forsaide basyn and ewer of silver to go from heire to heire while the world endureth." We wonder whether the solemn charge of the testator has had its desired effect, and kept the silver basin and ewer in his family as heirlooms. Squire Turvyll also makes a bequest to every tenant-at-will to him at Thurstleton, Normanston, Turvyll, and Craft, of "4d. a plough, and to every freeholder and cotyar of the same townes, 4d."

The will, dated in 1506, of Robert Jakes, whom we take to have been a farmer, of Wellesborough, Leicestershire, will serve as a sort of an agricultural illustration. He gives to

his son Thomas "a plough, a grete harowe and two small harowes;" to "everiche of my servants a lambe, and to everye one of my godchildren a lambe; to my daughter Jane Waryng an ambling mare of candell colour with a fole;" to two other daughters an ambling foal each; and to each of the "super-visours" named in the will a horse. We can give no clue to the colour of the mare given to Jane Waryng; "candell" is an unknown tint to us. The farming interest did not forget the claims of the Church and the clergy. One of the legacies in this will under this head is as follows:—"Also I bequeith to Sir John my preest 6s. 8d." Priests are frequently designated "Sir;" for instance, in the will of Barnard Symonds, dated Sept. 23, 1508, "of Boston, merchant, of the Staple, at Calice," we find this bequest, "I tm to Sir John Dent, my gostely fader, to pray for my soule, a russet gown furred with foxe," and in another will we note, "I bequeith to Sir Thomas Mylle a surples of lawne."

Leonard Henney, whose will bears date Oct. 17, 1505, is described therein as a citizen and grocer of London, but appears to have also done a little business as a pawnbroker, for he mentions "a gold ryng with a wreeth, the which lieth to me to pledge, 2s.;" and a gown, "which lieth to me to pledge for 10s.;" and which are to be redelivered to their respective owners on payment of the amounts owing thereon. Another extract from his will may prove interesting, "I bequeith to John Helderly "a newe shirte and a dowblet, and a paire of hosyn, such as my wife shall think best for him. Item—I bequeith and will that my wife shal frely geve to my cousyn Robert his chambre and his burd (board) from the Feste of the Nativitie of our Lorde next to come unto the Feste of Este, next after that, therefor paying nothing, neither for himself nor for his woman servant."

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PRESENTING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO GENERAL U. S. GRANT AT GUILDHALL.



INVESTITURE OF THE NEW BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IN ST. ALBANS ABBEY.

GENERAL GRANT AT GUILDHALL.

The ceremony of presenting the freedom of the city of London to General Ulysses Grant, late President of the United States, was performed yesterday week at Guildhall. It took place in the Library, where more than eight hundred persons assembled, including many ladies, by the invitation of the municipal authorities, to witness these proceedings. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Recorder, Chamberlain, and other officers of the City Corporation were present to receive their honoured American visitor. The United States Minister, Mr. E. Pierrepont, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and several members of Parliament were among the company. General Grant was accompanied by his son, a boy of fifteen. He was escorted by four Aldermen to a seat at the Lord Mayor's left hand; and the Chamberlain, Mr. Benjamin Scott, addressed him in a very appropriate and interesting speech, dwelling first on the ties of kindred, and of common interests and sympathies, between our own nation and the citizens of the American Republic. The exploits of General Grant as a soldier, who struck the blow that put an end to the Civil War and restored the Federal Union, were briefly touched upon; and reference was made to his political administration, during two terms of office, as tending to heal the wounds of his country, and to preserve its Constitution. The address of the Common Council of London, or the resolution passed by that body to admit General Grant to the freedom of the City, with the formal certificate of his admission, is to be inclosed in a gold casket made by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill. This casket will be engraved, on one side with a view of the Capitol at Washington, and on the other side a view of the entrance to Guildhall; at the ends are two figures of America and the City of London, holding their respective armorial shields. But, as the casket was not yet ready, the Chamberlain only handed to General Grant an illuminated copy of the document recording this high compliment to his public character, and to the nation of which he is an eminent representative. General Grant, who was very heartily cheered, made a short speech in acknowledgment of the honour done to him and to his country; "and I am glad that this is so," he observed, "because I want to see the happiest relations existing, not only between the United States and Great Britain, but also between the United States and all other nations." Although a soldier, he was never fond of war, and hoped all future differences would be settled amicably, as they happily were in a recent instance. He then subscribed his name to the roll of honorary freemen. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress afterwards entertained General Grant and the American Minister, with a large company of guests, at a luncheon in the great hall.

On leaving the City that afternoon, about four o'clock, General Grant and Mrs. Grant, with their son, Mr. Jesse Grant, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and other personages connected with the City, drove out to the Crystal Palace. They were received by Mr. Thomas Hughes, Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, Mr. Bicknell, Deputy Chairman, and other directors, with Major Flood Page, secretary and manager. A concert was performed by the Crystal Palace orchestra and choir, and solo singers, the orchestra assisted by the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The American national anthem, "Hail, Columbia," the Centennial Festival Exhibition March, and a "Peace Overture" dedicated to General Grant, were included in the selection of music. The Crystal Palace Directors entertained him and the whole party in the New Dining-Rooms; and the health of General Grant, and that of Mr. Pierrepont, were drunk as after-dinner toasts. There was an exhibition of fireworks later in the evening. On Tuesday General Grant, with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, went to the Alexandra Palace, where a special programme of entertainments had been arranged. The Royal Italian Opera also gave, yesterday evening, a special performance for his gratification. In a letter to his friend Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, General Grant expresses his pleasure at the reception he has met with in England.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ST. ALBANS.

The ceremony of the investiture and enthronement of the first Bishop, Dr. Thomas Legh Cloughton, in the newly-created Diocesan See of St. Albans, including the counties of Hertford and Essex, was noticed by us last week. It took place on the Tuesday in the ancient Abbey of St. Albans, which has now become a Cathedral Church. There was first a procession from the Townhall to the Abbey, comprising the Mayors of Harwich, Colchester, and Hertford, with the Town Clerks and mace-bearers of these boroughs; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council, and Town Clerk of St. Albans; the clergy of the diocese, wearing surplices, hoods, stoles, with academic caps; the Rural Deans, the honorary Canons, the Archdeacons, the Bishop's secretaries and officers, the Bishop of St. Albans, and the Bishop's Chaplains. The procession was met at the west door of the Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the clergy of the Abbey, churchwardens, sidesmen, and choir, who headed the procession up the nave, Mr. Booth playing a processional march on the organ. The Archdeacon installant (Dr. Grant), acting for the Archdeacon of Canterbury, conducted the Bishop to the communion-table. The Archbishop was also conducted to his seat. After the "Te Deum" her Majesty's letters patent founding the see were read by the Principal Registrar of the Province of Canterbury (Mr. Hassard), who also read the Archbishop's mandate to his Vicar-General. The usual oaths were administered to the Bishop, who was then formally accepted and invested by the Archbishop. Dr. Cloughton having taken the oath of fidelity to the Church and promised to defend its "rights, liberties, and dignities," was conducted to the episcopal throne by Dr. Grant, by whom he was installed and enthroned "into the chair episcopal of the Cathedral Church," and inducted into the "real, actual, and corporal possession of the Bishopric of St. Albans, and of all its rights, dignities, honours, privileges, and appurtenances whatsoever." During the service the anthem by Kent, "Now, therefore, our God, we thank Thee," was sung by the choir. The Archbishop then preached a sermon from Ezekiel's vision of the dry bones. Alluding to the present building as the first seat of British martyrdom, he referred to the efforts made to restore it to its former magnificence. A revival had now set in not only in the restoration of the buildings used for the glory of God among us, but also in some doctrines which should be kept in their place, and not exalted unduly. The new diocese, his Grace added, had been formed after much self-denial and difficulty, and was necessary to meet the religious wants of an increasing population. The sermon was followed by a celebration of the holy communion, with a very large number of communicants. The offertory amounted to nearly £500. After the religious services the Mayor gave a luncheon to some 200 guests, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Bishop of St. Albans, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Cloughton, Earl Brownlow, the Earl and Countess of Dudley and party, the Earl of Verulam, the Earl of Essex, Lord and Lady Selborne, several members of Parliament connected with Herts and Essex, Sir Antonio Brady, and Baron and Baroness Dimsdale.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the special events of the season took place here on Saturday, when "Il Vascello Fantasma" was produced, being an Italian version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer." We have already dwelt in detail on the characteristics of the work when first produced in England during Mr. George Wood's temporary management of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre in 1870—the second of the two years of the coalition of Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson in the direction of the Royal Italian Opera—and again in October last, when produced, in English, by Mr. Carl Rosa at the Lyceum Theatre. It may suffice now, therefore, to remind readers that the work was originally brought out at Dresden in 1843, having followed "Rienzi" and preceded "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," and the following operas in which Wagner has more and more departed from musical form and construction.

The dramatic power, the romanticism, and the contrasted tone of the music assigned to the different characters in the work now referred to were again conspicuous in Saturday's performance, a prominent feature in which was the Senta of Mdlle. Albani, admirable for vocal charm and brilliancy, and for the poetic sentiment infused into the representation of the character. In the legendary ballad in the second act, and in the following duet, the expression of infatuated enthusiasm on the excited imagination of the young girl, who has bewailed the doom of the Dutchman, with whom she is now confronted, and for whose rescue she determines to sacrifice herself, was admirably realised; Mdlle. Albani's performance in the next and closing act having been of an equally high order.

M. Maurel, as the Dutch captain, sang and acted with great effect. His appearance was highly picturesque, and his declamation very artistic, especially in his opening soliloquy, when landing from his vessel, in the duet with Senta, and in the music in which the Dutchman expresses his remorse, and his determination to prevent the heroic girl from joining her fate to his.

Signor Bagagliolo sang well the music of Dalando, the Norwegian captain, as did Signor Carpi that of Erik, Senta's accepted and afterwards rejected lover. The incidental passages for Mary, Senta's attendant, were efficiently rendered by Mdlle. Ghiotti, as was the song of the Pilot by Signor Rosario.

The choruses were generally well given—the beautiful "Spinning Song," for female voices, however, having been far too noisy. The fine band of the establishment was heard to special advantage in the overture and the elaborate orchestral accompaniments. The scenery and stage effects were excellent, especially the representation of the approach and anchoring of the Dutch vessel in the first act, and its destruction at the close of the opera. The principal singers were several times called forward, as was also Signor Vianesi, the conductor, at the end of the performance.

The opera was repeated on Tuesday; for Thursday "Il Trovatore" was announced, and for Friday—the occasion of the visit of General Grant—"La Figlia del Reggimento," preceded by the American national air, "The Star-Spangled Banner," the solo passages sung by Mdlle. Albani. This (Saturday) evening "Aida" is to be repeated.

Next week (on Saturday) the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha's opera, "Santa Chiara," is to be produced. The season of this establishment is to close on July 21.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The revival of "Otello" on Thursday week included two special features of the cast of the opera as given at Her Majesty's Opera (Drury-Lane Theatre) in 1870—under the one season of Mr. George Wood's leasehold—the Desdemona of Madame Christine Nilsson and the Iago of M. Faure. To these important performances was added the reappearance of Signor Tamberlik, after an interval of several years. The Otello of this gentleman had previously been a specialty in the opera as revived at the Covent-Garden establishment in 1864. First notice is due to the great artist who returns to us with little perceptible diminution of vocal power, while still possessing that grand style and fine declamation for which he was before so remarkable. In the duet where Iago inflames Othello's jealousy, and in the final scene in which the Moor vacillates between his love for Desdemona and his thirst for revenge, Signor Tamberlik's performance was as grand as ever. In the duet the audience were positively electrified by the singer's production of the high O sharp in the chest voice—a feat rarely accomplished by tenors—with a purity and volume of tone that were scarcely exceeded by the same singer in former years. The passage "L'ira d'avverso fato" was encored with enthusiasm and repeated with no diminution of power.

The poetic grace and refinement and the vocal brilliancy of Madame Nilsson's performance as Desdemona were as admirably displayed as heretofore, especially in the "Willow song" and the following prayer—intense grief and despair having been finely realised in the concluding scene with her infuriated husband. M. Faure's Iago is the same combination of dramatic and vocal merit as formerly; and Signor Carion (a recent debutant) greatly improved his position by his very effective singing as Roderigo. Mdlle. Robiati, as Emilia, contributed to the general efficiency of the cast. "Otello" was repeated on Monday; on Tuesday "Les Huguenots" was given, with the effective performances of Mdlle. Salla as Valentina and Herr Wachtel as Raoul—it having been the lady's first appearance in the character. The specialty of this week will be the first appearance of Mdlle. Gerster as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," this (Saturday) evening.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

This event was virtually inaugurated yesterday (Friday) with what is called a "grand public rehearsal;" but has, in reality, little of the semblance of a rehearsal, from the thorough preparation ensured by a long course of preliminary practice. Yesterday's programme comprised portions from those of each of the three days' performances of next week, including extracts from "The Messiah" (with which oratorio the festival opens on Monday); from the pieces to be given on the "selection" day (Wednesday), and from "Israel in Egypt," with which the festival is to conclude on Friday.

The arrangements are on the same grand scale as heretofore. The choruses are rendered by the Metropolitan Handel Festival choir (including the choristers of the Sacred Harmonic Society), reinforced by large additions from provincial sources. To balance this enormous body of vocal tone there is an orchestra of proportionate force, every division of which is enhanced beyond the usual dimensions; M. Salnton being, as before, the principal first violin.

The solo singers are Madame Adelina Patti (who sang at the festival of 1865), Mdlle. Albani (who appears for the first time at a Handel Festival), Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Edith Wynne, and Patey, Mrs. Suter, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. Santley, Herr Henschel, and Signor Foli.

The trumpet solo of Mr. T. Harper will be an incidental feature, particularly in "The Messiah," and in the obligato to the air "Let the bright seraphim," to be sung by Mdlle. Albani on Wednesday (the selection day).

Mr. Best (of Liverpool) is the solo organist, being named for the second of Handel's organ concertos on the day just specified; and Mr. Willing presides at the instrument as accompanist.

Of the proceedings of Friday, Monday, and Wednesday we must speak in our next notice. Meantime we may glance at the antecedents of these festivals.

This will be the eighth celebration—the sixth held triennially—at the Crystal Palace, the first having taken place in 1857 as an experiment. This consisted of three days' performance, comprising the oratorios "The Messiah," "Judas Maccabæus," and "Israel in Egypt." Another festival followed in 1859, when "The Messiah" was given on the first day and "Israel in Egypt" on the third; the intermediate Wednesday having been devoted to a selection from various works by Handel—a scheme that has been judiciously followed at the subsequent celebrations.

The Sacred Harmonic Society has been and still is the basis in the musical arrangements of the festivals; and its conductor, Sir Michael Costa, was heretofore and continues to be the presiding power by which the vast army of executants is swayed and controlled into unanimous action.

Sir Julius Benedict's annual concert—which took place at the Floral Hall on Monday afternoon—attracted the usual full and brilliant attendance. The fine singing of Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and many other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera company, was heard in pieces of various styles, all more or less familiar. Those of Sir J. Benedict's composition were "The bird that came in Spring," sung by Madame Patti, and the fine finale of his sacred cantata, "Saint Cecilia," for soprano solo, with chorus of angels for female voices. In this Mdlle. Albani was the soloist. Each piece was encored, as were the other performances of both singers. Sir J. Benedict and Mr. Charles Hallé played Mozarts' fine duet for two pianofortes, "Hommage à Handel," and Madame Norman-Néruda's finished violin playing was heard in a sonata by Corelli.

M. Ganz's *Matinée Musicale* was given at Dudley House on Tuesday, with an interesting selection, including his own pianoforte playing and performances by other well-known artists, both vocal and instrumental.

The concert of Signor Gustave Garcia, the well-known professor of singing, attracted a crowded audience to St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme comprised a first and third part, consisting of miscellaneous selections—contributed to by several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists—between which portions Herr Hofmann's cantata, "The Legend of Melusine," was performed; the choruses by an excellent choir of about 250 voices. The music of the principal character, Melusine, was very well sung by Miss Lisa Walton, a pupil of Signor Garcia. The young lady possesses a voice of agreeable and sympathetic quality, her intonation is good, and her style refined. She was much applauded in the romanza, and was also highly effective in the duet with Count Raimund. The music of this character was very well rendered by Signor Frederici, subordinate parts having been efficiently filled by Madame Garcia and Mr. O. E. Tinney. The cantata was given with accompaniment of two pianos (Messrs. T. Jones and Thomas) and harmonium (Mr. Marlois).

Mr. John Thomas, the skilful harpist, gave a harp concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon, when a band of harps and some well-known vocalists contributed to a varied programme. At the same time, the annual concert of Signor Ardit, the eminent conductor, took place at Dudley House, Park-lane, with a programme of strong interest, both vocal and instrumental. Mr. Richard Blagrove gave a concertina concert the same evening at the Royal Academy of Music. Yesterday (Friday) afternoon Mr. Charles Gardner (pianist) was to give his twelfth annual concert at Willis's Rooms, introducing a new trio of his composition, for piano, concertina, and violoncello.

Another orchestral concert was given by the students of the Royal Academy of Music, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, K.G., died at Darmstadt on the 19th inst., aged seventy-one. He married in 1833 Princess Mathilde of Bavaria, by whom he had no issue, and who died in 1862. A few days before his death he caused it to be announced to his family that he had been married for the last nine years to Frau von Hochsteten. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by Colonel Gardner, was sent to Darmstadt by the Queen to attend his funeral, which took place on the 19th. He is succeeded by his nephew, Prince Louis of Hesse, K.G., who is married to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria. The Landgraviate of Hesse-Darmstadt was erected into a Grand Duchy by Napoleon I. in 1806, when the Landgrave Louis VII. assumed the title of "Louis I., Grand Duke." The reigning Sovereign is the great-grandson of the Prince in question. He is a Lieutenant-General in the Prussian army, and Colonel of various Russian, Prussian, and Hessian regiments.

LORD JUSTICE MELLISH.

The Right Hon. Sir George Mellish, Lord Justice of Appeal, P.O., D.O.L., died on the 15th inst., at his residence, in Lowndes-square. He was second son of the late Very Rev. Edward Mellish, Dean of Hereford, by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of the Very Rev. William Leigh, of Rushall Hall, in the county of Stafford; was educated at Eton, and at University College, Oxford; practised as a special pleader from 1840 to 1848; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in the latter year, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1861. He went the Northern Circuit, and acquired a very high reputation for learning and ability. His practice was extensive in cases both of law and equity; and in 1870, a vacancy occurring in the Court of Appeal, he was appointed Lord Justice, in succession to Sir G. Giffard. At the same time he received the honour of knighthood, and was sworn of the Privy Council. His life was a strange mixture of suffering and labour. From his earliest childhood he was tortured with severe gouty pains, but his powerful and clear intellect enabled him to perform zealously the duties of an arduous profession. Lord Justice James addressed the Bar in the Court of Appeal last Saturday morning on the loss which the Court and the profession had sustained by the death of Lord Justice Mellish; and Mr. Glasse, on behalf of the Bar, expressed their sympathy with the observations of the learned Judge.—A portrait of Lord Justice Mellish was given in the Number of this Paper for Nov. 5, 1870.

LADY STIRLING-MAXWELL.

Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, Lady Stirling-Maxwell, generally known as the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the distinguished poetess and novelist, died on the 15th inst. at 10, Upper Grosvenor-street. Her Ladyship, second daughter of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan

inherited a large share of the genius of the Sheridans, and very early in life displayed her poetic taste and ability. In 1829 appeared from her pen "The Sorrows of Rosalie," and amongst her numerous productions, both in prose and verse, may be mentioned "The Undying One," a poem, published in 1831; "Wife and Woman's Reward," 1835; "Stuart of Dunleath," 1851; "The Lady of La Garaye," 1861; "Lost and Saved," 1863; and "Old Sir Douglas," 1868. She was married, first, July 30, 1827, to the Hon. George Chapple Norton, Recorder of Guildford, afterwards for many years magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court (who died Feb. 24, 1875), and by him was mother of Thomas Brinsley, present Lord Grantley. The Hon. Mrs. Norton was married, secondly, in March, 1876 (she was his second wife), to Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., K.T., of Pollok, Renfrewshire, M.P., Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. Of Mrs. Norton's sisters, the elder, Helen Selina, married, first, the late Lord Dufferin, and, secondly, the Earl of Gifford, and the younger, Jane Georgina, Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, K.G.—A Portrait of Lady Stirling-Maxwell will appear in our next issue.

MISS CARPENTER.

Miss Mary Carpenter, who was well known for the active part she has taken in the reformatory movement and in the promotion of ragged schools and of female education, died on the 15th inst. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, and sister of Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the eminent physiologist, and was born in 1807. She had published several works on the best methods of dealing with youthful criminals and on various other philanthropic and educational subjects. She read many papers before the Social Science Association, and paid four visits to India for the purpose of promoting female education and prison reform in that country. Her last visit was made in 1875-6; and only last month a Parliamentary paper was issued containing two letters which Miss Carpenter had written to Lord Salisbury, at his Lordship's desire, giving her views upon the questions of female education and prison discipline in India. In Bristol Miss Carpenter will be greatly missed. She established and superintended the Red Lodge Reformatory, where she died, as well as the Industrial School for Girls and Day Feeding Schools. With every mark of respect, the remains of Miss Carpenter were interred on Tuesday morning in Arnos Vale Cemetery. The hearse was followed by about twenty mourning and private coaches, including those of the Mayor and High Sheriff. The boys and girls of the Kingswood Reformatory, Red Lodge Reformatory, and Park-row Industrial Schools joined in the procession. The officiating minister was the Rev. A. N. Blatchford, of Lewin's Mead Unitarian Chapel.

ADMIRAL ROUS.

Admiral the Hon. Henry John Rous died on the 19th inst. This veteran sportsman was the second son of the late Earl of Stradbroke, and was born in January, 1795, so that he has passed away in his eighty-third year. In 1808 he entered the Navy, and served as a midshipman in the expedition to Flushing. He afterwards was appointed to the Bacchante, under Sir W. Hoste, and received a medal for bravery in various boat actions and land expeditions. In 1823 he was made Captain, and, in command of the Rainbow, served on the Indian and New Holland stations between 1825 and 1829. Some years afterwards he performed a feat of seamanship of which he was justly proud. While in command of the Pique she struck on a reef of rocks on the Labrador coast, and was much damaged. Captain Rous, however, brought her across the Atlantic with a sprung foremast, and without a keel, forefoot, or rudder, though the ship was making 23 in. of water an hour. This feat has often been cited as an instance of the resources and skill, to say nothing of the courage, of seamen of the old school. In 1841 Admiral Rous was returned for Westminster in the Conservative interest, but was rejected in 1846. Notwithstanding his defeat, Sir Robert Peel appointed him a Lord of the Admiralty. It was as a sportsman, however, and not as a politician, or even as a sailor, that Admiral Rous will best be remembered. For close upon forty years he may be said to have been almost supreme as an authority upon the turf; and it was a supremacy marked by the most perfect fairness and good sense. He has been a steward of the Jockey Club almost uninterruptedly, we believe, since 1838; and his work on "The Laws and Practice of Horse Racing" procured for him the title of the "Blackstone of the Turf." Few men have been more prominent in London society, and few will be more missed.—We hope to be able to give a Portrait of Admiral Rous next week.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. JAMES.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., died on the 15th inst., at Southampton, aged seventy-four. He was the fifth son of John James, Esq., of Truro, by Jane, his wife, daughter of John Hoeken, Esq., of Carney, Cornwall; and, having been educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1825, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1874. He was employed as Director-General of the Geological Survey of Ireland, 1844 to 1846, and of the Admiralty Works at Portsmouth from 1846 to 1852, and from 1854 to 1874 was Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland. He received the honour of knighthood in 1860. Sir Henry married, in 1845, Emma, daughter of the late Major-General Matson, R.E.

The following deaths have also been announced:—

Admiral George Dobson, on the 13th inst., at 32, Pulteney-street, Bath, aged eighty-one.

Major-General Angelo Edward Osborn, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the 16th inst., at the age of forty-nine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Auriol Prinsep, on the 15th inst., at Aix-les-Bains, in his forty-seventh year.

The Rev. Thomas Baker, Rector of Hartlebury, and Hon. Canon of Worcester, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-eight.

George O. Sedgwick, Esq., Commander of the Rajah of Cochin, on the 11th inst., at Penge, Surrey, aged fifty-one.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Linton, of Stirlings, Hunts, J.P. and D.L., formerly of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and one of the survivors of Waterloo, on the 10th inst.

Henriana Matilda, Mrs. Leigh, widow of the Rev. Thomas Gerard Leigh, and daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray, on the 29th ult., at Shirdington Lodge, near Cheltenham.

William Henry Whitehead, Esq., of 7, South-square, Gray's Inn, late Chief Registrar in Bankruptcy, at Castle Mona, Isle of Man, on the 11th inst.

Dr. Henry Wilson, of 2, Merrion-square, Dublin, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin; Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery in the University School of Medicine, and Surgeon Oculist to St. Mark's Hospital in that city, on the 14th inst., in his fortieth year. Dr. Wilson had, by his skill and ability, raised himself to a position of eminence in the special branch of the medical profession to which he had devoted himself.

Henry Robert Boucherett, of Willingham and Stallingborough, in the county of Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1866, representative of an ancient family of French origin long settled at Willingham.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Philipps, of The Manor House, Sprouton, near Ipswich, J.P. and D.L., formerly Captain 3rd Light Dragoons, on the 12th inst., aged seventy-one. Colonel Philipps was fourth son of the late Rev. John Philipps, of Lower Eaton, in the county of Hereford, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Charles Pye, Esq., of Wadley, Berkshire.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T. J. J. (Belper).—We can recommend Cook's "Synopsis of the Openings" and Wormald's "Chess Openings," both of which can be obtained through any bookseller. We do not know the prices of these or any other chess books.

M. P. (Lisbon).—We will consider your suggestion.

L. A. N. (Bath).—Problems in two and three moves are unquestionably most acceptable to our subscribers; but we are much mistaken if the elegant position given below does not gratify all of them.

DOLLY (Liverpool).—In Problem No. 1737 the answer to 1. Q to K 5th is 1. P takes R. J. T. (Eton College).—The conception embodied in your problem is good; but there is a second solution, commencing 1. Kt to Q 2nd.

A LITTLE BOY.—No notice was taken of your proposed solution of No. 1737 because it was erroneous. All correct solutions are duly acknowledged.

J. K. (Ologue).—Thanks for the programme of the chess meeting in your city. A batch of the games will be very acceptable.

J. B. G. (Lima).—In position No. 1, White should win by force; in No. 2, Black with the move draws easily by the move he adopted—K to K sq. The problem shall be examined.

A. M. (Moscow).—We are greatly obliged for the trouble you have taken. Can you inform us if the game between M. H. and Herr D. has been published?

H. R. (Brompton).—Haseltine's "Brevity and Brilliance" cannot be obtained in this country. Your best course is to apply to the author, Campton Village, New Hampshire, U.S.

THO. (St. Albans).—The best authority on the rules and regulations for playing chess is Beaumont's "Handbook," published by Bohn, Covent-garden, London. A player can easily when neither King nor Rook has been moved and when in the movement the King is not played over or to any square attacked by an adverse piece.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 173: received from R. Bumbelow, J. M. Pamplona, J. O. Skinner, and Red Ink.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1737 received from L. A. N. E. L. G. R. H. Brooks, W. N. Payne, R. L. (Chichester), D. O. B. W. F. Payne, R. Bumbelow, and J. O. Skinner.

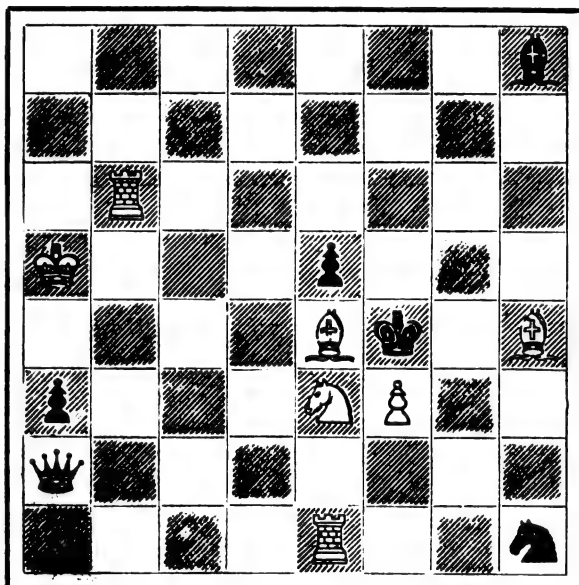
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1738 received from M. B. S. A. Billew, P. S. Shewale, Triton, R. Broughhead, Simplex, Only Jones, J. William, W. Alston, Leonora and Leon, S. Western, Queen of O'Connell, J. S. W. Nelson, H. T. King, E. W. Orley, T. Edgar, H. Stanfield, R. W. Robson, G. Fosbrooke, N. Cosell, E. Amende, Mechanic, J. Wootton, Paul's B. Oct, Harro Ian, L. Burnett, G. Reves, J. Lyndford, T. W. Hope, W. bin Gray, O. B. more, Americaine, Long Stop, S. Threlt, N. Brock, F. G. V. St. W. M. J. L. T. Black Knight, C. S. Adams, F. Wharton, R. Schofield, B. B. S. J. H. B. M. Whiteley, N. D. C. Fuse in Book, T. R. Y. M. Savillings, A. M. Mackenzie, L. G. A. H. Burgher, J. F. Spiers, W. F. Payne, E. L. G. J. A. N. S. Well, W. P. Welch, H. Beermann, H. A. Boone, W. S. B. Cant, W. Leeson, Woolwich Chess Club, R. H. Brooks, Hereward, O. B. Granville, G. W. Stevens, Maggie Irwin, E. P. Villiamy, East Marden, Johanna, G. H. V. E. H. V. P. Dennis, Copeland, H. M. Frideaux, Red Ink, A. W. od, Thomas Isaac, Highway Institute, M. H. Moorhouse, B. Levy, Dolly, Arthur Middleton, J. de Huneyra, R. Bumbelow, J. O. Skinner, T. West, The Firm, Mac, Leander, Mariana of Bruges, and Emile Fran.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1737.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q 8th Any move 2. Kt, B, or Q mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1740.

By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

A pair of lively Games played a few weeks ago in Moscow between M. HELLWIG and Mr. ATLMER MAUDE.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (M. H.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P
5. P to B 3rd B to B 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles P takes P
8. Q to Kt 3rd Q to B 3rd
9. P to K 5th Q to Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes P K Kt to K 2nd
11. Kt to K 2nd P to Kt 4th
12. B to Q 3rd Q to K 3rd
13. Q to Kt 2nd Kt to Kt 3rd
14. Kt to B 4th Kt takes Kt
15. B takes Kt
Down to this point the opening has been played in strict accordance with the latest lights upon the Compromised Defence.
16. P to Q B 3rd
All the authorities pronounce 16. P to K B 3rd to be the best move at this juncture.
16. Kt to Kt 5th
16. B to K 4th is worthy of examination.

Between the same Players.—(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (M. H.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Castles P takes Kt
The radical defects of the Muzio Gambit are rather intensified than otherwise by this second sacrifice.
6. K takes B
7. Q takes P Q to B 3rd

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A chess festival in honour of the famous German master, Herr Andersen, will be held at Leipzig from July 15 to 20 next. Arrangements have been completed for a grand tournament of first-rate players; and on July 18 a testimonial from the chessplayers of Germany will be presented to the guest of the occasion. Herr Andersen's public career has shed lustre upon German chess, and it is fittingly recognised in the honours his compatriots now design to confer upon him.

The Bermudez Chess Club engaged in two matches last week, and carried the victory in both. Against the International Bermudez scored six to three and the Dublin Chess Club was defeated by seven to one.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Nov. 28, 1876, and March 6, 1877, of Mr. James Graham, late of No. 11, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on the 17th ult., were proved on the 7th inst. by David Kennedy Porter, Alexander Frederick Stewart, and John Thomas Agnew Patrick, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator gives to his executors, who shall prove his will and act in the execution of the trusts of his estate, £1000 each; to the said Mr. D. K. Porter his residence, with the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages; upon trust for his brother, David Graham, for life, £30,000 Three per Cent stock; a like sum of stock is also given upon trust for his sisters, Mary Ann Graham, Anne Cheesman, and Charlotte Thomas, in equal parts, for their lives, and subsequently the whole for the children of the said Mrs. Cheesman (except his nephew, Robert Suckling Cheesman) and the only son of the said R. S. Cheesman by his first marriage; for distribution to the persons named in a sealed paper £5000, free of legacy duty; upon trust for such schools, hospitals, institutions for the relief of the poor, and generally for such charitable or benevolent institutions in the island of St. Vincent as his executors shall determine, £10,000; and there are legacies to his servants, according to the length of their service. Such part of the residue of the personalty as is by law applicable to charitable purposes the testator gives to and amongst such schools, hospitals, and charitable and benevolent institutions in London or the suburbs, and in such proportion and manner, as his executors in their absolute discretion shall think fit. The rest of his personal estate not applicable by law to charitable purposes, and all his real estate, he leaves to his grand-nephew, the only son of his nephew, Robert Suckling Cheesman, by his first marriage.

The will, dated May 15, 1868, of Mr. Edwin Louis Samuel, formerly of Liverpool, and late of No. 9, Kensington-gore, and of No. 60, Old Broad-street, banker, who died on March 28 last, has been proved by Mrs. Clara Samuel, the widow, Samuel Montagu, the brother, and Edward Wilson Yates, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his horses and carriages and £5000; to his said brother, £2000; to his brother-in-law, Mr. Yates, £1000; to the Hebrew congregation at Liverpool, £200; to the Liverpool Blind Asylum, £100; to the board of guardians of the Jewish poor in London, £200; and, after giving some other legacies, he leaves one half of the income of the rest of his property, real and personal, to his wife for life, for the maintenance of herself and children, to be reduced in the event of her marrying again, and subject thereto the residue of all his property is to be held upon trust for his children in equal shares.

The will, dated Feb. 26, 1877, of Mr. Henry Spicer, late of New Bridge-street, and of the Highlands, Putney-heath, who died on April 4 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Sarah Spicer, the widow, and Henry Spicer and Edward Spicer, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000, his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, and his residence absolutely, and for life the rents of certain property and the dividends of £25,000; to his acting executors, £50 each; to his brothers and sisters, and to his friends, the Rev. Henry Allon, D.D., and Thomas Bamford, £100 each; to each of his seven sons, Henry, Edward, Alfred, Robert, Arthur, Herbert, and Walter, £15,000; to each of his daughters, Sarah and Julia, £9000; and there are some properties specifically given to his said daughters and his son Henry. The residue he leaves to all his children in equal shares.

The will, with one codicil, dated May 7, 1875, and March 27, 1877, of Mr. George Giles, late of The Maples, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, civil engineer, who died on April 9 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Meadows Giles, the widow, John Lankester, Thomas Smith Rowe, M.D., and Henry Bailey Rowan, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £55,000. The testator gives to his executors £100 each; to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, and effects, £500, and a piece of freehold ground, absolutely, and the rest of his property for life. On her death the portions of each of his three daughters are to be made up to £10,000; and the remainder of his property is to be divided equally between his six sons.

The will and five codicils (dated respectively June 21, 1865; June 30, 1869; Oct. 20, 1871; April 24, 1874; Oct. 13, 1875; and Dec. 19, 1876) of Mr. George James, formerly of Melbourne, Australia, and late of Ridgeway, Southampton, who died on Jan. 18 last, were proved on the 26th ult. by Jabus Stanley James and George James, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The devise and bequests relate entirely to testator's wife and children.

The will, dated Jan. 10, 1877, of Mr. Charles Edward Cawley, late M.P. for the borough of Salford, of the Heath, Kersal, Salford, Lancashire, who died on April 2 last, was proved in London on the 8th inst. by James Chapman, Richard Heaton Smith, and René James Tahourdin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. There are several legacies. To his wife, Mrs. Harriet Cawley, the testator gives the policy on his life, with the bonuses, his residence, with the furniture and effects, and £650 per annum for life; and the rest of his property to his daughter.

The Earl of Aberdeen has agreed to accept the office of president of the forthcoming Social Science Congress, to be held in Aberdeen; and Lord Young, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, has consented to preside over the education department of the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb was held in the lecture-hall of the association, Oxford-street, on the 15th inst.—Sir John Kennaway, M.P., presiding. Mr. S. Smith, the secretary, read the report, which was conveyed by finger-language to those deaf mutes who were among the audience. The committee rejoiced to say that this year the income had increased. Last year the association had a difficulty in meeting its liabilities, and had to thank "A Suffolk Rector" for £150, Lady Burdett-Coutts for £100, and Lord Overstone for £50; and these sums removed the difficulty and enabled the association to continue its work, without which the adult deaf and dumb would be deprived of the means of effective public religious instruction. Acknowledgment was made of the services rendered to the deaf and dumb community by the London School Board, who had established classes in four different parts of London, and near to the schools. The association had provided homes, by voluntary contributions, where the children who lived at a great distance from the school could be boarded during the week-days.—A meeting was held on Monday at the Mansion House for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a training college for teachers of the deaf under the German system, which communicates language by what is termed lip-reading. After some observations by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who presided, resolutions were passed in furtherance of the object of the meeting. It was stated that an offer of £1000 had been made on condition that £4000 would be raised by the 1st of next month.

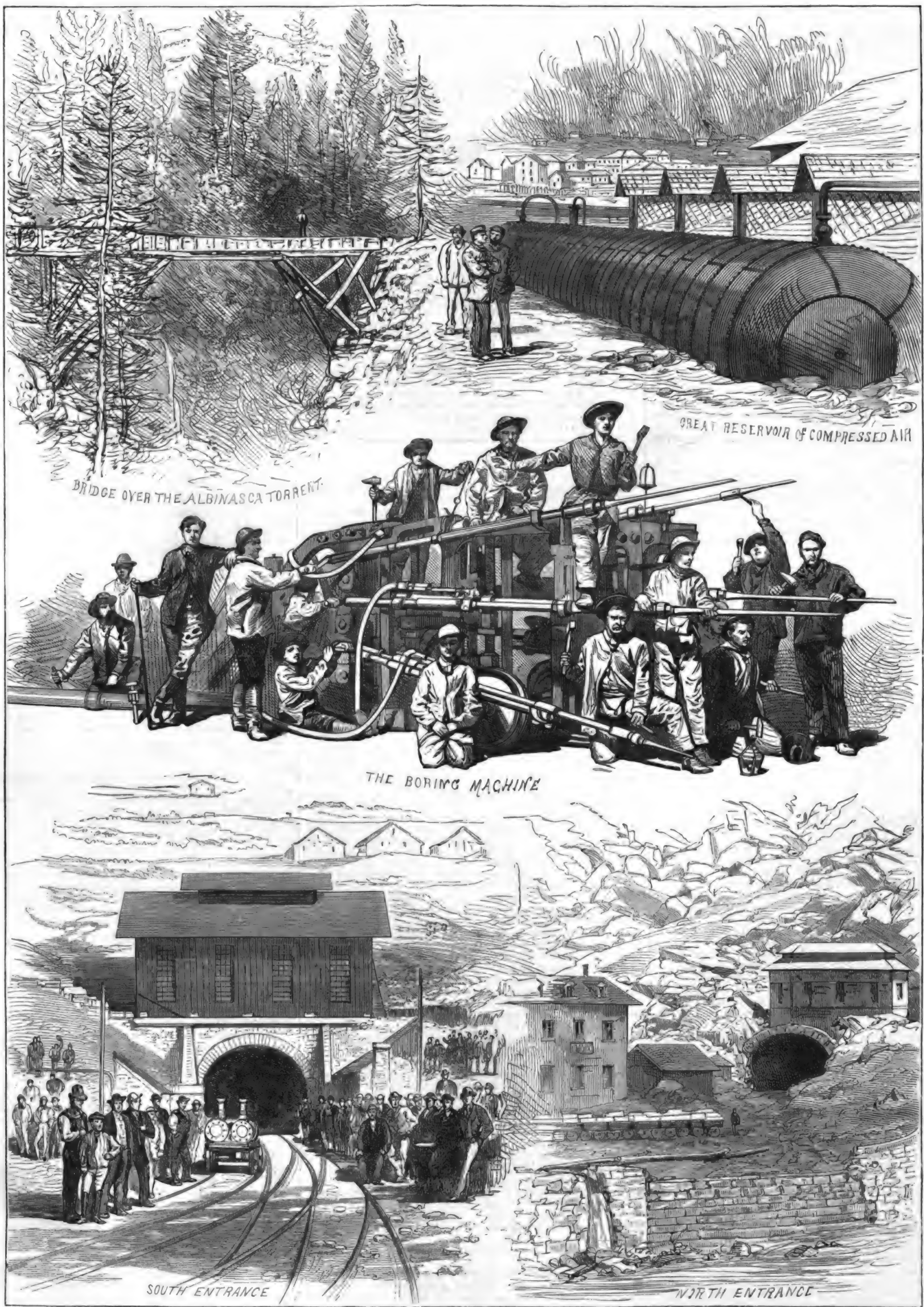
S K E T C H E S O F T H E W A R .



TULDSCHA, ON THE DANUBE.



THE VLADYKAVKAZ ROAD, IN THE RUSSIAN CAUCASUS.



THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY TUNNEL WORKS.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

In the very centre of that stupendous barrier of mountain ranges, called the Alps, which shuts off Italy from Switzerland, and from Savoy and the Austrian Tyrol on each hand, stretching to the Gulf of Genoa and to the Adriatic, a gigantic engineering work is about to be recommenced. The construction of the St. Gothard railway tunnel is not less important, we consider, than that of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, connecting Savoy and France with Piedmont and the western and central provinces of the Italian kingdom. It will afford more direct and independent communication, not only between Germany and Italy, but also between England and Italy; while Switzerland, Belgium, and the whole of Central and Northern Europe will obtain immediate access to the Mediterranean and to its ports for trade with the Levant. We observe, therefore, with satisfaction, that an International Conference, lately held to debate upon the means of raising sufficient capital, by joint contributions from several countries interested in the project, has agreed upon a fair division of its cost. Our illustrations of the works that lately underwent a temporary suspension, from obstacles of a pecuniary kind, were prepared some time ago from a series of photographs which an official gentleman had sent us, accompanied by his own description of the subject. The following is a translation of his account of it:—

"Between the Simplon, to the west, and the Lukmanier and Splügen, in the Grisons, to the east of it, rises the St. Gothard clump of mountains, the elevation of which is above the line of perpetual snow. It contains the sources of the Rhine and the Rhone, as well as of the Reuss and the Tessin or Ticino; but the two last-named rivers occupy, respectively, the northern and the southern valley, on the Swiss and the Italian side of the St. Gothard; the former pursuing its course to the Lake of the Four Cantons, the latter flowing down into Lake Maggiore.

"The proposed tunnel through the St. Gothard will be of the length of fifteen kilometres, which is about nine miles and one third of a mile. Its north entrance is situated below the village of Goschenen, a dreary hamlet in the Canton of Uri, which was only, during a few summer weeks, enlivened by the visits of foreign tourists on their way to see the Furka Glacier, or taking the St. Gothard Pass for their route to Italy. Before the commencement of the tunnel works, Goschenen consisted of about sixty dilapidated houses, irregularly stuck against the rocks, or huge blocks of granite, and moraines of a receding glacier, at the foot of the mountain, below the bridge over the Reuss. It has been changed into a scene of bustle and activity; within three years past a new town has been created, for the accommodation of two thousand labouring men; there are comfortable hotels, a post office and telegraph, and the visitor may enjoy musical entertainments or dancing, or the reading of his newspaper, as in any fashionable place of resort in the Alps. But the sights and sounds of strenuous toil are continually present. The detonation of a mine exploded in the bowels of the rock, or the shrill whistle, rattle, and rumble of a locomotive engine, the cries of Piedmontese labourers, or their songs, perhaps Garibaldi's Hymn, when coming back in the evening, after a day's hard work, remind us that this is no mere place of holiday recreation or of repose for invalids. The first sight of the great work is gained in leaving the village, just below the commencement of the steep side path up the narrow Schöllenen defile. Here is the dark archway that marks the north entrance to the tunnel, and here, on the river bank, are the buildings, the lines of railroad or tramroad, the waggons and trucks, the blocks of stone and tubes or beams of iron, and various parts of machinery, to be adjusted by the workmen. (We give an illustration of the north end of the tunnel at Goschenen, and one likewise of the south end, which is at the village of Airola, in the canton of Ticino, on the Italian side of the mountain.)

"An inspection of the St. Gothard line of railway, from Lucerne, at the upper end of the Lake of the Four Cantons, to Goschenen, and thence by the tunnel to Airola, shows what great difficulties it has had to encounter. The Lake of the Four Cantons (the Vierwaldstättersee) is 1430 ft. above the level of the sea, while Goschenen is 3630 ft.; so that there is a difference of 2200 ft., which incline has to be overcome by the steepest possible gradients; and from Airola to the Lago Maggiore there is a very steep descent. Without reckoning the nine miles of the great tunnel, there are other tunnels, having an aggregate length of sixteen or seventeen miles, in different portions of the railway. The entire length of the line, from Lucerne to the Italian frontier, traversing the Swiss cantons of Lucerne, Zug, Schwytz, Uri, and Ticino, is about 163 miles. It appears, from the chief engineer Helweg's report to the Federal Council of Switzerland, that the cost of laying the line, which was at first estimated at 187 millions of francs, cannot be less than 289 millions. The contractor, M. Louis Favre, has sublet the contract for boring the great tunnel, without the internal casing of masonry, at the rate of 2800 francs the longitudinal metre, for the 15,000 metres of its total length. Add to this cost of boring and excavating ten or twelve million francs for the masonry, and we get a sum of from fifty-two to fifty-five million francs for the cased tunnel; but to this we must add eight or nine millions for the finishing and for laying down the permanent way, as well as for plans and surveys, engineering superintendence, and management of the works, bringing up the entire cost of the St. Gothard tunnel to sixty-two or sixty-five millions of francs. It is a large sum, equivalent to some two millions and a half pounds sterling; yet very much less than the actual cost of two great recent works of a similar nature. The tunnel through the Col de Fréjus, commonly known as the Mont Cenis Tunnel, which is 12,233 metres long, cost about 75,000,000 fr., and the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts, with a length of 7634 metres, cost more than 6000 fr. the metre. The vast progress of mechanical science and skill in late years has been nowhere proved more remarkably than in such undertakings as these. The old implements of excavation, pickaxe, chisel, and mallet, were superseded in the Mont Cenis tunnel by a new instrument, the perforator, which attacks the hardest rock-surface by percussion; and a newly applied motive-force, that of compressed air, which had previously been little understood, was there brought into action. These two special inventions of machinery are now indispensable for the work of such tunnels as the Mont Cenis, the St. Gothard, or the projected British Channel submarine tunnel. Improvements have been made in their details, and their organism has been perfected. But their original type has been preserved. The condensed air, when it passes from the cylinder in which it suffers compression, is transmitted by cast-iron tubes, of a diameter varying in different cases, to those places in the excavation where its power is needed for attacking the face of the rock. It is there used for setting in motion the perforators that strike the rock, and which pierce in it the holes for inserting the charges of dynamite. These charges are exploded, and the fragments or mass of stone thus detached from the rock are then carried away and deposited outside the tunnel. The perforating machine has been sheltered during the explosion, in a siding made in the rock, at such a distance as not to receive any damage. It is now again brought forward in front of the rock to be cut

through; the conduit of compressed air is re-attached to its motive-power apparatus, and fresh holes are bored to serve for another blasting operation. Such is the work of excavation, very simple in principle, but complex and minute in its various details.

"Outside the entrance to the St. Gothard tunnel we meet with the air-compressing apparatus, which is fitted up on the Colladon system. Twenty-three cylinders, at each end of the tunnel, at Goschenen and at Airola, are worked to compress 1200 cubic metres of air (1596 cubic yards) to a density eight times that of the atmosphere. The air-condensers are set in motion by water-power, which is applied by six Girard turbines, the water being supplied by canals; it flows down through the Val de Schöllenen to Goschenen, but on the south side it is drawn from the Tremola and the Ticino, by a system of locks and reservoirs. The precipitous clefts in the rocks are frequently crossed by the water-pipes, suspended at a giddy height, or supported by a light wooden bridge, which is seen at the place where the Ticino conduit passes over the Albinaasca, to supply the turbines that work the air-condensing apparatus at Airola. [This is shown in one of our illustrations.]

"An army of nearly two thousand workmen, miners, smiths, carpenters, and engineers, is employed constantly at each of the two ends of the tunnel, to perform this vast undertaking. It is a scene of great activity when they are all working there. At the sheds for repairing the machines there lie a great number of perforators, all blunted or bent in their hard service, pieces of their carriages, and other parts of the boring apparatus; behind these are the forges, with their blazing fires, where the points and edges of the augers and the chisels are sharpened and re-tempered; not far off is heard the dull thumping beat of the huge hammer, plied by an engine of sufficient power; in the distance, among heaps of earth and stone fetched out of the mountain, stand the powder-magazines and factories of dynamite cartridges for blasting the rock. We observe also the cantines or refreshment-booths, the rows of lodging-houses, the hospital, the carpenters' and wheelwrights' workshops; and we have to step over the air-tubes and water-pipes, extending from the outside far into the tunnel. Overhead, at the tunnel's mouth, is fixed the ventilating apparatus to purify the air of the interior, so often fouled by the mining explosions.

"The St. Gothard tunnel, like others designed for the accommodation of a large traffic, is made to admit two lines of railway. Its dimensions, in a diametrical section, are nearly eight metres wide and seven metres high, making an opening of between forty and fifty metres square. The excavation of this space in the perpendicular face of the rock is divided into several different sections. These are penetrated simultaneously by an adequate number of piercing implements, each mounted on a solid iron frame, with screws and levers by which it can be set at the required height, to strike directly forward or obliquely, as may be found expedient. The largest carriage or frame, used in the principal level cutting, is about four metres long, and stands one metre and a half in height, carrying six perforators of the MacKean sort; those used at the north end are of the Ferroux pattern. Each of these movable machines is tended by three men, who are occupied with its transportation, and with the replacing, fixing, and using of the perforators upon it, or the pouring of water into the holes that are bored, to facilitate their work. A tender follows the engine, with a supply of water to be injected for this purpose.

"The number and depth of the holes to be bored, and the amount of work to be done by the perforators, must depend on the nature of the rock, and the position of its strata, being more or less favourable to its removal by blasting. The greatest difficulty is found in first opening the smaller top section of the tunnel's diameter, and picking out the solid rock in that part, while all the substance of the adjacent sections is still intact. In the granite rock at Goschenen, to lay open a space of six or seven metres square, it was needful that from twenty-two to twenty-six holes should be bored in its face; whereas twelve holes were sufficient for the schistose gneiss found in other portions. The granite, which extends here from the Finster-arhorn, has a lateral thickness of 2000 metres, intersecting the axis of the St. Gothard tunnel. The depth of the holes bored varies from 80 centimetres, in the schists, crystalline, micaceous, or talcose, to 1 metre 20 centimetres, its maximum depth in the granitic rocks. The dose of dynamite used for blasting is about one kilogramme in each of these holes. The whole daily consumption of that explosive compound, at both ends of the tunnel, is more than 500 kilogrammes. Instantly after firing the charge in these holes the mass of stone and other substance detached by it is carried away in trucks or waggons, drawn by a condensed-air locomotive, to be deposited outside the tunnel. The quantity so brought out is about 400 cubic metres in twenty-four hours. Each wagon conveys at one time an average load of one cubic metre. Besides the number of waggons so employed, fifty others are in constant requisition for transporting fresh supplies of boring chisels and other implements, and bricks for the internal masonry of the tunnel arch.

"The combined, or rather consecutive, processes of boring, blasting, and removing the substance detached from the interior of the mountain are together called making a poste, or stage, in the progress of the work. Each stage is supposed, in general, to advance the work of opening the tunnel from one metre to one metre twenty centimetres in length. In a good easy piece of rock, suitable for boring and blasting, three or four stages can be accomplished in the day, making progress to the extent of from 3m. 50c. to 4m. 50c. At this rate, working equally at both ends of the tunnel, its construction would advance from seven to nine metres daily, if not hindered by unfavourable circumstances. Unfortunately, there are frequent hindrances and inevitable causes of delay. Violent inbursts of water, in jets as large as the thickness of a man's arm, spouting from the rock with enormous force, have overturned the machines, dispersed or nearly drowned the labourers, and flooded the levels. Compact blocks of crystallised granite, two or three yards thick, have resisted the perforators, breaking the tools, dislocating the machinery, and have scarcely yielded to the force of dynamite. In another place, there is a loose, soft, clayey stratum, which hardly bears the stroke of the boring apparatus, and needs timber props to keep it from falling in and burying all at once. The hard rock, the crumbling earth, and the irruption of water, have successively threatened to stop this great work; but its safe accomplishment is only a question of time.

"The St. Gothard tunnel was begun at Airola, its south entrance, in September, 1872, and at Goschenen, the north end, in November of the same year. It had been excavated, to the length of more than eight kilometres, adding together the lengths done at both ends, in April, 1876, when a length of 6858 metres still remained to be excavated. There was a considerable difference, however, in the conditions of this task at the north and at the south end. The excavation from Goschenen was scarcely ever interrupted, as the rock was solid, not requiring any props, and with no serious discharge of water; but there were very great difficulties in the excavation from Airola. The discharge or infiltration of water increased

from the amount of 42 litres in a second, at which it was estimated in May, 1873, in the talcose and granular micaceous of that locality, to about 200 litres a second (forty-four gallons) in December of that year. The face of the rock directly attacked by the perforators alone yielded 40 litres of water in every second of time. In January, 1874, the whole amount continually pouring forth was at the rate of from 230 to 250 litres per second; and this frightful state of things continued throughout the year. By degrees, however, the rock seemed to become drier; but the works were still flooded, and many laborious hours and days were lost in attempting to cope with the influx of waters, to clear away the stuff they washed down, and to support the roof and sides of the tunnel. The timber scaffolding erected for this last-named purpose may yet be seen, in passing through the miles of tunnel already opened by the workmen. But the St. Gothard as well as the Mont Cenis tunnel will before very long, we may hope, be made a convenient passage for the railway trains, conveying passengers and merchandise from the busy and wealthy countries of Europe to the north of Italy, and thence onward to the Levant, the Suez Canal, and the Indian Ocean."

THE ROAD TO VLADYKAVKAZ.

We are indebted to Commander J. Buchan Telfer, R.N., author of an interesting narrative of his travels in "The Crimea and Trans-Caucasia," which has been noticed, for the view of a roadside scene in the Caucasus, presented among our illustrations. The Russian town of Vladykavkaz, nearly a hundred and fifty miles north of Tiflis, stands midway between the Black Sea and the Caspian, from each of which it is distant above two hundred miles. Its name is compounded of the Russian word "vladyet," meaning "to hold," and "Kavkazom," which is the Russian name of the Caucasus; as this place was formerly esteemed an important frontier stronghold against the wild tribes of that mountain range. It was founded by Prince Potemkin, in 1785, on the site of an Ossety village. The population of the town is about 15,000, and it has fair broad streets, planted with trees, a Governor's mansion, several white churches with green roofs and domes, a bazaar, a fireman's watch-tower, an hospital, and a public garden, but not one decent inn. Its position is between the Ossety and the Kabardah native districts, to the south and to the north respectively, with the Swanny to the west, and the Tschentchen tribes and Daghesten to the east, so that it is a central point for dealing with those Caucasian populations. A railway from Rostoff has lately been completed to Vladykavkaz, placing it in connection with Kharkoff, Orel, Toula, and Moscow. The nearest ports of the Caspian, with Astrakhan on its northern shores, and Bakou, for Georgia, in communication with them by steamer, are not difficult of access. The scenery of the Terek Valley, in this neighbourhood, is of a romantic character, as it appears in our illustration.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Concerto for Harp and Flute (with orchestral accompaniments) by Mozart. Lamborn Cook. This is the work of whose fine performance, at a recent concert of the Philharmonic Society, we have already spoken—the soloists on that occasion having been Mr. John Thomas and Mr. Oluf Svendsen. The concerto had remained in manuscript, and almost unknown, for many years, and its publication will be welcome to many. The orchestral features of the score have been skilfully arranged for the pianoforte by Mr. J. Thomas, who has supplied effective cadenzas.

Letters from Bayreuth, by Joseph Bennett. Novello, Ewer, and Co. We have here, in a collected shape, the articles written by the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* on last year's production of Richard Wagner's series of operas founded on "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The Letters are far above the average of newspaper notices, being, in fact, thoughtful and exhaustive essays, descriptive and critical, on Wagner's innovative principles and theories, and the vexed question of whether or not he has realised them in his latest works. The question is discussed powerfully but temperately, and although some of the conclusions and inferences may not be acceptable to the uncompromising partisans of the composer, they will probably find wide acceptance in other directions. An appendix contains some four brightly-written articles, with picturesque descriptions of "The City of the Masters," "The Birthplace of Mozart," "Three Famous Graves," and "A Supper with Wagner."

The subscription ball in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, which took place at Willis's Rooms, under very distinguished patronage, on Monday night, was a great success.—The British Hospital Ball took place at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, under the special patronage of Princess Christian, upwards of 620 guests being present.

An action in the Common Pleas is remarkable for its result—a verdict for the plaintiff and for the defendant. Farmer Older's pony-gig came into collision with Mr. Gay's cart near Hammersmith in October; the pony was killed, the horse permanently lamed, and both vehicles were damaged. Each party claimed damages from the other, and the jury found for each as against the other. The Judge refused to give costs on either side.

An intimation has been forwarded to the authorities of the Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, from the Queen expressing the approval of her Majesty of the extensive scheme of reparation and improvement now in progress, and also of her kind intention to subscribe to the fund. The response made by the principal City companies and the public generally to the appeal that recently appeared from the president (the Duke of Westminster) has already relieved the house-committees to the extent of nearly £3000 of the cost of the works, which will amount to about £12,000.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Albert Medal of the second class has been conferred on Sub-Lieutenant Robert James Montgomerie, of H.M.S. *Immortalité*, for his gallant endeavours to save the life of a seaman who fell overboard on April 5 last. The brave deed occurred when the sea was rough, and in a latitude abounding with sharks, and had not Mr. Montgomerie been a powerful swimmer he might have lost his own life.—Here is another instance of bravery, with added fertility of resource, which is our pleasant duty to record. An award of £3, out of a special fund at Bow-street police station, has been given to Police-constable Holdbrook, 319 X, on the recommendation of Mr. H. Eccles, superintendent of police, Paddington, for his bravery in saving the life of a young woman who had thrown herself into the canal. Although unable to swim, he borrowed the reins of a cab horse standing near, and allowed himself to be lowered into the water, 7 ft. in depth, and was thus towed along by another constable till he reached the sinking body of the woman, and was able to rescue her, although very nearly drowned himself. The officer was recommended as a fitting person to receive one of the medals of the Humane Society. Nor is he quite unfit to receive the Albert Medal.

NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have now COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the Works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. Descriptive Price-List post free.

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MESSRS. SWAN and EDGAR beg to announce that, in consequence of the decease of M. (de) J. B. Swan, they have purchased the entire stock of the above well-known firm at an enormous discount, amounting to 75 per cent. equal to a reduction of 10s. 6d. per £1 from the original price. The stock is now on sale, and comprises an extensive variety of all the latest fashions, including the celebrated **WHITE AND GOLD COURT TRAIN**, made for the Exhibition at a cost of 25,000s.
The Stock will be marked at prices lower than any hitherto known for Goods of such excellence.
Detailed Circular and Particulars of Materials post-free on application.
9, 10, 11, Piccadilly; and 39 to 51, Regent-street, W.

A CONSIGNMENT OF MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS WORTH OF BLACK SILKS. LADIES who may require Per-an or Taffeta BLACK SILKS are respectfully solicited to inspect a Consignment of many thousands of pounds' worth just purchased in Lyons by Messrs. Swan and Edgar, and which they can confidently offer at a price cheaper than they have ever known during an experience of nearly fifty years. It is the produce of two of the best makers of Black Silks, Messrs. Bonnet et Cie, and Messrs. Jaubert, of Lyons.
The Silks are warranted to wear well, and will not "turn grey." The lowest price per yard is 3s. 6d. worth 4s. 6d.; the highest 6s. 9d., worth 8s. 6d. Messrs. Swan and Edgar express their sincere conviction that their customers will be pleased with their remarkable value in choice of a silk at a fixed price, they will honour them with their confidence and trust to their selection. On application, patterns will be sent gratis.
JAY'S, Regent-street.

EVENING DRESSES. Two guineas and 3s. 6d. each. The newest and most fashionable style, and made of Non-Crushing Black Tulle. Engravings of the same, postage-free, on application.
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ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES, woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Brown, Fawn, and other solid colours.
price 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 11d. per yard.
For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
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See Water cannot injure it.
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Lawn and Pique, 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.
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A large delivery of New Patterns, at 7d. per yard. A New Fabric in washing materials, Osborne Lawn, checked, striped, and plain, 8d. per yard. Patterns free.

800 PIECES PURE ALPACA.
A RICH DIAMOND LUSTRE, at 17s. 6d. the Full Dress.
This rich and useful material can be had in thirty New Shades of Colour.—Patterns free.

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"The action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has proved, in my own experience, particularly valuable, not only in those diseases for which it was originally employed, but also in many cases of weakness of the ringing and speaking voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryngeal Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous Enlargement of Glands, and Discharge from the Ear."

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"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the wasting diseases of children."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsules, in elegant Half-Pints, 7s. 6d.; 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 2s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
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IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT. NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.

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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE GREY HAIR. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

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Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Ascri). For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache, from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s., 6s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 14 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, sugar, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless and delicious and airy. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 483, Oxford-street, London. Retailers everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Restorer," price 2s. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 483, Oxford-street, London.

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ROWLAND'S KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face, hands, and arms of ladies, and all exposed to the hot sun and dust. It eradicates Itch, Eruptions, eruptions, &c., and allays the pain and irritation caused by

MOSQUITOE BITES and Knot Stings. It produces a beautiful, delicate, and clear complexion. Price 6s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by chemists and perfumers. Great care must be taken to avert Rowland's Kalydor.

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"In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet.
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LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETO SALINE. Have it in your houses and use no other. This alone is the true Antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious sickness, having peculiar and exclusive merits. For the protection of the public against fraudulent imitations I have applied for and again obtained a perpetual injunction, with costs, against the defendant. Observe the genuine has my Name and Trade Mark on a Half Coloured Wrapper.—112, Holborn-hill, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and Rheumatism.

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In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to
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23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON (THE OLD HOUSE).

J. and G. JOHNSTON, as Merchants, were the first House in England to advertise CORN FLOUR for the English and Export Markets. They are not now responsible for the quality of any Corn Flour but that which bears their own name.

FOR PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKES; TO THICKEN SOUPS, SAUCES, BEEF TEA;
FOR ALL THE USES OF THE BEST ARROWROOT, AND WITH MILK FOR CHILDREN'S FOOD,

JOHNSTON'S

DELICIOUS WITH STEWED FRUIT.

CORN FLOUR

IS THE BEST.

DELICIOUS WITH STEWED FRUIT.

IT IS NOT RICE FLOUR; IT IS PREPARED AT GREAT EXPENSE SOLELY FROM MAIZE INDIAN-CORN.

"Quite free from adulteration."—*The Lancet*. "Decidedly superior."—*The Lancet*.

It is rich in heat-giving and flesh-forming properties; milk contains the constituents of bone and muscle, and the two in combination afford the most perfect and complete nourishment, closely resembling in nutritive value ordinary beef and bread, and in a form the most palatable and digestible, and therefore especially suitable for Children, and Mothers whilst nursing.

The emphatic and voluntarily declared opinion of *The Lancet* (Nov. 13, 1875), is that JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR is "quite free from adulteration" and "decidedly superior." The same article on JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR states that CORN FLOUR "itself has become a necessity."

The following are EXTRACTS from the EVIDENCE taken by the COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS on the ADULTERATION OF FOOD ACT, returned to the House on July 3, 1874:—

CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., Professor of Political Medicine in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Analyst for Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Galway, and Sixteen Irish Counties. Examined.

Answer to Question 4652:—"I know that all starches, such as arrowroot, sago, and tapioca, are generally prescribed by physicians, and very largely for children. I think I could produce to-morrow, by telegraphing to Dublin, a fat little girl of four years old, who has been nearly altogether brought up on Corn Flour."

Answer to Question 4655:—"I am speaking now as a physician; and I think that a great number of children who could easily digest a delicately prepared Corn Flour could not eat a lump of wheaten flour made into dough, or cooked in any form, or even rice flour."

Answer to Question 4656:—"All my children—and I have six of them—have used a large quantity of Corn Flour."

Question 4820:—"Would you state that it (Corn Flour) was a flesh-forming nutriment in a very minimum degree?" Answer: "No; I consider that it would form a very large portion of flesh."

AUGUSTUS VOELCKER, Ph.D., F.R.S., Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society. Examined.

Question 5664:—"We have had evidence that some kinds of arrowroot will command a wholesale price of two shillings per pound; in your opinion, is there more nutriment in a pound of some of those Corn Flours which you can get at about one fourth the price?" Answer: "No. The two shillings is quite a fancy price for a fancy article, but . . . Corn Flour is just as nutritious as the more expensive arrowroots."

Question 5826:—"With regard to Corn Flour, you believe that the Corn Flour, if mixed with milk, may be beneficial to children?" Answer: "I know that it is."

Question 5554:—"We will take the case of Corn Flour; there is an abstraction there which has been represented to this Committee as being very prejudicial. Is that your opinion?" Answer: "No; decidedly not. Corn Flour is used as an article of food for Infants and for grown-up people too, in the shape of blanc-mange and puddings, and such like things."

Question 5555:—"Generally in conjunction with milk, is it not?" Answer: "Yes; in conjunction with milk. Nobody in his senses would think of Corn Flour or any of those preparations by themselves."

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.L. Examined.

Answer to Question 6210:—"Arrowroots, including the Corn Flours . . . are very valuable articles of diet, especially taken in the way in which they are very ordinarily consumed."

The following is the Report of the Committee:—"The attention of your Committee has been called to the article known as Corn Flour, in reference to which important evidence as to its purity and its useful dietetic qualities has been given by some eminent medical and chemical authorities, which, however, is denied by one witness. Your Committee are fully convinced that the manufacture is quite legitimate, and that, like Arrowroot, Sago, and other starch foods, Corn Flour is perfectly wholesome, but that it should not in any case be given to infants without a considerable admixture of milk."

"I have examined JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR, and find it perfectly pure and most excellent in quality. When boiled with milk it affords complete nourishment for Children and persons of weak digestion."

CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Professor of Chemistry, Royal College
of Surgeons, Dublin.

JOHNSTON'S CORN FLOUR, being perfectly pure, is not liable to ferment, and keeps sweet in any climate for years.

To be obtained in all Parts of the World by Order through Grocers, &c. For Export it is Packed Specially with Great Care.

ALSO

JOHNSTON'S OATMEAL CAKES, OR FARLS.

They are rich in Gluten, or that which goes to the formation of bone and muscle, and greatly appreciated by those who require a plain nutritious food. Sold only in Tins, ONE SHILLING EACH.

ALSO

JOHNSTON'S SCOTCH OATMEAL,

Superior quality, warranted free from adulteration. Packets, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb., with plain directions for making Porridge, Brose, and Gruel; also in 14 lb. bags. To be obtained by order from all Grocers, &c.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

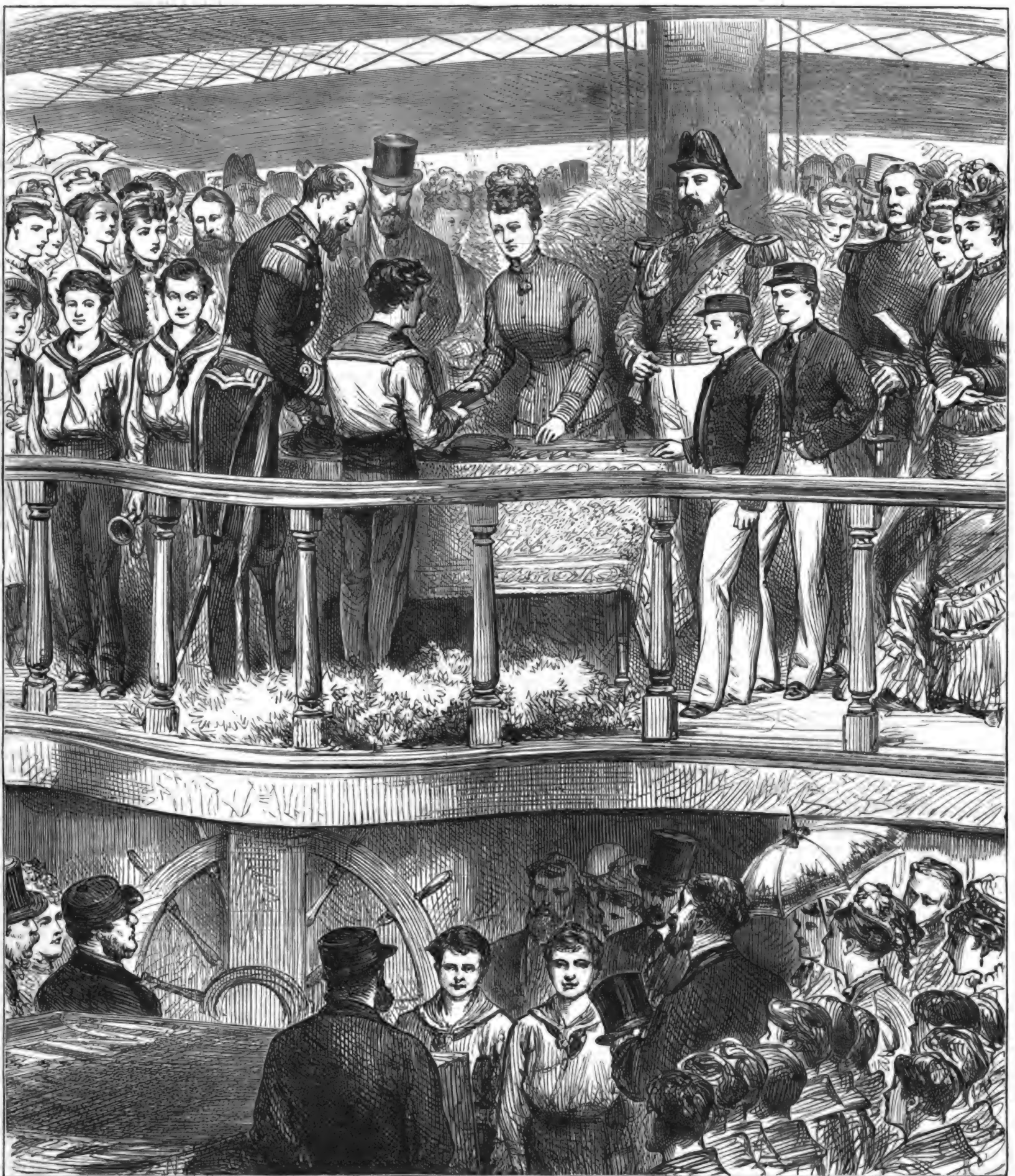


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No. 1981.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES PRESENTING THE PRIZES TO THE BOYS ON BOARD THE TRAINING-SHIP WARSPITE, AT WOOLWICH.

100

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock a.m. yesterday week from Balmoral Castle. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian visited the Queen. Prince Leopold arrived at the castle, and left the next day for London.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Prince of Leiningen attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Prince dined with her Majesty.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited the Queen on Monday. Prince Leopold accompanied their Majesties from London. Colonel L. Gardiner, Equerry in Waiting, met the Emperor and Empress at the railway station in Windsor, and attended them to the castle. The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian (who came to the castle to meet the Emperor and Empress), and Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received their Majesties at the entrance to the castle. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle during luncheon. After luncheon the Emperor and Empress took leave of the Queen, and before their return to London visited St. George's Chapel and the Albert Memorial Chapel, and drove in the Great Park. Prince Leopold accompanied their Imperial Majesties to the railway station. The Earl and Countess of Antrim and Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon. The Duchess of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Derby, his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Pierpont, General and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Jesse Grant, and the United States Consul-General (General Badeau), arrived at the castle in the afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Countess of Derby, his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Pierpont, General and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Jesse Grant, Lord Elphinstone, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle during dinner, and her Majesty's private band played in the drawing-room after dinner. General Badeau was presented to the Queen in the evening.

Prince Leopold left the castle on Wednesday for London. Princess Christian and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Queen, and remained to luncheon.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken daily out-of-door exercise.

Her Majesty has presented £50 to Mr. Compton, the comedian, who is hopelessly ill.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Emily Cathcart has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and the Hon. Evelyn Paget has succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Lord Elphinstone and Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay are the Lord and Groom in Waiting; Colonel L. Gardiner has succeeded Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerry in Waiting; and Colonel Du Plat has arrived as Equerry in Waiting.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given yesterday week at Buckingham Palace. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were present. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, and Prince Christian were present; and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg and the Count and Countess Gleichen were invited to the ball. Dancing commenced upon the entry of the Prince and Princess of Wales with the Imperial and Royal personages into the saloon at a quarter before eleven o'clock. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of silver brocade, trimmed in silver embroidery, over a jupe of white poulx de soie, covered in clouds of silver tulle, bordered with deep volant of the same costly embroidery, and studded with bouquets of fleur de trèfle and Marguerites de Champs. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds; ornaments—pearls and diamonds; orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family orders. Nearly 2000 invitations were issued. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Coote.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were present. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. Prince Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Maharajah Dhulep Sing and the Maharane, and Count and Countess Gleichen were invited to the concert. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Imperial and Royal personages, entered the saloon at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when the concert commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black brocade, ornamented with Brussels lace and bouquets of pomegranates; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. The artistes were Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Scalchi, Mlle. Albani, Miss Robertson, Signori Tamberlik, Fancelli, and Rota, Herr Henckel, Herr L. Strauss, and Mr. John Thomas. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. The band and chorus, consisting of 160 performers, were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, together with her Majesty's private band. Nearly 2000 persons were invited.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian, was present at the funeral of the late Admiral Rous at Kensal-green Cemetery on Saturday last. The Princess was present at Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall. The Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Brethren and Corporation of the Trinity House, Tower-hill. On Monday the Prince, President of the Royal Commission, presided over a meeting of the Finance Committee of her Majesty's Commissioners at Marlborough House. The Princess, with her three daughters, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a ball given by the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at their residence in Park-lane. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen on Tuesday. The Princess was afterwards present at a concert at Dudley House, Park-lane. The Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. Sir Dighton M. Probyn, took the oath on his appointment as a member of the council. The Prince presided at a dinner of the officers of

the Norfolk (Prince of Wales) Artillery Militia at the Ship, Greenwich. Their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Duchess of Westminster at Grosvenor House. Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess on Wednesday, and remained to luncheon. The Princess visited the bazaar in aid of the funds of the All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, held at the Royal Horticultural Gardens. The Prince was present at a garden party given by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil visited St. Paul's Cathedral and the British Museum on Thursday week, and also a private studio in Charlotte-street, Portland-place; and after luncheon accompanied the Empress on a visit to Lady Holland, at Holland House, Kensington. On the previous evening his Majesty attended the conversazione given by the President of the Royal College of Physicians at the college, Pall-mall East.

Yesterday week the Emperor passed two hours at the South Kensington Museum, after which he breakfasted incognito at the Criterion, Regent-circus. His Majesty subsequently visited the Royal Academy, Dr. Schliemann in Keppel-street, the Grosvenor Gallery in Bond-street, and Mr. Boehm's studio in Fulham-road. Their Majesties were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace.

On Saturday last the Emperor again visited the South Kensington Museum, also the Indian Museum, returning to Claridge's Hotel at ten o'clock to breakfast with the Empress; after which he paid a visit to Mr. W. Crooke's house in Mornington-road, and then to Young and Co.'s foundry in Eccleston-street, Pimlico, to inspect the equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, by Mr. J. E. Boehm, now being cast in bronze at that establishment for Bombay. His Majesty afterwards inspected Miss Thompson's pictures in New Bond-street, the Byron Memorial Exhibition at the Albert Hall, the Earl of Dudley's picture-gallery at Dudley House, the Duke of Westminster's collection of paintings at Grosvenor House, and the Soane Museum in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

On Sunday the Emperor visited the Tower of London, and afterwards, accompanied by the Empress, attended mass at the French chapel in Little George-street, Portman-square, returning to Claridge's to breakfast. Their Majesties left town for Brighton by the 10.45 ordinary train in order to visit the Aquarium, returning by special train in the evening.

On Monday the Emperor passed three hours at the Bethnal-green Museum, after which he breakfasted incognito at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, in which historic place he was much interested. The Emperor and Empress went to Windsor Castle and lunched with the Queen, returning to Claridge's to dinner, and in the evening went to Her Majesty's Theatre, and subsequently to the Royal Caledonian fancy-dress ball.

On Tuesday the Emperor left Claridge's at six o'clock for New Gardens, to visit Sir Joseph Hooker, remaining until eight o'clock, when he returned to Paddington and travelled thence to Slough, returning to Claridge's at two o'clock to luncheon, after which he paid a long visit to Lady Holland, at Holland House. The Empress visited the South Kensington and the Indian Museums, the King-street bazaar, and Madame Tussaud's exhibition. The Emperor received a deputation from the Anthropological Institute, who presented him with the diploma of honorary membership, in the presence of the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo and the members of the Legation. His Majesty having accepted the honorary fellowship of the Royal Historical Society, the council waited upon him by request at Claridge's and presented the society's diploma. In compliance with the wish of the council, the Empress allowed her name to be enrolled as a member. In the evening the Emperor attended the meeting of the Anthropological Institute in St. Martin's-place, and afterwards went to Dr. Siemens's residence at Bayswater.

On Wednesday morning his Majesty drove to the site of old Tyburn Gate; afterwards to the Holborn Viaduct, where he alighted and inspected the statues; thence he drove to Smithfield new Meat and Poultry Market; then visited the Temple and Temple Bar. His Majesty, after paying several private visits to studios, went to the Doré Gallery, in Bond-street; the Danish Gallery; and the Dudley Gallery, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The Emperor and Empress left town by a special train at 2.20 for Sevenoaks to attend a garden party given by Mr. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., returning to Claridge's to dinner; after which the Emperor went to the Vaudeville Theatre, and subsequently accompanied the Empress to the state concert at Buckingham Palace.

A large number of Royal and distinguished personages have been received by their Majesties at Claridge's Hotel.

GENERAL AND MRS. GRANT.

General and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Jesse R. Grant arrived last week at General Badeau's residence in Beaufort-gardens for the remainder of their stay in England. The General and Mrs. Grant were entertained at a banquet given by his Excellency the United States Minister and Mrs. Pierpont, at their residence in Cavendish-square, on Thursday week. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Pierpont were the only ladies at the banquet. The Prince of Wales was present. The General and Mrs. Grant, with their host and hostess and most of the guests, afterwards went to the Duchess of Westminster's concert at Grosvenor House, where they met Prince Leopold and the Duchess of Teck. Yesterday week General and Mrs. Grant, with their son, were present at Mrs. Hicks's afternoon party, which was given in their honour at Claridge's Hotel, at which the principal members of society assembled. On Monday the General and Mrs. Grant paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. James McHenry, at Oak Lodge, Kensington, to meet a small party. In the evening they went to Covent Garden opera. On Tuesday General and Mrs. Grant and their son paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle and dined with her Majesty. During the visit the General received the following telegram from Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, an association numbering a million of men, and composed exclusively of those who fought in the national armies during the war of the rebellion:—"Your comrades in national encampment assembled in Providence, Rhode Island, send heartiest greeting to their old commander, and desire through England's Queen to thank England for Grant's reception." On Wednesday General and Mrs. Grant, with their son, were present at the state concert at Buckingham Palace. General Grant was entertained on Thursday by the Mayor of Liverpool at a grand banquet at the Townhall.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, laid the foundation-stone of new buildings to be erected as an addition to the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Wright's-lane, Kensington, on Tuesday.

Prince Leopold last Saturday laid the foundation-stone of an addition to the Church of St. Mark, Hamilton terrace, of which Canon Duckworth is the Vicar.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace on Wednesday for the Continent on his return to Strelitz.

The Duke of Cambridge on Tuesday reviewed the army corps which has been formed at Aldershot.

RUSTENBURG, IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Far in the interior of South Africa lies the sequestered village of Rustenburg. Nature seems to have lavished her choicest gifts on this spot. It is blessed with a delightful climate, and lies at the foot of the fine range of the Maghaliessberg mountains, watered by the purest crystal streams. The spacious and fertile plain is surrounded, in the far distance, by other ranges of stately mountains and hills. With due cultivation, the coffee-tree, sugar-cane, and cotton-plant, also the different cereals, would grow here in abundance. But this is not all. The earth has also its hidden treasures, which only await the toil of the miner to reward him with plenty of coal, iron, copper, cobalt, plumbago, lead, and last, but most tempting, gold—all within a radius of fifty miles from the village of Rustenburg.

Rustenburg is the centre of a large district, inhabited mostly by the old "voortrekkers," or pioneer Boers, who left the Cape Colony in search of enlarged pastures. Many conflicts with the native tribes awaited them; but after a long journey, through a vast tract of country inhabited by Kafir tribes, they rested on this favoured plain, and called the place Rustenburg, or the Town of Rest.

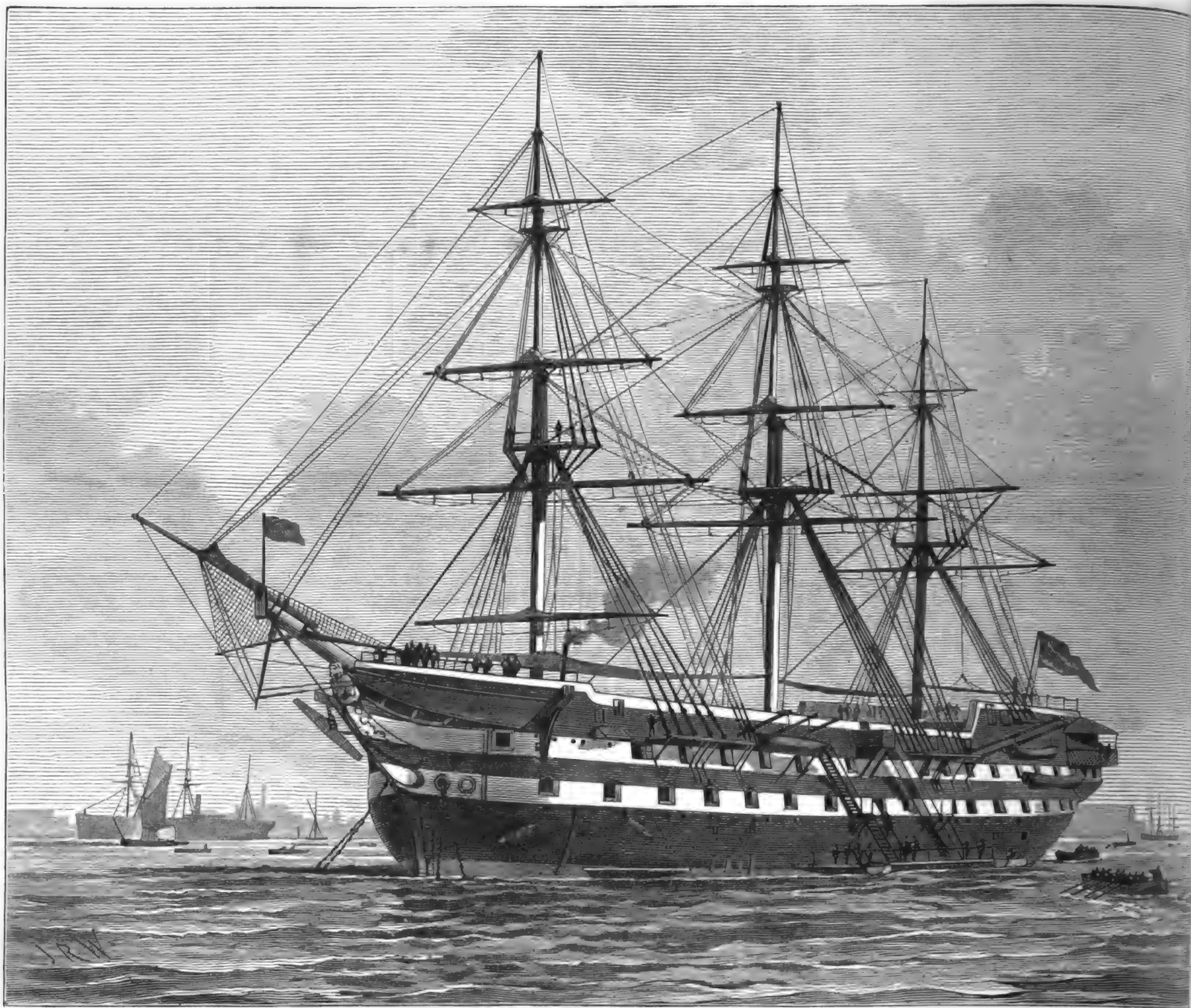
The recent events which have caused the fall of the late Transvaal Republic are known to the readers of our Journal. It will suffice here to remark that a land equal in extent to that of France has become part of the British Empire. The proclamation for its political annexation was read at Pretoria on April 12 by Sir T. Shepstone, with a few supporters who were present. There were many surmises that the Dutch Boers, especially the "doppers," would rise against it; but not a single act of violence was attempted. To Rustenburg, however, belongs the honour of first hoisting the British flag officially in the Transvaal. When the news of the annexation arrived, on April 14, the inhabitants turned out; the venerable Landrost or magistrate, with a promptitude which did him honour, gave the word, and the flag was hoisted amidst general acclamations, the local band playing "God Save the Queen." This act was the more significant as the magistrate, Mr. Van Staden, was the oldest public servant of the late Republic, and was identified with its earliest history. Much credit is due to him for the tact and kindly feeling which prompted him to pacify and conciliate the Boers in a district that was most antagonistic to British rule. It is no small thing for him to remember that his endeavours have tended to repress bitter animosities towards England amongst those with whom he has so much influence. Of course some opposition was shown by the extreme party. A formal protest was made by the late President, Mr. Burgers; and Mr. Paul Kruger has been deputed to visit England on the subject, accompanied by the Attorney-General of the late "South African Republic." Mr. Paul Kruger is a representative man of a large class in the Transvaal, and his projected visit to England may be productive of beneficial results, as he will have an opportunity of getting his false impressions removed and forming a better idea of the justice of England and her earnestness in the cause of civilisation. This was the effect in the neighbouring Republic of the Orange Free State from the late visit to Europe of its President, Mr. Brand.

A fine future is now open for the Transvaal, abounding as it does with natural riches. It offers great inducements as an outlet for superabundant population. A good geological and trigonometrical survey, with a judicious system of railway communication, will surely develop great fields of wealth. Let us repeat once more, however, that to Rustenburg belongs the honour of leading the van of British progress by its warm support of Sir T. Shepstone's mission, which is calculated to raise a country hitherto struggling with difficulty to prosperity and happiness.

The forty-third anniversary meeting of the Statistical Society was held on Tuesday at the society's rooms—the retiring president, Mr. James Heywood, in the chair. The report is highly satisfactory. The number of Fellows was 811 on Dec. 31, 1876, since which period eighty new Fellows have been elected. The Howard medal of 1876, with £20 added, was awarded to Dr. J. C. Steele, medical superintendent of Guy's Hospital, for his essay "On the Mortality of Hospitals, General and Special, in the United Kingdom in times Past and Present." The Howard medal for the present year will be awarded in November next, the subject being "On the Condition and Management, Past and Present, of the Work-houses and similar Pauper Institutions in England and Wales, and their Effect on the Health, Intelligence, and Morals of the Inmates." The subject of the essay for the Howard medal of 1878 is "The Effects of Health and Disease on Military and Naval Operations." It has been decided by the council to grant £20 to the writer who gains the medal. The new president is Mr. George Shaw Lefevre, M.P.

Lord Shaftesbury presided at a meeting held on Monday afternoon at St. George's Hall on behalf of the London School of Medicine for Women. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., the hon. treasurer, stated that the authorities of the Royal Free Hospital were willing to afford the necessary opportunities for hospital instruction to the students of the institution. Two thousand five hundred pounds would be wanted to defray the cost of attendance at the hospital, and a similar amount would be required to meet the annual difference between the expenses of the school and the fees of the students. Mr. Fawcett, M.P., moved a resolution expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the progress made by the school, and thanking Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Cowper-Temple, and other members of Parliament for their assistance to the movement for the medical education of women. Mrs. Westlake seconded the resolution, which was carried, and Mr. Cowper-Temple, Lady Anna Gore-Langton, and Mrs. Garrett-Anderson also addressed the meeting. It was announced that half the sum mentioned by Mr. Stansfeld had been subscribed.

A meeting of the Victoria Turf Club was held on Tuesday, when it was agreed that a subscription should be opened for a memorial to the late Admiral Rous, and in a very short time upwards of £300 was subscribed. This sum it is intended to devote to the purchase of a life-boat to be stationed on the coast of Suffolk, the county in which the late Admiral was born.—At a special meeting of the committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, held at the General Post Office on Tuesday, and presided over by Mr. Haines, of the House of Lords, it was decided to buy a new life-boat, to be named the "Civil Service, No. 3," and Mr. Charles Dibdin, F.R.G.S., the hon. secretary to the fund, was authorised to hand over to the National Life-Boat Institution the sum of £180 for that purpose. The "Civil Service, No. 3," is to be placed at Portpatrick, on the Scotch coast, where a life-boat station is sorely needed. This is the third life-boat which the officers of her Majesty's Civil Service have presented in the last few years to the National Institution. The other two, the "Civil Service," stationed at Wexford, and the "Charles Dibdin," at Tyne-mouth, both of which are fully supported by the fund at an annual cost of £100, have attended many wrecks and been the means of saving several vessels and 101 lives.



H.M.S. WARSPITE, THE MARINE SOCIETY'S TRAINING-SHIP AT WOOLWICH.
VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



RUSTENBURG, THE FIRST TOWN IN THE TRANSVAAL WHERE THE BRITISH FLAG WAS HOISTED.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN TROOPS MARCHING PAST THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. AND THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AT PLOESTI.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE WAR.

The Danube is passed, at length, by the enormous military forces of Russia, assembled under the eye of the Emperor Alexander II. The left wing of the Russian Army first crossed the Danube and occupied the northern part of the Dobruddcha, which is the district comprised between the northward bend of the Lower Danube, from near Hirsova, having Braila and Galatz on its left bank, and the coast of the Black Sea. The Turkish forces have prepared to resist the invaders' southward march upon the line of Trajan's Wall and the railway across that narrow part of the Dobruddcha from Tchernavoda to Kustendje. It cannot be doubted, however, that the Russians will in a few days compel Abdul Kerim Pasha to draw his forces together, and to oppose their march through Bulgaria upon the road which leads from Sistova, Nicopolis, and Rustchuk, to the Balkan mountains. The Grand Duke Nicholas, with the central division of his army, has actually crossed the Danube at Sistova and Nicopolis, and will presently lay siege to Rustchuk, if not to Shumla, or will, at least, endeavour to cut off their communications. The Russians are likely, also, to pass the river at several other places higher up, as their main front and right wing extends about two hundred miles above Rustchuk, the centre of the Turkish line of defences, which has a total length of nearly four hundred miles along the Bulgarian frontier. The principal Russian and Turkish batteries and fortresses opposite to each other—namely, those of Rustchuk and Giurgevo respectively in the centre, and those of Widdin and Kalafat at the most westerly point of the confronting lines—have been keeping up this week a violent exchange of artillery fire, by which the town of Rustchuk more especially has suffered great damage.

We refer to our Map of the Lower Danube and the Dobruddcha, in this week's Supplement, which shows where and how the Russians got across that river last Saturday morning. It will be seen that they crossed just below the town of Galatz, and advanced directly southward through the marshes, on the east side of the broad and shallow lakes in the Dobruddcha, to Matchin, or Machin, where there is a canal, or a navigable branch of the Danube. At the same time, another detachment of the Russian forces crossed the Danube at the entrance to that canal, a short distance below the Roumanian town of Braila. Having intrenched and fortified the best positions they could find in this district, they next moved up to Hirsova, which is now occupied in force by the Russians; and they have also drawn close to Tuldscha and the Sulina mouth of the river, if not actually taken possession there. It is reported that the Turks have left Tuldscha.

It was on Saturday morning at daybreak that the Riazan and Riak regiments, commanded by Major-General Iuhoff, crossed the Danube at Galatz in boats, and secured a position at the village of Zatoca, rising above the level of the surrounding marsh, which is still covered by water. The village is two miles south of the main channel of the river. After this force secured a footing, the bridge, which had been lying in readiness along the Galatz shore of the river, was swung into position, and reinforcements poured across to strengthen the pioneer battalions at Zatoca. A large number of rafts, which had been constructed in the River Sereth, above Galatz, were hastily moved over to Zatoca, and a temporary bridge was constructed across the deeper portions of the marsh lying between Zatoca and the mainland, which at this place rises several hundred feet above the level of the river. These heights were held by about 3000 Turks, and the Russians, reinforced to about 8000 men, at once commenced an attack upon the Turkish position. After an engagement lasting six hours they carried the heights, the Turks falling back to Matchin, which they also gave up later in the day. The Turks are said to have suffered heavily in the struggle for the possession of the heights. They were evidently taken by surprise by the ingenious and unexpected use of the rafts and boats in crossing the flats, which they supposed were impassable, on account of their being covered with water.

It appears that the Russians a fortnight ago began the construction of a raft bridge from Braila to the swampy island of Ghetchet. The heavy batteries lining the left shore between Braila and Galatz were supported by a *levee-de-pont* on the Ghetchet bank, which is separated from Matchin by a comparatively narrow branch of the river. The road from the southern bank of the main river Danube to the northern bank of the narrow branch lies between the Ghetchet swamp and the Matchin branch, from which the narrow branch proceeds to the Lake of Gavan. This road was protected by the batteries of Matchin and Kamonska. Notwithstanding such advantages of position, the Turks did nothing to prevent the Russians crossing near Braila. An explanation of their indifference has been offered. There are persons who say that, Abdul Kerim having some time ago all but evacuated the Northern Dobruddcha, destroyed the railway from Kustendje to Tchernavoda, and constructed a line of defence south of that railway, along the ancient Roman wall, he prefers detaining the enemy south of the Danube, in a region always unhealthy, and now doubly so from the excessive heat of summer. Looking at the apathy, however, with which the war has been hitherto conducted by the Turks, it may be doubted whether the new line of defence is occupied in sufficient strength to stop the rush of Russian flying columns. The Russians had prepared, it is said, to cross the Danube at Widdin, Rahovo, Sistova, Oltenitza, and Rasova, as well as Braila. Seeing that the bridge at Braila had been building several days without any interference on the part of the Turks, it would almost appear as if the ease with which the Russians were allowed to cross was not due to negligence, but to design.

We learn, by a telegram from Bucharest on Thursday last, that the Grand Duke Nicholas, with the Eighth Russian Army Corps, on Wednesday morning at daybreak, crossed the Danube near Simnitza, which is just opposite Sistova, about thirty miles above Rustchuk; the Turks were driven from their positions. They have also abandoned Nicopolis to the Russians.

The Turks are reported to be preparing to concentrate their forces on the Lower Danube and the fortresses forming the quadrilateral of Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla, and Varna, leaving the Widdin force isolated.

Heavy firing is going on every day between Kalafat and Widdin, the Roumanians being engaged in an attempt to prevent the erection of Turkish batteries higher up the river and more nearly opposite the Kalafat positions. The old Castle at Widdin is much damaged, and also the steam flour mill which supplied the Turkish troops with material for bread. The residence of the British Consul at Rustchuk has been severely damaged by the Russian batteries at Giurgevo.

In Asia, on the road between Kars and Erzeroum, and likewise in the siege of Kars and of Batoum, now closely pressed by the Russians, there has been sanguinary fighting this week. The battles of the 21st and 22nd, in the Soghanli Pass and at Delibaba, were obstinately contested, but only a wing of each army was actually engaged. The result seems to have been undecided, as the Turks still hold a very strong position at Zewin, and another conflict is expected. Both sides claim the victory in recent encounters. Some Russian attacks

on the fortifications of Kars seem to have been repulsed, and the same at Batoum. It is impossible to know the exact truth.

The text of two despatches which have been exchanged between our own Cabinet and that of Russia has been published. In the first, Lord Derby announces that the British Government is determined to give no assistance to Turkey while Turkish interests alone are involved. It is equally determined, however, to defend certain interests, and foremost among them is the necessity of keeping open the Suez Canal. An attack on Egypt it certainly would not regard with unconcern, nor would it see Constantinople pass into other hands with indifference. It would object to any alteration in the regulations respecting the navigation of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles; and there might be interests on the Persian Gulf which it would feel a duty to protect. In reply, Prince Gortschakoff says that the Russian Government will not interfere in any way with the Suez Canal, nor attack Egypt, although it might carry the war into that country as forming part of Turkey. The acquisition of Constantinople, it is again declared, is excluded from the views of the Czar, and the future of the city is a question of common interest to be settled by a general understanding. The question of the Straits should be settled in like manner. With regard to the other British interests which might be affected, Russia will not extend the war beyond what is required for the object with which the undertook hostilities—viz., the amelioration of the condition of the Christians under Turkish rule. In conclusion, Prince Gortschakoff says that there is nothing in the views which have been exchanged between the two Governments which cannot be reconciled, so as to maintain their amicable relations and the peace of Europe.

Our Special Artists, both on the Russian and on the Turkish side, have continued to supply us with a variety of Sketches of the War on the Danube. There is little that could be added to Mr. Sala's entertaining commentary on the Turkish War Sketches, in our Supplement of this week; but with reference to that of the Circassians returning from a predatory raid across the Danube, opposite Nicopolis, we have to say a word of explanation. This Sketch, which forms the subject of our two-page Engraving, shows the boats towing behind them a large number of horned cattle, taken by force of arms from the pastures of the Roumanian shore. The oxen are tied with ropes fastened to their horns, or round their heads and necks, to a longer and stouter cable, which is attached to the stern of the boat; each boat taking in tow about fifty animals, which are arranged in pairs along the tow-ropes. The poor beasts are driven into the water, and forced to swim a distance of half a mile, or perhaps more, in which they often get entangled by the ropes, and many are drowned. Out of four hundred, in one instance, we learn from our Artist's letter, only 183 arrived safely at the opposite bank. The other Illustrations do not require any particular remark.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

An end has come to the struggle between Marshal MacMahon and the Chamber of Deputies. After a debate which was twice adjourned, the Senate gave its adhesion yesterday week to the proposition for a dissolution of the Lower House by a vote of 149 to 130, and the Chamber was dissolved on Monday. M. Grévy, the President, having thanked the Deputies for their kindly feeling towards him, read the Marshal's decree, which stated that the elections will take place within three months. The members of the Left separated with cries of "Vive la République!" while the Right cried "Vive la France!" A few cries of "Vive la paix!" were heard.

Meetings of the Left and the Bonapartists have been held to arrange plans for the coming elections. The united fractions of the Left resolved that no candidate should be opposed who voted for the order of the day censuring the present Ministry. The Bonapartists have resolved not to oppose any candidate who divided against the vote of censure, or those whose returns have been quashed and who have not been re-elected.

M. Gambetta was the principal speaker at a banquet at Versailles on Sunday, and commented at length on the present position of France, contending that the will of the country had been openly scouted, and expressing his firm conviction that Republicans would be sent to the next Assembly in increased numbers. M. Gambetta concluded his speech by proposing the health of M. Thiers, the liberator of the territory, and the enlightened guide of France.

The Tribunal of Paris has confirmed the sentence condemning M. Bonnet Duvardier, the President of the Municipal Council, to a fine and fifteen months' imprisonment for having made use of language insulting to Marshal MacMahon. The sentences on the other persons accused were also confirmed.

The editor of the newspaper *Le Phare* has been sentenced by the tribunal of Nice to a fine and a term of imprisonment for having published a letter of M. Naquet, the Radical deputy.

ITALY.

The celebration of the Pope's jubilee is considered to be closed. The aggregate value of the offerings he has received is estimated on good authority, we are told, at 14,000,000*fr.* His Holiness held a secret Consistory yesterday week, and created three new Cardinals, Monsignor Michailovics, Archbishop of Agram; Monsignor Kustcher, Archbishop of Vienna; and Monsignor Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna. His Holiness also promoted Monsignor Agostini to the Patriarchate of Venice, nominated two Bishops, and translated five others, by which he provided for the archiepiscopal sees of Seville, Valencia, and Ferrara, the Italian bishoprics of Lecco and Ugento, and the Spanish of Jaen.

In the allocution delivered by the Pope on Friday Pius IX. thanked the Catholic world for its pious commemoration of his Episcopal Jubilee and for the precious gifts with which it had accompanied its congratulations. The faithful had declared by these manifestations that their common father should be subjected to no Power, but should preside over the Church in dignity and freedom.

The Pope held a Consistory on Monday, at which he presented hats to several cardinals. The ceremony of opening the mouths of the new cardinals was performed, and the rings were presented and their various titles bestowed upon them. Afterwards the Pope appointed several Archbishops and Bishops, among whom were Dr. Fink, as Bishop of Kansas; Dr. Clarey, as Archbishop of Auckland; and Dr. Maccabe, at present Vicar-General of Dublin, as Bishop of Gadara, *in partibus infidelium*. Dr. Gibbons was nominated as the successor of Dr. Bayley, at present Archbishop of Baltimore.

BELGIUM.

The Senate on Wednesday unanimously passed a bill granting a supplementary credit to the Minister of War for continuing the construction of forts on the Lower Scheldt.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Herr Tisza, Minister-President of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, stated in Tuesday's sitting that at the last Cabinet Council the Government had decided neither to occupy

foreign territory nor to mobilise the army; but, at the same time, the monarchy would not suffer a foreign Power to take possession of neighbouring territory. The debate ended on Wednesday in the adoption of a vote of confidence in the Ministerial policy.

GREECE.

The new Military Organisation Law has been read the third time and passed in the Chamber of Deputies.

AMERICA.

The President, accompanied by the members of his Cabinet, visited Boston on Tuesday, where he met with a grand reception. He was welcomed by Governor Rice and the Corporation of the city. The visitors were escorted through the streets by a long military procession. Thousands of spectators lined the route and cheered the President enthusiastically. President Hayes was heartily greeted on Wednesday by the alumni of the Harvard University on the occasion of his receiving the honorary degree of LL.D. He dined with the Mayor of Boston in the evening, and, in a speech thanking his hosts, said that he did not regard the welcome he had received merely as a personal compliment. The citizens of Boston, by their reception, had manifested their love of union and peace and the equal rights of all. At a concert given in his honour, attended by 8000 persons, the President was received with great enthusiasm.

The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia reports that General Ord, commanding on the Rio Grande border, has had an interview with General Trevino, commanding the Mexicans there, and that a good understanding between them is being reached regarding the suppression of marauding by the joint action of their troops on both sides of the river if necessary.

The intelligence from Washington regarding the Indian war continues bad. The troops who were dispatched in pursuit of the Idaho Indians were repulsed on the 17th inst., with the loss of a captain and twenty-seven men killed. The governor of the territory telegraphs that a disastrous Indian war has begun, and asks that assistance may be sent immediately. The Government has in consequence given orders that arms and ammunition shall be issued to the militia in Idaho. Reinforcements are also being rapidly dispatched.

A large part of the business portion of the town of Marblehead, in Massachusetts, was burned on Monday.

Eleven Molly Maguire Trade Unionists, convicted of murder, have been hanged in the State of Pennsylvania—six at Pottsville, four at Manchunck, and one at Wilkesbarre.

CANADA.

Reports upon the condition of the crops in Canada, published at Toronto on Wednesday, state that hay is below the average. The winter wheat is generally excellent, and a crop above the average is expected. Spring wheat is hardly so favourable, and the crop will be smaller than the May season. Oats also will yield a short crop. Peas promise finely, and potatoes are doing well.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday that there is little news from the famine districts. The monsoon appears to have fairly set in throughout Bombay and Madras. Agricultural operations are beginning, and prospects generally are described as promising. Mr. Whitley Stokes, the new Legal Member of Council, delivered his maiden speech the other day, the subject being "The Codification of Law." It is stated that Sir William Merewether, Commissioner of Scinde, who was lately appointed a member of the Secretary of State's Council, will enter on his office at once, and that his successor to Scinde will only be appointed temporarily. This is thought to indicate that the plans for uniting the Punjab and Scinde, or constituting the entire western frontier into a separate Government, are being seriously considered. It is reported that the new dignity of Councillor of the Empress, which was created at the Delhi assemblage, is not to be a purely honorary title, but that a meeting of councillors is to be held at Simla in the autumn for the purpose of discussing certain important fiscal and administrative questions regarding the native States, and that Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar and the Maharajahs of Rewah and Jeypure will attend.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated the 26th inst., states that the Parliament of Victoria has been opened by the Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, recommended the grant of a subsidy for a line of steamers between Melbourne and England via the Cape. His Excellency also announced a reduction of taxation, but stated that the Government would propose the imposition of a land tax, in order to discourage excessive individual holdings.

The Government has signified its intention of adopting the proposals of Sir William Jervois for the defence of Australia.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General in England for South Australia, has received a telegram from Adelaide ordering him to dispatch an extra emigrant-ship in the month of August, so as to arrive in time for the harvest.

The German ironclad squadron left Malta for Port Said on Tuesday morning.

A telegram from Cologne states that in a field near that city the Colorado potato beetle has been discovered in every stage of development.

The Empire of Brazil and the several colonies belonging to Portugal will be admitted on July 1 into the General Postal Union; and the rates of postage now chargeable on correspondence addressed to those countries will be reduced.

It has been decided by the International African Commission at Brussels that an expedition shall leave Zanzibar in the direction of Lake Tanganyika. The King of the Belgians has been re-elected President of the Commission.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in the district between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne at about nine a.m. on Sunday. The movement was from south-west to north-east, and lasted from three to fifteen seconds. At Herzogenrath ceilings and walls were injured, and some chimneys fell.

There is news from West Africa that Kooino, the King of Dahomey's head man at Whydah, had been taken to Abomey to be executed. It was he who flogged and insulted Mr. Turnbull; and the King, holding him to be the cause of the fine being levied and the port blockaded, resolved to behead him.

Galvani says that Baron Edmond de Rothschild has bought the magnificent domain of Henmieres, in the Seine-et-Marne, for 1,550,000*fr.*, which, with cost of transfer, &c., will be increased to 1,800,000*fr.* The property formerly belonged to M. Moins, and is well stocked with game.

The Queen has approved the following appointments:—Colonel Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of the Straits Settlements, to be Governor of South Australia; Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Western Australia, to be Governor of the Straits Settlements; Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Governor of Western Australia.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkins, Stephen Hastings, to be Rector of Hatford, Berks.
 Andrews, W., Rector of Easton; Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.
 Avelin, George; Vicar of Glynde, Sussex.
 Brookings, S. A. E. E.; Vicar of St. Simon's, Leeds.
 De Cottelegon, Charles Prescott; Vicar of St. Paul's, Highmore-street, Oxon.
 Downham, Isaac; Incumbent of St. John's, Baxenden.
 Fisher, Cecil; Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.
 Holmes, W.; Chaplain of Whitechapel Union.
 Mercer, Jerome J.; Rector of Kemerton, Tewkesbury.
 Norris, Philip; Rector of Buckland, Gloucestershire.
 Rushton, J. A.; Incumbent of All Saints', Blackburn.—*Continued.*

Lord Derby has appointed the Rev. D. S. Govett, M.A., to be Consular Chaplain at Marseilles.

Silsden parish church was reopened on Wednesday, after having undergone complete restoration.

The meeting of Convocation for the province of York has been formally prorogued to Saturday, July 14; and the Southern Convocation stands adjourned till Tuesday.

A Welsh church was opened on Tuesday in Oswestry by the Bishop of St. Asaph. Amongst the principal subscribers to the building are the Earl of Powis, Sir Watkin Wynn, the Bishop of the diocese, and the Vicar of Oswestry.

The *London Gazette* states that, in consideration of a benefaction of £1000, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted a like sum of £1000 towards defraying the cost of providing a parsonage for the vicarage of Much Birch, Herefordshire.

The Bishop of Peterborough on the 21st inst. consecrated the Church of St. Saviour, which has been erected in a rapidly-increasing neighbourhood, at the sole cost of the Rev. F. G. Burnaby. The cost of the church is £11,500, and with the incumbent's house and the endowment the gift of the rev. donor will amount to about £30,000.

Mr. J. D. Chambers, M.A., Recorder of Salisbury, was on Tuesday elected president of the Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom by bringing about a union between the Eastern and Western Churches, in the room of Lord Eliot, who has resigned that office. It was unanimously resolved that the association should continue on its old basis.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to his clergy, calling upon them during the current year to make collections in aid of the Canterbury Diocesan Education Society in every parish. The board has distributed during thirty-seven years no less than £37,650, upwards of £19,000 having been spent in building and enlarging schools. Every portion of the diocese has participated in the fund.

The Winchester Diocesan Conference was opened on Tuesday with an address from the Bishop on the principal topics affecting the Church. As to Ritualism, he urged that the recent judgment should be cordially accepted, and that there should not be any more prosecutions, for he was sure they rather increase Ritualism than stamp it out. A debate on "The Priest in Absolution" arose on Wednesday, in the course of a discussion on penitentiary work, when Canon Wilberforce, with a view to obtain some advice from the Bishop, moved a resolution condemning the use of the book. The Bishop pointed out that while the Church recognised confession in certain cases, it did not encourage the habitual practice or make it obligatory even before communion, and nothing could be more undesirable than that young clergymen should be allowed to exercise such a function. The Bishops, he added, had refused to license any confessors in the Church, and it would be extremely dangerous to set a number of young priests to be constantly looking into the morbid anatomy of the human mind. The motion was carried, as was also another resolution declaring that habitual confession was not consistent with the doctrine and discipline of the Church.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The following elections have been made at Worcester:—To an Eton Scholarship—Mr. S. J. Daltry, from Marlborough College. Proxime accesserunt—Mr. H. R. Woolrich, from Rossall School; Mr. G. M. A. Hewett, from Bromsgrove School. To a Cooke's Scholarship—Mr. G. F. Walker, from Bromsgrove School. To Exhibitions—Mr. H. R. Woolrich, from Rossall School; Mr. L. H. Winton, unattached student; Mr. D. F. Heywood, from Christ's Hospital; Mr. C. Price, of King Edward's School, Birmingham; Mr. A. G. Thistleton, of Buxtonhead School.

At St. John's the following elections have been announced:—To Classical Scholarships—Mr. A. W. Pollard, of King's College School; and Mr. E. A. Housman, of Bromsgrove School. To a Natural Science Scholarship—Mr. M. J. Jackson, of University College, London.

The Mathematical Moderators in the first public examination have issued the following award of honours:—

Class I. J. W. Botsford, University; A. Dilke, Worcester; A. L. Felkin, Magdalen; L. W. Jones, Merton; W. E. Martyn, Christ Church; H. Mellish, Balliol; B. Newport, Jesus; H. B. Reichel, Balliol; E. W. Symons, University; T. R. Terry, Hertford; H. R. Webbe, New College.

Class II. A. J. Anderson, Magdalen; T. Bentham, Queen's; H. D. Ellis, New College; G. Grundy, Merton; G. B. Hughes, Worcester; W. H. Lewin, University; W. Roberts, Jesus; C. H. Sargent, New College; J. W. Tibbs, Keble; J. Turner, Corpus Christi.

Class III. J. R. P. Bartrum, Balliol; A. C. E. Blomfield, St. John's; F. L. Butler, St. John's; T. O. H. Horsman, Exeter; H. Pooley, Keble; H. H. Robinson, Magdalen.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Harness prize, given once in three years to such undergraduate or graduate who shall compose the best essay upon some subject connected with Shakespearean literature, has been adjudged to Henry Paine Stokes, B.A., Corpus Christi.

The following have been elected to foundation scholarships at St. John's:—G. C. Allen, Boyce, Brownbill, Carlisle, Houghton, Lattimer, R. H. Marsh, Mummery, Pinsent, Reynolds, Willan, Dougan, Gunston, F. C. Hill.

The Senate of the University of London has decided against the policy of delay which was proposed by the opponents of medical degrees for women, by a majority of 16 against 11.

The distribution of prizes to the students of University College took place yesterday week in the theatre of the institution—Sir George Young, Bart., presiding. The prizes awarded, some of them subject to the award of the council, included the Joseph Hume Scholarship in jurisprudence, to Eliza Owen, of London (£20, tenable for three years); the Andrews Entrance Prizes, £20 each, W. S. Meyer, Wolf Defries, and D. S. Maccoll; the Andrews prizes, second year's students, first prize, £50, F. J. R. Hendy; second prize, £10, R. B. Yandley. First year's students:—First prize, £20, W. S. Meyer, T. H. Edmunds, D. S. Maccoll, and W. D. Ridley. A number of prizes were delivered in other departments. Among the prizetakers were some young ladies, whose success was hailed with vociferous applause.

Mr. F. T. Marsh, a blind gentleman, passed the B.A. examination in the University of Durham. He was educated in the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester.

Mr. S. B. Guest Williams, of Exeter College, Oxford, has been appointed Second Master of Durham Grammar School, in the place of the Rev. Benjamin Charles Catlin, who was recently appointed to the vicarage of Northallerton.

The Duke of Cambridge, as President of King's College Hospital, distributed the prizes on Wednesday afternoon to the students in the medical department of the college.

Wednesday was "Speech Day" and Prize Day at Haileybury, and the announcement that the new chapel of the college would be opened and consecrated by the Bishop of St. Albans drew together a distinguished body of visitors. The list of honours obtained during the past year includes four First Classes at Oxford, two First Classes and the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse at Cambridge, besides sundry open scholarships at both Universities and admissions by competition to the Academy at Woolwich and the College at Cooper's-hill.

Mr. Hardy has consented to lay the first stone of a large school building, providing accommodation for eighty students, and to preside at the distribution of prizes at the Oxford Military College, on July 21. This institution was started about twelve years ago for the purpose of giving a University education to the sons of officers and others, and to prepare them for the military examination at a reasonable expense.

The annual distribution of prizes was made at the College, Cheltenham, yesterday week, the Earl of Redesdale, Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, and all the local members of the college council being among the large audience who were gathered in the classical school-room. A large list of honours gained since June, 1876, by old and present Cheltonians was read by the Principal, the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, M.A.

The following have been elected to scholarships at Rugby:—Classical—Couchman, Mr. Waterfield's; Terry, Mr. Brown-ing's; Cartmell, Mr. Waterfield's; Cubitt, Rugby School, lately from Mr. Vecqueray's; Smith, home teaching. Mathematical—Pearce, Mr. Nunn's; Rumney, Mr. Vecqueray's. French—Dawson, Mr. Vecqueray's. Natural Science—Acton, Mr. Phipps.

At Wellington College, the following have been elected to junior scholarships:—Peel, Benson Scholar, Mr. O. Waterfield, East Sheen; Hallward, Barham House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; Pollock, Durand Scholar, Mr. R. Chigwell, Dover; Otley, Wellington College; Mitchell-Innes, Wellington College; Eden, Wellington College; Douglas, Rev. J. H. Palmer, Eastbourne. Accesserunt—Craddock, Wellington College. J. Cairns, Wellington College; Medley, Mr. J. P. Seaver, Brighton.

There was an annual gathering of parents and friends at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, last Saturday. The proceedings were rendered specially interesting by the presence of the retiring Head Master, Dr. Birkbeck Hill, under whom the school has been so long and so successfully managed, and of the new Head Master, the Rev. W. Almack, M.A. Within the last six months the school has gained two first and one second class at Oxford, and one first class at Cambridge.

The annual gathering of Whitelands students took place at the college on the 22nd inst. A goodly number of former students and friends and the 127 present students, with the governors, &c., assembled at St. Luke's, Chelsea, at twelve. About 400 sat down to an excellent luncheon in a spacious tent on the college lawn. It is worthy of remark that the cooking had all been done by the students, under the supervision of the lady superintendent, Mrs. Newton, and Miss Martin. There were several members of the council and friends of the college present.

Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., distributed the prizes gained in the third session by students in the Yorkshire College of Science last Saturday. His Lordship said the college was in a very satisfactory state, and a site had been purchased for a future permanent college. There had also been a wide extension of the curriculum by including in it both ancient and modern classical literature.

The Rev. R. A. Ram, M.A., Croydon, a clergyman of the Church of England, has been elected master of the new grammar school at Holbeach.

At the annual meeting of the Midland Branch of the British Medical Association, held on Tuesday at Birmingham, a resolution was passed in favour of the introduction of the provident dispensary scheme in co-operation with charity organisation.

The twenty-fifth annual summer show of the Brighton and Sussex Horticultural Society was opened on Wednesday at the Pavilion. About £175 was offered in prizes; and a 10-guinea cup presented by Mr. James Ashbury, M.P., offered for the best twelve varieties of stove and greenhouse plants, was awarded to Messrs. Balchin and Nell, of Brighton, for a very fine set of plants. This firm took eight other first prizes.

In celebration of the return of Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., Mrs. Brassey, and family, from their voyage round the world, a banquet was given on Wednesday night in the pavilion of the pier at Hastings. About 300 ladies and gentlemen sat down—the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Gansden, presiding. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., and Lady Kay-Shuttleworth were among the assemblage. In responding to the toast of the evening Mr. Brassey gave some interesting particulars of his voyage, and spoke highly of British enterprise and prestige.

The originality, labour, and ingenuity displayed by the authors of some of the communications submitted to the Institution of Civil Engineers during the past session have led the council to make the following awards:—Watt medals and Telford premiums to Mr. W. W. Beaumont, for "The Fracture of Railway Tires;" Mr. W. C. Unwin, B.Sc., for "The Resistance of Boiler Flues to Collapse;" Telford premiums to Mr. R. Souttar, for "Street Tramways;" Mr. I. J. Mann, for "The Testing of Portland Cement;" Mr. W. Anderson, for "Experiments and Observations on the Emission of Heat by Hot-Water Pipes;" Mr. J. B. Redman, for "The River Thames;" Mr. H. Robinson, for "The Transmission of Power to Distances;" Mr. A. McDonald, for "The Repairs and Renewals of Locomotives;" Mr. R. H. Brunton, for "The Japan Lights;" and the Manby premium to Mr. C. N. Bazalgette, barrister-at-law, for "The Sewage Question." Some of the papers read at the supplemental meetings exclusively by students of the institution have likewise been similarly acknowledged—thus, a Millar scholarship has been given to Mr. P. R. Allen, for "Machine Tools;" while Millar prizes have been awarded in each of the following cases:—Mr. A. C. Hutzig, for "Submarine Foundations;" Mr. C. G. Smith, for "The South Reserve Floating Landing-Stage and Piers at Birkenhead;" Mr. R. J. G. Read, for his "Comparison of the Merits of Wrought-Iron Plate and Trussed Girders for Single-Span Railway Bridges;" Mr. N. Watts, for "Mechanical Puddling in the Manufacture of Iron;" Mr. W. J. Chalk, for his paper "On Waves, and on Structures Designed to Resist their Force;" and Mr. C. Mackay, for his paper on "Engineering Explosives."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing of the past few days may be dismissed very briefly, as nothing of any importance has taken place. The attendance of holiday-makers at Hampton was as large as usual, and on the first day F. Archer once more carried all before him, winning no less than five out of the seven races in which he took part. There was the usual enormous muster on the Town Moor at Newcastle on Wednesday last to witness the running for the Northumberland Plate. At the fall of the flag, Muscatel (6st 8lb.) was decidedly the popular favourite; and she made all the running until about a quarter of a mile from home, when she was beaten. At the distance, Glendale (7st 13lb.) held a lead of a couple of lengths, and appeared to be winning easily; but Hampton (8st 12lb.) crept up inch by inch, and secured the race by a short head in the very last stride. The performance of the top weight was a remarkably good one, and must be very galling to those who have supported him on previous occasions, when he has been remorselessly scratched at the eleventh hour.

In spite of the abuse which has constantly been heaped upon it, and which has been to a great extent deserved by Majesty's stud at Hampton Court has continued to supply a fair average of winners; and this year the fifteen youngsters were sent up in so much better condition than usual that prices rose in a wonderful way, and a capital paying average of 310 gs. was obtained. This was made, too, without the help of any sensational youngster, as a filly by Blair Athol—Miss Evelyn (800 gs.), and a daughter of St. Albans and Lady of the Manor (600 gs.) stood at the head of the list. We fear that Old Trumpeter's day is nearly over, as he had only one representative, and the first of the Prince Charlie's do not appear to have created a favourable impression.

It would be contrary to all precedent if Henley Regatta were brought off in perfectly fine weather; still, some heavy showers on the Thursday afternoon did not give so much cause for grumbling as usual, and the Friday was quite fine. Last year the Thames R.C. took a strong lead in aquatic matters, but the defeats they experienced seem to have roused the members of the London R.C. to redoubled exertions, and on this occasion they once more carried all before them, securing the Grand Challenge, Thames Challenge, and Stewards' Challenge Cups, the last mentioned for the seventh year in succession. The Thames men were second in each event, and Eyre and Hastie of that club defeated Smith and Playford of the L.R.C. for the Silver Goblets; but the race was an unsatisfactory one, as each pair fouled the bank, and the latter were so long in getting clear again that they relinquished the contest without further effort. F. L. Playford, the amateur champion sculler, devoted himself solely to rowing; and T. C. Edwards-Moss, the president of the Oxford University B.C., had an easy victory in the Diamond Sculls, for which there was an unusually large entry. Jesus College, Cambridge, won both the Ladies' Challenge Plate and the Visitors' Challenge Cup. It was an excellent plan to bring off the Maidenhead and Marlow Regatta on the day following Henley, as, naturally enough, the entries were more numerous than usual, and some capital racing was witnessed. The London Eight did not appear for the Grand Challenge Cup, in which the Thames R.C. beat the Kingston R.C. after a hard struggle. These positions were reversed in the race for Senior Fours; and Eyre and Hastie again won the Pairs.

Of course, the great event of the week has been the annual cricket-match between Oxford and Cambridge, and fully 30,000 were present at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday last. Up to the last, the latter team were strong favourites, even though they had not done so well in the trial-matches as their rivals, and never was there a more complete upset of the public fancy. Though they were undoubtedly a fine batting team, only one of the Cambridge men—A. P. Lucas—played up to his form, their bowling was weak, and their fielding very poor, though an honourable exception must be made in the case of the Hon. E. Lytton, who kept wicket in splendid style. On the other side, F. M. Buckland gave a grand exhibition of batting, and, as he took no less than seven wickets, at an expense of only fifty-two runs, Oxford has to thank him for a hollow victory by ten wickets. We append the full score:—

CAMBRIDGE.		1st inn.	2nd inn.
Hon. A. Lytton, b Tylecote	4	c Jellicoe, b Tylecote	6
A. P. Lucas, c and b Tylecote	54	b Tylecote	8
W. S. Patterson, lb w, b Tylecote	20	b Jellicoe	7
H. E. Lytton, b Buckland	7	b Jellicoe	16
D. Q. Steel, c Savory, b Buckland	9	c Fowler, b Buckland	21
E. K. Jarvis, c Greene, b Tylecote	2	b Buckland	30
F. H. Mellor, c Tylecote, b Jellicoe	5	not out	15
H. Pigg, b Jellicoe	0	c Greene, b Buckland	2
S. S. Schutts, b Buckland	18	c Wellington, b Buckland	2
L. Eury, c Buckland, b Tylecote	1	c Greene, b Tylecote	2
H. T. Luddington, not out	12	c and b Tylecote	12
Byes	12	Byes	5
Total	134	Total	126

OXFORD.		1st inn.	2nd inn.
A. J. Webbe, b Luddington	0	not out	21
H. R. Webbe, at A. Lytton, b Patterson	9	not out	19
E. W. Wallington, b Luddington	15		
A. H. Heath, b Patterson	0		
F. M. Buckland, not out	117		
A. D. Greene, b Patterson	5		
J. H. Savory, b Luddington	0		
H. G. Tylecote, c A. Lytton, b Luddington	39		
H. Fowler, b Luddington	10		
A. Pearson, b Patterson	9		
F. G. Jellicoe, c Mellor, b Patterson	1		
Byes	8, 1-b 1	No ball	1
Total	214	Total	47

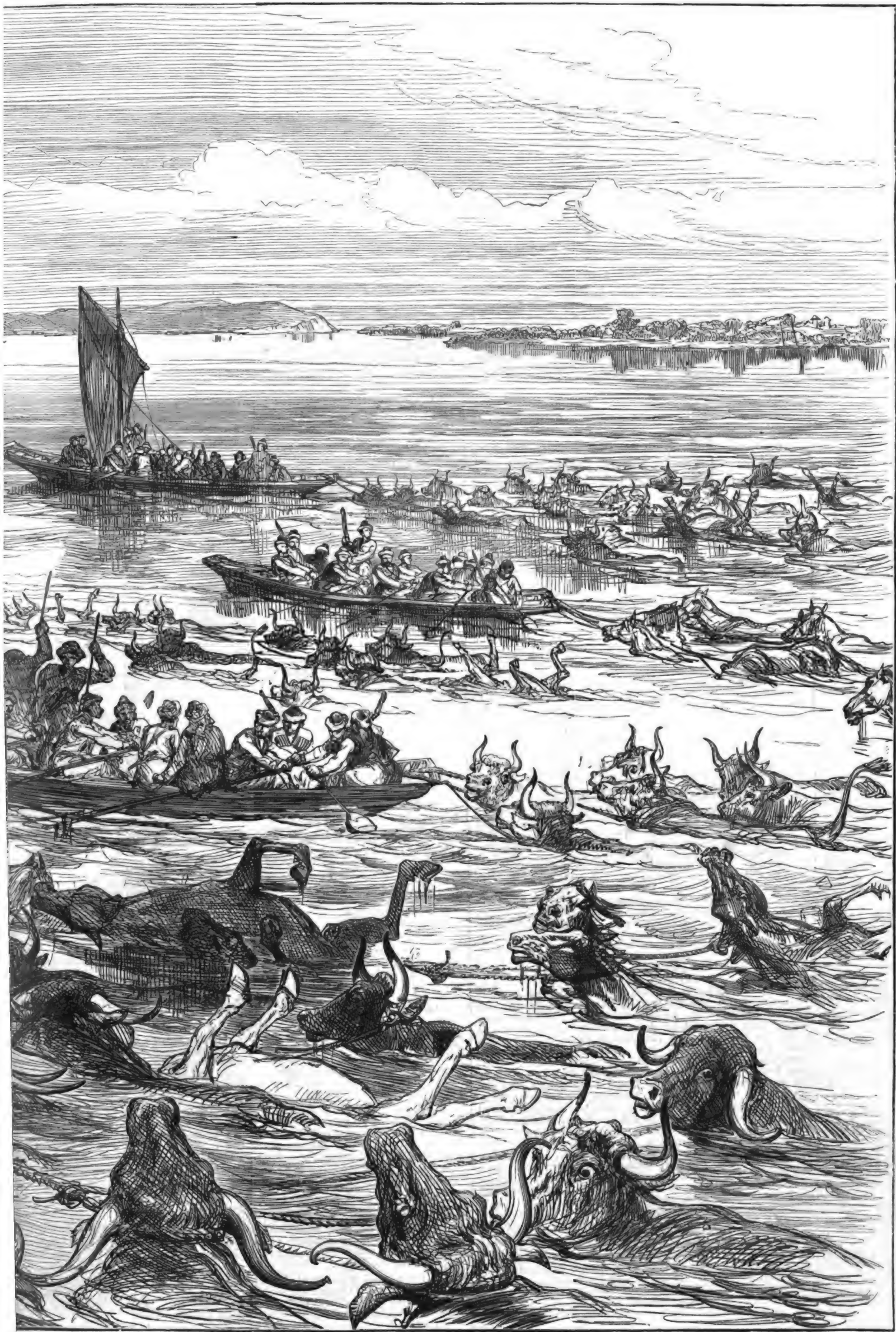
A very interesting match was played between North and South last week. At the close of the first innings the latter team appeared to have the game in hand; but, at their second attempt they were disposed of very quickly, and only won by one wicket. Mr. W. G. Grace (54) and Jupp (not out, 73) did most of the scoring for the victors; and, on the other side, Ulyett (50), Shrewsbury (44), and Osroff (68) chiefly distinguished themselves. Kent has beaten Lancashire by five wickets; and Notts has defeated Yorkshire by 22 runs, the victory being due in a great measure to the fine batting of Shrewsbury (62).

The Leamington and Midland Counties Archery Meet took place on Wednesday and Thursday, in the Jephson Gardens, Leamington. The prizes amounted to upwards of £100.

A generous rivalry is going on between the Crystal Palace authorities and those of the Alexandra Palace. This week the Hordel Festival at the former place holds, of course, paramount sway; but on the other days there are rose shows and plays by day and fireworks at night. The Alexandra holds its own bravely, and is managed with much spirit. A horse show, at which valuable prizes were given, drew crowds there last week; and among the attractions this week are operas, dramas, and equestrian performances, winding up with a rose show to-day and fireworks in the evening, by the celebrated M. Ruggieri. Great energy is also shown by the managers of the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, at which there has been this week, besides the customary attractions, an exhibition of cats and ladies' pet dogs—more than £150 being given away in prizes—cups and money.



THE WAR: CIRCASSIANS AND BASHI-BAZOUKS RETURNING FROM
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR



RAID ON THE ENEMY'S SHORE AT NICOPOLIS.
BY THE ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

Whitebait dinners and garden parties being in their golden time, and the weather rather warm for legislation, it is to be wondered at that the minds of noble Lords strayed whither they themselves will hasten in less than two months hence? Anyway, when the Scottish Game Laws Amendment Bill was before the House, Lord Rosebery had no difficulty in excluding moors and mountains from the operation of the measure. Only from the point of view pictured in Mr. Sambourne's humorous *Punch* illustration of a Greenwich feast of reason and of soul could noble Lords have been interested in formally adding the third time and passing the Oyster and Mussel Fisheries (Order Confirmation) and the Fisheries (Oyster, Rabbits, and Lobsters) Bills at the convenient hour of six.

What may, perhaps, be called a grave matter occupied their lordships' attention on Monday. First, Lord Dorchester took to the cudgels for his friend Colonel Wellesley, and elicited from Lord Derby the assurance that he had called the Russian ambassador's attention to the unfriendly reception Colonel Wellesley, the British military attaché at St. Petersburg, had met with from the Grand Duke Nicholas at the seat of war, and had received an answer indicating that "this unpleasantness will be terminated in a friendly and satisfactory manner." Then ensued a series of plaintive remonstrances on the part of the Primate, Lord Denman, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Grey, Earl Granville, and Viscount Cardwell against the action of the Government in dropping their Burials Bill on the adoption of the Earl of Harrowby's clause throwing churchyards open to dissenters, the Ministry finding defenders in Lord Redesdale and the Duke of Richmond, the latter of whom urged that the amendment had so altered the whole scheme of the bill that the Government were justified in withdrawing it, with the view of considering the question. Earl Nelson then mildly complained of some venial sins of omission which he alleged the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had committed, and the Earl of Hinchinbrook justified the course they had pursued, the Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (Nos. 1 and 2) Bills were read the second time; as were the Metropolitan Commons (Provisional Order) Bill and the Reservoirs Bill; and the Elementary Education (Provisional Orders Confirmation) Bill passed through Committee.

On Tuesday their Lordships sat little more than half an hour, the time being occupied in quickly advancing one or two measures a stage, and in the delivery of a brief speech by the Lord Chancellor for the enlightenment of the Earl of Oaslow as to the changes which had taken place in holding the Surrey assizes.

On Thursday the Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament:—Law of Evidence Amendment, Public Libraries Act (Ireland) Amendment, Removal of Wrecks, Quarter Sessions (Boroughs), Settled Estates, Marriages Legalisation, St. Peter's, Almondbury, and a number of other bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Bradford, and Lord Selborne. The Prisons Bill, after some discussion, was read the second time.

COMMONS.

Figures rarely have a charm for hon. members save when the genius and eloquence of Mr. Gladstone surround them with educative glamour. The introduction of the Indian Budget summarised in our last Number) by Lord George Hamilton on Thursday week, was no exception to this rule. The House was in a melting mood, and, dissolving into units, was well-nigh counted out whilst Mr. Laing was prosing on Indian finance. Nor did Mr. Fawcett's lecture on the political economy of India conciliate hon. members who have an instinctive aversion to the self-sufficient style of oratory practised by the hon. member for Hackney. Scant interest—no scant interest by far—was taken in the Indian Budget; and Mr. W. H. Smith succeeded in getting the £5,000,000 loan to the Indian Government almost for the asking. There was little that calls for remark in the remainder of the sitting, except that in Committee on the Irish Public Loans Bill Mr. Biggar virtually assumed the dictatorship in making the following concession to Mr. W. H. Smith, who was anxious to press the bill on even in the small hours of the morning:—"Well, Mr. Raikes," said Mr. Biggar, amid laughter, "I'll give him five minutes more."

The Supreme Court of Judicature Bill for Ireland made little progress in Committee yesterday week (clauses 1 to 5 only were agreed to, the preamble having been postponed), mainly owing to the intervention of Mr. Biggar with a fruitless motion to report progress in order that the Irish County Courts Bill should be considered first. Later in the sitting the latter bill was read the second time, the Royal Irish Constabulary Bill passed through Committee, one or two other measures were advanced a stage; and the evening sitting lasted but a short time, the House being counted out on the motion of Mr. Biggar.

On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer (so far from asking for the two or five millions for contingencies in the East, which vote had been foreshadowed by some of the journals which support the Ministerial policy) returned the following pacific reply to a question put by Mr. Gourley respecting the action of Russia and Turkey with regard to the Suez Canal:—

The Porte assents to the views of her Majesty's Government relating to the free passage of the canal for all neutral vessels. As regards hostilities in the canal and at its approaches, the Porte states that, as the Canal is part of the Ottoman Empire, and has never been declared neutral, it cannot permit access to it of an enemy's ships, and the Porte has taken measures to protect the two entrances from the approach of such ships; and that the Porte reserves its rights and prerogatives as to territorial powers. It will be seen from the papers that have been laid before Parliament that the Russian Government have decided that they will not include Egypt within the range of their belligerent operations, and that they will neither blockade, interfere with, nor in any way menace the navigation of the Suez Canal. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government do not feel it necessary to take any measures for the protection of the canal, inasmuch as they rely on the undertaking of the Russian Government that it shall not be interfered with.

The reported narrow escape of Sir Arthur Kemball from capture by Cossacks at Delibaba led to a question on the matter being put by Mr. Laing, who was informed by Mr. Bourke that the Government had received no news on the subject, and that Sir Arthur Kemball was simply following the operations of the Turkish army in order to report thereupon. So much anxiety exists in the public mind as to the stability of H.M.S. Inflexible that Mr. Ashbury may be held to have had good grounds for inquiring whether a Select Committee would be appointed to settle the question. But Mr. Egerton answered that no such Committee was necessary, inasmuch as the Admiralty were satisfied as to the stability of the Inflexible, of which hon. members could judge for themselves by studying the floating model of the ship placed for their convenience at the Admiralty. Thereupon Mr. E. J. Reed (who is of opinion that the Inflexible would certainly capsize if she should lose her unarmoured ends in action) said the Admiralty model had been seen by him, and it did not fairly represent the dangerous condition of the vessel. On going into Supply, Colonel Jervis called attention to an Indian question which proved of far greater interest to the House than the

Indian Budget did. The hon. and gallant member made himself the advocate of the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in India who had been promoted from the rank of captain to that of major, but who had not received the Indian allowance for that rank as well as British pay. He moved that the papers on the subject should be referred to a Select Committee; he found an earnest seconder in Colonel North; and he made out so good a case that, albeit Lord George Hamilton, with characteristic coolness, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, with characteristic volubility, opposed the motion, the hon. and gallant member's motion was carried by 145 against 93 votes. Sir George Campbell having scolded hon. members for their partiality for personal questions, and having divided the House again on Colonel Jervis's motion, it was sanctioned this time by 104 against 56 votes. Mr. J. Holms was less fortunate. The hon. member for Hackney moved—

That, having regard to the fact that men of the first-class army reserve, when called out last autumn, appeared in a larger proportion than any other branch of her Majesty's forces, this House is of opinion that it would be expedient to allow at least five thousand men now in barracks, who are over thirty years of age and have had ten years' service, to retire into that reserve.

Mr. Holms supported his motion in an able speech, but the resolution was opposed by Mr. Hardy, and negatived by 207 to 46 votes; other military questions were briefly touched upon ere the one vote of £49,200 for Divine service was agreed to. The rest of the sitting was occupied with passing certain measures through various stages.

Ireland, Scotland, and the Church monopolised most of the time on Tuesday. When Mr. Whalley had discharged his duty by asking questions as to "The Confessional Unmasked," the "Holy Cross" Society, and the "European Nations" interested in the Suez Canal, and had been duly answered thereon, a few other questions were ventilated, and the House then gave itself up to an afternoon of Milesian eloquence, and made such progress with the Irish Supreme Court of Judicature Bill that, after a couple of divisions, clause 12 was reached. In the evening Colonel Alexander made himself the champion of those who have suffered by the Treasury's appropriation of the late William Paterson's estate, valued at £40,000, and moved:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient for the Treasury to depart without previous notice from the immemorial custom of Scotland, and, for the first time, to appropriate the estate of an intestate bastard, when there are blood relations who, if he had been legitimate, would have been his next of kin according to the law of Scotland.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the Solicitor-General, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer offered strong arguments against the hon. and gallant member's resolution, which was rejected by 197 against 135 votes. Mr. Leatham then introduced his motion against Church patronage in a pungent speech:—

That, in view of the prevalence of simoniacal evasions of the law and other scandals and abuses in connection with the exercise and the disposal of private patronage in the Church of England, remedial measures of a more stringent character than any recently introduced into this House are urgently required.

Mr. Leatham, however, could not withstand the appeal of Mr. Cross, backed as it was by an "admirable and important speech;" so Mr. Leatham withdrew his motion in favour of Mr. Hardcastle's amendment—"That it is desirable to adopt measures for preventing simoniacal evasion of the law and checking abuses in the sale of livings in private patronage," which was agreed to without a division.

The Irish Sunday Closing Bill was under discussion all Wednesday afternoon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the postponement of the six orders that stood before it. Sir J. McKenna (who deemed his Summary Jurisdiction Bill for Ireland of more importance) and several Irish members antagonistic to the restrictive measure strongly objected to Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, which was agreed to, however, by 99 against 23 votes. Mr. R. Smyth contented himself with simply making the formal motion necessary for taking the Sunday Closing Bill into consideration. In a long speech, Mr. Murphy then moved that it was inexpedient to extend the provisions of the bill to the whole of Ireland. Prominent among the speeches made against the measure was the address of Mr. Roebuck, who thought the bill would promote secret drunkenness, and who maintained that the rational way to promote temperance was to provide the people with museums and places for innocent amusement on Sundays. On the other hand, Mr. O'Connor Power was in favour of the bill, as it was supported by every class in Ireland. But the O'Donoghue and other Irish members spoke emphatically against the Sunday Closing Bill, the debate on which was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Downing.

The business paper of the House on Thursday presented no less than thirty-two orders of the day and twenty-five notices of interrogation, besides notices of motion—a formidable list of subjects still waiting to be dealt with at this very advanced period of the Session. Comparatively few of the matters, however, submitted for consideration were worthy of special notice. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Mr. D. Jenkins, said that the attention of the Government had been called to the lighting of the African coast of the Red Sea near Cape Guardafui. Communications had been made with the Khedive of Egypt on the subject, and he (the Chancellor) hoped that in a short time arrangements would be made for the purpose. Responding to an inquiry from Lord Claude Hamilton, Mr. G. Hardy said that his attention had been called to a pamphlet purporting to have been written by Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins, containing grave charges against the Duke of Cambridge. He had addressed a letter to Colonel Dawkins requesting to know whether he admitted the authorship, but had not yet received a reply. Until he did so he did not think that he would be justified in taking the step suggested in the question of advising her Majesty to dispense with that officer's services. Interrogated by Mr. Mark Stewart, Lord Sandon stated that the Privy Council had communicated with the Foreign Office with respect to the reported appearance of the Colorado beetle in Germany. They were informed that it had appeared in a field near Cologne. That field was burnt with sawdust and petroleum; but since then one of the beetles was seen on the wing. Some time ago the Privy Council desired the Commissioners of Customs to give directions that all potatoes coming from America should be carefully inspected, and the stalks with the earth attached and all loose straw carefully burnt. Mr. Bourke, interpellated by Serjeant Simon, said that the Foreign Office had no reports of the rumoured ill-treatment of the Jews in Roumania since the publication of the report from the Consul-General at Jassy, dated April 15, in which he stated that two Jews were executed by the police at Jassy. One of them was a Russian subject. Upon representation being made to the Russian Consul, redress was promised by the authorities. No account of any outrages at Darabina had reached the Foreign Office, but the Consul-General at Bucharest had been ordered to institute inquiries; and if the report of such outrages were correct, the Government would make a representation to the Roumanian authorities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Hammond, said he was afraid that it would be impossible for the Government to proceed with the

Maritime Contracts Bill this Session. The order for the second reading of the bill was subsequently discharged. Mr. Sampson Lloyd called attention to the system of compelling private individuals to undertake the collection of income tax, inhabited house duty, and land tax, and moved that the practice was unjust and inexpedient. Mr. Muntz having seconded the motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the inconvenience of the present practice, and stated that more than once proposals had been made that the collection should be given to the officers of the Inland Revenue; but the reception with which they were met discouraged their adoption. He was, however, prepared to make such a change as would meet the difficulty. It had been intended to deal with the question in the Valuation Bill, but the opportunity had not as yet presented itself. The motion, after some discussion, was negatived without a division. A considerable debate ensued upon a question originated by Mr. Lowe, who called attention to the tenure under which the Indian Judges held their offices, during her Majesty's pleasure, and contended that the power of the Crown to remove Judges of the High Court of India ought only to be exercised on the same principle as that under which the Judges of England held it—namely, during good behaviour. The Civil Service Estimates, in Committee of Supply, concluded the chief business of the night.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Allchin has been appointed a physician to the Westminster Hospital in the place of Dr. Basham, resigned.

Mr. Alderman Nottage and Mr. Alderman Staples have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The University College Hospital has received £1000 from Major Dennis Moriarty, of Plymouth, in aid of its funds.

The Twickenham Horticultural and Cottage Garden Society's Show will be held at Strawberry Hill on Tuesday next.

Mr. Albert Grant's house at Kensington is announced for sale next Friday, July 6.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has sent £200 to the Stafford House committee, with an expression of sympathy for the suffering soldiers in the Turkish army.

The closing of Serjeants' Inn was celebrated on the 21st inst. by a conversation, to which a large number of ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation of Mr. Serjeant Cox.

The annual presentation of prizes to the girls educated at the Grey Coat School, Westminster, took place in the school-room yesterday week. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

Lady Manners, yesterday week, at Fishmongers' Hall, distributed the prizes obtained in the recent exhibition held under the auspices of the Shipwrights' Company.

At a wardmote for the ward of Cheap held on Tuesday afternoon the Lord Mayor declared Sir John Bennett duly elected, in the place of Mr. Alderman Allen, his competitor, Mr. Weddell, having withdrawn from the scrutiny.

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday week over the annual meeting of the Princess Louise's Home and National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, at Woodhouse. His Lordship was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and her sister.

The anniversary of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of the Marquis of Hertford, who was supported by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The subscriptions amounted to £1271.

A deputation representing the Irish National Teachers' Organisation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer last Saturday and urged upon him the advisability of providing something in the way of a pension to the teachers in Ireland, either directly or by a system of deferred annuities. Sir Stafford Northcote promised due consideration to the matter.

Judgment was given in the Queen's Bench Division last Saturday in the action brought by Mr. Lynam Thomas, the well-known artillery, to recover damages against the Government for their adoption of his invention without compensating him for it. A jury had returned a verdict in his favour, but this was now set aside.

A bazaar has been held this week in the conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Gardens, for the benefit of the All Saints' Convalescent Home, Eastbourne. The stallkeepers were the Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Manchester, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Ormonde, and several other ladies of rank.

The first annual meeting of the International Association for the Total Suppression of Vivisection was held on the 21st inst. at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P. Resolutions were adopted in favour of an agitation for the total abolition of vivisection, and thanking Mr. Holt for the service he had rendered in pressing the subject upon the attention of the Legislature.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a ball at the Mansion House on the 21st inst. in honour of the Mayors of the United Kingdom. The Mayors and Mayoresses of 123 cities and towns in the kingdom were present, headed by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of York and the Mayor and Mayoress of Manchester. The town clerks of seventy-eight boroughs were also among the guests.

The third annual public dinner in connection with the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum took place on Wednesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street—the Marquis of Hereford presiding. Subscriptions to the amount of £1271, including £25 from the chairman and £10 10s. from the Lord Mayor, were announced.—Some particulars of other orphanages will be found at page 622.

By the steam-ship Antenor, which arrived in the Victoria Docks on Tuesday, the Zoological Society received a valuable consignment of animals, presented to them by Sir Harry St. George Ord, K.C.B., lately Governor of the Straits Settlements. Among these is a fine specimen of the black leopard, which fills up a vacant space in the series of the large carnivora now lodged in the lion-house.

At the annual meeting of the supporters of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, held on Tuesday morning at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. J. G. Barclay in the chair—a special appeal was made for sufficient funds to extend the in-patients' department, the accommodation at present at the command of the hospital authorities being far too limited adequately to meet the demand made upon it.

Reuben Williams and James Andrew Cameron were indicted at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday for conspiring to obtain 30s. by fraud and false pretences, by selling the prosecutor, as "a fine singing bird," a common sparrow painted in imitation of a bullfinch. They were found guilty, and, previous convictions having been proved against them, the Recorder sentenced Cameron to six and Williams to three months' hard labour.

A meeting of shareholders of the Direct United States Cable Company (Limited) was held on Tuesday—Mr. Pender, M.P., in the chair—when it was resolved to wind up the company and merge its business with that of the Anglo-American Company. The resolution was contested by some shareholders, and a poll was taken, which showed that the proportion in favour of the amalgamation was as nine to one.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of last week (the third week of June) was 78,738, of whom 36,304 were in workhouses, and 42,434 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 258, 6495, and 15,674 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 639, of whom 443 were men, 160 women, and 36 children.

A block of buildings erected by the Metropolitan Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Association, adjoining Battersea Park, was opened by the Earl of Beaconsfield last Saturday. At the conclusion of a speech of some length on the subject of the steps taken by the Government with the object of aiding the carrying out of such undertakings, he announced that her Majesty takes a deep interest in this movement for improving the dwellings of the people, and had commanded him to express her wish that her name may be associated with this institution, and that in future these buildings may be called the Victoria Dwellings for Artisans.

A large and influential meeting was held on Wednesday last at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to advocate and organise the establishment in London and its suburbs of hospitals for the middle classes—i.e., hospitals to pay their own expenses. The speakers included Mr. John Walter, M.P., Canon Miller, Monseigneur Capel, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Mr. Clifford Wigram, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S., and others; and the favourable way in which the resolutions were received indicated that the movement has excited much sympathy among the upper and middle classes of society. The Duke of Northumberland, the Lord Mayor, and many others have joined the provisional committee of management, and all communications on the subject addressed to the Mansion House will receive immediate attention.

A return has been issued of the number of public statues within the Metropolitan Police district which have been transferred to the charge of the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings under the provisions of 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 33, sec. 7, or erected under section 2 since the passing of that Act, with the description of the places where such statues have been placed, and the date when they were so transferred. They are as follows:—Richard Cœur de Lion, Old Palace-yard, 1851; Sir James M'Grigor, Chelsea Hospital grounds, 1865; Sir John Franklin, Carlton-terrace-gardens, 1866; Lord Herbert of Lea, Pall-mall, 1868; the Guards' Memorial, Waterloo-place, 1873; the Earl of Derby, Parliament-square, 1874; Viscount Palmerston, Parliament-square, 1877; Sir Robert Peel, Parliament-square, 1877. The statues of Dr. Jenner, now in Kensington-gardens, and of Major-General Havelock, in Trafalgar-square, have for some years been maintained by the Commissioners of Works, although the forms of the Act 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 33, have not in the case of these statues been complied with.

There were 2270 births and 1271 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 11, and the deaths 76, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which in the six preceding weeks had slowly but steadily declined from 78 to 55, further decreased to 41 (a lower number than in any week since the beginning of November last), of which 19 were certified as unvaccinated and 13 as vaccinated; in the remaining 12 cases the medical certificates did not contain any information relating to vaccination. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which had steadily declined from 984 to 796 during the four preceding weeks, had further declined to 726 last Saturday. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs were but 166 last week, and were 18 below the corrected weekly average. There were 42 deaths from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 46 from diarrhoea.

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

A great disaster has befallen the British colonial city of St. John, the capital of New Brunswick, which must be distinguished from St. John's, Newfoundland. It is situated at the mouth of the river St. John, in the Bay of Fundy, shielded from the open Atlantic by the peninsula of Nova Scotia. We give a view of the city and harbour, which has an advantageous position both for maritime and inland trade. It is connected, by the Intercolonial Railway, with the harbour of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and with Montreal and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, on the other hand; while it enjoys also an immediate communication by railway with the New England States of the Union. The calamity which has befallen St. John is a great fire, on Wednesday week, by which nearly half the town has been destroyed, and all its business houses and shops, and the dwellings of between 15,000 and 18,000 people. The fire began at half-past two in the afternoon, at M'Laughlin's boiler factory, in the suburb of Portland. It spread rapidly, favoured by a strong north-west wind, over the lumber-yards and wooden buildings, and thence extended to the business quarters of the town, the wharves and shipping. The principal streets burnt are Prince William, Princess, Duke, Dock, Market-square, King Water, German, Canterbury, King-square, Leinster, Charlotte, Orange, Sydney, Carmarthen, Wentworth, and Pitt streets. Among the buildings destroyed are the Custom House, the Post Office, Academy for Music, the Dramatic Lyceum, the Victoria and Royal Hotels, the New Brunswick, Montreal, Maritime, and Nova Scotia banks, the Savings Bank, the Victoria school, Grammar school, Trinity, St. Andrew's, German-street, Methodist Centenary, and other churches; every newspaper and telegraph office, the City Hall, the police office, and the Water Commissioners' office. There is only one bank saved, the British North American. Every wholesale store is burnt, and nearly all the retail stores. The amount of property destroyed is reckoned at fifteen million dollars, or three millions sterling, of which about one third is covered by insurance. Many thousands of people are suddenly rendered homeless and destitute; about a dozen lives were lost in the fire. The chief cities of Canada and the United States have promptly sent aid to the sufferers, both in gifts of money and of food and clothing; the Legislature of the Canadian Dominion has also voted a relief grant. A subscription has been opened by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, for this benevolent purpose, and many handsome donations have been received.

The polling for Dungarvan took place last Saturday, when Mr. O'Donnell, the Home-Rule candidate, received 137 votes, against 119 given to Mr. Henry Matthews.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

This has, of course, been the special musical event of the week. The celebration which closed yesterday (Friday), as we have already stated, was the eighth that has been held at the Crystal Palace, six of these having been triennial, the two earliest meetings having taken place in 1857 and 1859. We gave last week a notice of the antecedents of those festivals and details of the arrangements for the occasion now referred to, and may therefore now restrict ourselves to passing comments on the performances, beginning with the "grand public rehearsal" of yesterday (Friday) week, which, although so entitled, had little, if any, of the effect of a rehearsal, from the thorough preparation ensured by the executants' long previous practice of and familiarity with the music, and from there having been no occasion for those stoppages and recommencements which are frequently prevailing features at rehearsals.

The pieces rehearsed on Friday week were taken from each of the programmes of the following Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and such was the efficiency of the executants that there was no instance of stoppage, such as usually characterises a rehearsal.

As at the previous Crystal Palace festivals, the first performance day, on Monday, was devoted to "The Messiah," contrary to the usage prevailing at most of our provincial festivals, where Handel's "Christian" oratorio is generally reserved for the close. Quite as grand a climax, however, in a musical sense, is obtained by the Crystal Palace programme, which terminates with the composer's "Jewish" oratorio, a work containing some of his sublimest choral writing.

The first appearance of Mdlle. Albani at a Handel Festival was a prominent feature in Monday's performance. This excellent artist produced a very marked impression by the exquisite quality of her voice, the refinement of her style, and her earnest expression, as displayed in the airs "Rejoice greatly," "Come unto Him," and "How beautiful are the feet." The other soprano air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was expressively rendered by Madame Edith Wynne; Madame Patey gave the contralto airs, "But who may abide," "O, thou that tellest" (with chorus), "He shall feed His flock," and "He was despised," with great effect. The opening recitative, "Comfort ye," and air, "Every valley," were artistically rendered by Mr. Cummings; the other tenor solos having been assigned to Mr. Vernon Rigby, who was most successful in the air "Thou shalt break them." Herr Henschel's good voice and style were heard to advantage in the recitative, "For behold," and air, "The people that walked in darkness;" and Mr. Santley declaimed with great success the airs "Why do the nations" and "The trumpet shall sound," the latter with Mr. T. Harper's skilful trumpet obligato. The chorus-singing was generally excellent—"For unto us" and "Hallelujah" having been, as usual, the special effects in this respect. The oratorio was preceded by the National Anthem.

Wednesday's programme was as follows:—

PART I.			
Overture..	..	..	Occasional Oratorio.
Coronation Anthem	..	The king shall rejoice.	..
Recitative..	Mr. Vernon Rigby	"Thy will, my friends	..
Air..	..	(Call forth thy powers	Judas Maccabæus
..	..	How willing my paternal	..
..	Mr. Santley	love	Samson.
Chorus..	..	Sing, O ye heavens	Belshazzar.
Recitative..	..	Return, O God of hosts	..
Air..	Madame Patey	To dust his glory	..
Chorus..	..	Honour and arms	Samson.
Air..	Signor Foll.	Let the bright seraphim	..
..	Madame Adeline	Let their celestial concert	..
Chorus..	(Trumpet Obligato, Mr. T. Harper.)	..	..
Overture..	..	..	..
Air (and Chorus)..	Mdlle. Albani	Tyrants would in impious	Athaliah.
..	..	songs	..
Air..	Madame Patey	In the battle	Deborah.
..	(Organ Obligato, Mr. Willing.)	..	..
Recitative..	Mr. Edward Lloyd	"Thy will, six times	..
..	..	Glory to God	Joshua.
..	Mr. Edward Lloyd	..	..
PART II.			
Concerto for the Organ and Orchestra (No. 2, in B flat.)	..	..	..
Air..	Mr. Edward Lloyd	Love in her eyes	..
..	Mdlle. Albani	Heart, thou seest	..
..	..	Galatea, dry thy tears	..
Chorus..	..	Næc alio bosco	Egip.
Air..	Mr. Santley	Tyrant now no more	Hercules.
Chorus..	..	O let eternal honours	Judas Maccabæus
Recitative..	Madame Adeline	From mighty kings	..
Air..	..	..	..
March..	..	..	..
Air (and Chorus)..	Mr. Vernon Rigby	The trumpet's loud	Dryden's Ode.
..	..	clangour	..
Air (and Chorus)..	Madame Lemmens	As from the power	..
Chorus..	..	The dead shall live	Orlando.
Air..	Signor Foll.	Sorge infesta	..
Trio and Chorus..	..	See, the Conquering hero	Joshua.

The specialty of the day was the second appearance of Madame Adeline Patti at a Handel Festival, the first occasion having been in 1865. In each of the solos assigned to her the great prima donna displayed her rare qualities of voice and style with triumphant success, having been enthusiastically applauded in each of her solos, and encored in the second, the fine trumpet-playing of Mr. T. Harper in the obligato having been a valuable feature—the obligato to Madame Patey's air having also been skilfully played. Most of the other vocal pieces, as well as the singers, are so well known as to render specific comment unnecessary. It will be observed that the first part of the selection consisted of sacred music, and the second portion almost entirely of secular pieces. The numbers distinguished by an asterisk had not been given at any of the previous festivals, but are mostly familiar from performances elsewhere. The anthem, although less generally known than that beginning "Zadoc the priest," is fully as fine a composition. It and the other choral music of the day was excellently rendered; and that the vocal solos were worthily given may be inferred from the names of the singers.

The organ concerto was one of the most popular of the several works of the kind produced and performed by Handel. It was executed by Mr. Beat (with amplifications and an elaborate cadenza) with that skilful manipulation for which the eminent organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, has long been renowned. The orchestral pieces were finely played, the march with which the "Occasional" overture ends having had to be repeated.

The rare energy and the practised skill of Sir Michael Costa were powerful aids to the success of the Festival.

Of the performance of "Israel in Egypt" yesterday (Friday), the concluding day, we must speak next week.

THEATRES.

Signs of the approaching end of the dramatic season increase. Mr. Hare, for instance, announces the last week of the Court. The Royalty opened on Monday, under the management of Mr. Sleight, for the purpose of employing the pupils of the School of Dramatic Art in a series of performances. On Monday Mr. Gilbert's mythological comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea" was presented, followed on Tuesday by "Cyril's Success," and on Wednesday by "Checkmate." The remainder of the week has been devoted to "The Wife's Secret," "Meg's Diversion," and "Love's Sacrifice." The company have already been seen in these pieces at Ripon House, and it is to be hoped that they have since received all the success they

merit. We have also to record the performance of "The Bell-Ringer of Notre Dame; or, Esmeralda the Gipsy," at the Park, which has for some time been favourably accepted by the habitués of this suburban theatre. The bill has been lately strengthened by the production of a Surrey drama, entitled "The Message from the Sea," founded on Charles Dickens's Christmas story. The audience awarded it a warm reception. Miss Blackwood, in the part of Mog, the inn servant, was greatly successful. On Saturday she appeared as the lost Em'ly, in the drama of that name, and to-night will act in another popular character for her benefit. The house will then close until next September.

At the Folly the extravaganza of "Robinson Crusoe" was revived last Saturday. Miss Lydia Thompson again assumes the character of the famous hero, and again wins the unanimous suffrage of a delighted audience. The cast in other respects, too, resembles the original. Mr. Lionel Brough retains the part of John Cocks, alias King Jim, and Mr. Philip Day that of Will Atkins, the bold private. Mr. Forrester is still the Prime Minister of the Queen of Nymony-Nyums; now represented, however, by Miss Harriet Coveney. Miss Marie William substitutes Miss Topsy Venn as Gig, the co-swain, and plays with vigour. The necessary alterations, nevertheless, that have been made do not in the least impair the general effect. The burlesque is preceded by the revival of Mr. Craven's drama of "Miriam's Crime," Miss Rachel Sanger supporting the rôle of the heroine admirably, and the general cast being thoroughly adequate for the entire representation.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

As usual in the last few weeks before the Wimbledon meeting, every Saturday afternoon sees the turn out of many thousands of the metropolitan volunteers, either to take part in their annual official inspections or to drill in preparation for that event. Last Saturday there were eight inspections in London and its immediate neighbourhood, the principal of which, mainly from the fact that the Commander-in-Chief was the inspecting officer, was that of the London Rifle Brigade. The regiment, in ten good companies and two companies of cadets, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayter, M.P., paraded at the foot of the Duke of York's Column, from which they marched to Hyde Park, where they were formed in line upon the Guards' ground, in a space kept by a detachment of police under Inspector Nightingale. At the close of the inspection the Duke of Cambridge complimented the men on the soldierly care they seemed to take of their arms and accoutrements, as well as on their efficiency in drill.

In another part of Hyde Park, the Queen's (Westminster), under the command of the Duke of Westminster, passed a satisfactory inspection before Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G., of the Scots Guards. There were twelve companies of twenty-eight files, the total strength being nearly 800 of all ranks.

The St. George's, of whom 477 paraded, in six companies, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, were inspected by Colonel Fitzroy, in the grounds of Lambeth Palace.

Colonel Gordon, the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District, inspected the 1st Middlesex Engineers in a field adjoining the Battersea Foundry. The corps had 520 of all ranks on parade, in six companies, Lieutenant-Colonel Ransome commanding.

The 1st Surrey Artillery, in ten batteries, under Major Burls, underwent the first portion of their inspection at the hands of Colonel Waller, R.A., in Battersea Park.

The 4th Administrative Battalion Surrey were inspected in Southwark Park by Colonel Lane Fox, commanding the 48th sub-district; the 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets undergoing the same ordeal in West Ham Park at the hands of Lord Abinger, of the Scots Guards; while the Civil Service Rifles concluded their week's camping out by being inspected at Wimbledon.

The drill competition of the 37th Middlesex the same evening was of a rather novel character, being a contest of the right against the left half battalion of the corps. Each half battalion was restricted to four companies of twenty file, and a very keen competition in battalion and light infantry movements ensued, the orders being given by Major Richards from a prepared list, besides which each Captain had to drill the wing to which his company belonged. At the end of a three hours' competition the judges awarded priority to the right half battalion.

Last week the Inns of Court were inspected, in the Temple Gardens, by Lord Abinger; and the 1st Surrey, at their headquarters, by Colonel Hyde Page. In both cases the inspecting officers expressed themselves satisfied with the drill.

At the West of Scotland Rifle meeting at Edinburgh during the past week the bronze medals of the National Rifle Association were won as follows:—Edinburgh, Private Lillie; Midlothian, Quartermaster Paterson; Peebles, Lieut. Blackwood.

At the battalion competition of the Bloomsbury, the challenge cup was again secured by Private Heathcote.

The annual prize meeting of No. 3 (Captain Wilson's) company of the 9th (West) Middlesex was held on the 20th, at Wormwood-scrubbs, when a number of prizes were competed for, the principal winners being Lieutenant Bell, Sergeant Wright, Captain Wilson, and Corporal Edmonds. Corporal Schroder, Sergeant Wright, Private Pennymore, and Colour-Sergeant Sapsford also took prizes. The company challenge badge was won by Corporal Edmonds.

A match took place on Tuesday week at Wimbledon between the 7th Surrey and 49th Middlesex, twelve men a side, the scores being—7th Surrey, 782; 49th Middlesex, 694.

Major-General Stephenson has addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Forces a report on the last Easter Monday volunteer review. The manoeuvres were upon the whole conducted to his satisfaction, and he remarked a general improvement in the volunteers, but their progress is only slow.

The *Dublin Mail* says the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has given a prize to be competed for at the annual meeting of the Irish Rifle Association at Dundalk.

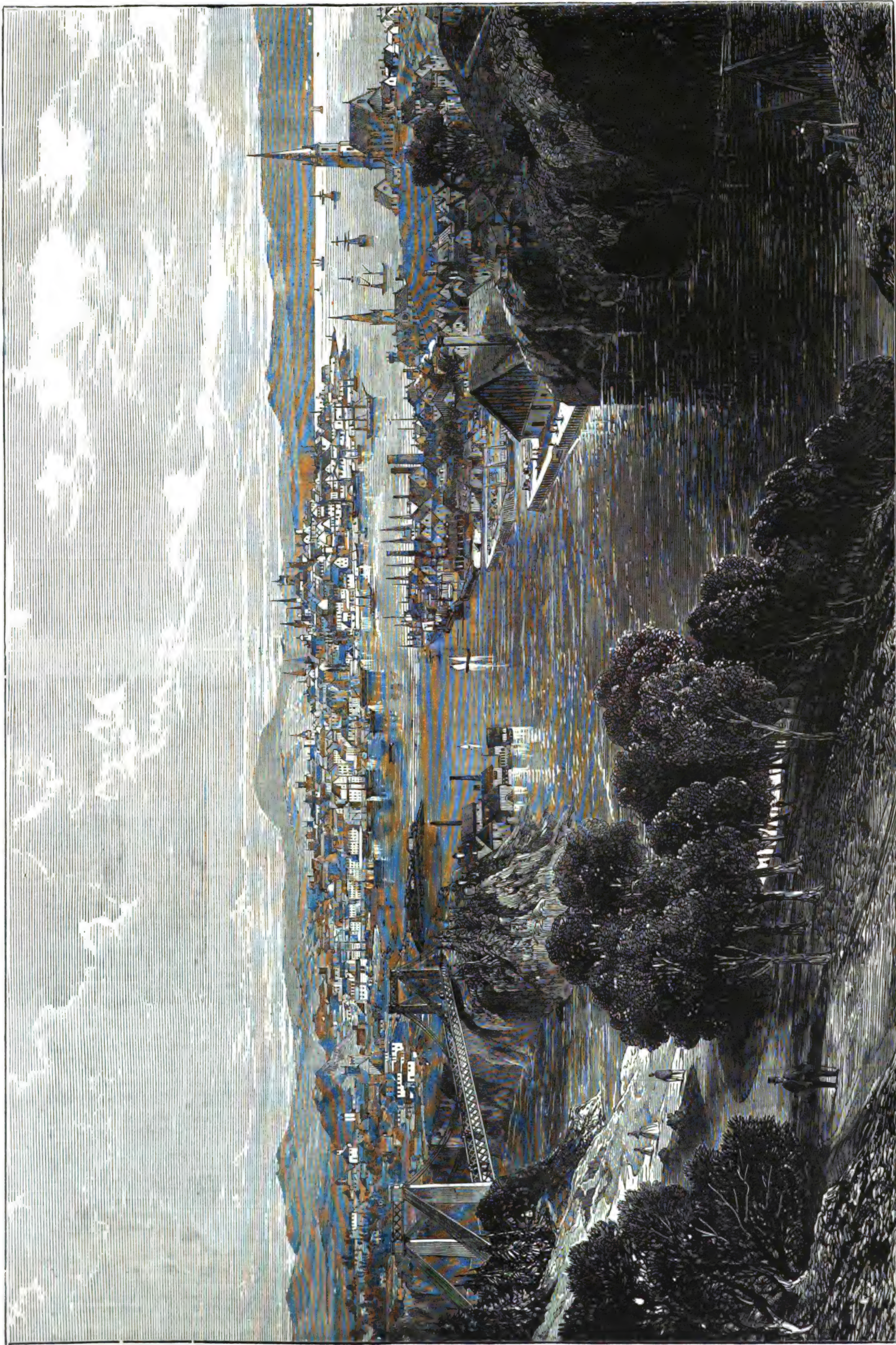
The Govan Tramways, Glasgow, were on Wednesday opened with steam power.

An open competition for forty-six boy clerkships in the lower division of the Civil Service will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on July 19 and 20.

Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, has begun the publication of a series of sheets which will form a map of the theatre of war in Europe on a large scale.

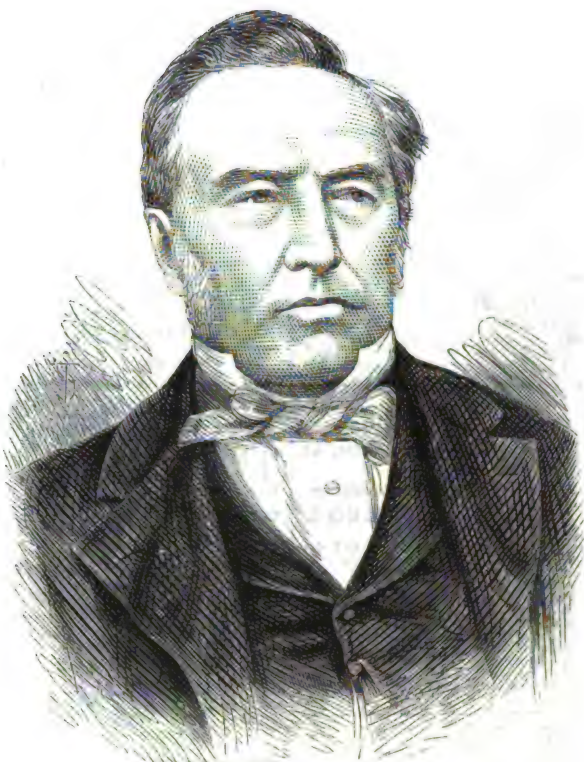
A new illustrated monthly publication, entitled *Industrial Art* (Hardwicke and Bogue), filling a gap in our art-literature, will appear on July 1.

The Duke of Devonshire opened a fine-art exhibition at Derby on Wednesday. The Mayor, Corporation, and public bodies proceeded through the town to the building.



ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, PARTLY DESTROYED LAST WEEK BY FIRE.

OUR PORTRAITS.



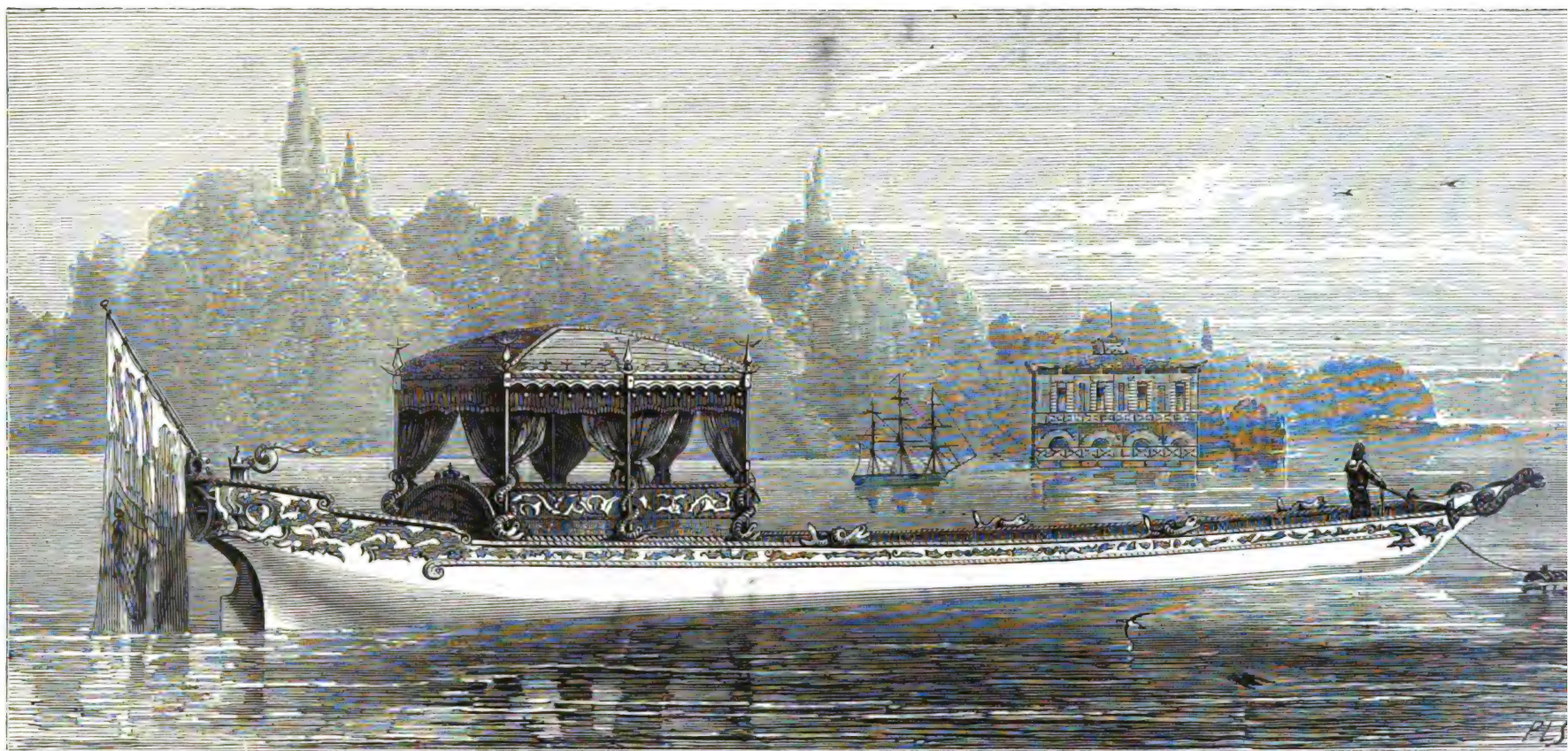
SIR THEOPHILUS SHEPSTONE, K.C.M.G., OF NATAL.

We give this week the portraits of the late Admiral Rous, the veteran sportsman and highest authority upon racing matters; Lady Stirling-Maxwell, better known as the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the well-known authoress, who died on the 15th inst.; Sir Theophilus Shepstone, of South Africa, who has undertaken the administration of the new Transvaal Province for her Majesty's Government; and the late Mr. Fletcher Harper, of the eminent firm of "Harper and Brothers," publishers and newspaper proprietors at New York. The memoirs of Lady Stirling-Maxwell and Admiral Rous were given in our last publication.

Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., of Natal, was knighted last year for his services to the Colonial Government. He has long been esteemed one of the ablest and most trustworthy public servants in that South African province. He was Secretary for Native Affairs under the first Government of Sir Benjamin Pine, about twenty years ago, and proposed to Sir George Grey, who visited the province as High Commissioner in 1855, a scheme for drawing off part of the increasing Zulu population into the unoccupied territory south-west of Natal, offering himself to take charge of them. His proposal was not accepted; and the deplorable conflict of 1873, in Sir Benjamin Pine's second term of government, causing much painful discussion, in which Bishop Colenso took a very prominent part (Langalibalele is a name that will be remembered awhile), has led to a complete change in the Constitution of Natal. The measures of Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Henry Bulwer, during the last two years, with the entire policy approved by Lord Carnarvon and agreed to by the Natal Legislature, for dealing with the native population, were in a great degree owing to Sir Theophilus Shepstone's good advice. They have provided for the fixed residence of European civil magistrates, with special courts of justice, at the native district locations, affording better security for loyal and peaceable behaviour, and lessening the power of native chiefs. The Zulus and other Kaffirs in Natal are



THE LATE LADY STIRLING MAXWELL (HON. MRS. NORTON).



THE QUEEN'S NEW BARGE FOR VIRGINIA WATER.



THE LATE MR. FLETCHER HARPER, OF NEW YORK.

more than ten times the number of the European settlers, and are still increasing with alarming rapidity, so that the state of affairs there is the very reverse of what it is in New Zealand. Sir Theophilus Shepstone has continued, or has resumed more than once, his tenure of office in Natal as Secretary for Native Affairs; but he was lately called upon to intervene for the salvation of the neighbouring Dutch Republic of Transvaal, which had rashly provoked a Kaffir war, and found itself in danger of being utterly destroyed by its too powerful enemy. After succeeding, by the use of his well-earned influence with the natives, in persuading Secocoeni, the Kaffir chief, to spare the Transvaal, he was instructed by the British Government to warn the Dutchmen that their only chance of future safety would lie in the annexation of Transvaal to her Majesty's South African Dominion. This important revolution has been effected without any real opposition; and Sir Theophilus Shepstone, late Special Commissioner to the Transvaal Republic, has been charged with its re-organisation and provisional government, subject to the higher authority of Sir Bartle Frere, now Governor of the Cape Colony.

The late Mr. Fletcher Harper, of New York, was the youngest of four brothers, James Harper, John Harper, Joseph Wesley, and Fletcher, who have carried on business together, more than thirty years, with remarkable popularity and commercial success. Their father was a carpenter, farmer, and storekeeper at Middle Village, Long Island. The two elder brothers were apprenticed to the trade of printer, and started in 1817 upon their own account; their two younger brothers were apprenticed to them, and were afterwards taken into partnership. The house of "Harper and Brothers" is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. Its monthly literary magazine, its weekly illustrated paper, and its cheap reprints of all the most popular English books, supply a vast multitude of American readers with a great variety of entertainment. All four brothers, we understand, have left sons now in the firm, by whom its business is carried on as before.



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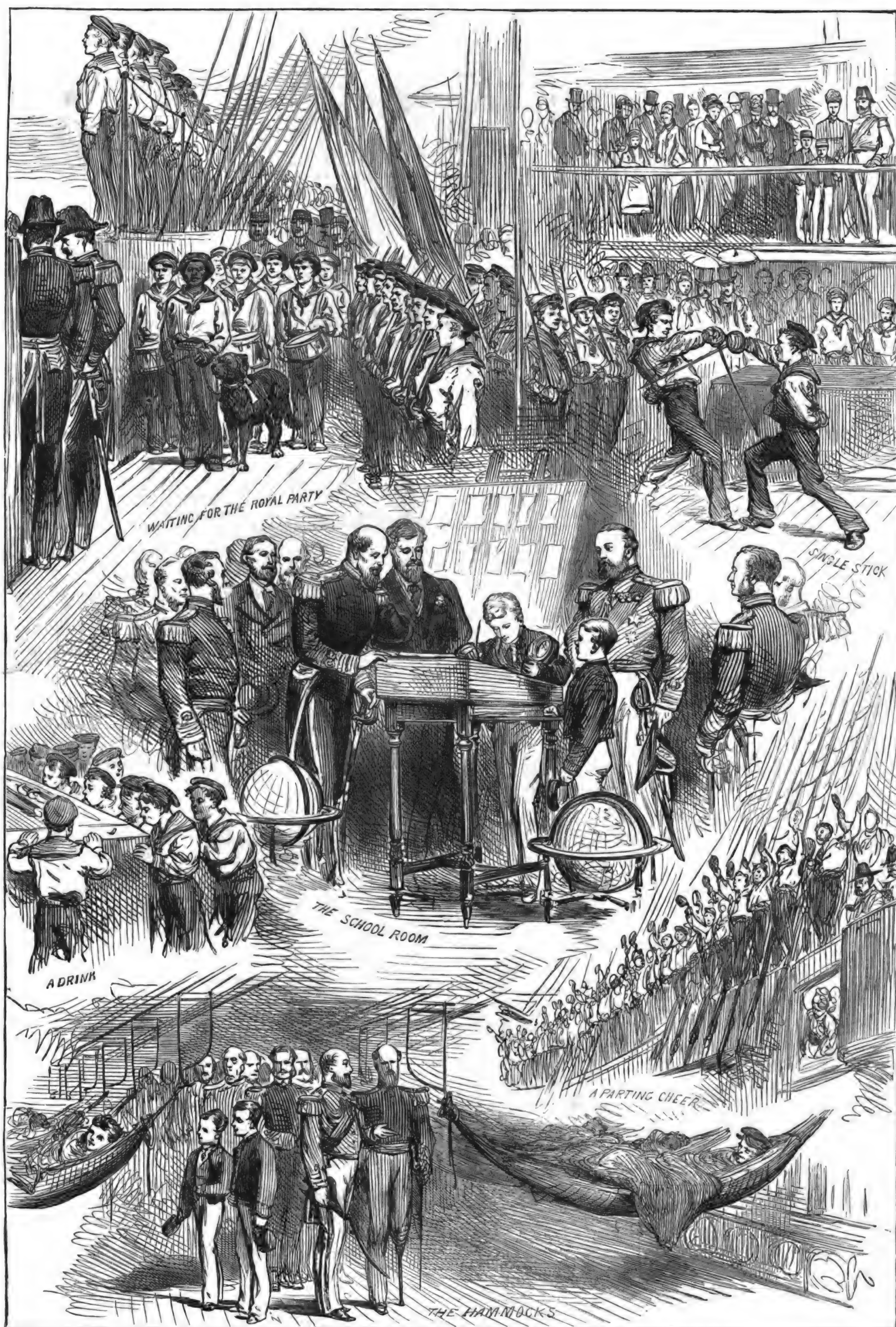
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SKETCHES ON BOARD THE TRAINING-SHIP WARSPITE, AT WOOLWICH, DURING THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE WARSPITE TRAINING-SHIP.

On Thursday week, as mentioned in our last, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their sons Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, went down the Thames to Woolwich, to open the new training-ship of the Marine Society, and to present the prizes won by the boys. The Warspite is an old line-of-battle ship, a two-decker, once called the Conqueror, which has been fitted up to replace the former Warspite, destroyed by fire two or three years ago. She lies off Charlton Pier, at the west end of Woolwich Dockyard. The Prince and Princess, with their own two boys, left Whitehall Stairs soon after noon in a fast boat of the London Steam-Boat Company, preceded by the Thames Conservancy boat. Lady Suffield, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Colville of Culross, Captain the Hon. Carr Glyn, R.N., Major Russell, and the Rev. J. Dalton were in attendance. Admiral Sir R. Collinson, Deputy-Master of the Trinity House; Admiral Sir F. Nicholson, Deputy-Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board; and Captain Pelly, R.N., Chairman of the Steam-Boat Company, accompanied the Royal party. The steamer Victoria followed as an escort. The shipping in the pool and the Trinity launches at Blackwall were gay with flags; and from Greenwich and other places on shore cheers were raised as the Royal party came near, in their brief voyage to Woolwich.

At one o'clock the field-pieces of a battery of artillery, which had taken up its position on the Kentish bank of the Thames to the east of the Warspite, announced that the Prince's boat was in sight. The boys had already manned the bulwarks in honour of the arrival of a number of visitors on the special steamer of the Society, the Duke of Connaught; they now swarmed up the rigging and stood out upon the yards, while a band in the dockyard played the National Anthem and the shore artillery thundered a salute. A guard of honour of the boys, with drawn cutlasses, and their blue flag of the Society of Arts, won by competition in drill, were arrayed on the gangway. The Prince and Princess as they stepped on deck were received by the President of the Society, the Earl of Romney, with Lady Romney, and the members of the committee. The Prince wore his uniform as honorary Captain of the Royal Naval Reserve, with the broad band of the Garter and other decorations; his sons were dressed as Naval Cadets. The officers of the Army and Navy in his suite and the many distinguished Naval visitors were in full uniform. The Princess wore a black and lavender striped silk costume, with violets of two different shades over her bonnet, and a bunch of violets on her breast. A fleet of steamers with flags flying had gathered round the vessel, and the dockyard was thronged with ladies and other spectators, who occupied seats on the timber strewn about. It became a cloudy day later on, but at that moment the sun was shining on the smart young sailors of the Warspite, who looked, in their clean white and blue uniforms, as if the change from London streets to a training-ship had done them good.

Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to the raised poop and looked on at the exercises of the boys. At the sound of the trumpet, followed by the shrill whistle of the boatswain, the lads ran aft with the halyards to make sail. They shortened and furled sail at the command of Captain Phipps, and then marched round the ship, 230 strong, to the music of their own drum and fife band playing "The British Grenadier." Their big black dog Neptune ran in front, led by a negro boy, who had been found destitute about the docks and sent to the Marine Society for shelter and instruction. After this there was play with single-stick, and then the boys gathered aft, and while three of them held the flags drooping forward the rest sang the late Admiral Davies's hymn, "In darkness and in danger, on life's rough troubled sea." The prize winners were afterwards called up by Lieut. Sadler, R.N., the secretary, and received their gifts, books of travel and adventure, knives, and warm monkey-jackets for winter, from the gracious hands of the Princess of Wales. When the distribution was over, all the boys came up to the quarterdeck and were addressed by the Prince of Wales, in a few words of good advice and kindly encouragement. Their Royal Highnesses were presently entertained, with a large party, at luncheon on the main deck—the Earl of Romney in the chair. His Lordship, in proposing the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, alluded to the fact that their sons were to receive a naval training in the Britannia. The Prince of Wales, in acknowledging the toast, commended the Marine Society for the good work it had done since its establishment a hundred and twenty years ago, and observed that there would be room for a hundred more boys in this large vessel, and more money would be required, for which he asked subscriptions and donations. He remarked that the noble chairman was the fifth Lord Romney who had been President of the Marine Society. Among the subscriptions announced were those of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, a hundred guineas each. The Fishmongers' and the Grocers' Companies gave £100 each; and Dr. Siemens and Mr. Jackson contributed the same amount. After inspecting the 'tween-decks and expressing great satisfaction with the ordinary arrangements and the special arrangements for the day, their Royal Highnesses returned to town as they had come, in their steam-boat, ornamented with palms and flowers. As the Warspite was left, at a little after half-past three, the lads stood upon the gunwale and on the yards, and sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales," the voices of those on the yards striking the ear as a sort of echo which came after the song of the boys below. Cheers were given at the clove, which were caught up by the people congregated on the boats and wharves around, and the cannon fired a parting salute.

Yesterday week Lord Sandon delivered the prizes to the boys of the training-ship Conway, in the Mersey; and Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., distributed prizes to the cadets on board the training-ship Worcester, which is stationed off Greenhithe. Among these prizes was the gold medal granted by her Majesty.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre is to be the new president of the Statistical Society.

The Town Council of St. Albans have adopted a petition to the Queen praying that letters patent may be granted for raising their town to the dignity of a city.—Cardinal Manning laid the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church yesterday week at St. Albans, in honour of the protomartyr of Britain. It is intended to erect, in connection with the new church, a seminary, with a view to the education of the children of Roman Catholic parents.

The Cobden statue, which is to be unveiled by Mr. Bright on Wednesday, July 25, has been erected in the Bradford Exchange. From its position, at the lower end of the room, the statue, which is of white marble, forms a very conspicuous object. It stands on a polished granite pedestal, in the centre of which are carved in gilt letters the word "Cobden," and around it, in a circle, "Free Trade," "Peace and Goodwill among Nations." At the back of the pedestal is an inscription, also in gilt letters, stating that the statue is the gift of the late Mr. G. H. Booth, a citizen of the United States.

THE WAR.

LEAVES FROM OUR ARTISTS' SKETCH-BOOKS.

The scenes and sketches of Turkish military life, from the pencils of our Special Artists both on the Danube and in Asia Minor, which are submitted this week to the readers of the *Illustrated London News*, will awaken, I venture to think, not only well-deserved attention owing to the graphic merit displayed in the drawings, but a deeper interest arising from the crisis into which the condition of the Turkish army seems to be passing. That interest will be quickened by the touching letter just addressed to the *Times* by William Howard Russell, while the renowned Correspondent of that journal before Sebastopol, with reference to the dire sufferings of the Ottoman troops now confronting the Russians in Armenia. No impartial observer who has studied the Eastern Question *in situ* can deny, abstractedly for or against either of the contending parties as he may be, that the Turk, as a soldier, is one of the bravest of the brave. His natural valour is enhanced by the precepts of his creed. The Koran dwells repeatedly on the doctrine that it is necessary to pass through groves of sabres and javelins ere Paradise is reached; thus the Moslem warrior fights all the more desperately because he unfeignedly believes that, in combating for Islam, he is obeying the distinct behests of the Prophet, and that if he is slain he will go direct to Heaven. The Russian soldier, of whom very few people have a good word to say, is imbued on his part with an analogous fortitude of superstitious belief. To him the Czar Alexander stands in lieu of Mahomet. St. Basil, St. Sergius, St. Nicholas, and St. Alexander Nevski are to him as Abu-bekhr, Omar, Osman, and Ali are to the Moslem; and the Muscovite private, although he may care little about Stamboul, has an indistinct idea in his benighted head that the safety of Jerusalem is menaced, and that he is a kind of Crusader. This gives fanaticism to his courage; and similar fanaticism is one of the most valuable adjuncts to the fighting qualities of the Osmanli; still, were Turks and Moscovs matched with perfect equality, and if the regimental officers, the drill and the material of war of the former were as good as those of the latter, I cannot help thinking that, soldier for soldier, the Osmanli would have the advantage over the Slav. The Russian soldier is content to live on the coarsest food; but an abundance of some kind of victual he must have, or his physical and moral stamina will alike rapidly become deteriorated. He is far from abstemious in the way of potables, and will greedily drink every kind of liquor that comes in his way; and, finally, his habits are not nearly so cleanly as those of his Moslem foe. For the rest, both Turkish and Russian soldiers are equally stubborn in front of the foe, and amenable to discipline in camp; only the Russian is capably and the Turk infamously officered regimentally; while the Russian field service, so far as concerns the medical staff and the commissariat, is admirably and the Turkish wretchedly organised.

Dr. Russell's summary of the state of the Turkish troops in Armenia is brief but harrowing. Their sufferings, he learns from a friend at Erzeroum, are intense. There are very few doctors. There are no ambulances or field hospitals. After a recent engagement the wounded were carried seventy miles, with undressed wounds, on baggage-carts and the backs of mules, ere they could find medical succour. The Red Cross Society is said to be doing nothing for Asia Minor (at Rustchuk, on the Danube, by-the-way, the Russians are accused of bombarding the ambulances of the Red Crescent); and one day, near Erzeroum, after a battle, 700 wounded men lay groaning, without a field hospital. Regimental hospitals there are none. *The Russians have ambulances in the rear of their skirmishers*; but these conveniences the Turkish army in Asia Minor wholly lack. After this I apprehend that those who sympathise, I will not say politically, either with Russians or with Turks, but with Suffering Humanity itself, will take Dr. W. H. Russell's simple and grievous narrative to heart; that they will remember that the Stafford House Turkish Soldiers Relief Committee is still sitting, and that the excellent Lady Strangford has made a fresh appeal for funds—this time to succour and nurse, not the victims of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, but the wounded Turkish soldiers themselves. For my part, if even a Bashli-Bazouk gets his skull cleft by a sabre cut or his leg smashed by a shell, I conceive that he has as strong a right as anyone else can have to be tenderly and mercifully treated. When he becomes a patient he ceases to be a Bashli-Bazouk. Lady Strangford is anxious to send English nurses out to the Danube; and she eloquently combats the erroneous notion that sick Turks are not amenable to the ministrations of female attendants. They are more amenable to feminine influence, more patient under suffering, and more grateful for kindness, says the devoted Viscountess Strangford, than the soldiers of other races; and it is to be hoped that in a future batch of sketches sent home from the East by the adventurous gentlemen who represent the *Illustrated London News* there will be found drawings of trained English nurses bending over the pallets, not only of wounded Pashas, Kaimakams, Bimbashis, Unbashis, and Yuzbashis, but of the humblest Nizams, Redifs, and Zaptiehs.

Fortunately there is another side to the medal and a far brighter one. The volunteers for the army in Asia Minor portrayed by the artist seem but little exercised in their minds by thoughts of potential wounds, camp maladies, a defective commissariat, or miserable hospital accommodation. The Crescent and the Lone Star shine very brightly indeed on the volunteers' banner; they have dervishes and holy men in green turbans to keep them company; newboys board the steamer which is to convey the troops to Batoum or to Trebizond and (strange revolution in Oriental manners!) importune the departing warriors to buy the latest editions of the *Stamboul*, printed in French, and the *Basiret*, which is in Turkish; while, here and there, the presence of a *yashmak* and a *ferikije*, together with a pair of black eyes looming between the walls of muslin, suggest the presence of some adventurous Turkish woman, who, disdaining the etiquette which even on board a steamer condemns her sex to the "harem" part of the deck, has dared to venture into the unknown regions of the fore-castle, and "snatches a fearful joy" in bidding farewell to her husband or her brother. "The girl I left behind me!" It is the most popular and the most miserable of melodies; and it sounds as mournfully as a crack Lancer regiment marches out of an English garrison town as when a motley horde of Bashli-Bazouks swarm out of Stamboul and settle like bees on board the Bosphorus steamer which is to take them, if for service in Asia, to Trebizond or Batoum, if bound for Bulgaria, to Varna or Bourgas.

And behold these same Bashli-Bazouks being enlisted (see sketch) by much tootling of Mussulman flutes and much thumping of Mussulman drums. Literally a Bashli-Bazouk means a crack-brained fellow—one of whom a Scotchman would say that he has "a bee in his bonnet." Virtually he is an irregular soldier, receiving only nominal pay, and permitted to look for compensation for his military services in such unconsidered trifles in the way of cattle, sheep, poultry, and grain-stuffs as he may be fortunate enough to pick up in the enemy's country, or, for the matter of that, in anybody else's country. The Bashli-Bazouk is not particular. He does not understand

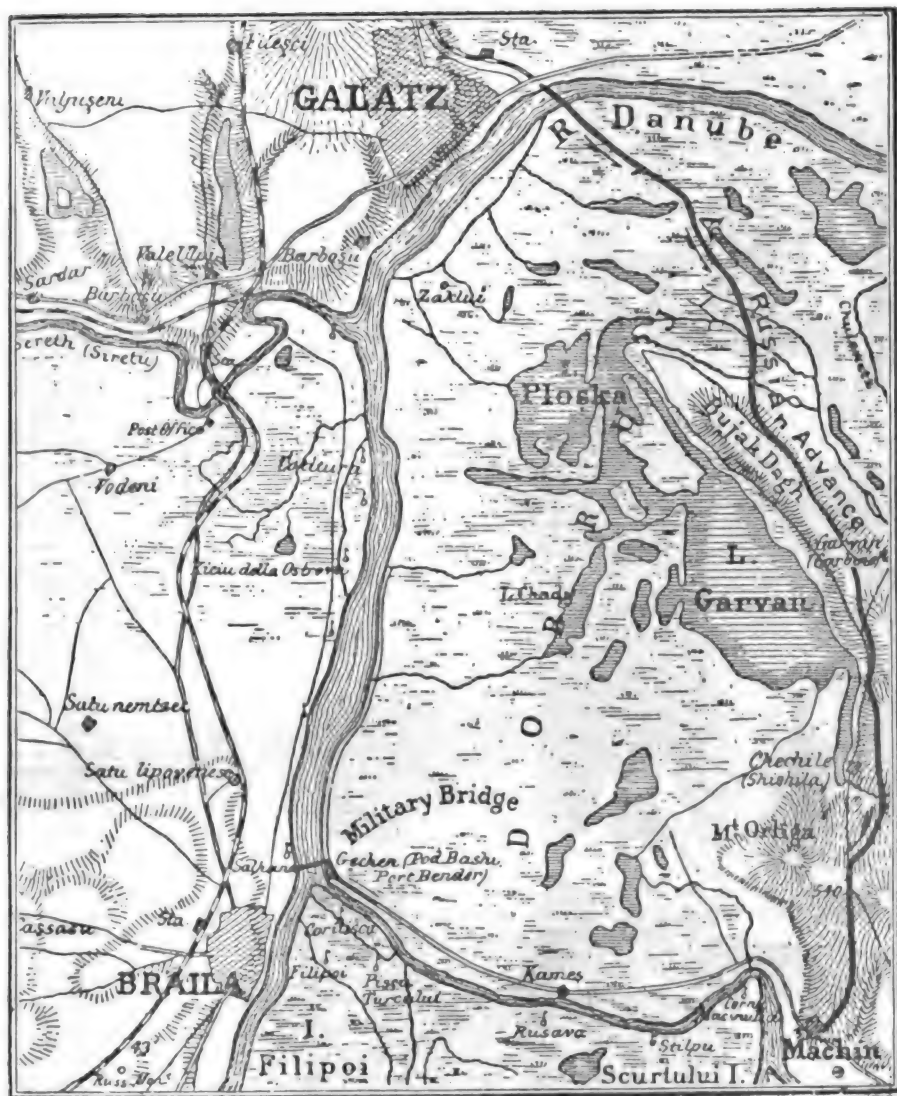
Russian, but he is instinctively of old Field Marshal Suworof's opinion, that "Booty is a holy thing;" and, could the Bashli-Bazouk come to London (a consummation most devoutly *not* to be wished for), and, ascending to the summit of St. Paul's, behold the British metropolis spreading far around him, he might well exclaim, paraphrasing Blucher's remark under similar circumstances, "Mashallah! what a city for to sack." The B.-B. is not a bad hand at fighting; but he is a much more accomplished proficient in plundering; and it is a fact, which unaccountably has escaped the notice of ornithologists, that Chanticleer ceases intuitively to crow, that hens and chickens give over their clucking, and that geese gobble and ducks quack no more directly it is known that the B.-B.'s are in the neighbourhood of a farmhouse. On the whole, the modern Turkish guerilla is a very picturesque reproduction of that famous Highland Cateran of the eighteenth century, of whom it is recorded in a contemporary ballad on the battle of Sheriffmuir that

Rob Roy he stood watch
On a hill for to catch
The booty for aught that I saw, man;
For he ne'er advanced
From the place where he stanced
Till nae mair was to do there at a', man.

It was, doubtless, with a full appreciation of the cattle-lifting capacity of the B.-B.'s that the Turkish commanders at Rustchuk, although winking at the predatory incursions of the irregulars on the Roumanian side of the Danube, caused the captured oxen and sheep to be carefully collected in the Konak, or market square of Rustchuk (see sketch), and strictly guarded by regular soldiers.

In another sketch, the Vali or Governor-General of Rustchuk is taking his departure from the railway station; and a crowd of military and civil officials, including a Greek Bishop, or at least an Archimandrite (the old gentleman in the porringer-shaped head-dress), have come to bid his Excellency a temporary farewell. The salaams on either side are numerous and punctually returned by the superior to the inferior, who gives the first salutation by uttering the words, "*Salam aleikum*." He then bends down as if to touch or take up the dust with his right hand, which he then conveys to his lips, and ultimately to his forehead. The movement is thus *à trois temps*; but it may be made one of four by conveying the imaginary handful of dust to the region of the heart ere it reaches the lips. A very obsequious visitor will make a gesture as though to snatch the skirt of the superior's garment and kiss it; and if he has a petition to present, or if he wishes to deprecate the wrath of a great man, he very frequently goes through the actual process of osculation. The answer to "*Salam Aleikum*" is "*Aleikum Salam*," and the salute and its return should be as nearly as possible concurrent. This politeness, among strict Osmanlis, is interchanged only with Mohammedans. A mere nod of the head is deemed to be quite good enough for a Giaour. Young Turkish gentlemen, however, who have been educated in Western Europe, pride themselves on the impartiality of their politeness, and salaam to Moslems and to Christians alike. It should, moreover, never be forgotten that the manifestations of respect shown by the lowly to the exalted Turk are rendered solely to his official rank, and have no reference to his social status. Caste distinctions are, in fact, all but wholly ignored in Turkey. Outside the sacred precincts of the Seraglio and the charmed circle of the Imperial family every Osmanli is, socially, as good as his master. The water-carrier, the itinerant cake-vender, the papouche-seller, the barber of to-day, may be the Effendi, the Bey, or the Pasha of to-morrow. There are no "snobs" in Turkey; there are no stuck-up classes; and, deplorably bad as is the Ottoman administration, it is totally devoid of what in British bureaucratic parlance is termed "red tape." I am reminded of this pleasing truth when I look on the extremely vivacious and picturesque drawing representing a group of Turks "waiting for an audience of Hobart Pasha (see sketch). I never "waited" myself for an audience with that gallant blockade-runner, because I could meet Hobart as often as I wished in the clubs and at the dinner-tables of Pera; but often and often have I cooled my heels in the ante-chambers of the Ministerial *bureau* of the Seraskierat or at the Sublime Porte in Stamboul, or have formed one of a heterogeneous crowd waiting to be ushered into the presence of this or that Pasha or Effendi. There is always a gathering of Turkish women of all ranks, in *yashmaks*, *feridjas*, and trousers, strolling about the corridors or sitting on the floor by the thresholds of the doors; but, what other mission they may have had, beyond that of waiting to see the men folk wait, I could never discover. If, again, I might venture to tender a morsel of advice to the European stranger who has a letter of introduction to a Turkish functionary, I would counsel him not to wait too long in the great man's outer rooms. There will be no fear of his being repulsed from them, as Johnson was from Chesterfield's, since, were he to wait in a Turkish Government office until the Greek Kalends, no Turk would suggest the propriety of turning him out; but the chances are ten to one that the Zaptieh, or the Cavass, to whom he has given his name, has forgotten all about it, or, in sheer laziness, has neglected to fulfil his errand. The best thing therefore that the visitor from Frangistan can do is (if he can read Turkish) to try and decipher the name of the particular department of which he is in search among the inscriptions placed above the portals of each room. If he cannot read the Arabic-Persian character, let him boldly draw aside the curtain which screens the entrance to the bureau, march in, and cry with a resolute voice, "Camberwell Pasha," "Pegwell Bey," "Ealing Effendi," as the case may be. When he has adopted this course in perhaps twenty-seven barely-furnished rooms, crowded with bearded gentlemen in black frock-coats and red fezzes, he will probably find the particular minister or functionary of whom he is in quest. There is no fear of anybody rebuking him for infringing the rules of bureaucratic etiquette. There do not seem, in the first place, to be any rules susceptible of infringement. While he is wandering about, the draperies which veil the portals will be lifted over and over again, and all sorts and conditions of people will, unannounced and unbidden, enter the presence chamber. While he is having his audience of the Pasha or the Effendi (whom he will very probably find occupied, if it be lunch time, in munching bread and cucumbers, or nibbling fried fish, or "supping" *yasurt*, or sour milk). Sellers of cake and fruit, boys bearing trays with coffee and pipes, and even beggars asking alms, will lounge in and out; and it is only when a sultor grows too importunate that the Great Man will desire some subordinate to box the impertinent supplicant's ears or to take him by the shoulders and turn him out of the room. No one loses his temper at these summary proceedings; and Turkey is one of the few countries in the world in which it is not esteemed a dire degradation to be kicked down stairs.

Returning to our friend the Turkish soldier, you will find his idiosyncrasies still further dwelt upon in the spirited sketch representing a military wrestling-match (see sketch), and in the drawing (which could be expanded, so well composed is it, into a very effective picture) of the interior of the



THE WAR: PART OF THE LOWER DANUBE, WHERE THE RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE
CROSSED INTO THE DOBRUDSCHA.

workshop of a Turkish blacksmith and armourer (see Sketch), whither a number of Osmanli soldiers have come to sharpen their swords. It is under these circumstances that the eyes of the Moslem gleam with a strangely ferocious sheen, and that he wears his least lovable aspect. He appears, to my thinking, to much more advantage in the little vignette of "Old and Young Turkey" (see Sketch), when, marching, armed *cap-a-pis*, down one of the jagged lanes of Rustchuk, he halts at the open door of an "everything" shop to chuck a plump little Moslem boy under the chin. When in a good humour, the Turk is very fond of little children. When he is in a bad temper—when, like the "Chourineur" in Eugène Sue's romance, he "sees red," he is apt to spit babies upon bayonets and to indulge in other diversions of an indescribably fiendish nature. He has learned, however, to treat his prisoners of war with some humanity; and no rough usage need, I should think, be feared by the poor wounded Russian (an officer, apparently, for they have mounted him on the horse of a Turkish officer who is being brought into Rustchuk (see Sketch). Similar attentions are, obviously, not paid to the group of Bulgarian prisoners (see Sketch), who, under a strong guard of regulars, are being made to sweep the streets. The martial Turk is getting, too, some smattering of education. It has been pointed out that, on board the steamers, the newsboys pester him with the *Stamboul* and the *Bassiret*. In another vignette you see a petty officer reading an official telegram (possibly recording a Russian defeat of the most tremendous official nature) to the sailors of the fleet at Constantinople. Yet more Turkish sailors (very brave, intelligent, patient fellows they are) have been sketched at Varna (see Sketch), close to which important station on the Bulgarian shore of the Black Sea large bodies of Egyptian troops have lately been hard at work in the construction of batteries (see Sketch). The Egyptian soldier is only a fellow in a fez and a tightly-fitting tunic. He is not much of a fighting man, but his capacity for hard labour is immense. Before he was "conscripted" into the Khedive's army he had toiled from his childhood upwards like a slave: so digging and delving are no novelties to him.

A most interesting budget of sketches from the seat of war is rendered complete by the large cartoon entitled "The War: Biting Circassians in an Hotel at Nicopolis" (observe the smashed gas-lamps, so eloquently suggestive of the thousand years of peace having come to an end, and of the thousand years of war, more or less, having commenced); and Riza Bey watching, through our Artist's telescope, the Circassian raid across the Danube; and of Circassians embarking on the river at Nicopolis to achieve this self-same raid.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

The widow of the late Mr. George Dawson has received a gift of rather over 2000 guineas, mainly subscribed by members of the congregation of the Church of the Saviour, Birmingham, of which Mr. Dawson was pastor.

The annual meeting of the Swedenborg Society was held at the society's house, 36, Bloomsbury-street, last week. The Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Kensington, occupied the chair. The report of the committee states that 4888 volumes of the "True Christian Religion," and 4755 volumes of the "Apocalypse Revealed," have been presented gratuitously to ministers and students, and 369 volumes of the latter work to editors of the press, from the time the offer of these works was first made up to May 30. The sales of the same works for the year are 465 volumes of the former and 633 volumes of the latter. Of the general publications of the society 3319 volumes have been sold, and 3151 presented, making a total of 6470 volumes issued during the year.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Committee of Council on Education in England and Wales for 1876-7 states the schools in England and Wales visited by the inspectors for the purpose of annual grants, which provided in 1869 for 1,765,944 scholars, or for 8.34 per cent of the whole population, were in 1876 sufficient for 3,426,318 scholars, or 14.13 per cent of the estimated population. There has thus been an addition of room, in aided schools, for 1,660,374 children in seven years. The average attendance in aided schools (day and night) has risen from 1,225,764 in 1870 to 2,034,431 in 1876. There were in 1876 2,943,774 names of day scholars on the registers of inspected day schools (of whom 2,412,211 were present each day of inspection), and this is the number of children, out of at least four millions and a half for whom elementary schools are required, who received more or less of efficient instruction in such schools during the past year. Of the day scholars on the registers 1,041,219 were below and 1,902,555 above seven years of age. With regard to the supply of teachers, the report states that there were on Dec. 31, 1869, 12,842 pupil teachers, 1236 assistant teachers, and 13,027 certificated teachers at work in schools under inspection. These numbers, by Dec. 31, 1876, had risen to 30,626 pupil teachers, 2921 assistant, and 23,328 certificated teachers; while the pupil teachers in the first of the five years of their service have increased from 3392 in 1869 to 6876 in 1876. School boards have been established in 123 out of 223 boroughs in England and Wales, with a total population of 5,543,956; and in 1867 out of 2346 parishes, with a total population of 4,018,888. Including London, the total population under school boards is 12,829,381. By April 1, 1877, by-laws for enforcing the attendance of children at school had been sanctioned in accordance with the terms of the Act of 1870, on the application of the school boards of—London, with a population of 3,266,987; 109 municipal boroughs, 5,453,724; 612 civil parishes, 2,500,652; total, 11,221,363. Compulsory attendance at school, under by-laws, is, it is stated, now the law for 50 per cent of the whole population of England and Wales, and for about 84 per cent of the whole borough population.

The report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland states that 2817 elementary day schools in Scotland were inspected in 1876, and provided accommodation, in 3051 departments, for 456,428 scholars. The average daily attendance in these schools amounted to 329,083, so that each department, while providing accommodation for 149 scholars, had an average attendance of only 107. There were on Dec. 31, 1868, 2859 pupil teachers and 2406 certificated teachers at work in schools under inspection. These numbers by Dec. 31, 1876, had risen to 4475 pupil teachers and 4261 certificated teachers, while the pupil teachers in the first of the five years of their service have increased from 639 in 1869 to 853 in 1876.

The Charity Commissioners have issued a scheme under which they propose to devote to the advancement of education in Leeds £700 of surplus income from the foundations known as the Leeds Poor's Estate, and managed by the Charitable Uses Committee. Out of this sum it is proposed to create about forty scholarships, with a view to connect the elementary schools of Leeds with the Grammar School, and an exhibition of £50 per annum available for one of the Universities.

A new railway station at York was opened on Monday; and the new line between Manchester and Liverpool was opened on Tuesday to its full extent.

Taunton having received a charter of incorporation for the third time, the Town Council met on Tuesday for the election of six Aldermen and a Mayor. Mr. Myer Jacobs, who took an active part in procuring the charter, was elected Mayor.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mdlle. Etelka Gerster made her first appearance in England on Saturday, as Amina in "La Sonnambula," and achieved a great and deserved success. Much as had been previously said of her vocal powers and accomplishments, rumour had not exaggerated the facts. Her voice is a genuine soprano, both brilliant and sympathetic in quality, and possessing a rare command of the extreme high notes of the register. Her intonation is truthful, her phrasing very artistic, her scale passages excellent, her shake close and even, and her staccato neat and certain. Her delivery of Amina's opening cavatina, "Come per me sereno," at once seemed to presage the result. The impression thus made was confirmed by Mdlle. Gerster's singing in the duets with Elvino, "Prendi l'anello" and "Son geloso," and was heightened by her admirable performance in the bed-room and sleep-walking scenes. Excellent was the delivery of Amina's share of the concerted piece "D'un pensiero," including the singer's close on a sustained E flat in alt—still greater effect having been produced by the pathos infused into the expressive solo, "Ah! non credes," the enthusiastic applause after which necessitated its repetition. The brilliancy and impulse of the bravura singing in the final aria, "Ah! non giunge," completed the triumph of the debutante, who was recalled three times after the first act, and four times at the end of the opera.

Signor Fancelli, as Elvino, sang excellently, especially in the duets with Amina, and in his scene "Tutto è sciolto." Signor Del Puente was a very satisfactory Count Rodolfo; and other characters, Teresa, Lisa, and Alessio, were efficiently filled, respectively, by Madame Lablache, Mdlle. Robiati, and Signor Fallar.

"Martha" was given on the previous Thursday, when Mdlle. Chiomi made her third appearance, and was again favourably received; "Otello" having been performed for the third time this season yesterday (Friday).

The first two performances of this week consisted of repetitions—on Monday of "Les Huguenots," and on Tuesday of "Faust." Mdlle. Gerster was to make her second appearance in England—again as Amina—on Thursday. Yesterday (Friday), "La Figlia del Reggimento" was to be given. The next important specialty will be the performance of "Lohengrin" on Thursday next, for the first time in this theatre.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Martha" was given yesterday (Friday) week, on the occasion of the visit of General Grant, with no novelty in the cast, the opera having been preceded by the American national air "The Star-spangled Banner," the solo passages sung by Mdlle. Albani.

For Tuesday "Don Pasquale" was announced, with Mdlle. Marimon as Norina; for Thursday "La Traviata," with Madame Adelina Patti as Violetta, for the first time this season; for Friday "Faust," and to-night (Saturday) "Santa Chiara," an opera composed by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, is to be produced.

The performances of the first two days of the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, "The Messiah," on Monday, and the miscellaneous selection on Wednesday, are noticed in another part of the Paper.

The last concert but one of the sixty-fifth season of the Philharmonic Society took place on Monday evening, when the orchestral pieces were Mr. Arthur Sullivan's overture, "In Memoriam;" that by Weber, entitled "The Ruler of the Spirits;" and Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony." The same composer's violin concerto and Mendelssohn's first concerto for pianoforte were finely played, respectively, by M. Leopold Auer and Mr. Jaell. Vocal solos were contributed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.

Mr. Charles Hallé closed his series of pianoforte recitals, at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, with the eighth concert of the season. His programme was of strong and varied interest, having comprised Brahms's pianoforte quintet in F minor, Beethoven's pianoforte trio in B flat (op. 97), and Schumann's solo piece, "Carnaval;" besides Beethoven's romance in F, for violin, finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda. In addition to this lady, Mr. Hallé's coadjutors were M.M. L. Ries, Straus, and Franz Néruda.

A grand performance of Haydn's "Creation" was given on Saturday afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall, directed by Mr. William Carter, whose excellent choir rendered the choral portions, in association with a full band. The solo vocalists were Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Hollins, and Signor Foll.

On Thursday that excellent pianist Mdlle. Mehlig, and the eminent vocalist Mdlle. Löwe, gave their matinee musicale, simultaneously with which the well-known harpist Mr. F. Chatterton was giving his recital at St. James's Hall. On Thursday evening the last concert of the season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place in the same building. The performances were for the director's benefit, and included a varied selection of sacred and secular music, solo and choral.

Those highly-skilled artists, Mdlle. Pommereul (violinist) and M. Breitner (pianist), gave a concert on Thursday evening, at the Royal Academy of Music.

Mdlle. Titiens has so far recovered as to permit of her removal to Worthing.

Dr. W. C. Bennett's "Songs for Sailors" are being set by Mr. J. L. Hatton, the well-known ballad composer.

Dr. Buck has resigned his post as organist of Norwich Cathedral, with which he has been connected for seventy years as a chorister, master of choristers, and organist. The Chapter have granted him a retiring pension of £125 per annum.

The Société des Compositeurs de Musique has issued at Paris the scheme of its competition for prizes for the current year. The first prize of 500f. is offered by the Minister of Fine Arts for a quintet for stringed instruments, written either for two violins, viola, and two violoncellos; or for two violins, two violas, and one violoncello; or for two violins, tenor, violoncello, and double bass. The second prize of the same value is given by the well-known pianoforte manufacturers, Pleyel-Wolff, for a sonata for two pianos. The third prize of 300f. is for an organ work in the form of a fantasia with a fugue. The fourth prize is for a work for five voices in the madrigal form, and the words selected by the association are those of an old rondel of the fifteenth century. By the rules of the competition it is only open to French composers, and manuscripts (which must neither have been performed nor published) can be sent in up to the close of the present year.

Herr Rubinstein has received at the hands of the President of the French Republic the cross of the Legion of Honour. Herr Rubinstein played before the Marshal at the Elysée, and has now gone to Russia. France had already recognised the merits of the great pianist by electing him as a corresponding member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. Henry Cotton, Q.C., has been appointed to be a Lord Justice of Appeal, in the room of the late Sir George Mellish.

THE CAXTON CELEBRATION.

The four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton is celebrated this year, with a special exhibition of "antiquities and curiosities connected with the art of printing." The exhibition is opened to-day, in the western galleries of the late International Exhibition Buildings, situated in Queen's-road, South Kensington, behind the Royal Albert Hall. The profits of this exhibition are to be given to the funds of the excellent Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation. The assistance of many of the leading printers and publishers, engravers, paper manufacturers, and type-founders has been given upon this occasion; and some of the private owners of most valuable libraries, as well as the trustees and directors of public institutions, have contributed the loan of unique objects from their several collections. We shall be able next week to describe the exhibition more particularly, with the other proceedings of the Caxton Memorial Celebration. In the mean time our readers will, perhaps, find it interesting to look at the illustrations of Caxton's life and work, and of the early stages of his art, which are presented in this Number. A brief review of the historical and biographical facts connected with this subject will not be out of place, though it is already sufficiently familiar to most persons of ordinary knowledge.

The invention of printing with movable metal types is generally admitted to be due to three Germans, John Gutenberg, John Fust, and Peter Schoeffer, dwelling at Mentz, in the middle of the fifteenth century. Peter Schoeffer, moreover, seems to have invented the casting of types in a mould instead of cutting them out in the shape of alphabetical letters. A Dutch citizen of Haarlem, named Laurence Coster, had some years before, it seems about 1430, printed a few books with rude wooden types, or stamps, which were probably known to Gutenberg. The year 1455 is the date assigned by contemporary testimony to the commencement of printing at Mentz. In the next twenty years the new art seems to have spread to Cologne and other cities of the Rhine. William Caxton, an English merchant and steward or secretary to the Duchess of Burgundy, with the help of Colard Mansion, set up a printing press at Bruges in 1471. He came home to England, as is supposed, in 1476; and the first book printed in England, though not the first English book that he printed, was produced in 1477. Caxton's dwelling and printing-office, in a house known by the sign of the Red Pale, at the Almonry then attached to Westminster Abbey, can no longer be seen; but the site is pretty well ascertained. It was at the entrance to what is now Tothill-street, very near the front of the Royal Aquarium. There he lived and laboured diligently till his death, in 1491, when he was buried in St. Margaret's Church. Some of the incidents and circumstances of his career, as a man of business, literary scholar and author, and printer and publisher, may here be mentioned.

The birth-place of William Caxton was somewhere in the Weald of Kent, and his father is said to have been a yeoman or small farmer. We do not know the date of his birth. He was sent to London in his boyhood, and was apprenticed to Robert Large, a mercer, in the Old Jewry, an Alderman of the City, and some time Lord Mayor. Upon the death of Mr. Large, in 1441, Caxton went to the Netherlands, where he seems to have been employed as agent for the Mercers' Company of London. He subsequently became head of the establishment in Flanders of the English Merchant Venturers' Company, and occupied an official residence at Bruges. In 1464 he was appointed by the English Government, jointly with Richard Whitehill, to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Duke of Burgundy, then ruler of the Netherlands. After the marriage, in 1468, of Princess Margaret, our King Edward IV's sister, to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, her countryman, William Caxton, found employment at her Court. He had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the accomplished Anthony

Wydevil, Lord Rivers and Scales, brother to the Queen of England, and this seems to have led to Caxton's literary occupations. As a good French scholar, though ignorant of Latin, he could peruse many works hitherto unknown to common people in England. There were many versions in French, of stories compiled from the ancient classic poets by monkish Latin writers, and many romantic legends and chronicles of the Middle Ages, besides quaint treatises of philosophy and devotion. Caxton undertook the translation of some of these books from the French into the English language, at the request of Lord Rivers and the Duchess Margaret. He found the demand for copies of his books was greater than he could supply by the slow toil of manuscript; and he therefore furnished Colard Mansion with the requisite capital for procuring a set of printing types and a printing press. It is not known exactly where and how Colard Mansion learnt the art of printing; but there is some evidence that Caxton himself learnt it at Cologne in 1471. Colard Mansion was a professional calligrapher or copyist of books, and was more likely to have suggested to Caxton the use of the new art of printing, than Caxton to have shown it to him. There were, however, at that time in the Netherlands and in Rhenish Germany, not a few servants or pupils of the Ments printing establishment, from whom knowledge and practice might easily be acquired.

The personal industry of Caxton, apart from superintending the printers in his office, and managing the sale, or delivery to subscribers, of the books he published, was mainly applied to literary work, as translator and editor. He began with the pleasant task of putting into English the French writings of a clerical friend of his, Raoul le Fevre, priest and chaplain to the late Duke of Burgundy. The "Recuyell," that is to say, "Recueil," or Summary, "of the Histories of Troy," is a prose narrative of the wars and adventures of those ancient Greek heroes, with whom modern readers of Homer, especially since Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenae, are perhaps somewhat better acquainted. It was printed and published at Bruges, and was soon followed by the printing of a Latin public oration delivered there by the Right Rev. Dr. John

Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, at the ceremony of proclaiming the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy. "The Game and Play of the Chess," a treatise of moral and political offices or duties, and the gradation of social ranks, founded on the places and "moves" respectively assigned to different pieces on the chess-board, was Caxton's next publication. This book, like that of the histories of Troy, was translated by him into English from the French of Raoul le Fevre, who had translated it from an Italian or Latin book. The "Life of Jason," and one or two other publications, were issued at Bruges, from the printing-press of Caxton and Colard Mansion, before Caxton's return to England. It appears certain, however, that the first book he actually printed here was "The Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers," translated out of French into English by his noble friend and patron, Lord Rivers. This work, which had previously been translated from the Latin into French by Jehan de Thionville, is a collection of anecdotes of the wise maxims and witty retorts of many ancient worthies, Zedekiah, Homer, Solon, Pythagoras, Diogenes, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Alexander, Seneca, Galen, and Pope Gregory the Great. The first edition was printed in seventy-five leaves, with twenty-nine lines of unequal length to each folio page. It is stated, in a notice at the end of the volume, to have been finished "on the xviii. day of the moneth of Novembre, and the seven-teenth yere of the reign of Kyng Edwrd. the IV." The title bears date, "Enprynted by me, William Caxton, at Westminster, the yere of our Lord m.cccc.lxxvii." It is the quatercentenary celebration of this production which is kept at South Kensington to-day. Caxton printed two other books for Lord Rivers, "The Moral Proverbs of Christina of Pisa," and a treatise of devotion called "The Cordial." He went on, after Lord Rivers's



GERMAN MONUMENT TO GUTTENBERG, FUST, AND SCHOEFFER, INVENTORS OF PRINTING.

**The proufftable boke for mannes soule/ And right comfort
table to the body/ and specially in aduersite & tribulacion/ Whiche
boke is called The Chastyng of goodes Chylde**

TITLE OF THE FIRST ENGLISH BOOK PRINTED WITH A TITLEPAGE.
PUBLISHED ABOUT 1493, BY WYNKEN DE WORDE.

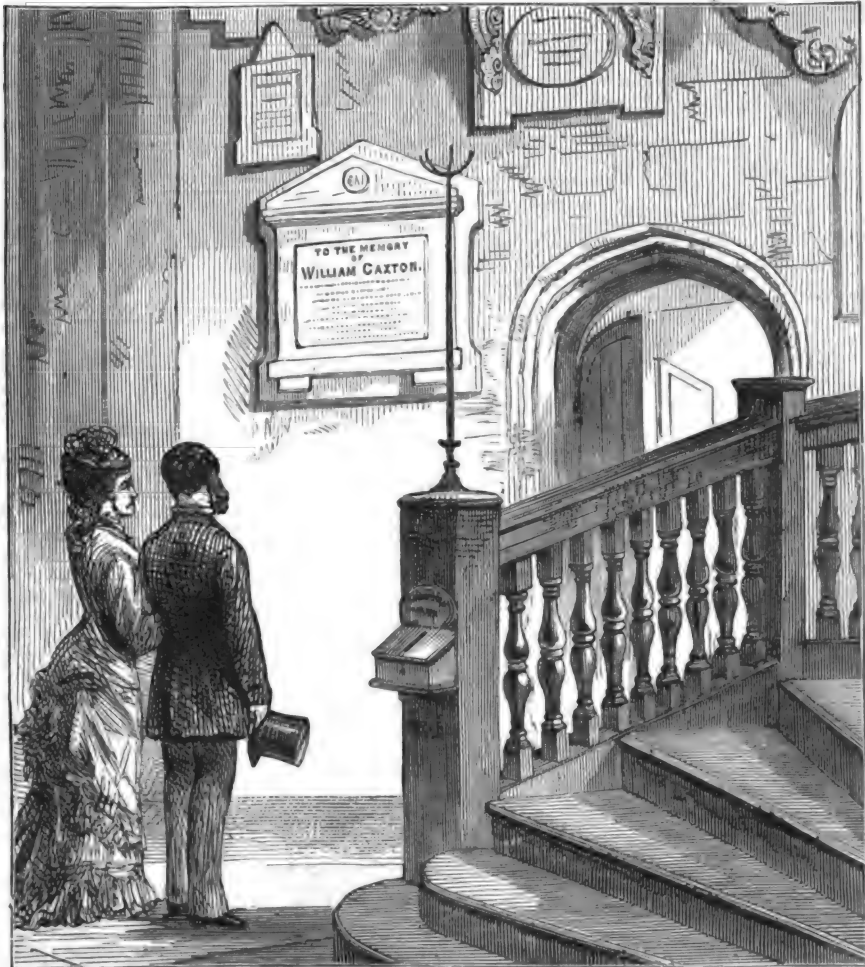


PRINTER'S MARK USED BY CAXTON.

THE CAXTON MEMORIAL CELEBRATION.



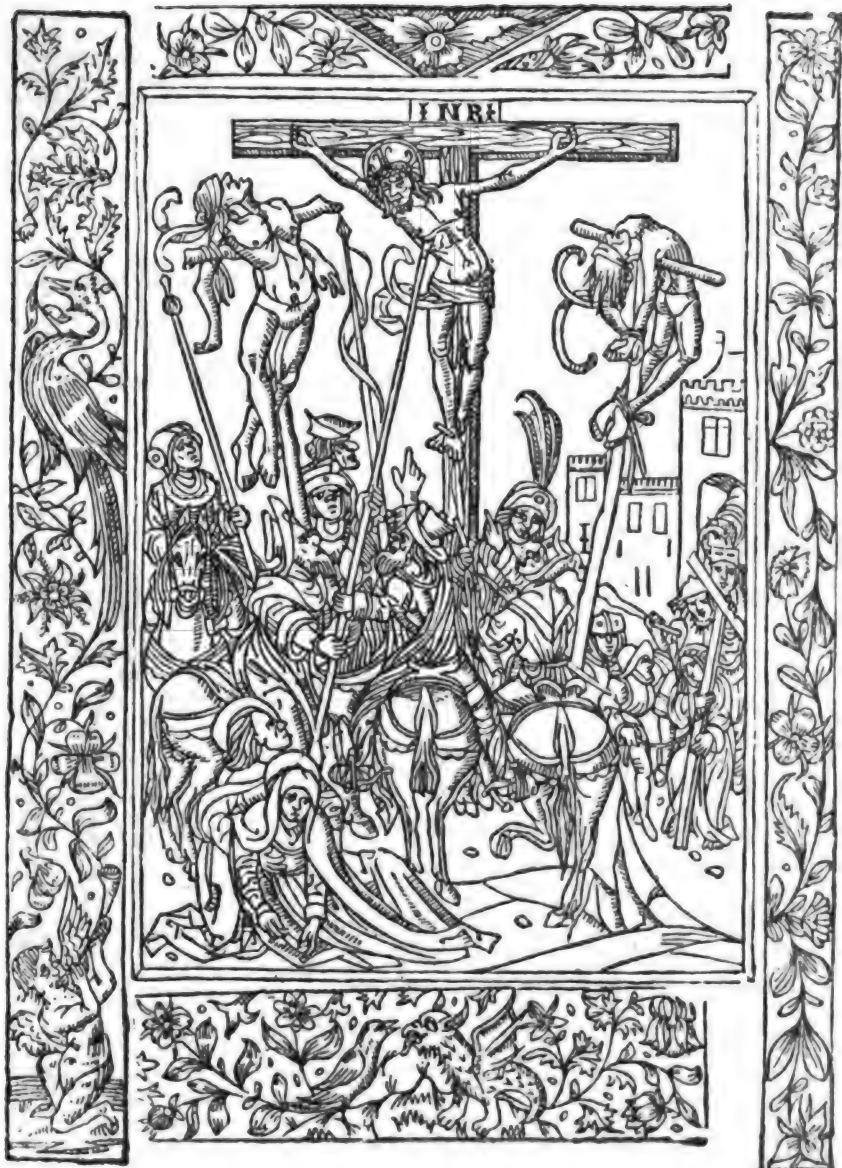
CAXTON'S HOUSE IN THE ALMONRY, WESTMINSTER.
FROM A DRAWING IN THE COLLECTION OF MR. J. E. GARDNER.



CAXTON'S BURIAL-PLACE IN ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

Man they of Crete had herde the resolution of
saturne they were gretly abasshed. ffor they
knewe well that saturne toke this mater gret
ly to his herte: and that he was a terribble man to of-
fende. And so they knewe that wrongfully he wold
lyde the deeth of his sone Jupiter that had restored hym
to his lordship by his promesse & vailliance. Many
ther were that went m to an other kyngedom because
they wold not be with the fader agens the sone ner
with the sone agens the fader but ther was noman
that durste be so hardy to reple agayn saturne ner saie
that he dide euyl for they dredde more his pre than to
offende justyce. what shall I saie after the comande-
ment of saturne/ eche man withdrew hym vnto his
houe full of grette and bitter sorowe m herte. And ther
was not oon man but he had his face charged with
grette greif and pesaunt anoyauce 2c ::

he day than drew ouer And on the morn Sa-
turne armed hym self & sowned Trompettis
vnto armes. They of crete aroos this mornynge
And many ther were of them that knewe thentencion
of saturne. And all so ther were many that metualled
of that/ that the kyng wold do & coude fynde no reson
wherfore he maade this armee. ffor all Crete was m
pees And all the tytannos were disparkid and put
m to destruction perdurable/ Amonge all other Cybell
wist not what to thynke Deepng that saturne sent
not after Jupiter She demanded hym oftentimes whe-
ther he wold goo. and for what reson that he toke not
Jupiter with hym m his compaignie. Jupiter was at
that tyme m parthempe with his wyf Juno/ When



FACSIMILE OF A PAGE OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN ENGLISH BY CAXTON,
"THE RECUEILL OF THE HISTORIES OF TROYE," 1471.

ONE OF THE LAST WOODCUTS PRINTED BY CAXTON,
FROM THE PRAYER-BOOK CALLED "THE FIFTEEN OES."

death on the scaffold at Pontefract, editing and publishing many good books on his own account. We may enumerate the essays of Cicero on Friendship and Old Age; the history of the Crusade and Conquest of Jerusalem conducted by Godfrey of Boulogne; the Polychronicon, a book of general history, to which Caxton added two chapters of his own writing; the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, and the poems of John Gower and John Lydgate; the Fables of Æsop, the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid, Sir Thomas Malory's history of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table; the "Consolations of Philosophy," by Boethius; the "Golden Legend" and "Lives of the Saints," the "Pilgrimage of the Soul," and other religious works; and "The Knight of the Tower," being a father's advice to his daughters upon their conduct and manners. We know little of Caxton's private life, but he seems to have had no wife or children during the time of his later residence in England; his aged father, and his mother or aunt, Maud Caxton, are thought to have lived with him at Westminster. He was succeeded in business there, as a printer, by the famous Wynken de Worde, a native of Lorraine, who had been Caxton's assistant.

We are indebted to Mr. William Blades, the learned author of the standard biography of Caxton, in two quarto volumes, which was published some fifteen years ago, for the opportunity of using several illustrations of this interesting subject. The old house in the Almonry at Westminster, reputed to be that which was occupied by Caxton, but probably one of later erection on the site, has disappeared long ago. A drawing by Shephard, in the collection of Mr. J. E. Gardner, is copied for our Engraving by his permission. St. Margaret's Church, near the north door of Westminster Abbey, is now in a state demanding the aid of a public subscription, to which the Rev. Canon Farrar has lately appealed, for the cost of its repairs and restoration. The memorial tablet above Caxton's grave was erected in 1820 by the Roxburgh Club. From the illustrations of early English printing, contained in the volumes of Mr. Blades, we borrow the facsimile of a page of the first edition of the

NEW BOOKS.

Statistics, as a rule, are not interesting; and they are not, as a rule, to be altogether trusted; and yet, though statistics stand out very prominently, both as a substantive portion of the work and as a basis for argument, in *The Care and Cure of the Insane*, by J. Mortimer Granville, M.D., F.R.S. (Hardwicke and Bogue), the two volumes so entitled are unusually full of interest. And that interest is enhanced rather than diminished by the fact that there is now sitting a Special Commission on the Lunacy Laws. As for the contents of Dr. Granville's book, they comprise the "reports of the Lunacy Commission on Lunatic Asylums, 1875-6-7, for Middlesex, the city of London, and Surrey;" together with "a digest of the principal records extant, and a statistical review of the work of each asylum, from the date of its opening to the end of 1875." The reports are very voluminous, being full of the minutest details; and, when it is added that the notes, comments, and suggestions are multitudinous, it will be readily believed that the reader of the two volumes has a hard task to accomplish. It is a case, however, in which the game will probably be considered to be quite worth the candle, at any rate by those—and they are unfortunately many in number—to whom lunacy and the questions connected with it are matters of painful personal interest and of grievous importance. The inquiry instituted by the Lunacy Commission had a threefold object: first, "to ascertain the general character and efficiency of the provisions made for the insane in asylums, and the conditions of their daily life;" secondly, "to discover the measures, and, as far as may be possible, to formulate the system of treatment adopted for the cure of remediable, or recent, and the relief of incurable, or chronic, cases;" thirdly, "to collect and collate statistics of cases occurring within the last ten years at the asylums visited, with a view to estimate the results." And the asylums visited and reported upon in the two volumes are:—The Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, at Brookwood; the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanwell; the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, at Colney Hatch; the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, at Wandsworth; the City of London Lunatic Asylum, at Stone, Dartford, Kent; the Metropolitan Asylums for Imbeciles, at Caterham, Leavesden, and Hampstead; the Hospitals of Bethlem and St. Luke; Camberwell House, Bethnal House, Hoxton House, Peckham House, and Grove Hall, Bow, the last group being described as "metropolitan licensed houses receiving pauper patients." Upon each of these places a report is made on an elaborate scale; and the reports are followed by a retrospective analysis of certain results for the ten years between 1865 and 1874, by notes upon "the asylum question," by observations both special and miscellaneous, and by some remarks upon the conclusion to which the reports and the observations tend. All this is finished off with a very instructive appendix and a very copious index. What the ordinary reader will be most anxious to know is, no doubt, the nature of the conclusions to which the author has been constrained by the inquiry to arrive, and they, or the chief of

them, may be stated in a few words. He professes to have learnt from his investigations two principal lessons, of which the first is "that the existing method of dealing with lunatics is chiefly notable for its negative advantages. It is free from the objections which public opinion urged, on grounds of humanity, against the restraint system, but it has few positive excellences of its own; and of those few, scarcely one is remedial." The second is "that the method of providing for the insane in asylums at present pursued is faulty. It can never overtake the need for accommodation—if there be a veritable increase in the proportional number of the insane—and it deprives recent cases of the full advantages of treatment. It is, therefore, opposed to the dictates of true economy, and injurious to the welfare of the insane." These conclusions can hardly be deemed satisfactory. Nor is it more satisfactory to find that, as regards the restraint system, we are likely, if the author's hints should be acted upon, to make that sort of progress which is really not uncommon in the affairs of the world, and which consists in going perseveringly, laboriously, and even triumphantly round in a circle. He hints, in fact, that, "the disuse of violent measures of coercion has its drawbacks;" and that, "although the insane generally are spared much grievous and wanton suffering by the abolition of restraints, they have less chance of being cured." It must not be supposed that our author is inclined to go back to the old brutal practice; but he is evidently so very suspicious of the modern system, if carried to an excess of mildness, that his suspicions, if he should implant them in other minds, of a peculiar order, might grow to vast dimensions and produce the old abominable fruit. On the subject of intemperance, in its connection with insanity, he speaks very openly:—"Stimulants are, I am convinced, necessary; and I trust 'craze' in favour of teetotalism, which has apparently, for the nonce, warped so many otherwise sound and calm judgments, will not be introduced into asylum management. Frankly, I do not believe drink plays the part it is popularly alleged to play in the causation of insanity" (vol. ii., p. 172). This it is rather difficult to reconcile with the expressed approbation wherewith he quotes Dr. Sheppard, who, "in his report for 1876," says: "It is painful again to allude to the large part which alcoholic intemperance plays in the production of insanity Thus we have an approximate record of forty per cent of the madness of Middlesex as due to an avoidable cause—and that cause the growing passion for drink" (vol. ii., p. 239). Or does our author consider forty in a hundred a small percentage? Far be it from him; it is more probable that he inadvertently quoted rather too much from Dr. Sheppard, or forgot to set down some explanatory or mitigatory observation.

When a work, especially a biography, is published in several volumes, with a pretty long interval between the respective publications, as in the case of *The Life of Napoleon III.*: by Blanchard Jerrold (Longmans), of which the third volume has lately made its somewhat tardy appearance, it very often happens that the interest has waned, that public events have intervened so as to call off general attention from the past to the present, that the impression which may have been made by the biographer has worn off, and that to recall his style and method and to take up the thread of his narrative from the point at which he broke it off is found to require an effort so tiresome as to be soon abandoned. This is particularly the

case when the subject of the biography has failed to take a very prominent place in the memories of men or to excite their insatiable curiosity. And it is doubtful whether any great potentate and splendid meteor can be compared with Napoleon III., due regard being paid to the immense influence he exercised during the years of his reign, for the neglect into which he has fallen and the lukewarmness with which his personal history is regarded. Thus an excellent biography runs some risk of meeting with a cooler reception than it deserved. And Mr. Jerrold's is in many respects an excellent biography. It is rich in detail, gathered from authentic sources; it is plain and straightforward, and it is sufficiently well written. The author, it is true, cannot—and probably did not try to—conceal his partiality; and if he does not, in point of literary composition, reach a very lofty standard, the reason may be that his subject did not inspire any very lofty thoughts or any very lofty strain. For of that which is really great, as most men count greatness, there is not much to be discovered in the career of Napoleon III. A useful, a sagacious, a courageous ruler he may have been; a powerful and an imposing one he certainly was. He was undoubtedly a staunch friend, and he may have been the best and most judicious of husbands and fathers. He had, no doubt, a dash of chivalry, especially as a young man; and he may have had as much of the qualities which distinguished Alexander the Great as would have enabled him to mount Bucephalus. He could ride a waiting race, as he proved to demonstration, and his patience was almost sublime; but he was not one of those monarchs whose death and memory inspire the thoughts which led the great French orator to commence his funeral oration over a famous King with the touchingly-appropriate expression—"Dieu seul est Grand, mes frères." The biographer's principal themes in this third volume are—the Presidency, the coup-d'état, the establishment of the Empire. It will be seen, therefore, at once, that he concludes, unfortunately, just at the very date which would be most interesting under the present circumstances—on the eve, in fact, of the Crimean War. Still, there will be thousands of readers to pore over the pages devoted to the history, derived from the best sources, of the Countess de Montijo and her lovely daughters, the younger of whom was destined to be Empress of the French. They will be delighted to read the words in which the Emperor condescended to "puff" his wife in the columns of a newspaper; and they will gaze, "as on a thing miraculous," upon the exquisite portrait of the Empress Eugénie which adorns the frontispiece. There will be thousands, also, who will peruse once more, some with pleasure, some with pain, some with surprise, some with doubt, the old story re-told of the coup-d'état, wherein occasion is taken to give the lie direct to certain statements of Mr. Kinglake and others, including Mr. Tennyson's "Victor in Poesy, Victor in Romance," who have made it their business to blacken the character of "Napoleon le Petit." According to the biographer's account, never was a strong measure so absolutely forced upon those who took it, never so cleverly, coolly, quietly, judiciously planned, never so mercifully but thoroughly executed as that which has been very often and by many people regarded as the perfidious and bloody deed of Dec. 2, 1851. Lastly, there will be thousands who will gladly trace once more the course of Prince Louis Napoleon, from the time when he relinquished his staff of English special constable, and, leaving Kensington-common and King-street, St. James's, behind him, took his place, after thirty-three years' exile, as a representative in the National Assembly, to the proud day when, with "a majority of three millions and a half of voters over all his antagonists combined," he was elected President of the Republic, and to the still prouder day when upwards of seven millions of voters out of something more than eight millions gave him absolution for the deed of Dec. 2, 1851. To these many thousands Mr. Jerrold's third volume may be confidently recommended with the assurance that the author has not been sparing of his pains to give them satisfaction, and that they will see Mr. Kinglake gibbeted to their heart's content. How soon the fourth volume may be expected, there is no saying; but, when it does come, it may contain some of that interesting correspondence, it is to be hoped, which is said to have been carried on by Napoleon III. with the lately deceased Queen of the Netherlands.

ORPHANAGES.

The Duchess of Northumberland presided at the annual distribution of "the Lady Peck prizes" at the National Orphan Asylum on the 21st inst. The home, which was founded in 1849 and enlarged in 1868, was completed in 1872. It was established to receive orphan girls without distinction as to religion into a home where they can obtain a plain English education and practical instruction in the kitchen, house, and laundry to fit them for domestic service. The home, which is entirely for girls, is situated on the borders of Ham-common, about two miles from Richmond. It now provides shelter, food, and clothing for 146 girls, who are received from infancy and remain under its roof till they are fifteen years of age.

The one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the Orphan Working School, which now includes the Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-rise, and a convalescent home at Margate, Kent, was celebrated on the same day at the school in Maitland Park, Haverstock-hill. The proceedings began at eleven o'clock, this meeting being followed in the afternoon by a déjeuner. Mr. Morley, M.P., presided at both these gatherings. The greater number of the 535 children (the 412 seniors) now in the united institutions were present at the morning and evening meetings, and went through a searching examination in a most creditable manner. The school was instituted in 1758, and there are now in the senior school 273 boys and 139 girls, and in the junior school (Alexandra Orphanage) 123 children.

Last Saturday the annual distribution of prizes at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, took place. From statements by the Rev. Joseph Wallis and Mr. Alfred Mackenzie, the secretary, it appeared that three girls and five boys have passed the Cambridge local examinations, and two boys have obtained honours at Cambridge. The examiners spoke in high terms of the general progress of the pupils. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, said an institution could not exist fifty years without many acts of self-denying charity; and they were especially bound to bear in memory what they owed to those who had gone before them, by whose exertions they were enabled to assemble in that commodious building. Formerly the institution was at the other end of London, but transplantation had done no injury to the tree, which flourished more than ever in proximity to the great institution known in English annals for centuries as the greatest public school. The Orphan Asylum was not only nominally under the Queen's patronage, but, being so near her residence, her Majesty was able to take a real and personal interest in the management. He trusted that they would never, in this prosperous country, forget that the widows and orphans were a trust committed to them by their Master. His Grace then distributed the prizes.



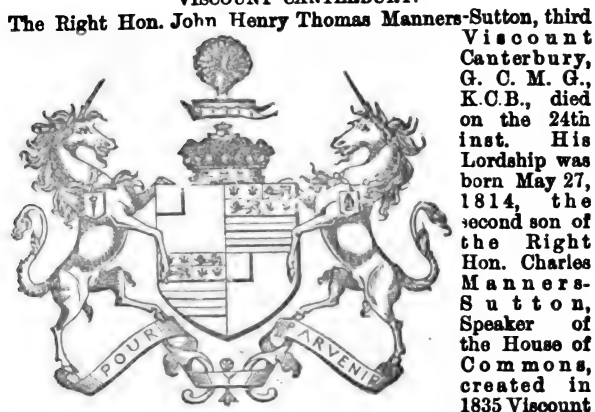
FACSIMILE OF A WOODCUT FROM CAXTON'S "ÆSOP."

"Recuyell of the Histories of Troye," and one of the printer's mark used by Caxton. In this the initial letters of his name, "W. C.," are placed with a device of unknown meaning between them, and with the letters "s" and "c," of much smaller size, outside the "W" and the "C," of which no probable interpretation has been offered. There is also a woodcut from Caxton's edition, or his translation, of "The Subtyl Histories and Fables of Esope," printed by him in 1484; it represents four men, the slave Æsop, with his master, and the two wicked fellow-servants, who had stolen the figs, and accused him of the fault. Another woodcut is given representing the Crucifixion, which is taken from one of the last books printed by Caxton, a manual of prayers and devotional exercises, familiarly called "The Fifteen Oes," from its containing fifteen prayers each beginning with the interjection "O!" Almost, if not quite, the latest of Caxton's works seems to have been "The Arte and Crafte to Knowe well to dye," which he translated in the year 1480; it is a tract of thirteen leaves in folio. He had also prepared, it is thought, before his death, "The Proufftable Boke for Mannes Soule, and right comfortable to the Body, and specially in Adversite and Tribulacyon; whiche Boke is called, The Chastyng of Goddes Chyldren." This was published, about 1493, by his successor Wynken de Worde, and is remarkable as being the first English book with a titlepage. We present also, to accompany the illustrations of Caxton's life and works, one of the noble monument erected by the Germans in honour of Gutenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer, in the city where they began to practise the art of printing. The Caxton Memorial Exhibition, we hope, will attract a large number of visitors, for the benefit of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum, which deserves public support.

The Prince of Wales presided last Saturday evening at the annual banquet of the Corporation of Trinity House, which was attended by Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, General Grant, several members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished persons. Sir Stafford Northcote, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," referring to the present situation of affairs in Europe, said that the Government fully believed that the interests of England were the interests of Europe and of the world. Their interests were in the maintenance of peace, and he meant by that something more than the mere cessation of hostilities—the maintenance of honour and good faith. Things were in a state of melancholy confusion, but, Sir Stafford Northcote said, "we know sooner or later order must come; and if that order is somewhat different from the old order, if it be satisfactory let us bear our part in the settlement that must come. Let others also bear their parts. This only I will say, that while we ought not to run to meet our troubles half-way, so neither ought we to be neglectful in watching what may be coming. No one can more earnestly deprecate over-haste, no one can be more anxious that necessary precautions should be taken in this matter. I believe the interests of Europe are the same as the interests of this country, and I believe when the day of settlement comes it will be a settlement in which this country will bear an honourable part, and a part worthy of it." Lord Carnarvon proposed the health of "The Guests," coupled with the name of General Grant. The General, who was loudly cheered, briefly replied.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.



The Right Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, third Viscount Canterbury, G. C. M. G., K.C.B., died on the 24th inst. His Lordship was born May 27, 1814, the second son of the Right Hon. Charles Manners-Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, created in 1835 Viscount Canterbury, and was grandson of the Most Rev. Charles Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, the fourth son of Lord George Manners-Sutton, whose father was the third Duke of Rutland. Maternally, the nobleman whose death we record was nephew of another Speaker of the House of Commons, the late Right Hon. J. E. Denison. He was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was M.P. for the town of Cambridge, with a short interval, from 1839 to 1847. From 1841 to 1846 he was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, from 1853 to 1854 Chairman of Commissioners on Harbour Dues, from 1854 to 1861 Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, from 1864 to 1866 Governor of Trinidad, and from 1866 to 1873 Governor of Victoria. In recognition of his long public services, he received the insignia of K.C.B. in 1866 and of G.C.M.G. in 1873. He succeeded to the Peerage at the death of his elder brother, Nov. 13, 1869, and at the time of his death was Registrar of the Faculty Court. He married, July 5, 1838, Georgiana, daughter of Charles Thompson Esq., of Wingham Hall, Norfolk, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Henry Charles, now Lord Canterbury, who was born July 12, 1839, and married, April 16, 1872, to Amy Rachel, only daughter of the Hon. Frederick Walpole, M.P.

LADY ORMATHWAITE.

The Right Hon. Jane, Baroness Ormathwaite, wife of John, Lord Ormathwaite, died on the 22nd inst. at Warfield Park, Bracknell, Berks. Her Ladyship was born March 21, 1804, the younger daughter of George Harry, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, by Henrietta Charlotte Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Francis, Lord Eloho, and was married, Nov. 8, 1825, to Sir John Benn-Walsh, Bart., created in 1868 Lord Ormathwaite, by whom she had two sons and two daughters.

MAJOR-GENERAL LE FLEMING.

Major-General George Cumberland Hughes Le Fleming, J.P. and D.L. for Westmorland and J.P. for Cumberland, who died at Rydal Hall, on the 7th inst., was the eldest son of John Cumberland Hughes, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Edward Stanley, of Ponsonby Hall, Cumberland. He was the lineal descendant of Richard Cumberland, the well-known dramatic writer, and sometime Ambassador to the Court of Spain. He was also descended from Dr. Bentley, the eminent Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He succeeded to the Rydal estates on the death of his cousin, Lady Le Fleming, relict of Sir Daniel Fleming, sixth Baronet; and, assuming by Royal license the additional name of Le Fleming, thus became the representative of this ancient house. He was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of J. Macpherson, Esq., of Inverness, by whom he had a daughter, now wife of George G. Cunningham, Esq.; and, secondly, to Anne Jane, daughter of the late Major Alexander Rennick, H.E.I.C. service, by whom he leaves two sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in the estates by his eldest son, Stanley Hughes Le Fleming, born in 1855.

MR. LEGH.

George Cornwall Legh, Esq., of High Legh, Cheshire, J.P. and D.L., B.A. Ch. Ch., Oxford, and late Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Cheshire Militia, died on the 16th inst. He was born in 1804, the elder son of George John Legh, Esq., of High Legh, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Blackburne, Esq., M.P., of Hale, in the county of Lancaster, and represented in the male line the very ancient family of Legh of Easthall, in High Legh, and by female descent the Oconnealls, Barons of Burford. He served as High Sheriff in 1838, and was returned to Parliament by North Cheshire in 1841. He continued to represent that division, with a brief interval, up to 1868, when he was elected for Mid-Cheshire, for which he sat up to 1873. He married, in 1828, Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of Edward Taylor, Esq., of Bifrons, Kent, and niece of General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B.

The following deaths have also been announced:—

Lieutenant-General W. A. Le Mesurier, on the 20th inst., at Summerlands, Exeter, aged ninety.

The Rev. Charles Porter, M.A., Vicar of Raunds, Northamptonshire, on the 16th inst., in his eighty-first year.

David Macrorie, M.D., of Mount Vernon, near Stroud, late of Liverpool, on the 17th inst., aged ninety.

The Rev. Hugh Allen, D.D., Rector of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, on the 20th inst., in his seventy-first year.

The Rev. William Fry, M.A., Hon. Canon of Peterborough, and hon. sec. to the Leicester Archidiaconal Board of Education, on the 15th inst., aged ninety-five.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Auriol Prinsep, H.M. Indian Army, late cantonment magistrate at Agra, on the 15th inst., at Aix-les-Bains, in his forty-seventh year.

Mr. George Cooper, F.R.C.S., the well-known surgeon, on the 23rd inst., in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Cooper was one of the Middlesex magistrates.

Frederick Mortimer Lewin, Esq., late of The Hollies, Kent, J.P., formerly of the Madras service, on the 17th inst., in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

The Rev. Henry Adams Scrgison Atwood, M.A., F.R.A.S., for thirty-eight years Rector of Ashelworth, Gloucester, on the 22nd inst., aged seventy-seven.

Jane, Lady Spearman, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Bart., and daughter of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Inverar, in the county of Argyll, on the 19th inst., aged seventy-one.

Major-General Angelo Edward Osborne, late Bengal Staff Corps, on the 16th inst., aged forty-nine. He served through the Punjab campaign, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and in the Indian Mutiny, participating in the capture of Lucknow.

Marmaduke Francis Dayrell, Esq., of Shudy Camps, Park, Cambridgeshire, on the 14th inst., at Croydon, aged forty-two. He was representative of an important branch of the very old family of Dayrell, of Lillingston Dayrell, and was descended

immediately from Sir Thomas Dayrell, Knt., of Shudy Camps, a gallant cavalier.

Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville, daughter of George, Earl of Dartmouth, K.G., and widow of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Neville Grenville, Dean of Windsor, and Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, on the 15th inst., at Boltons Borough, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. Her Ladyship's eldest son, Mr. Ralph Neville Grenville, is M.P. for Mid-Somersetshire.

James Williamson, Colonel Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 26th Bengal Native Infantry, on the 16th inst., at Meeran Meer, Punjab, aged forty-nine. He entered the Army in 1845, and saw much service; was Major of Brigade to the Punjab irregular force and staff officer under Brigadier-General Chamberlain in 1855; and commanded the 18th Punjab Infantry throughout various operations in India with distinction and gallantry.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

M. CLARK (Kilkee).—In Problem No. 174, after 1. R to Kt 4th, 1. Kt from K 6th to Q 4th, White's answer is 2. Q to Q B 4th—mate. You are very wide of the mark in your proposed solution of No. 175.

H. G. B. (Strand).—The City Chess Club should suit you best. The members meet at Montpelier Hotel, Newgate-street, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

W. F. (Sunderland).—We consider Problem No. 173 to be a composition of unusual merit, notwithstanding the defect in the var a lon. Thanks for the problem.

R. C. M. (York).—Stalemate is a drawn game. Any elementary treatise upon chess—Staunton's "Handbook," for instance—will inform you of the meaning of all such technical terms.

N. S. B. (Sheffield).—In the position described Black should draw the game by playing his K to K square, after which the adverse pawn cannot be promoted.

J. G. (Canterbury).—We shall be pleased to examine the problem, if you will furnish us with the name of the author.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1737 received from D. H. A. Little Boy, M. S. S. S. L. Garnett, Timour, T. Edgar, and J. Mansell.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1738 received from Little J. M. J. D. H. Llansey, H. Stebbing, W. E. Whitehead, Trial, G. T. Reading, B. Lewy, and A. Little Boy.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1739 received from H. B. W. Leeson, G. H. V. E. H. Y. Cant, Hereward, C. E. H. Bee, E. P. Villiamy, L. Burnett, G. Wright, A. MacKenzie, M. Whiteley, T. W. Hope, J. F. Spiers, S. Threlfall, G. Reeve, R. bin Gray, Queen of Connaught, J. Lyndford, F. G. V. N. Br. ca, W. G. Dutton, R. Schottfeld, W. M. N. F. Wharton, P. R. H. B. B. Stone, Triton, J. Wontona, Paul's House, R. T. K. ng, E. Worsley, W. Alston, J. Williams, L. S. R. Black Knight, J. S. W. Leonard, and L. S. W. Western, Am. J. sine, T. R. Y. A. G. R. W. N. al y H., Only Jones, T. Edgar, S. Adams, H. S. M. B. W. Rob on, F. Stansfield, C. R. Emore, St. J. E. N. Hastings, Harrobian, Mechanic, S. B. W. L. C. Simplex, H. Burgher, O. D. Little, G. A. Tippet, Long Step, E. W. S. N. E. D. Robin Roughhead, E. L. G. N. Rumble, H. Stebbing, East Marden, B. H. Brooks, Highway Institute, J. de Honsteyn, and W. Foster.

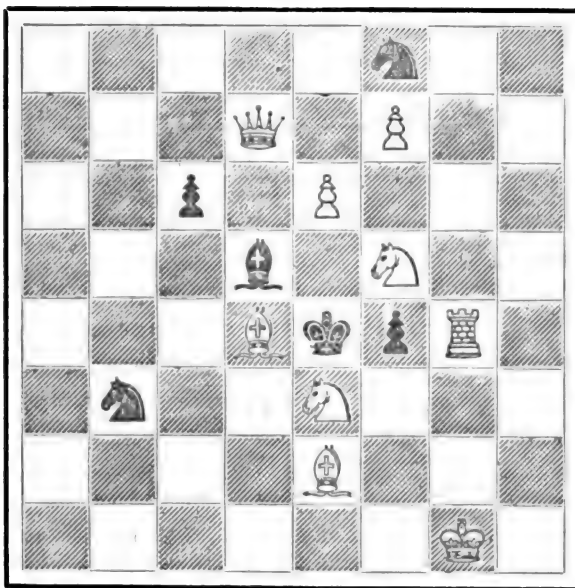
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1738.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 5th. Any move. 2. Mate accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1741.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following interesting Partie was played a few days ago between Messrs. BODEN and HAWITT at the Divan.—(Giuoco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
2. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Here we think White should have continued with 16. Kt to K 6th and 17. P to K B 3rd, &c.	
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	18. P to B 5th	P to B 5th
4. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	19. Kt to B 7th (ch)	R takes Kt
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	20. B takes P	Q to Kt 4th
6. B to K 3rd	B to Kt 3rd	21. Kt to B 2nd	B takes P
7. Castles	B to Kt 6th	22. B to B 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
8. B to Q Kt 5th	Castles	23. Q to K 3rd	P to B 3rd
9. P to K R 3rd		24. P to K 4th	P to Kt 4th

White's last two moves lose a great deal of time.

10. P to K Kt 4th B to R 4th
11. P to K Kt 4th B takes Kt P

The sacrifice of Kt for two Pawns is quite sound here, because, from the position of White's K, Black can play P to K B 4th immediately.

11. P takes Kt	B takes P
12. Kt to Kt 2nd	P to B 4th
13. B to B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
14. R to K R sq	P to K Kt 3rd
15. Kt to K Kt 5th	

A very ingenious conception, and one that, if correctly pursued, should have given White a fine game.

16. P to K R 4th and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

At Bury St. Edmunds on Thursday last Mr. Blackburne contended sans voir against ten members of the local chess club simultaneously, and in the result came off the victor without losing a game. The blindfold player won eight and drew two games. A match between this well-known player and Herr Zukertort, of Berlin, arrangements for which have been in progress for some months past, was announced to commence on Wednesday last, the 27th inst., for a stake of sixty pounds. The player that first scores seven games, draws not counting, will be declared the winner.

Mr. Potter played eleven games simultaneously at the City Club on the 19th inst., winning nine games and losing two. Messrs. Lord and Harris were the successful pair.

Two important problem competitions in America were brought to a close last week. In the *Lebanon Herald* tourney of two-move problems the first prize was gained by Mr. W. A. Shinkman, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; and the second and third prizes respectively have been awarded to the compositions of the late Mr. Wormald and Mr. C. M. Baxter, of Dundee. In the Centennial Tournament thirteen prizes were offered for competition, and these have been distributed by the judges among the six sets of problems bearing the following mottoes:—"Ideas," "Themes," "Stand and Unfold Yourself," "Second Thoughts," "The Homestretch," and "Labore et Perseverantia." When the names of the successful competitors are published, we believe it will be found that seven of the prizes have been carried off by Mr. S. Loyd for the six problems comprised in the sets "Ideas" and "Themes"—viz., the first and second prizes for the best sets, the first prize for the best two-move problem, and the first for the best three-move problem; the first and second prizes for the best four-move problems, and, finally, the prize for the best problem competing in the tourney.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and three codicils (dated April 16, 1872, Oct. 10, 1873, July 11, 1874, and Feb. 8, 1877) of Mr. Julius Calisher, formerly of No. 67, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and late of No. 42, Portland-place, who died on the 1st inst., were proved on the 15th inst. by Mrs. Julia Calisher, the widow, Philip Beyfus, and Algernon Edward Sydney, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, a pecuniary legacy of £1000 and the income of £50,000 during life or widowhood, to be reduced in the event of her marrying again, and many other legacies, among others £100 each to the West London Synagogue of British Jews, Upper Berkeley-street, Edgware-road; the Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields; the Jews' Orphan School, Mark-street, Goodman's-fields; the Jews' Hospital, Lower Norwood; the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; and the Jewish Society for the Relief of the Aged Needy. The rest of his property testator leaves to his children, and, in default of issue, to his brothers and sisters.

The will and four codicils (dated respectively July 13, 1872, Dec. 9, 1873, and Jan. 23, April 29, and May 2, 1877) of Mr. John Minton Courtauld, late of Bridge House, Bocking, Essex, and of The Gables, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 19th inst. by John Warren, Sydney Courtauld, the nephew, Edward Bromley, and Charles Knowlly Grenside, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator gives to Miss Elizabeth Courtauld his residence at Bocking for life and £20,000, and there are several other bequests. The residue of his property is left upon various trusts for his daughter Edith.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1876) of Mr. Edward Shepherd, late of No. 8, Aberdeen Park, Highbury, and of the Wenlock Basin, City-road, who died on April 28 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Charles Horsley and Benjamin Crosby Lockwood, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives legacies to his eldest son and other relatives, executors, and others; and the residue of his real and personal estate to all his children, except his eldest son.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 18, 1873, and Oct. 31, 1876) of Lieutenant-General John William Croghan, late of Balmoral House, Tregunter-road, South Kensington, who died on the 2nd ult., were proved on the 31st ult. by John Allen, Thomas John Croghan, and William Croghan, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Louisa Croghan, £1000, and, subject to some legacies, the remainder of his property for life or widowhood; then some further legacies and annuities to relatives are to take effect, and the residue is to go to his three brothers, Josiah, Thomas, and Edmund.

The will and codicil (dated Oct. 17, 1872, and March 23, 1875) of Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, G.C.B., late of Thornton-heath, who died on the 28th ult., were proved on the 16th inst. by George Bentinck Lefroy, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator makes some bequests in favour of his daughters, Agnes and Henrietta, and gives the remainder of his property to his wife absolutely; but, as this lady predeceased her husband, the residue will go to the testator's next of kin, according to the statute for the distribution of intestates' effects.

The will of Mr. Edward Henry Bromage, late of Parade House, Mounmouth, banker, who died on April 10 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by Thomas Perry Bromage, the brother, the sole executor, to whom he leaves all his estate. The personality is sworn under £6000.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mars on the mornings of the 1st and 2nd, being west of the planet on the 1st and east of him on the 2nd; she is near Saturn also on the morning of the 2nd, the nearest approach being at 6h. a.m.; near Mercury on the 10th, near Venus on the evening of the 12th, and near Jupiter during the night common to the 20th and 21st. During the night hours of the 28th and morning hours of the 29th the Moon is situated to the right of both the planets Saturn and Mars, the distance decreasing as the night advances; and during the night hours of the 29th and morning hours of the 30th she is situated to the left of both these planets, the distance increasing as the night advances; the planet Saturn is the higher of the two planets. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 3rd at 2 minutes after 9h in the afternoon.
New Moon " 10th " 6 " 10 " afternoon.
First Quarter " 17th " 13 " 1 " afternoon.
Full Moon " 25th " 26 " 7 " morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 12th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 27th.

Mercury rises on the 5th at 2h. 43m. a.m., or 1h. 9m. before sunrise, which interval slowly decreases to 57m. on the 10th, to 35m. on the 15th, and to 6m. on the 20th, the planet rising on this day at 4h. 2m. a.m. On the 21st the planet and Sun rise together, and from July 22 to Sept. 27 he rises in daylight. He sets with the Sun on the 17th, at 8h. 16m. p.m. on the 20th, at 8h. 25m. p.m. on the 25th, and at 8h. 26m. p.m., or 37m. after sunset, on the 30th. He is in his ascending node on the 8th, near the Moon on the 10th, in perihelion on the 13th, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 20th.

Venus is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 9h. 18m. p.m., on the 10th at 9h. 14m. p.m., on the 20th at 9h. 4m. p.m., and on the 30th at 8h. 49m. p.m., being one hour after sunset on each of these evenings throughout the month. She is near the Moon on the 12th. She is due south on the 1st at 1h. 9m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 39m. p.m.

Mars rises on the 9th at 10h. 46m. p.m., or 2h. 32m. after sunset; on the 19th at 10h. 15m. p.m., or 2h. 10m. after sunset; and on the 29th at 9h. 43m. p.m., or 1h. 53m. after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 1st, near Saturn on the 27th, and again near the Moon on the 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 20m. a.m., on the 15th at 3h. 43m. a.m., and on the last day at 2h. 52m. a.m.

Jupiter sets on the 1st at 3h. 7m. a.m., or 42m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 2h. 23m. a.m., or 1h. 35m. before sunrise; on the 21st at 1h. 39m. a.m., or 2h. 30m. before sunrise; and on the last day at 0h. 56m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 8m. p.m., on the 15th at 10h. 6m. p.m., and on the last day at 8h. 57m. p.m.

Saturn rises on the 9th at 10h. 42m. p.m., or 2h. 28m. after sunset; on the 19th at 10h. 2m. p.m., or 1h. 58m. after sunset; on the 29th at 9h. 22m. p.m., or 1h. 33m. after sunset; and he rises on the last day of the month at 9h. 14m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, stationary among the stars on the 2nd, and again near the Moon on the 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 50m. a.m., on the 15th at 3h. 55m. a.m., and on the last day at 2h. 50m. a.m.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, Redhill, Surrey.
His Royal Highness Prince LEOPOLD, R.G., has kindly consented to lay the FIRST STONE of the INFIRMARY on WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.
After the Ceremony a Bazaar will be held at the Institution. Tickets for the Ceremonial and a Dinner, at which his Royal Highness will preside, half a guinea.
Tickets for numbered reserved seats to view the ceremony only, 6s.
Tickets for admission to the grounds after one o'clock, 1s. each, together with a full programme of the proceedings and particulars of the railway trains and fares, can be obtained at the office.
JAMES ARBES, J.P., Treasurer.
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.
Office, 38, King William-street, E.C.

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The ANNUAL EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS will be held in DECEMBER.

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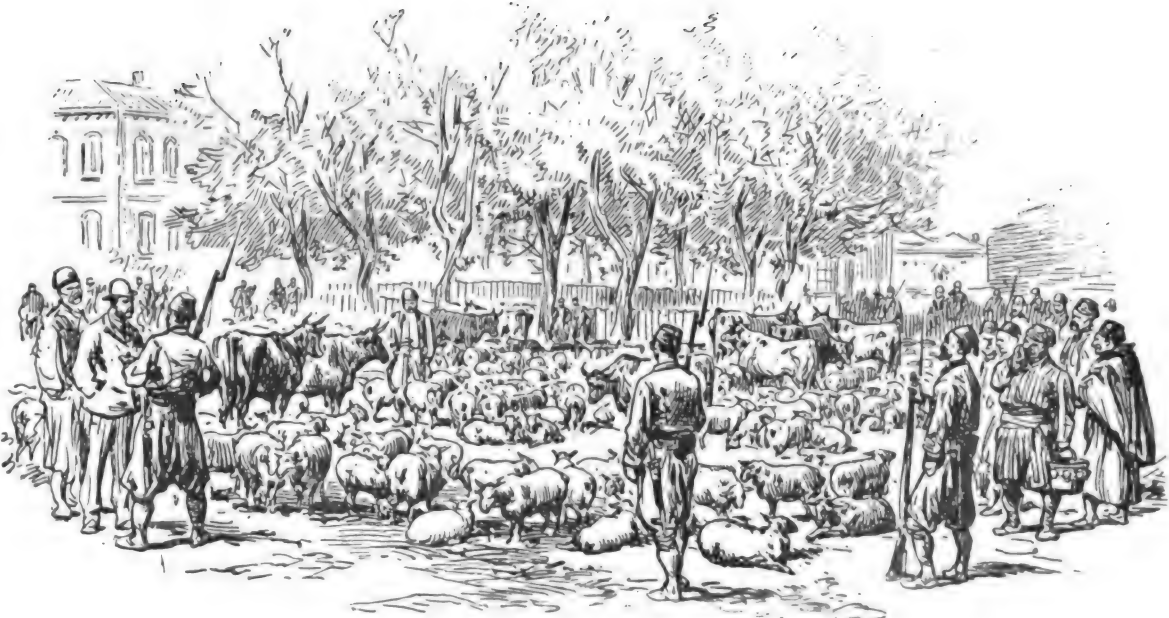
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